

Hazus-MH: Earthquake Event Report

Region Name: Eagle County Random fault 2010Census

Earthquake Scenario: Random Eagle County

Print Date: April 02, 2013

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

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58783/cgs.ha20.oosp1746>

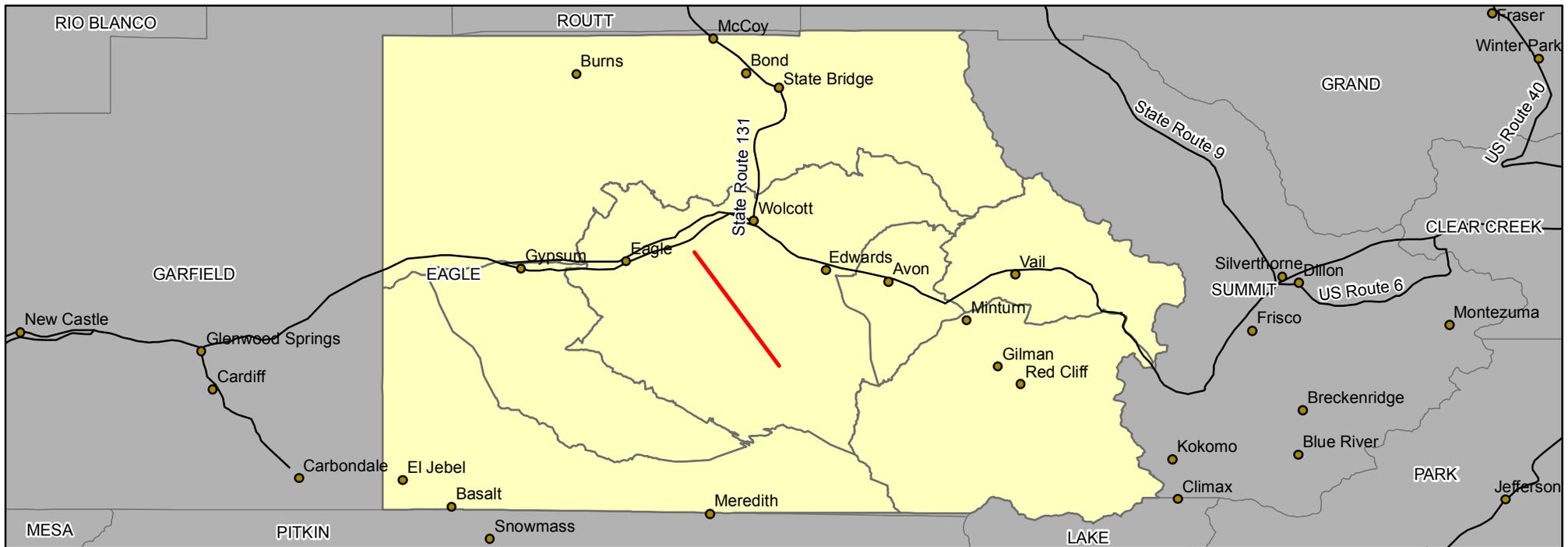
Disclaimer:

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: Eagle County

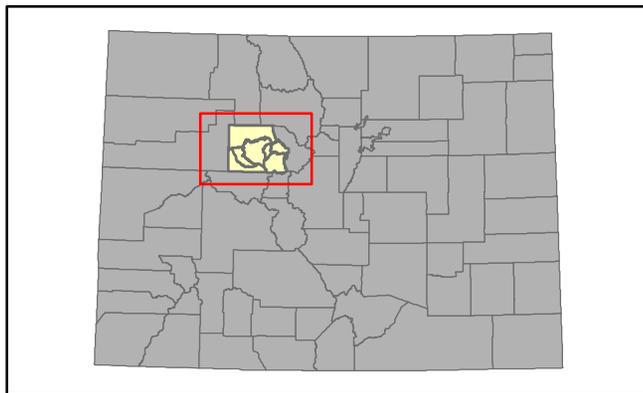
Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Overview Map



Legend

- Cities
- Roads
- Fault
- Study Region Tract



Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle 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

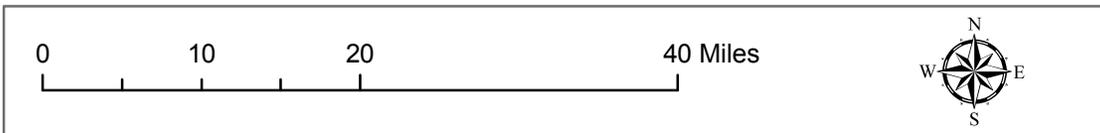


Table of Contents

Section	Page #
General Description of the Region	3
Building and Lifeline Inventory	4
Building Inventory	
Critical Facility Inventory	
Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory	
Earthquake Scenario Parameters	6
Direct Earthquake Damage	7
Buildings Damage	
Critical Facilities Damage	
Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage	
Induced Earthquake Damage	11
Fire Following Earthquake	
Debris Generation	
Social Impact	12
Shelter Requirements	
Casualties	
Economic Loss	13
Building Losses	
Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses	
Long-term Indirect Economic Impacts	
Appendix A: County Listing for the Region	
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data	

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 1,689.68 square miles and contains 7 census tracts. There are over 19 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 52,197 people (2002 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 31 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 5,696 (millions of dollars). Approximately 95.00 % of the buildings (and 83.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,702 and 376 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 31 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 5,696 (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 68% 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 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 0 beds. There are 26 schools, 19 fire stations, 9 police stations and 1 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are 25 dams identified within the region. Of these, 6 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 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 2,078.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 236 kilometers of highways, 159 bridges, 5,881 kilometers of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	159	223.80
	Segments	31	1,338.20
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		1,561.90
Railways	Bridges	6	0.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	10	89.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		90.50
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	1	1.10
	Subtotal		1.10
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	1	10.70
	Runways	1	38.00
	Subtotal		48.60
		Total	1,702.00

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	69.60
	Facilities	1	32.30
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	101.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	41.80
	Facilities	4	258.40
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	300.20
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	27.80
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	29	85.60
		Subtotal	113.50
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	11	0.00
		Subtotal	0.00
Communication	Facilities	6	0.60
		Subtotal	0.60
		Total	516.10

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	Random Eagle County
Type of Earthquake	Arbitrary
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	-106.70
Latitude of Epicenter	39.60
Earthquake Magnitude	6.50
Depth (Km)	10.00
Rupture Length (Km)	17.18
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	150.00
Attenuation Function	Central & East US (CEUS 2008)

Building Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 13,192 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 42.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 3,267 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	23	0.19	11	0.17	15	0.24	12	0.31	18	0.55
Commercial	226	1.87	130	2.02	199	3.29	163	4.21	220	6.72
Education	5	0.04	3	0.05	5	0.09	5	0.13	7	0.22
Government	13	0.10	7	0.10	10	0.17	11	0.27	18	0.54
Industrial	73	0.60	44	0.69	71	1.17	59	1.53	81	2.48
Other Residential	4,775	39.54	2,624	40.95	2,371	39.13	1,604	41.48	1,499	45.86
Religion	21	0.18	10	0.16	15	0.24	12	0.31	14	0.42
Single Family	6,939	57.47	3,580	55.86	3,373	55.67	2,001	51.75	1,412	43.20
Total	12,074		6,409		6,059		3,866		3,268	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	10,068	83.38	5309	82.84	3,897	64.32	1,655	42.82	589	18.02
Steel	76	0.63	54	0.84	177	2.92	245	6.34	306	9.36
Concrete	177	1.47	142	2.22	263	4.33	230	5.94	214	6.56
Precast	59	0.49	28	0.44	66	1.10	75	1.95	100	3.05
RM	1,210	10.02	454	7.09	952	15.72	963	24.92	1,044	31.94
URM	198	1.64	148	2.31	188	3.11	141	3.64	221	6.77
MH	286	2.37	273	4.25	515	8.50	556	14.39	794	24.30
Total	12,074		6,409		6,059		3,866		3,268	

*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 (9.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 29.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 75.00% 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	1	1	0	0
Schools	26	25	15	0
EOCs	1	0	0	0
PoliceStations	9	3	0	3
FireStations	19	6	0	7

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	31	0	0	31	31
	Bridges	159	33	3	128	139
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	10	0	0	10	10
	Bridges	6	1	0	5	6
	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	1	0	0	1	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	1	0	0	1
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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	1	0	0	1	1
Waste Water	4	2	0	0	3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	11	9	0	1	11
Communication	6	2	0	5	6

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	3,480	3050	763
Waste Water	2,088	1532	383
Natural Gas	313	65	16
Oil	0	0	0

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	19,236	15,610	15,166	14,063	3	0
Electric Power		14,288	8,074	2,722	414	19

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 0.59 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 31.00% 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 23,640 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 2,668 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 1,659 people (out of a total population of 52,197) 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	6	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	17	5	1	2
	Industrial	11	4	1	1
	Other-Residential	145	38	4	8
	Single Family	288	84	13	26
	Total	467	133	19	37
2 PM	Commercial	349	109	18	36
	Commuting	0	1	1	0
	Educational	396	128	22	44
	Hotels	3	1	0	0
	Industrial	84	26	4	8
	Other-Residential	20	5	1	1
	Single Family	42	12	2	4
	Total	895	282	49	93
5 PM	Commercial	290	90	15	29
	Commuting	10	14	23	5
	Educational	35	11	2	4
	Hotels	5	2	0	0
	Industrial	52	16	3	5
	Other-Residential	54	14	2	3
	Single Family	113	33	5	10
	Total	559	180	50	56

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,769.84 (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 1,606.25 (millions of dollars); 17 % 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 67 % 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	8.09	38.84	1.36	6.16	54.45
	Capital-Related	0.00	3.51	42.59	0.76	0.97	47.83
	Rental	16.04	23.95	17.52	0.16	1.40	59.08
	Relocation	56.00	16.69	25.20	1.19	13.03	112.10
	Subtotal	72.05	52.24	124.15	3.46	21.56	273.47
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	127.42	36.52	38.12	6.06	17.71	225.84
	Non_Structural	441.47	188.42	130.48	23.83	56.19	840.39
	Content	119.27	43.23	59.17	12.67	27.32	261.65
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	1.39	3.06	0.45	4.90
	Subtotal	688.16	268.17	229.16	45.62	101.67	1,332.78
	Total	760.21	320.41	353.32	49.08	123.23	1,606.25

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	1,338.16	\$36.25	2.71
	Bridges	223.76	\$26.83	11.99
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	1561.90	63.10	
Railways	Segments	89.60	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.85	\$0.04	4.98
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	90.50	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	1.06	\$0.24	22.77
	Subtotal	1.10	0.20	
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	\$5.47	51.35
	Runways	37.96	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	48.60	5.50	
	Total	1702.00	68.80	

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	32.30	\$1.46	4.52
	Distribution Lines	69.60	\$13.73	19.72
	Subtotal	101.91	\$15.19	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	258.40	\$70.01	27.09
	Distribution Lines	41.80	\$6.90	16.51
	Subtotal	300.17	\$76.91	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	85.60	\$0.16	0.19
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Lines	27.80	\$2.36	8.48
	Subtotal	113.47	\$2.52	
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	0.60	\$0.13	21.62
	Subtotal	0.58	\$0.13	
Total		516.13	\$94.75	

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

Eagle,CO

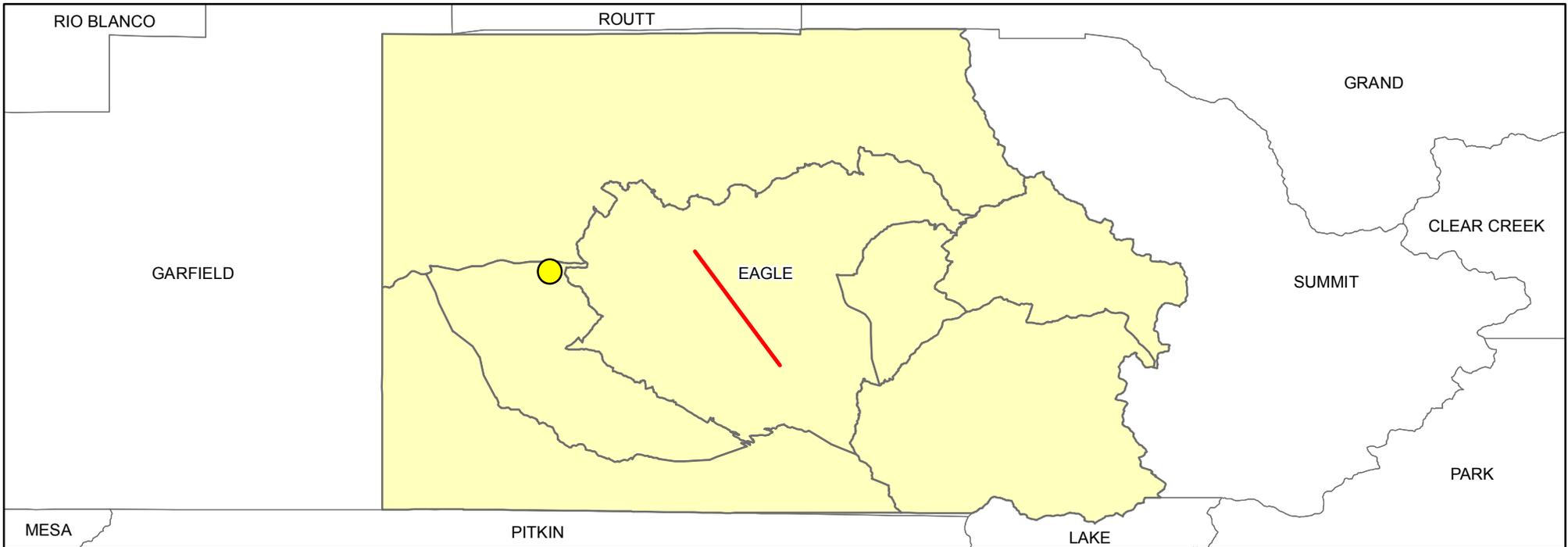
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Eagle	52,197	4,725	971	5,696
Total State		52,197	4,725	971	5,696
Total Region		52,197	4,725	971	5,696

Study Region: Eagle County

Airports Map

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5



Legend

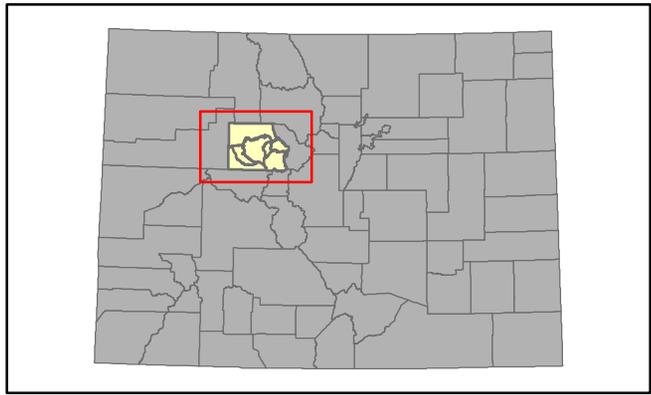
Airports

Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

Study Region Tract



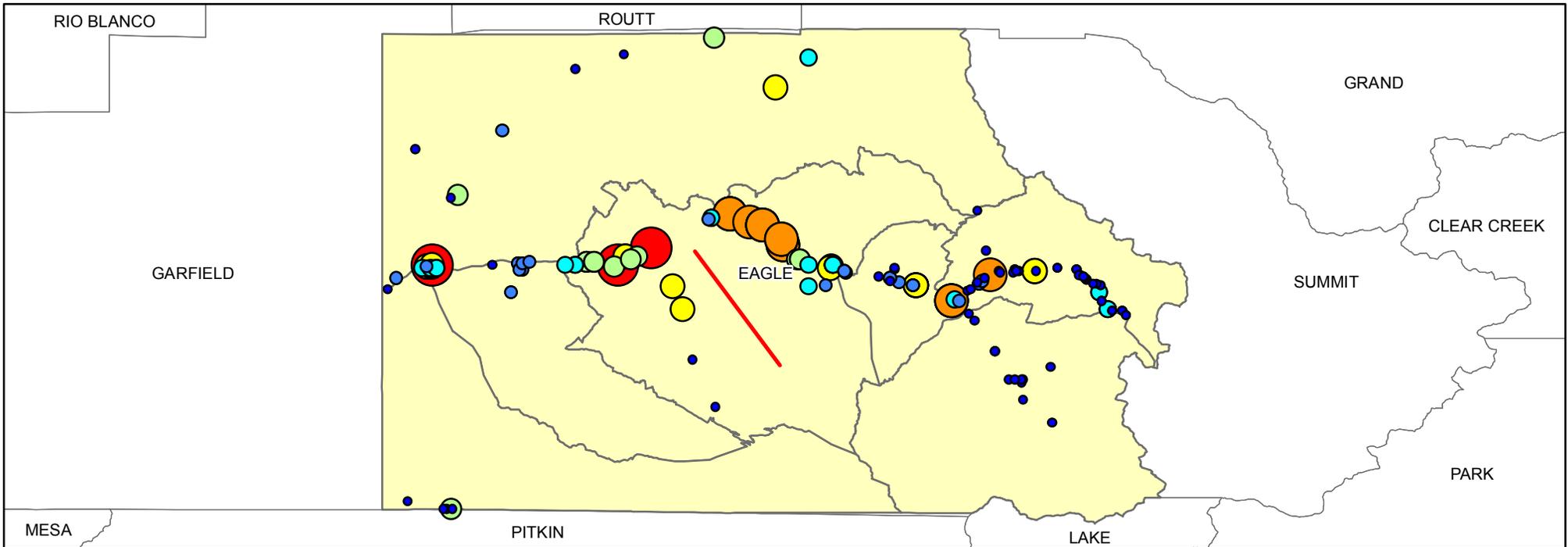
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Bridges Map



Legend

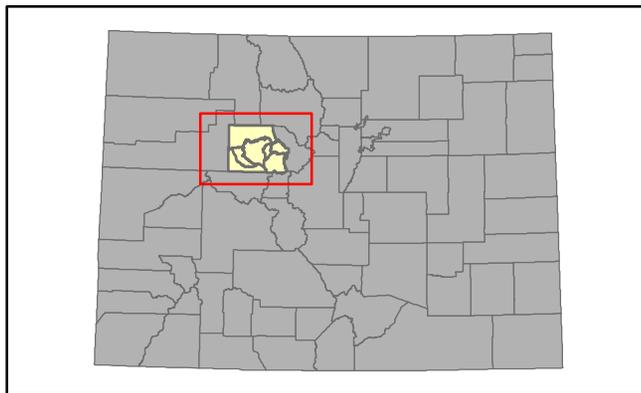
Bridges

Probability Damage > Extensive

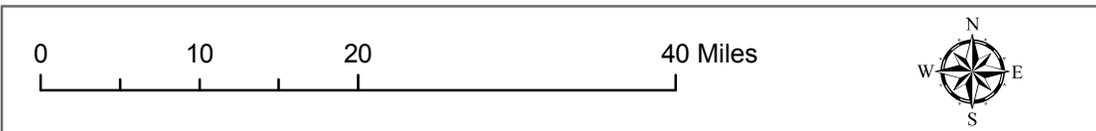
- 0 - 10%
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

Study Region Tract



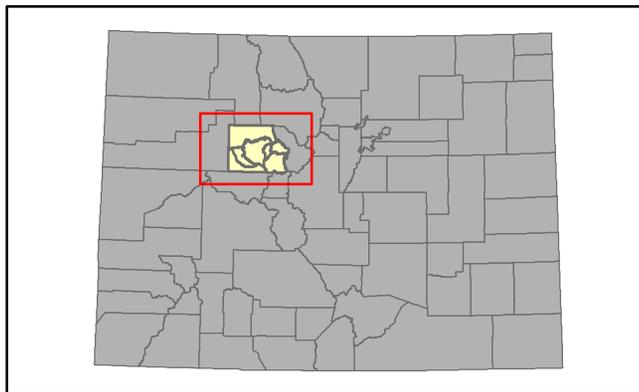
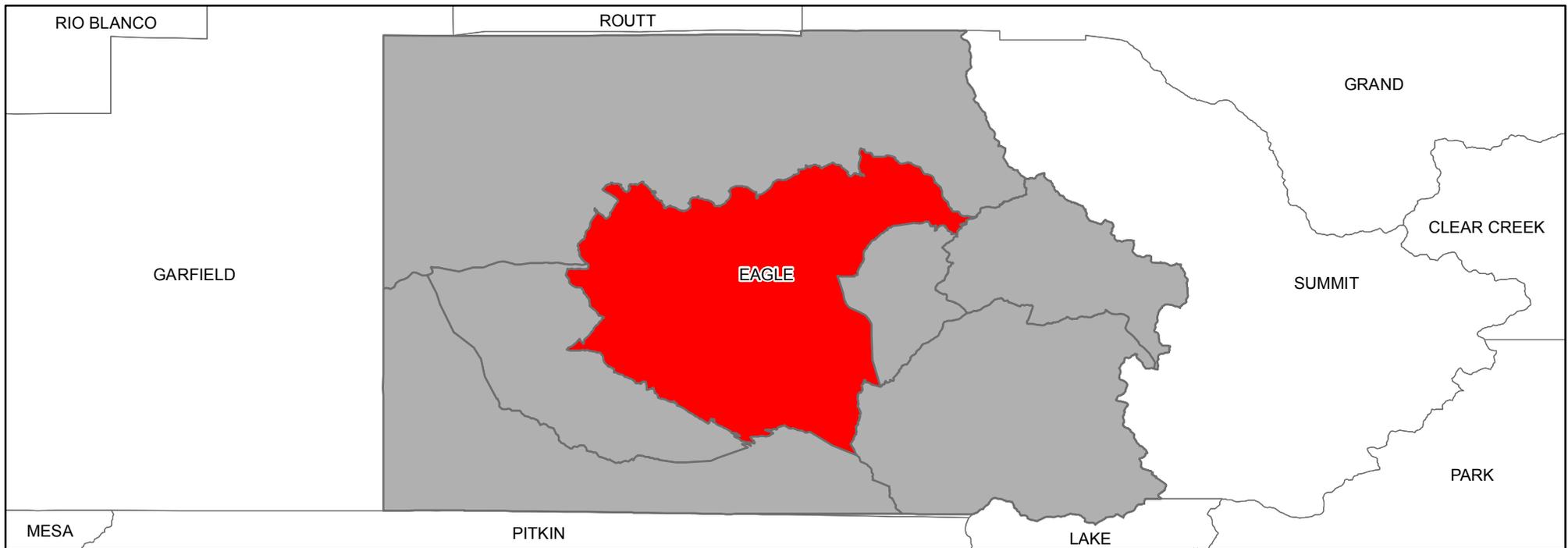
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



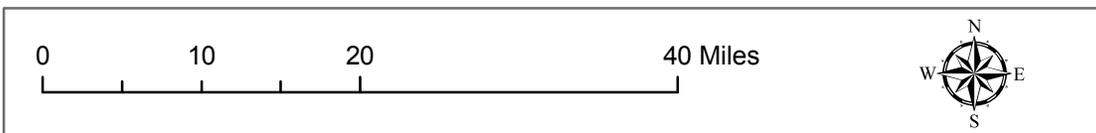
Study Region: Eagle County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Building Economic Loss Map



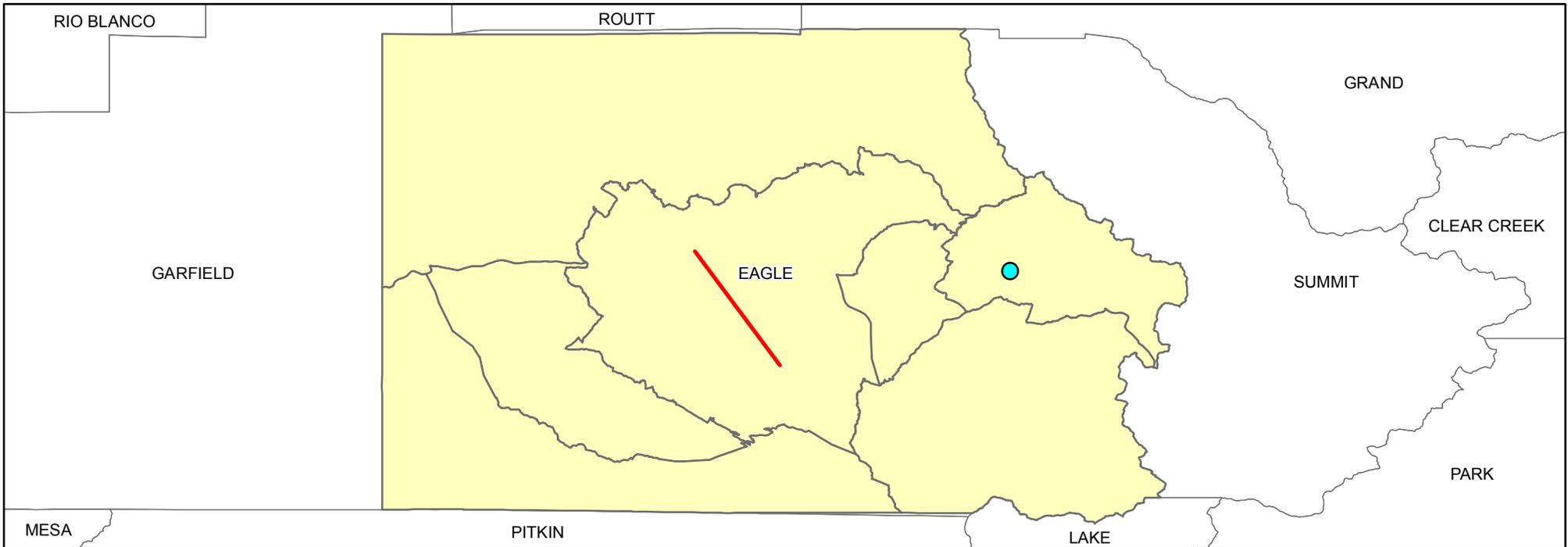
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Care Facilities Map

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5



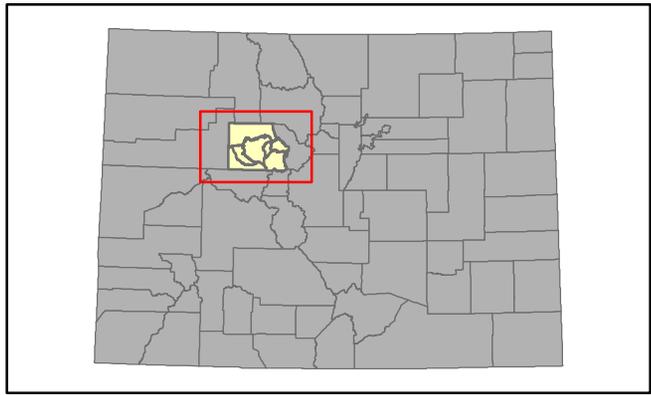
Legend

Care Facilities
Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



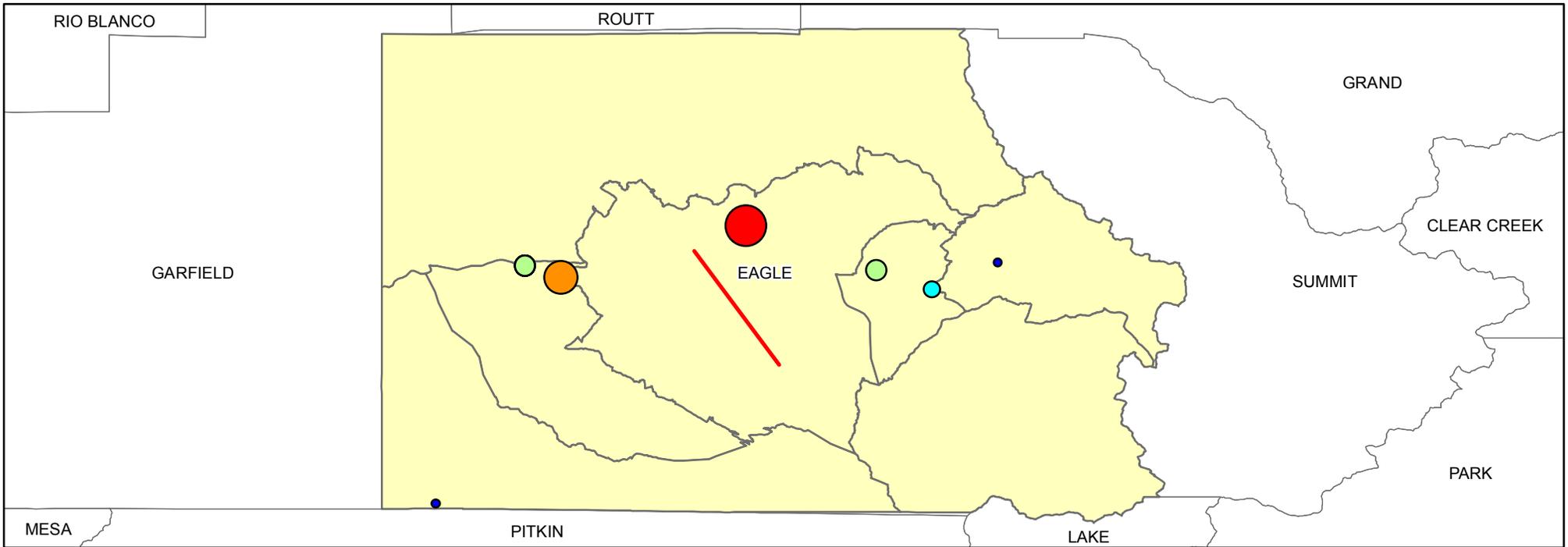
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Electrical Facilities Map



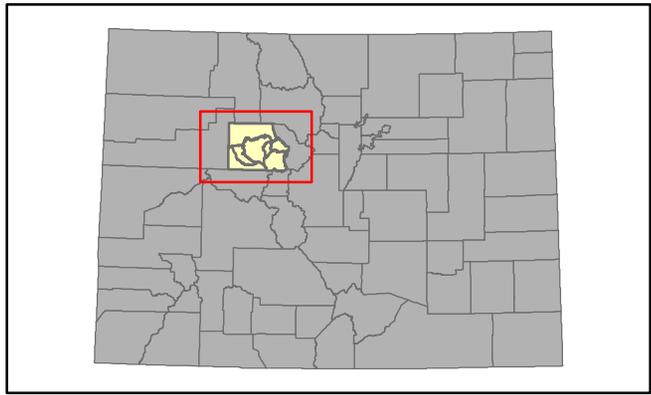
Legend

Electrical Power Facilities
Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

Study Region Tract



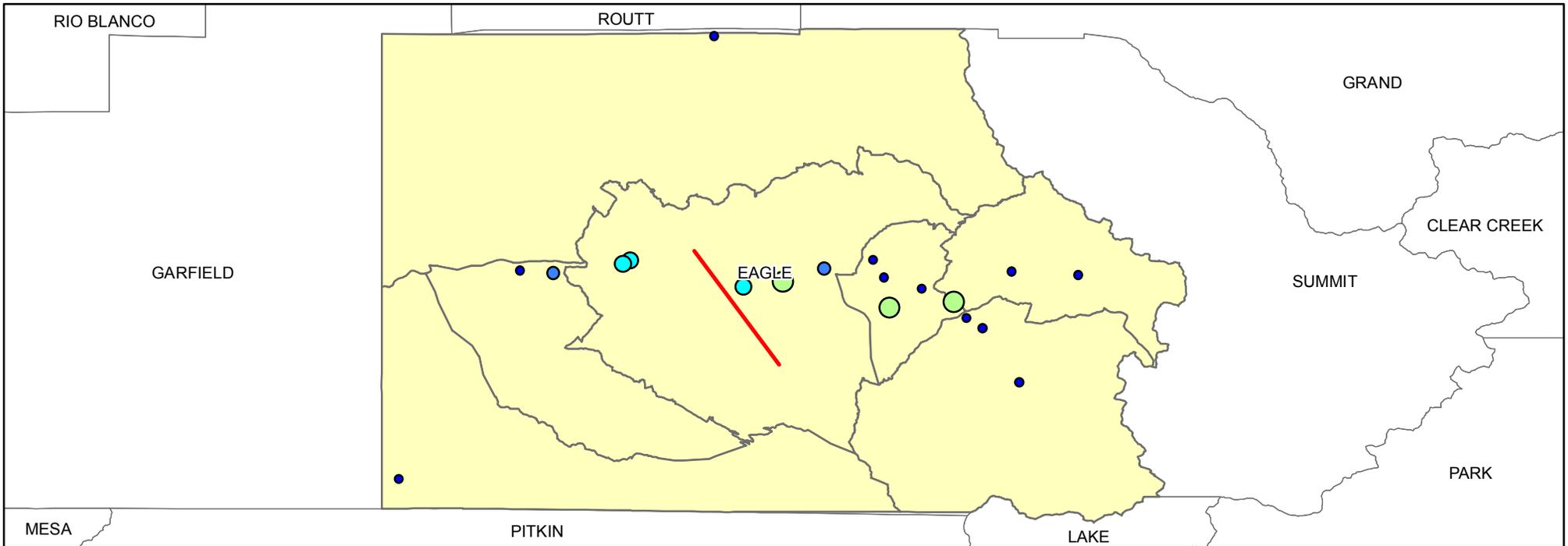
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Fire Stations Map

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5



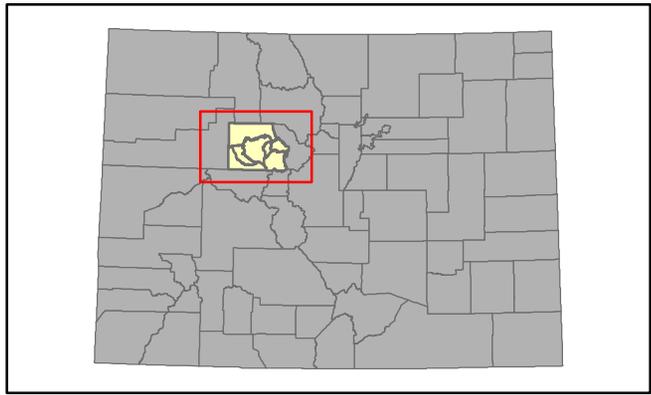
Legend

Fire Stations
Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



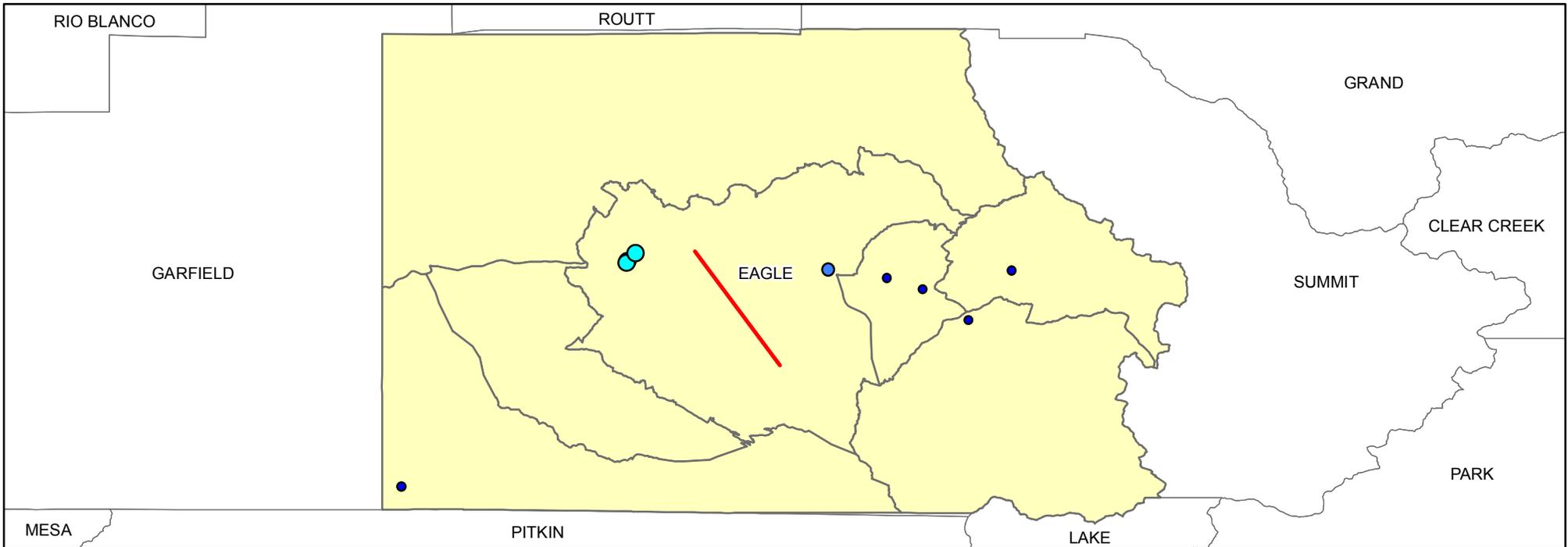
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Police Stations Map

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5



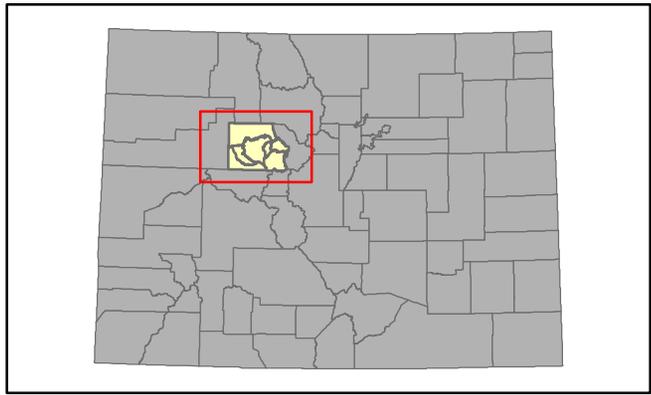
Legend

Police Stations
Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



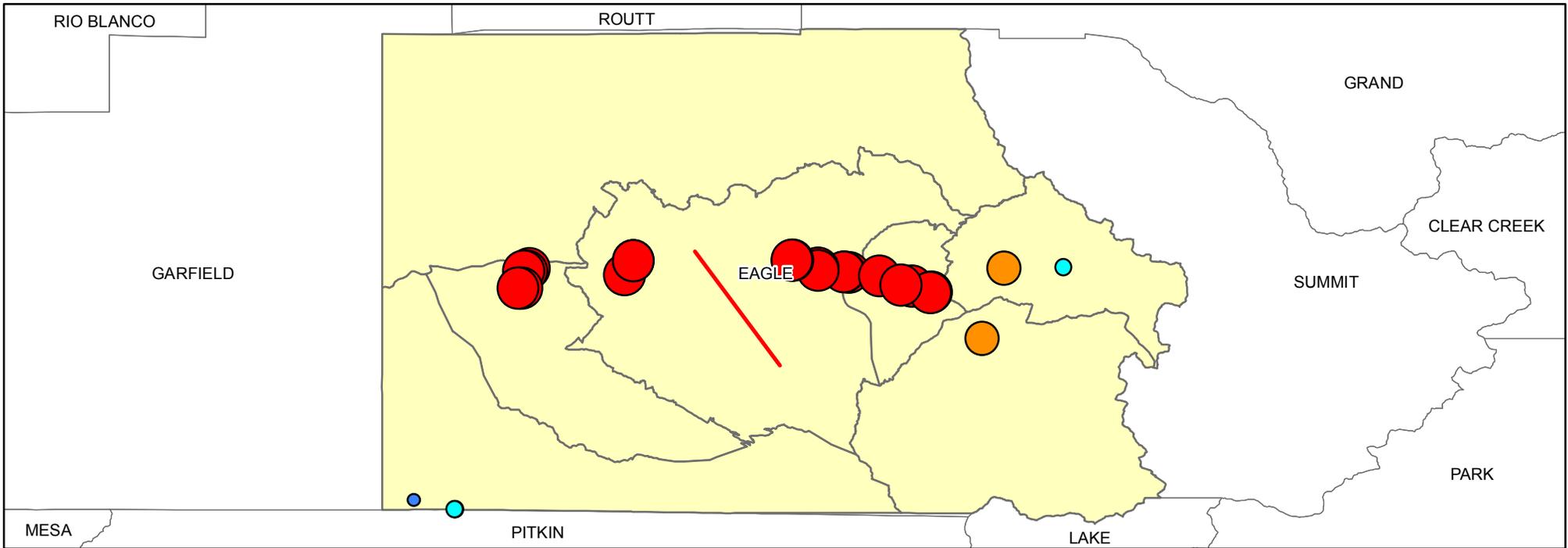
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Schools Map

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5



Legend

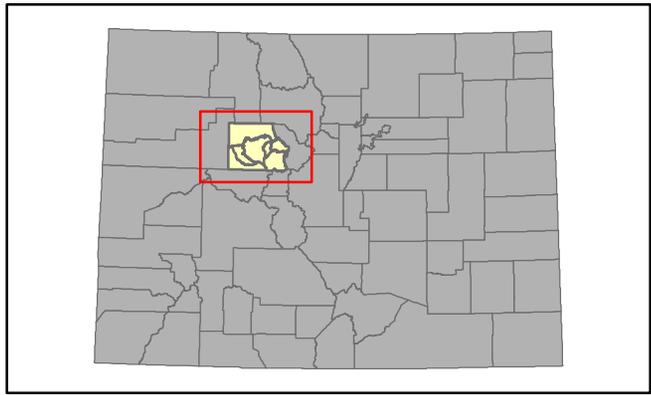
School

Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

Study Region Tract



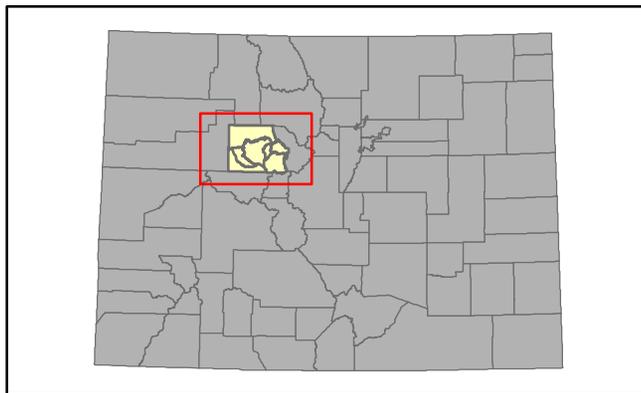
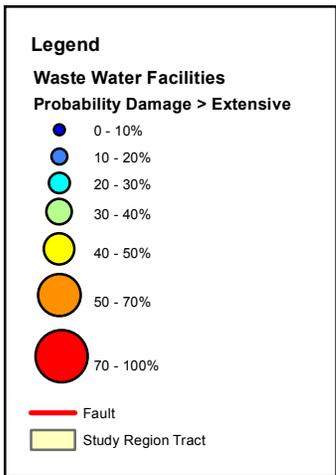
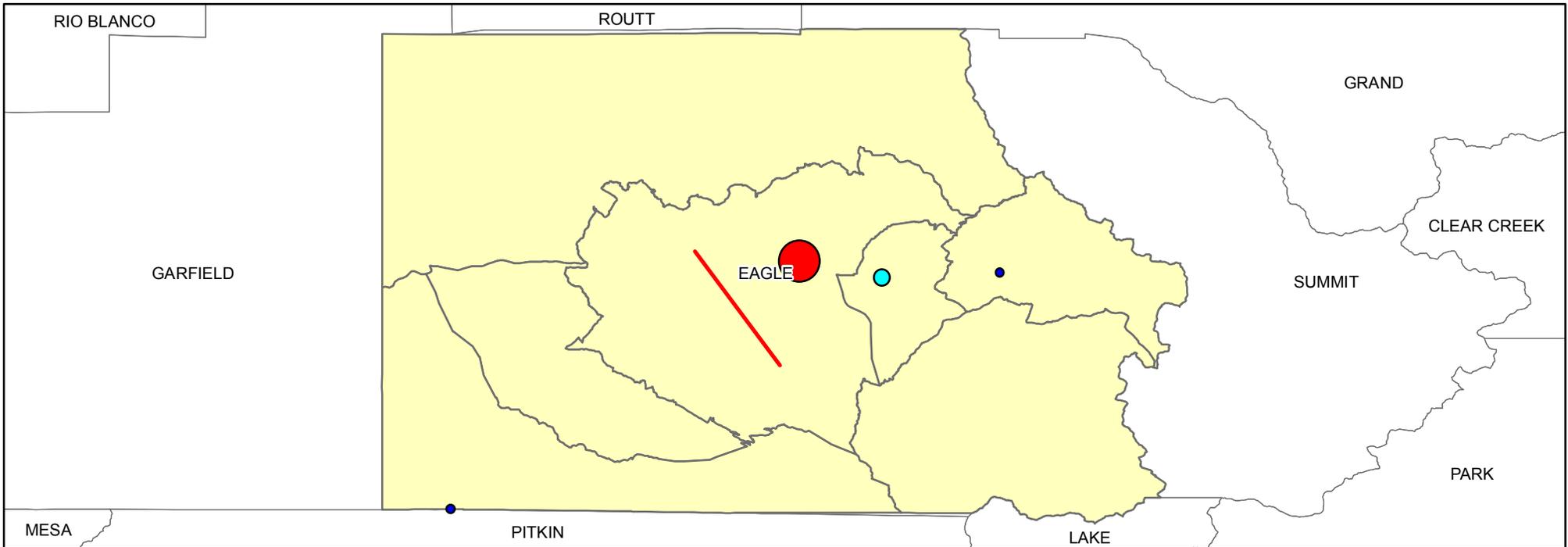
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 6.5, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Waste Water Facilities Map



Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: April 2013
Location: Eagle 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

