

Hazus-MH: Earthquake Event Report

Region Name: Eagle County Frontal fault 2010Census

Earthquake Scenario: Frontal (Gore) fault 7.0

Print Date: February 26, 2013

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

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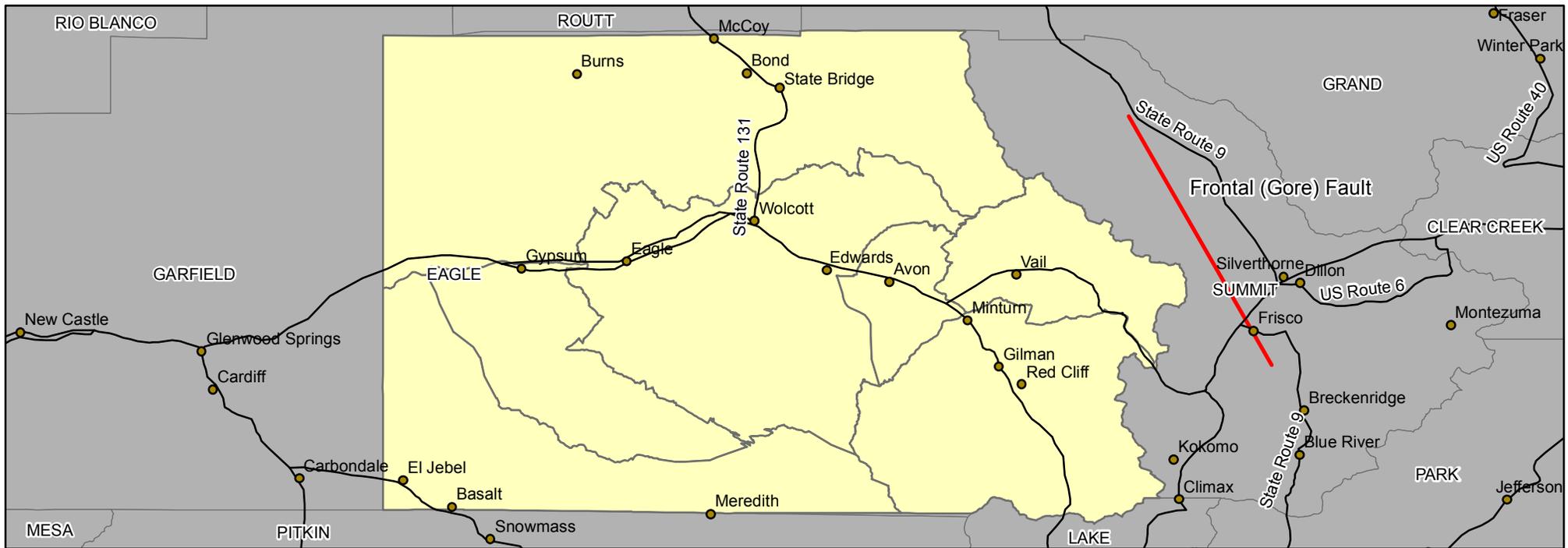
Disclaimer:

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

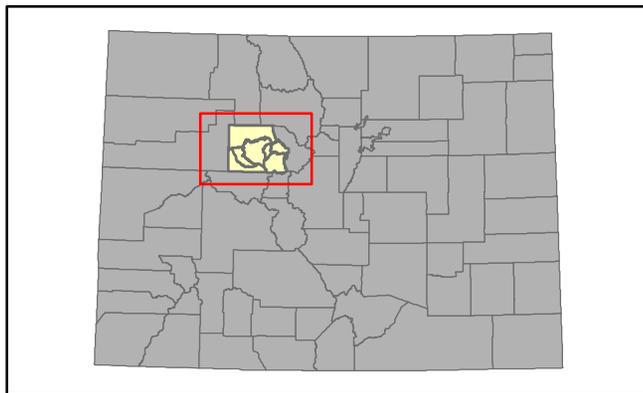
Overview Map

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



Legend

- Cities
- Roads
- Fault
- Study Region Tract



Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
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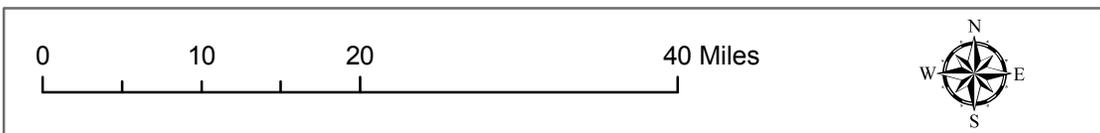


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General Description of the Region

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 1,689.68 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	Frontal (Gore) fault 7.0
Type of Earthquake	Arbitrary
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	-106.16
Latitude of Epicenter	39.68
Earthquake Magnitude	7.00
Depth (Km)	10.00
Rupture Length (Km)	35.48
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	156.00
Attenuation Function	Central & East US (CEUS 2008)

Building Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 9,552 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 30.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 2,085 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	36	0.24	12	0.17	12	0.25	9	0.36	8	0.41
Commercial	327	2.13	122	1.81	173	3.57	147	5.62	167	8.01
Education	11	0.07	4	0.06	5	0.10	4	0.14	2	0.11
Government	19	0.13	8	0.12	12	0.24	10	0.39	9	0.41
Industrial	134	0.87	47	0.69	61	1.26	45	1.71	41	1.99
Other Residential	4,883	31.75	2,986	44.28	2,381	49.12	1,389	53.03	1,233	59.11
Religion	22	0.14	10	0.14	12	0.25	12	0.46	16	0.78
Single Family	9,946	64.67	3,555	52.71	2,192	45.21	1,003	38.30	609	29.18
Total	15,379		6,743		4,848		2,620		2,085	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	12,273	79.80	5615	83.26	2,900	59.83	635	24.25	96	4.58
Steel	119	0.77	51	0.76	141	2.90	212	8.09	335	16.07
Concrete	188	1.22	106	1.57	216	4.45	243	9.30	273	13.08
Precast	96	0.63	29	0.43	57	1.18	63	2.41	83	3.99
RM	1,790	11.64	445	6.61	842	17.37	836	31.93	709	34.01
URM	268	1.74	146	2.17	173	3.57	130	4.97	180	8.62
MH	645	4.19	351	5.21	519	10.71	499	19.05	410	19.65
Total	15,379		6,743		4,848		2,620		2,085	

*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 (1.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 6.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 35.00% 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	16	4	3
EOCs	1	0	0	1
PoliceStations	9	0	0	6
FireStations	19	1	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	31	0	0	31	31
	Bridges	159	19	3	138	144
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	10	0	0	10	10
	Bridges	6	0	0	6	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	1	0	1	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	0	0	1	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	3	0	1	4
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	11	4	0	7	11
Communication	6	4	0	6	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	1234	308
Waste Water	2,088	620	155
Natural Gas	313	24	6
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	7,781	6,140	2,494	0	0
Electric Power		12,537	6,324	1,871	260	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 0.44 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 27.00% 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 17,760 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 1,201 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 651 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	8	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	31	10	2	3
	Industrial	5	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	87	23	3	6
	Single Family	91	25	4	8
	Total	221	62	10	18
2 PM	Commercial	452	142	24	48
	Commuting	0	0	1	0
	Educational	155	47	8	16
	Hotels	6	2	0	1
	Industrial	34	10	1	3
	Other-Residential	13	3	0	1
	Single Family	14	4	1	1
	Total	674	208	36	69
5 PM	Commercial	290	90	15	30
	Commuting	4	5	9	2
	Educational	21	7	1	2
	Hotels	9	3	0	1
	Industrial	21	6	1	2
	Other-Residential	33	9	1	2
	Single Family	35	10	2	3
	Total	414	130	30	42

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,215.46 (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 1,122.72 (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 62 % 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	12.00	40.79	0.56	4.01	57.35
	Capital-Related	0.00	5.21	45.00	0.32	0.59	51.12
	Rental	8.33	27.16	16.05	0.10	1.06	52.70
	Relocation	29.36	14.66	24.65	0.76	9.20	78.63
	Subtotal	37.69	59.04	126.50	1.73	14.85	239.81
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	65.36	34.92	34.43	3.00	10.85	148.56
	Non_Structural	208.50	187.49	122.78	9.76	31.98	560.50
	Content	56.14	41.42	54.01	5.48	14.56	171.61
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.89	1.19	0.16	2.25
	Subtotal	329.99	263.83	212.11	19.43	57.55	882.92
	Total	367.68	322.87	338.60	21.16	72.40	1,122.72

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	\$17.59	1.31
	Bridges	223.76	\$20.87	9.33
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	1561.90	38.50	
Railways	Segments	89.60	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.85	\$0.01	0.83
	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	\$0.38	35.79
	Subtotal	1.10	0.40	
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	\$1.50	14.06
	Runways	37.96	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	48.60	1.50	
	Total	1702.00	40.30	

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	\$0.38	1.18
	Distribution Lines	69.60	\$5.55	7.97
	Subtotal	101.91	\$5.93	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	258.40	\$42.59	16.48
	Distribution Lines	41.80	\$2.79	6.68
	Subtotal	300.17	\$45.38	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	85.60	\$0.05	0.06
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Lines	27.80	\$0.96	3.43
	Subtotal	113.47	\$1.01	
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	\$0.08	13.35
	Subtotal	0.58	\$0.08	
Total		516.13	\$52.40	

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

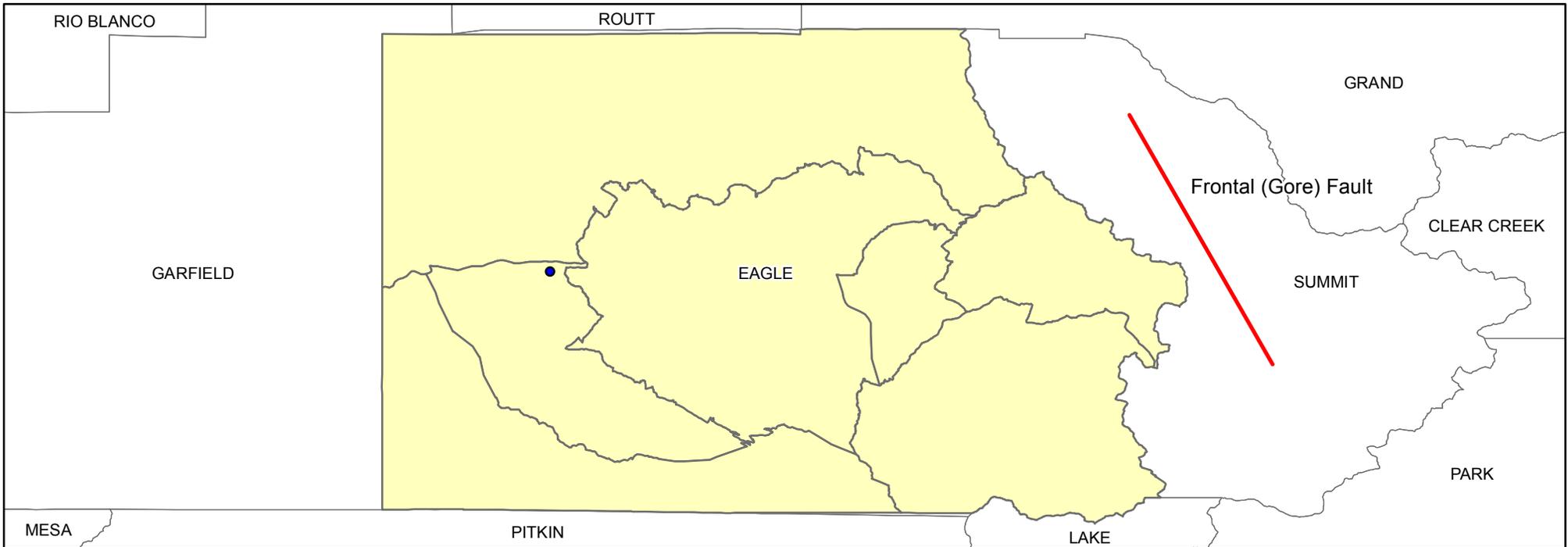
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

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: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



Legend

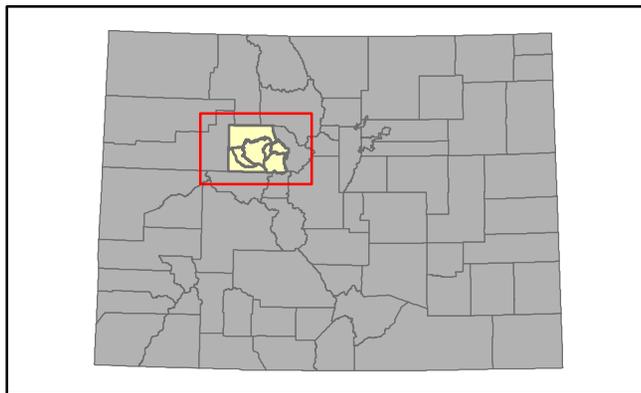
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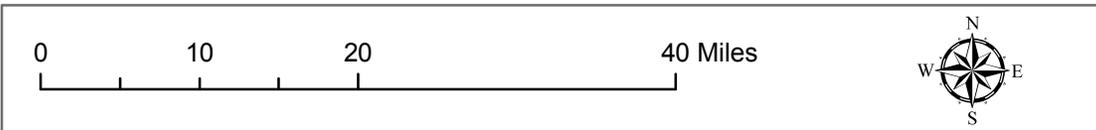
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- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



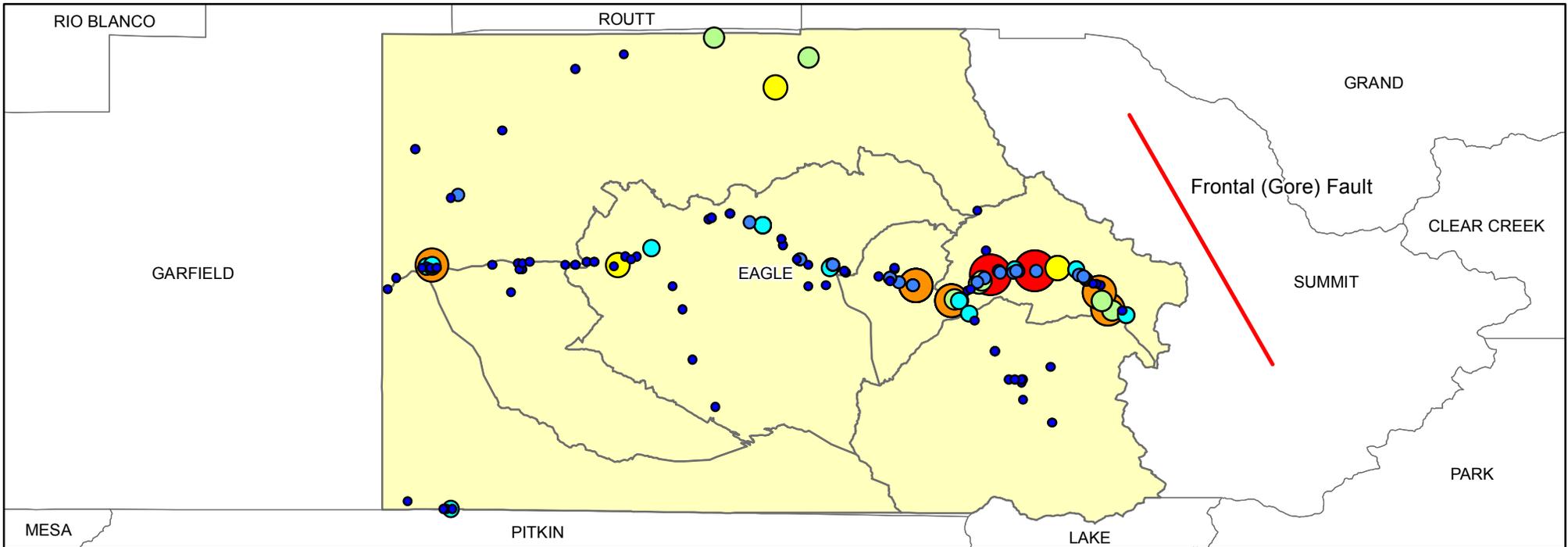
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Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7

Bridges Map



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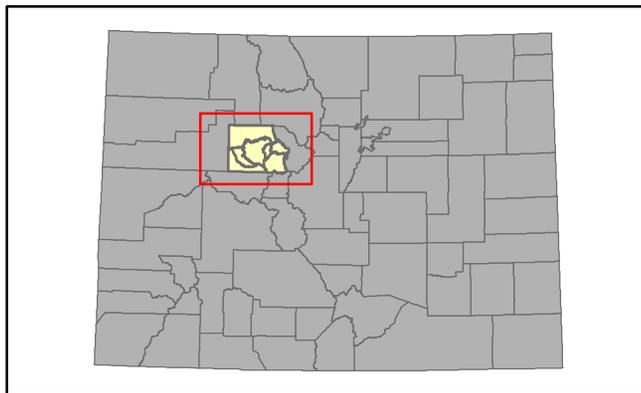
Bridges

Probability Damage > Extensive

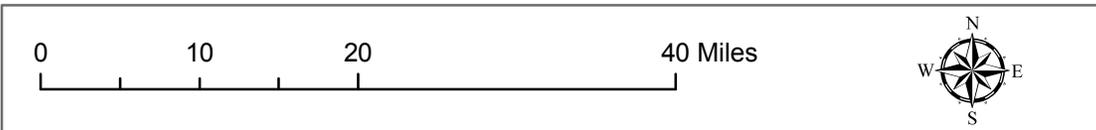
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- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

Study Region Tract



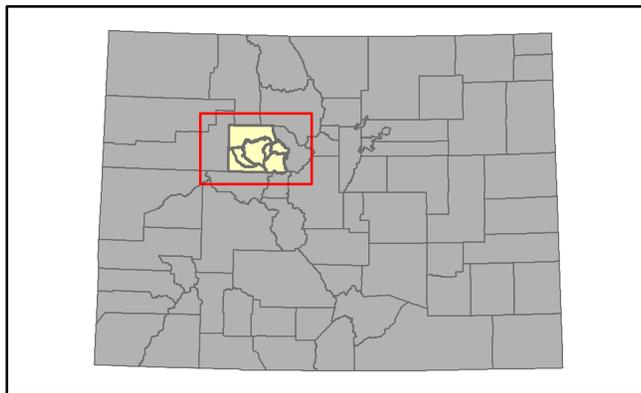
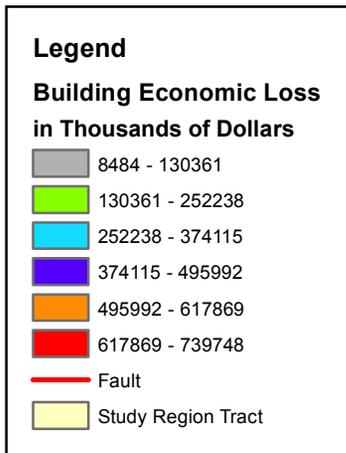
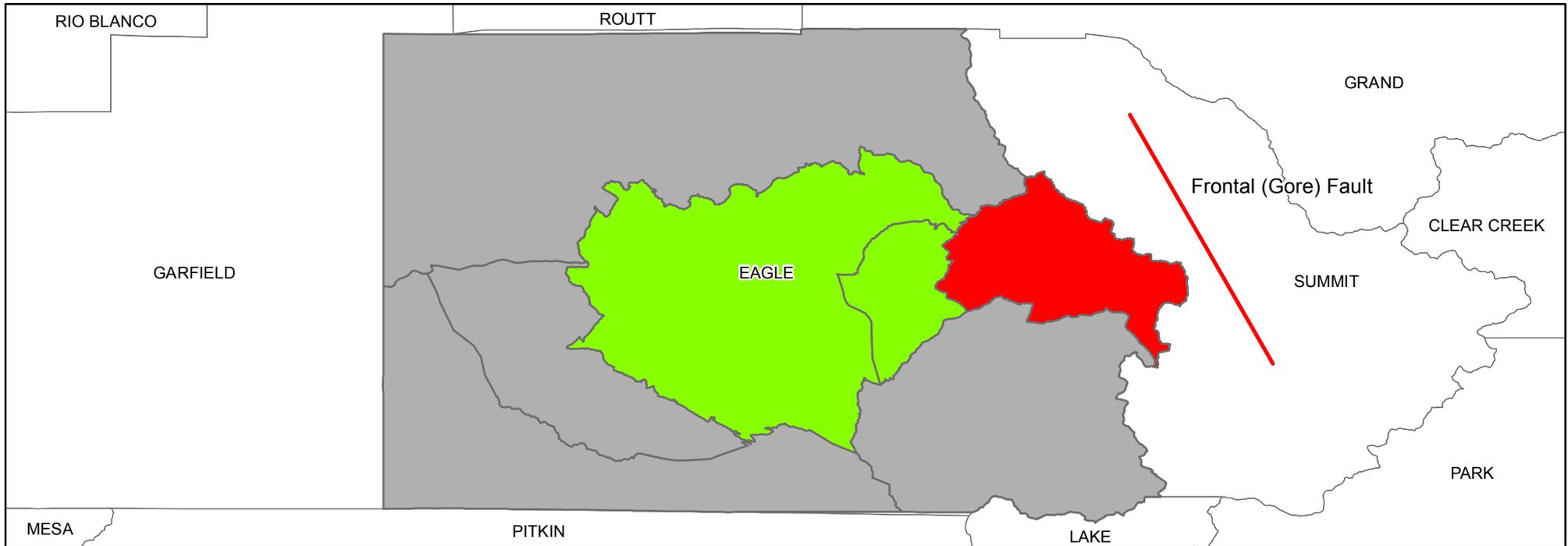
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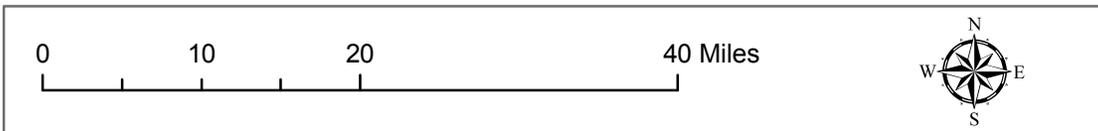
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Building Economic Loss Map

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



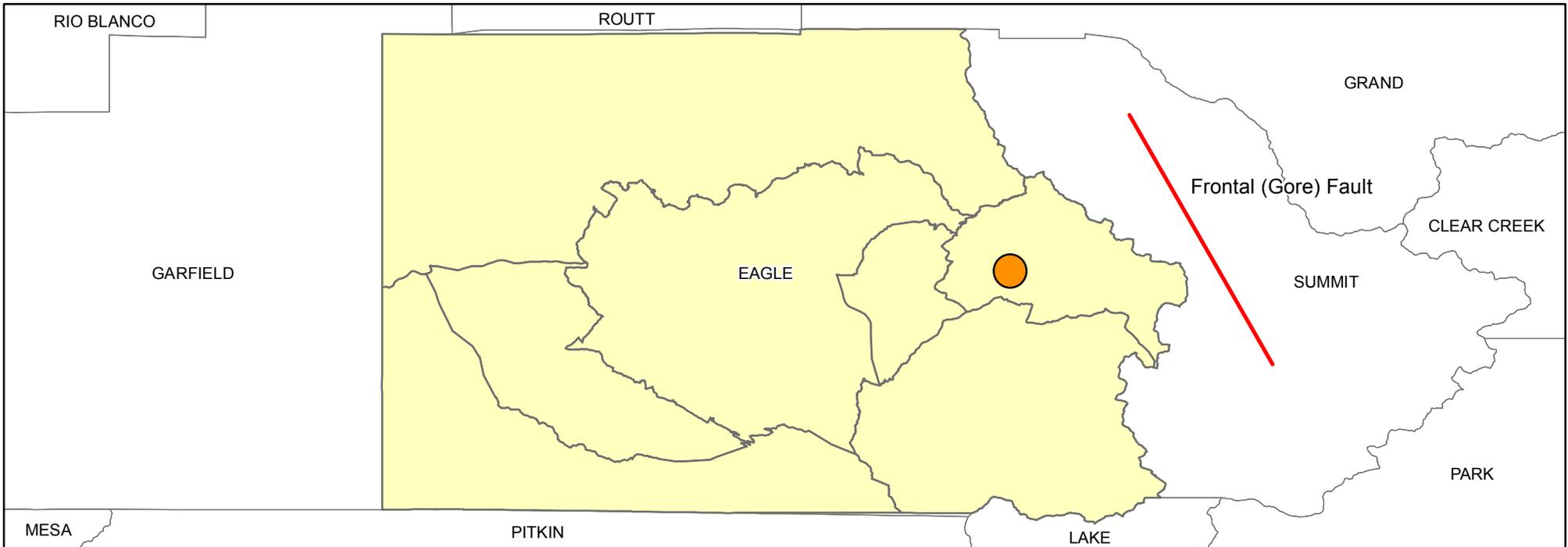
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Study Region: Eagle County

Care Facilities Map

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



Legend

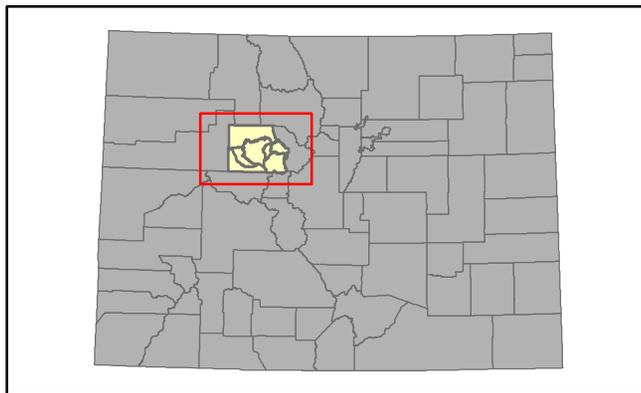
Care Facilities

Probability Damage > Extensive

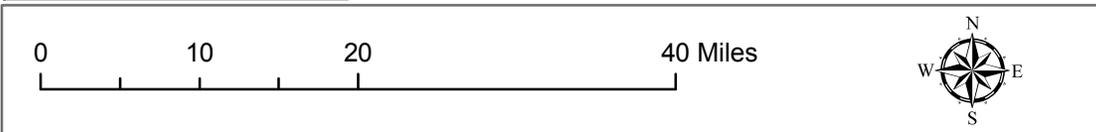
- 0 - 10%
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



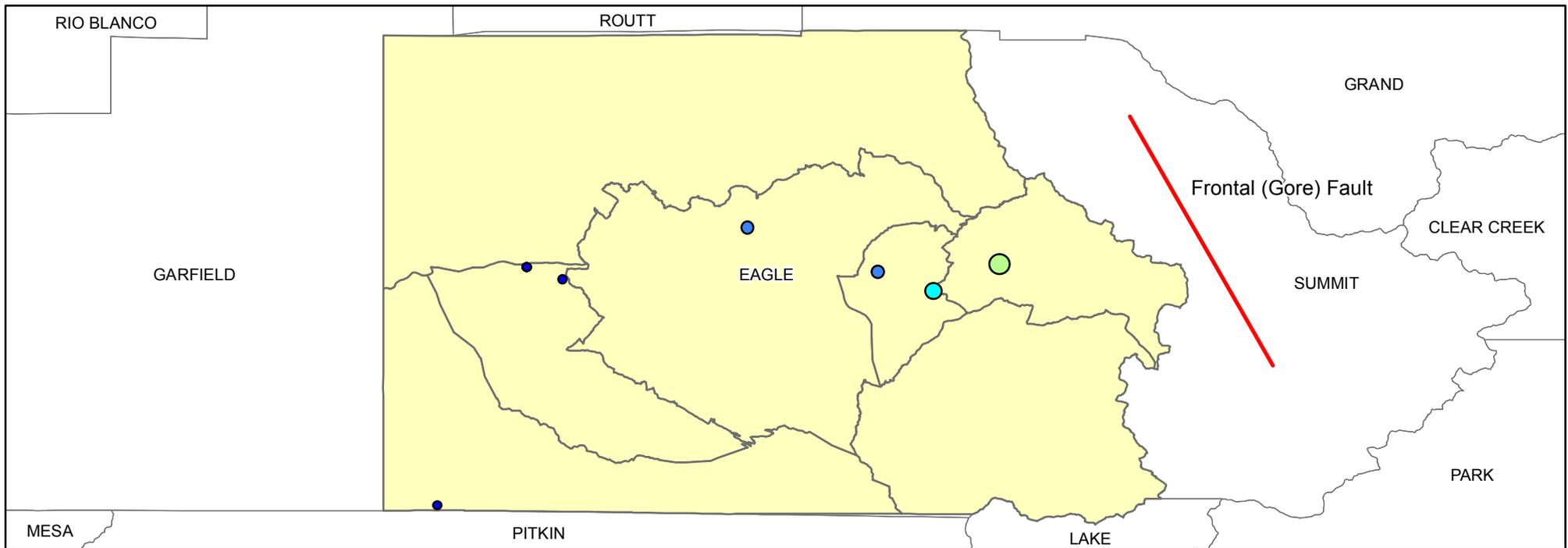
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Electrical Facilities Map

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



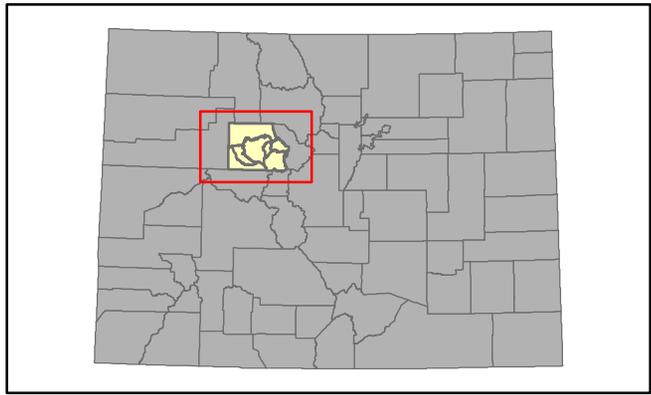
Legend

Electrical Power Facilities
Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



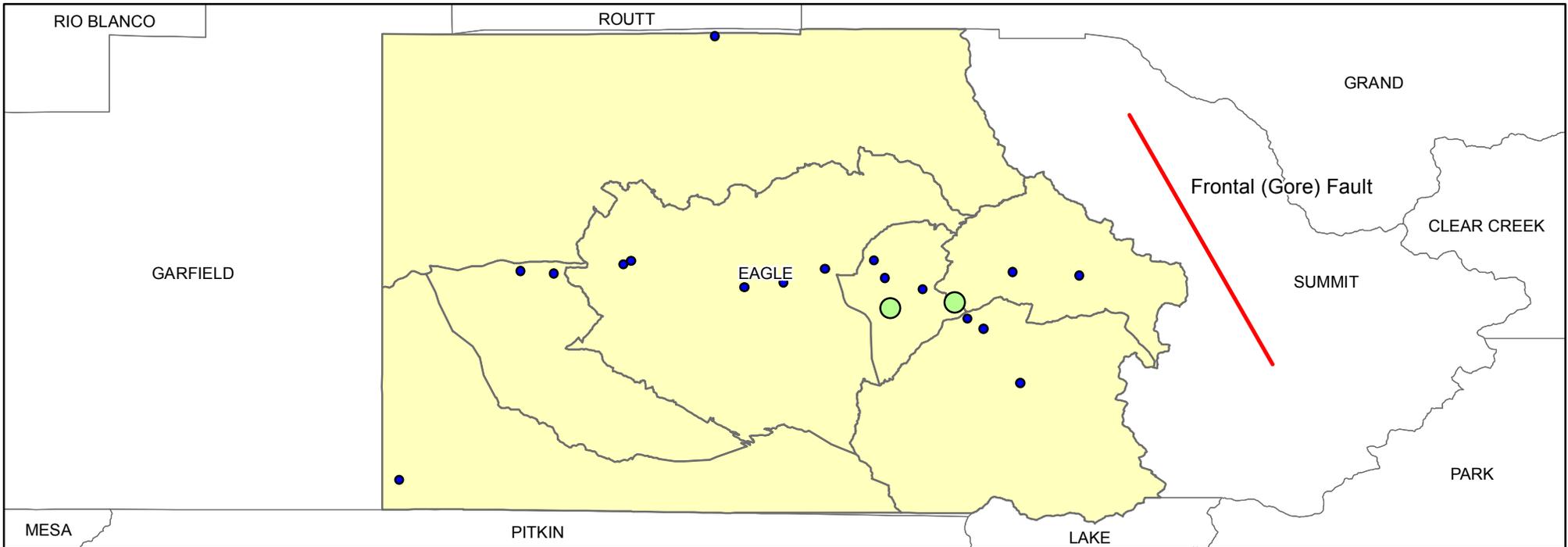
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Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
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Study Region: Eagle County

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7

Fire Stations Map



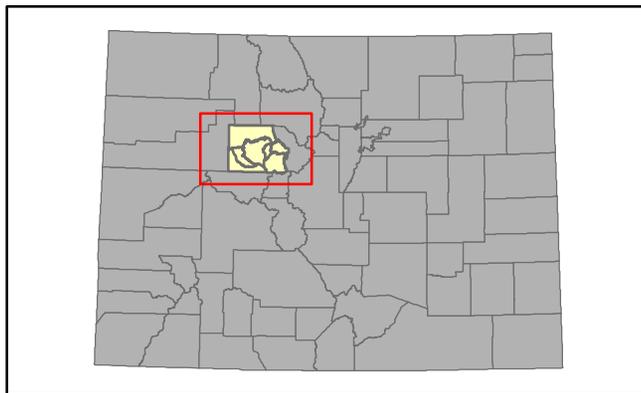
Legend

Fire Stations
Probability Damage > Extensive

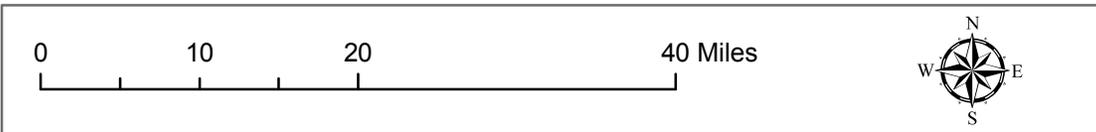
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- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

■ Study Region Tract



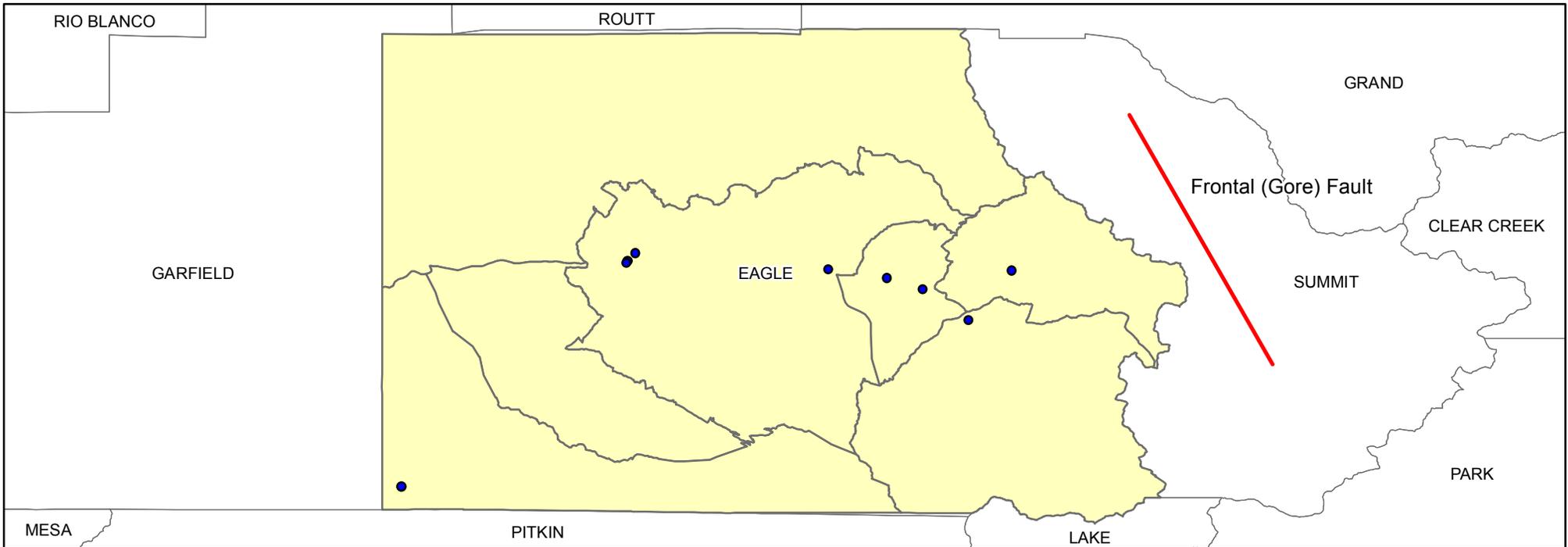
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7

Police Stations Map

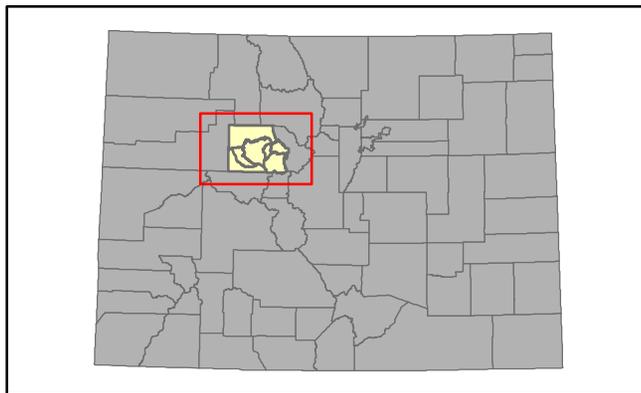


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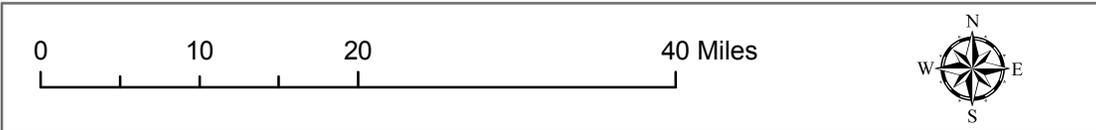
Police Stations
Probability Damage > Extensive

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

— Fault
Study Region Tract



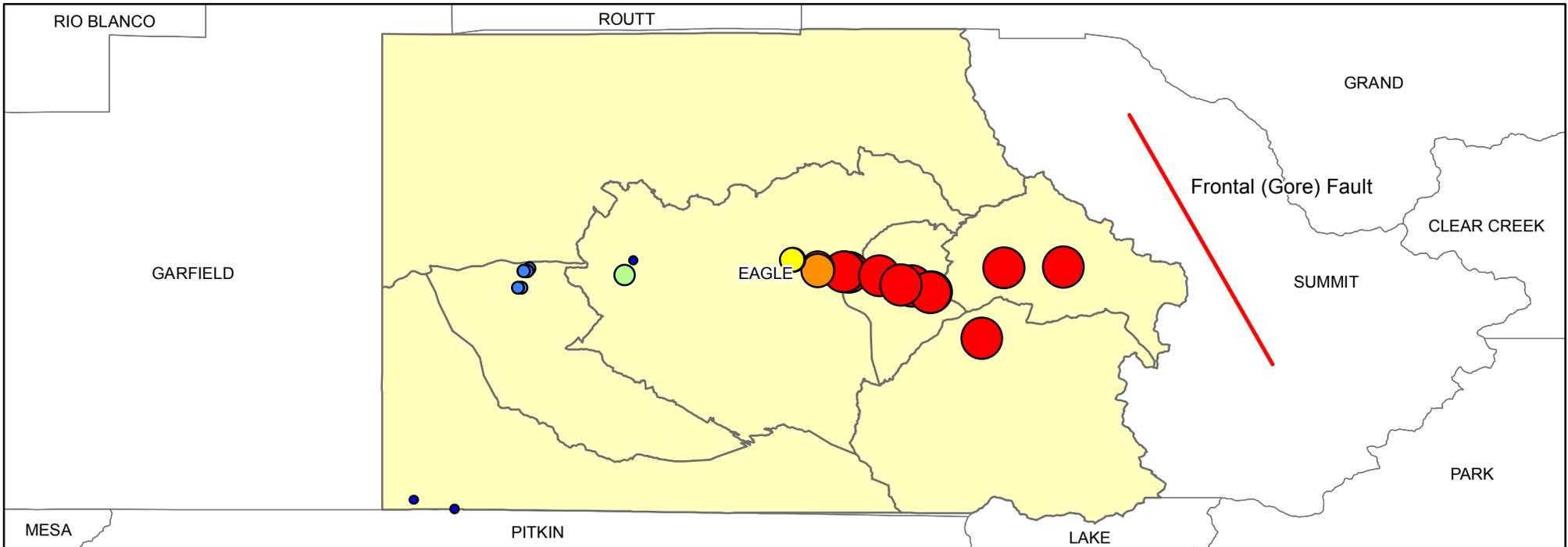
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Schools Map

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



Legend

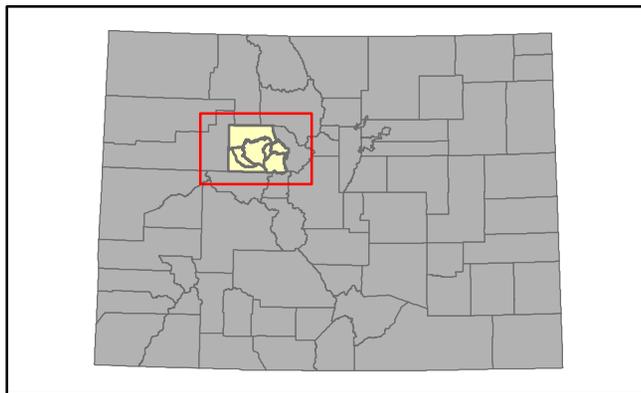
Schools

Probability Damage > Extensive

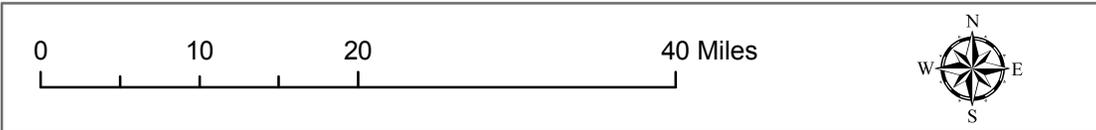
- 0 - 10%
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- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 70%
- 70 - 100%

— Fault

Study Region Tract



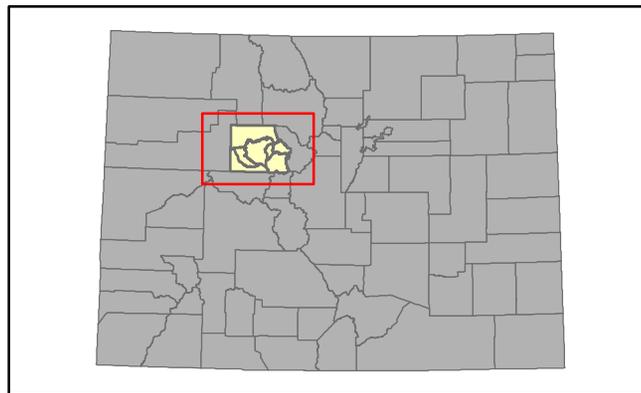
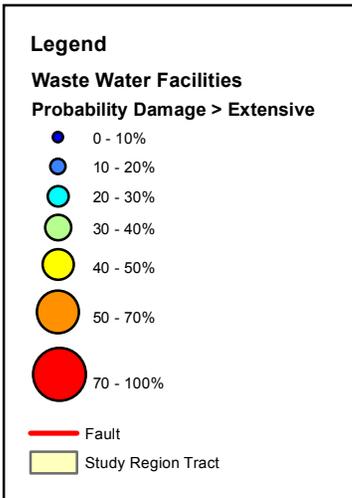
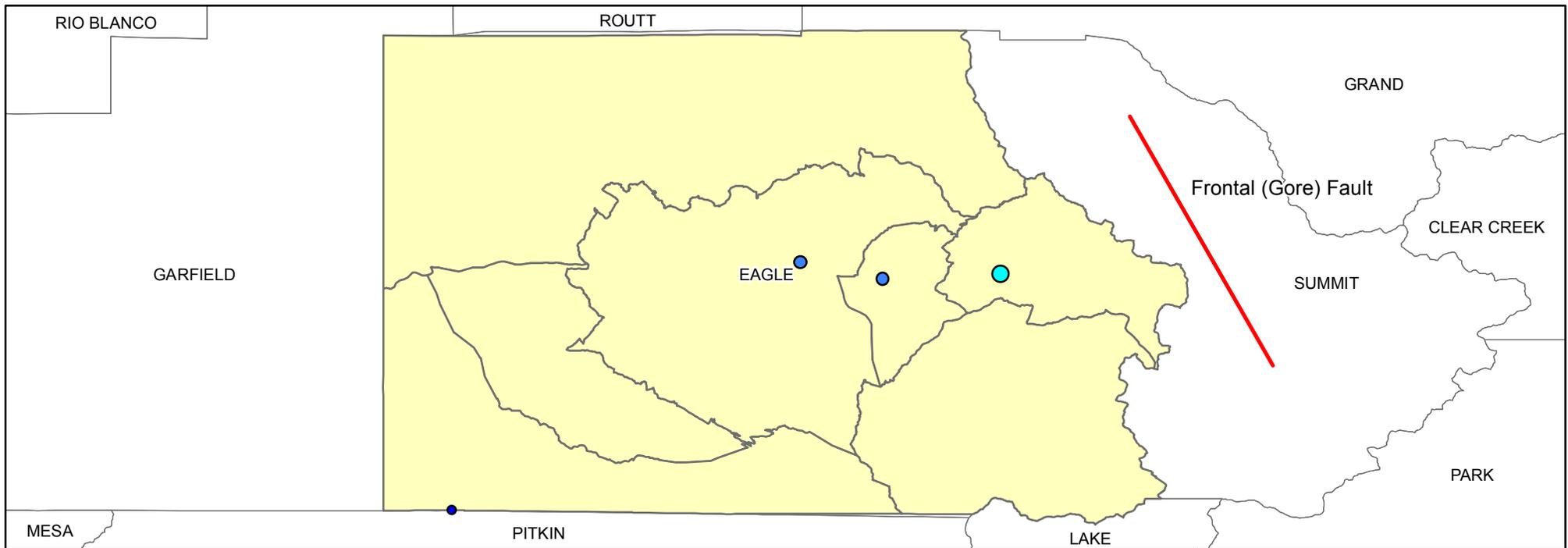
Created by: Colorado Geological Survey
Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983



Study Region: Eagle County

Waste Water Facilities Map

Hazard Scenario: Frontal (Gore) Fault 7



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Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald
Date Created: January 2013
Location: Eagle County Colorado
Fault Parameters: arbitrary, magnitude 7, depth 10km
Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data
Projection: GCS North American 1983

