

Hazus-MH: Earthquake Event Report

Region Name: Elbert County Random fault 2010Census

Earthquake Scenario: Random Elbert County

Print Date: April 02, 2013

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

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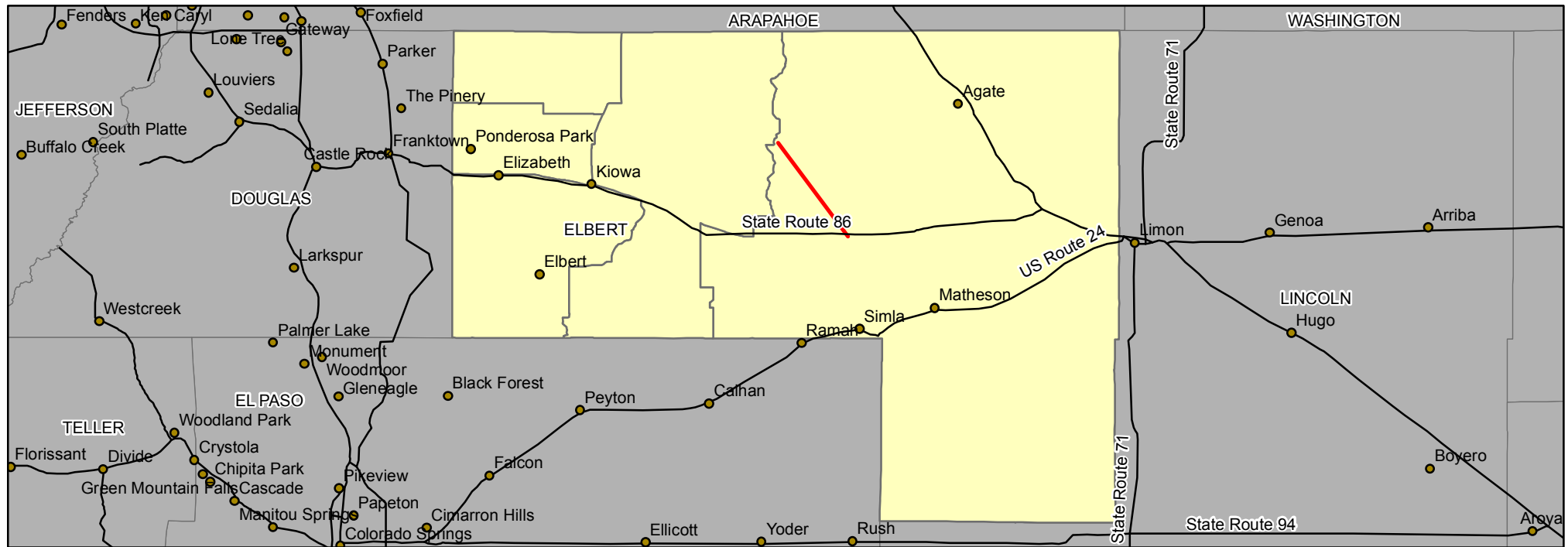
Disclaimer:

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: Elbert County

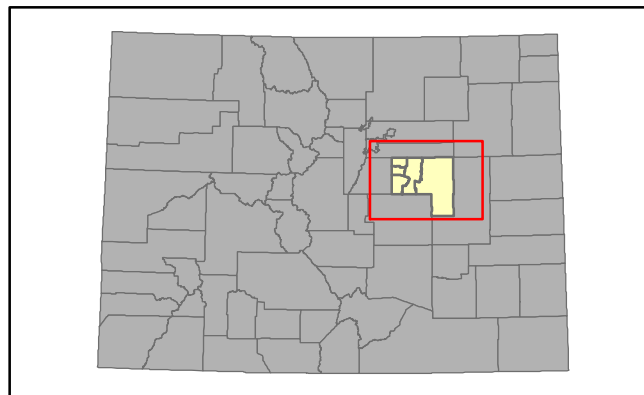
Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

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: Elbert 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 1,848.74 square miles and contains 5 census tracts. There are over 8 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 23,086 people (2002 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 9 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 2,273 (millions of dollars). Approximately 90.00 % of the buildings (and 84.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 774 and 294 (millions of dollars), respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 9 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 2,273 (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 67% 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 0 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 0 beds. There are 18 schools, 13 fire stations, 4 police stations and 1 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are 64 dams identified within the region. Of these, 0 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 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 1,068.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 160 kilometers of highways, 72 bridges, 6,711 kilometers of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	72	47.40
	Segments	7	681.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		729.00
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	14	45.90
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		45.90
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	775.00

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	78.30
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		78.30
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	47.00
	Facilities	2	129.20
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		176.20
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	31.30
	Facilities	2	0.00
	Pipelines	213	116.90
	Subtotal		148.20
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	13	48.50
	Subtotal		48.50
Electrical Power	Facilities	1	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Communication	Facilities	2	0.20
	Subtotal		0.20
		Total	451.30

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 Elbert County
Type of Earthquake	Arbitrary
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	-104.15
Latitude of Epicenter	39.34
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 2,050 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 21.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 209 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	52	0.89	21	1.06	23	1.81	14	2.64	8	3.68
Commercial	195	3.35	108	5.52	134	10.37	71	13.00	28	13.36
Education	7	0.13	3	0.16	4	0.29	2	0.43	1	0.71
Government	12	0.21	5	0.26	6	0.49	3	0.62	1	0.51
Industrial	79	1.36	48	2.43	66	5.08	40	7.31	19	8.92
Other Residential	181	3.10	98	5.05	139	10.71	104	19.12	58	27.44
Religion	16	0.27	7	0.34	8	0.60	4	0.76	2	0.75
Single Family	5,284	90.70	1,662	85.18	915	70.64	307	56.13	94	44.64
Total	5,825		1,952		1,295		546		210	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	4,475	76.82	1458	74.71	573	44.22	104	19.13	17	8.28
Steel	34	0.58	26	1.34	62	4.80	47	8.66	25	11.71
Concrete	50	0.85	29	1.49	39	3.03	20	3.69	8	3.64
Precast	62	1.06	27	1.37	47	3.63	34	6.20	12	5.89
RM	977	16.76	266	13.65	379	29.24	206	37.69	69	32.91
URM	130	2.22	71	3.61	68	5.22	33	6.01	21	10.16
MH	99	1.70	75	3.83	128	9.86	102	18.62	58	27.41
Total	5,825		1,952		1,295		546		210	

*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 (0.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 0.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 0.00% 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	0	0	0	0
Schools	18	9	0	0
EOCs	1	0	0	0
PoliceStations	4	0	0	2
FireStations	13	1	0	8

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Table 6: 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	7	0	0	7	7
	Bridges	72	28	7	44	49
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	14	0	0	14	14
	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 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	2	2	0	0	2
Natural Gas	2	2	0	0	2
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	1	1	0	0	1
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	3,914	813	203
Waste Water	2,348	408	102
Natural Gas	272	47	12
Oil	178	12	3

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	8,380	1,487	793	9	0	0
Electric Power		5,715	2,791	721	84	8

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 0.08 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 29.00% 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 3,120 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 104 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 49 people (out of a total population of 23,086) 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	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	8	2	0	0
	Single Family	34	8	1	2
	Total	43	10	1	3
2 PM	Commercial	18	5	1	1
	Commuting	0	0	1	0
	Educational	62	17	3	5
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	6	2	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	6	1	0	0
	Total	93	26	5	8
5 PM	Commercial	26	7	1	2
	Commuting	10	12	21	4
	Educational	5	1	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	4	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	3	1	0	0
	Single Family	13	3	0	1
	Total	60	25	23	8

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 223.61 (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 184.48 (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 65 % 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	0.19	3.43	0.28	1.51	5.41
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.08	3.53	0.16	0.25	4.02
	Rental	2.39	0.34	2.13	0.05	0.22	5.12
	Relocation	8.72	0.82	3.05	0.42	3.21	16.22
	Subtotal	11.10	1.43	12.14	0.91	5.19	30.77
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	19.01	1.17	3.96	1.39	4.51	30.04
	Non_Structural	63.41	3.48	9.60	3.84	10.33	90.65
	Content	20.49	0.66	4.18	2.03	4.93	32.30
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.48	0.14	0.72
	Subtotal	102.91	5.31	17.84	7.74	19.91	153.71
	Total	114.01	6.73	29.99	8.65	25.10	184.48

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	681.63	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	47.41	\$7.10	14.98
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	729.00	7.10	
Railways	Segments	45.92	\$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	45.90	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	775.00	7.10	

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	78.30	\$3.66	4.67
	Subtotal	78.28	\$3.66	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	129.20	\$25.75	19.93
	Distribution Lines	47.00	\$1.84	3.91
	Subtotal	176.17	\$27.59	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	116.90	\$0.11	0.10
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Lines	31.30	\$0.63	2.01
	Subtotal	148.18	\$0.74	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	48.50	\$0.03	0.05
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	48.52	\$0.03	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Communication	Facilities	0.20	\$0.01	6.65
	Subtotal	0.19	\$0.01	
	Total	451.34	\$32.03	

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

Elbert,CO

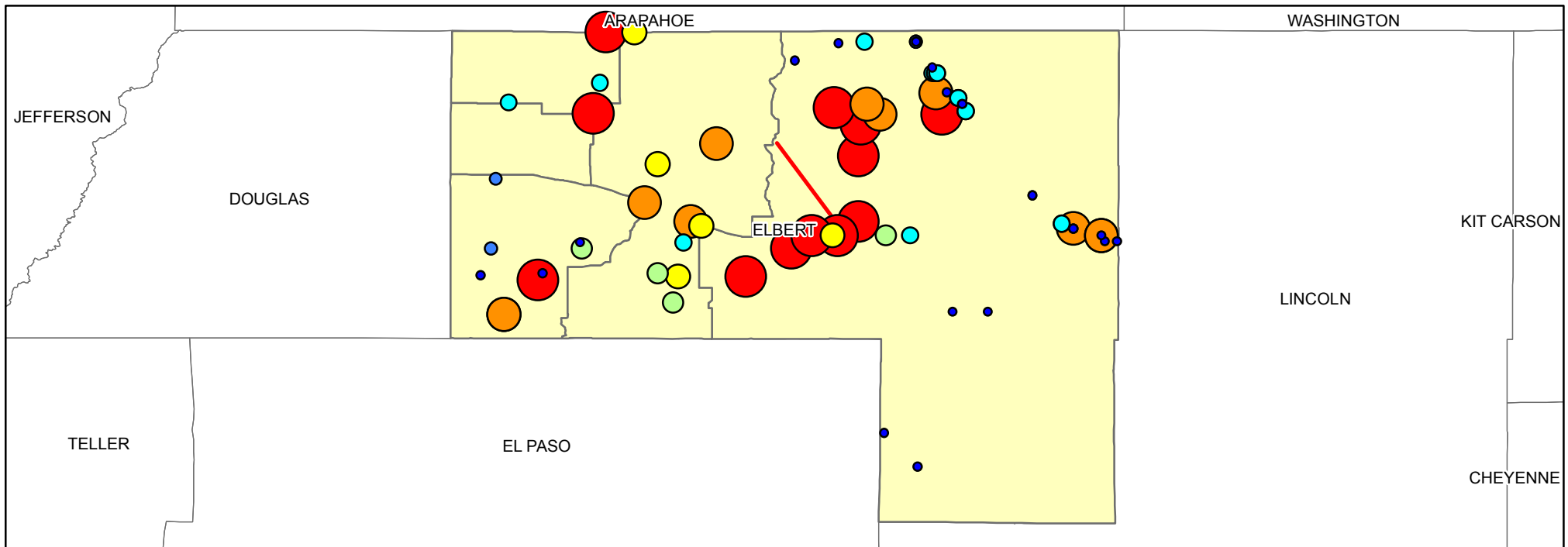
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Elbert	23,086	1,920	353	2,273
Total State		23,086	1,920	353	2,273
Total Region		23,086	1,920	353	2,273

Study Region: Elbert County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

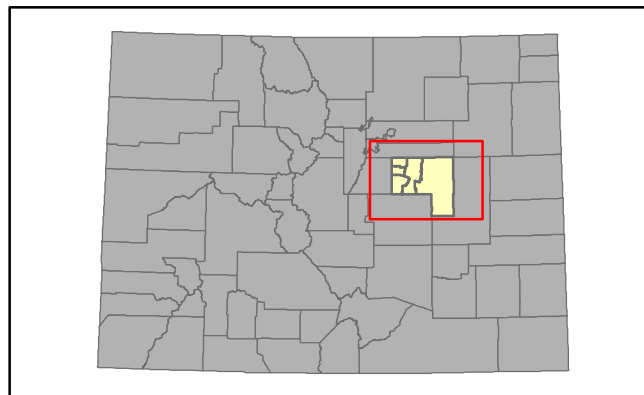
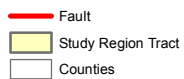
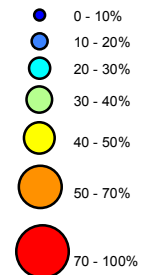
Bridges Map



Legend

Bridges

Probability Damage > Extensive



Created by: Colorado Geological Survey

Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald

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Location: Elbert 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

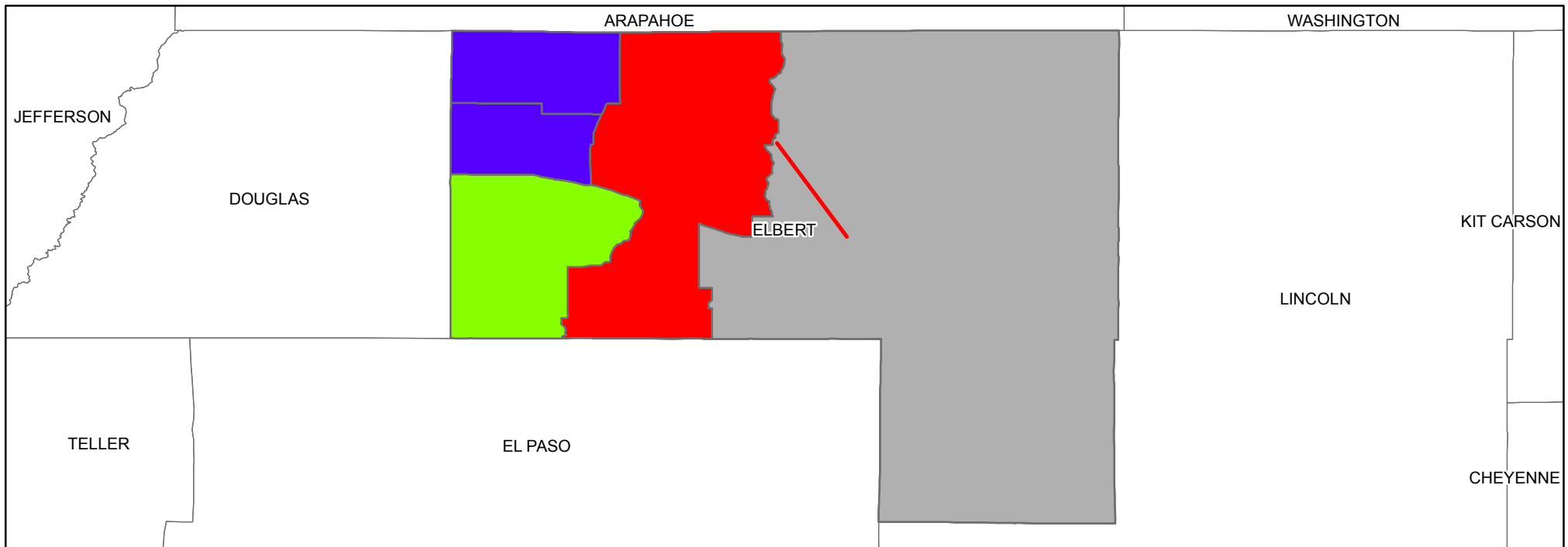
0 10 20 40 Miles



Study Region: Elbert County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Building Economic Loss Map



Legend

— Fault

Building Economic Loss in Thousands of Dollars

10466 - 19341

19341 - 28216

28216 - 37091

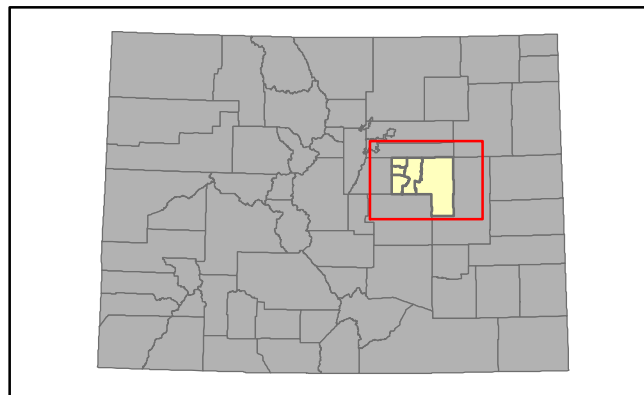
37091 - 45966

45966 - 54841

54841 - 63719

Study Region Tract

Counties



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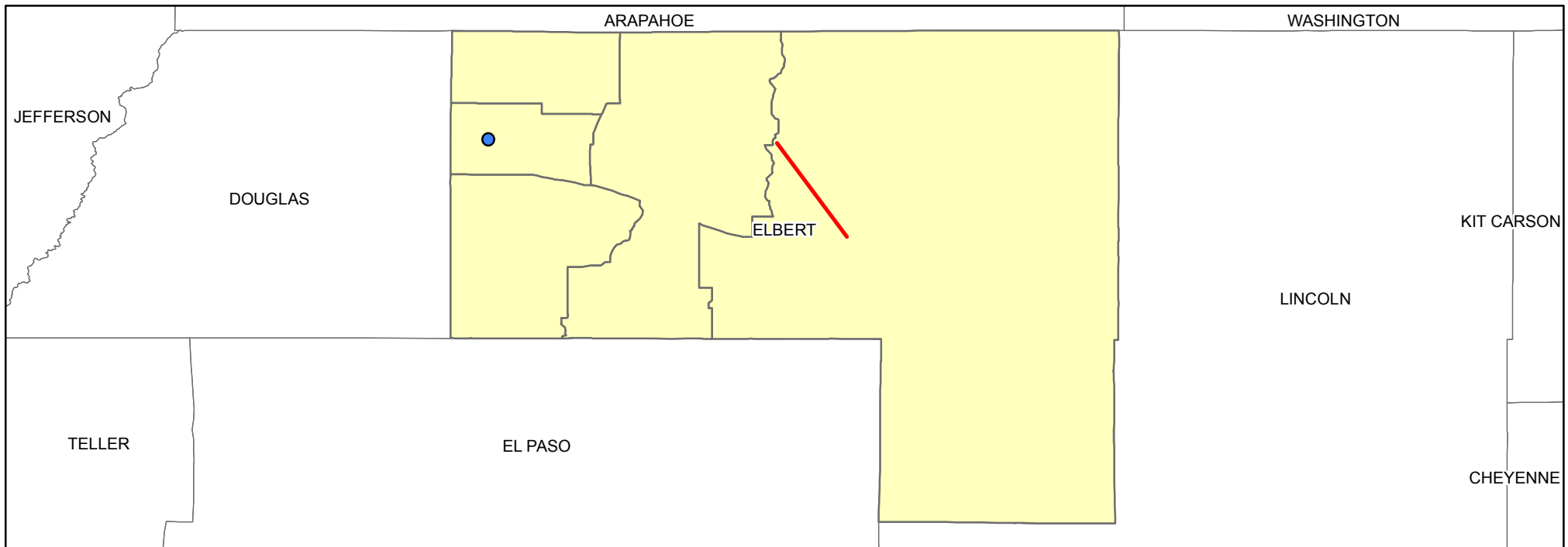


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Study Region: Elbert County

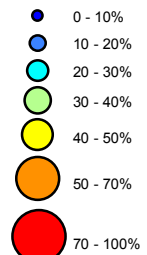
Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Electrical Facilities Map

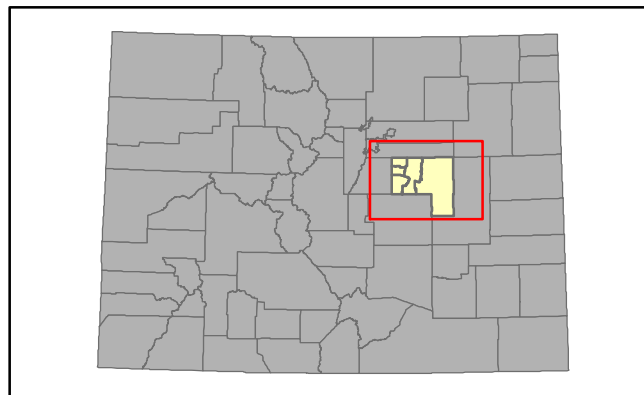


Legend

Electrical Power Facilities Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault
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— Counties



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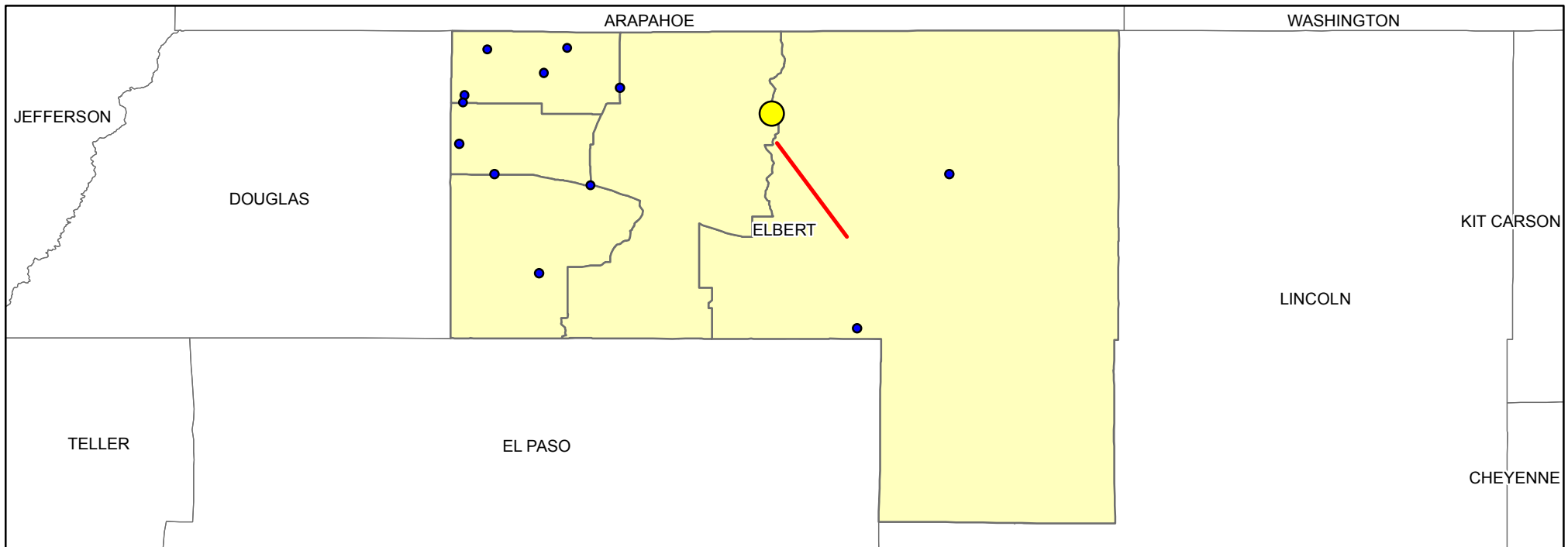


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Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

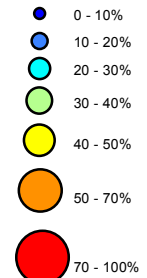
Fire Stations Map



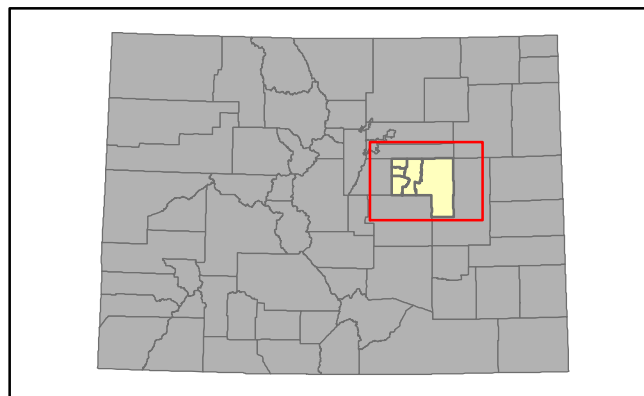
Legend

Fire Stations

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault
— Study Region Tract
— Counties



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Team: Matt Morgan and Scot Fitzgerald

Date Created: April 2013

Location: Elbert 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 10 20 40 Miles

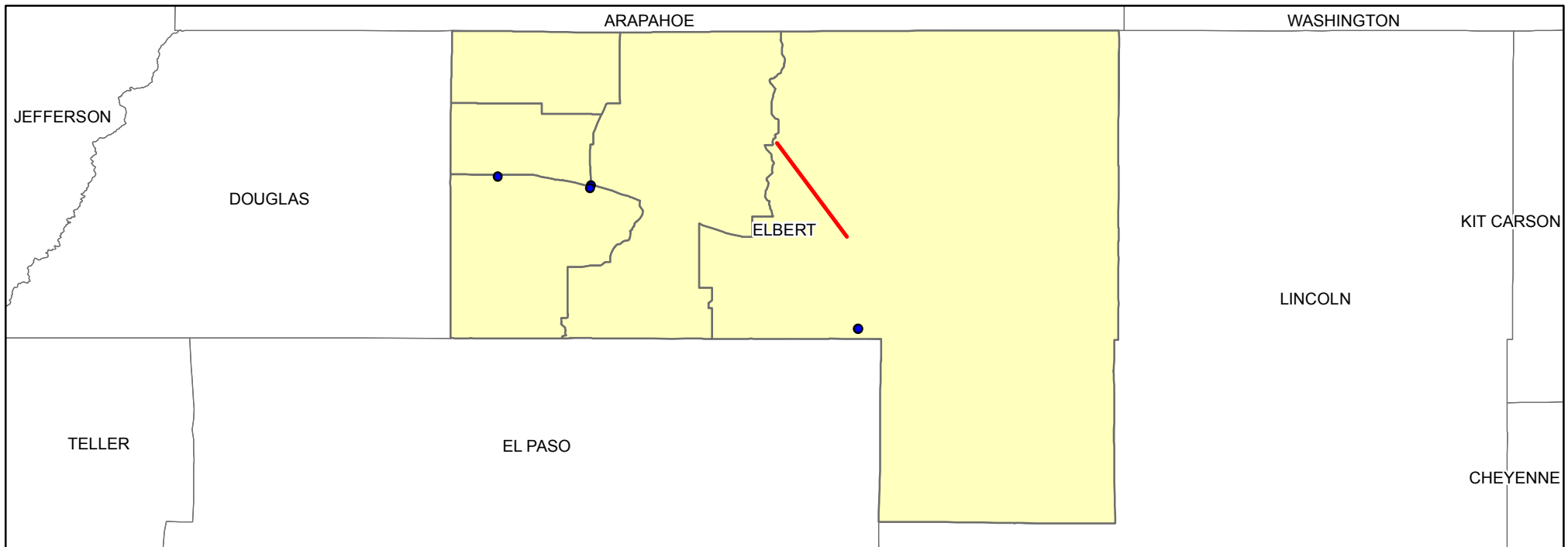


HAZUS
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Study Region: Elbert County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

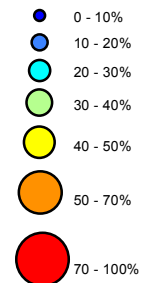
Police Stations Map



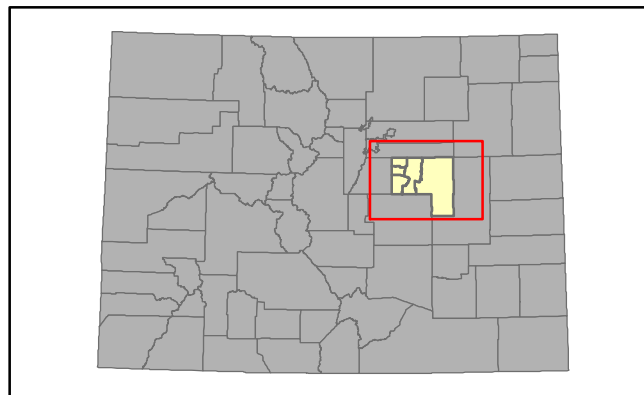
Legend

Police Stations

Probability Damage > Extensive



— Fault
— Study Region Tract
— Counties



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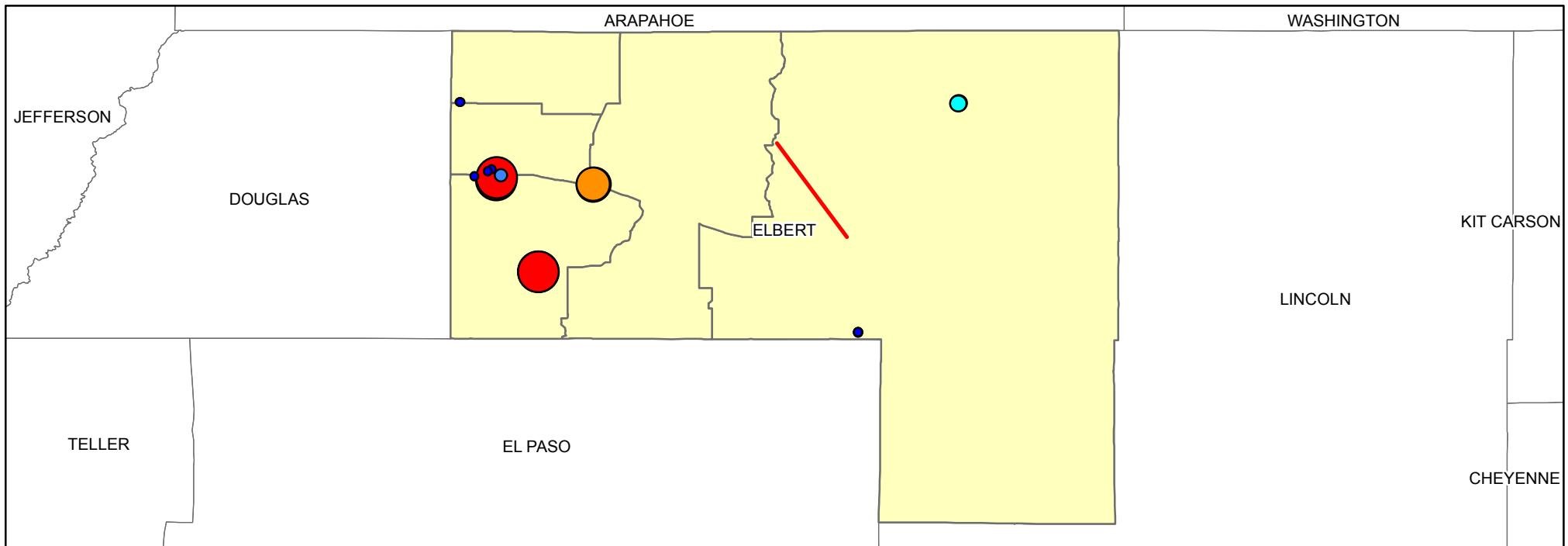


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Study Region: Elbert County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

Schools Map



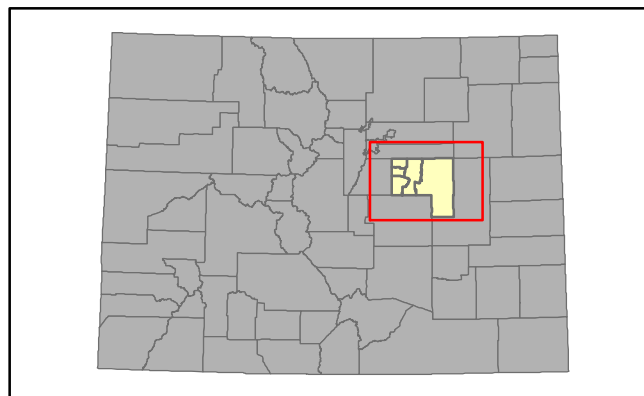
Legend

Schools

Probability Damage > Extensive

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

- Fault
- Study Region Tract
- Counties



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Data: Changed to CGS Landslides and CGS/FEMA Soils data

Projection: GCS North American 1983

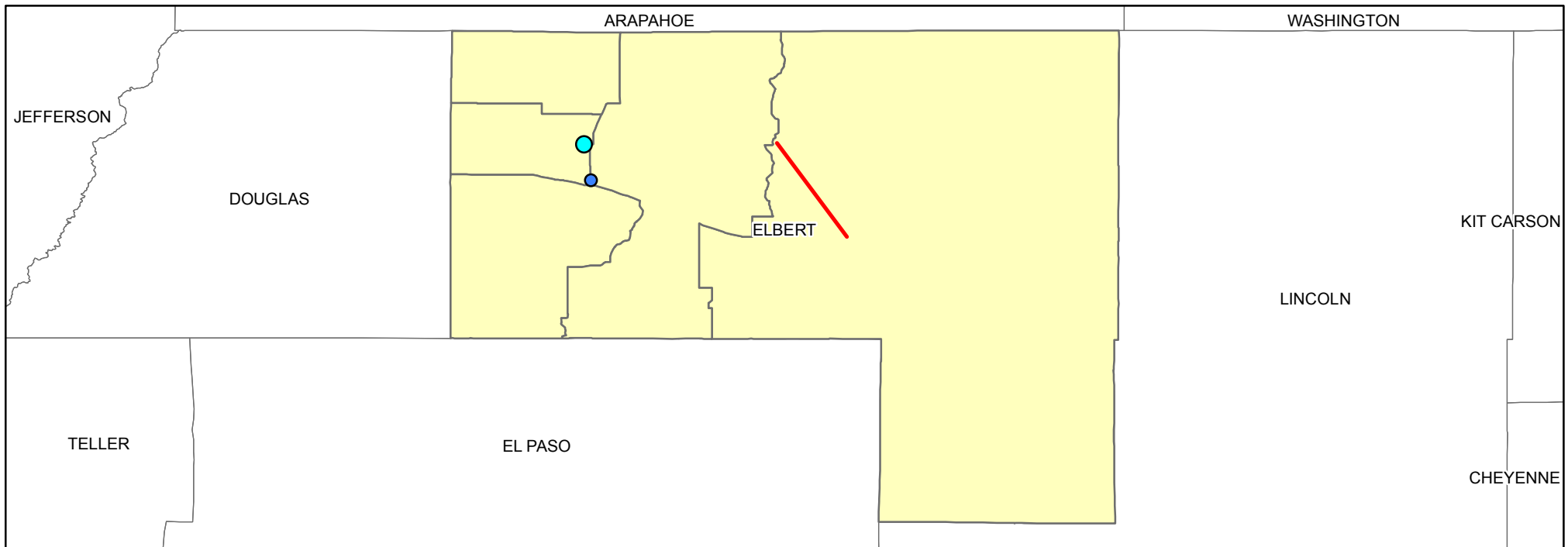
0 10 20 40 Miles



Study Region: Elbert County

Hazard Scenario: Random Fault 6.5

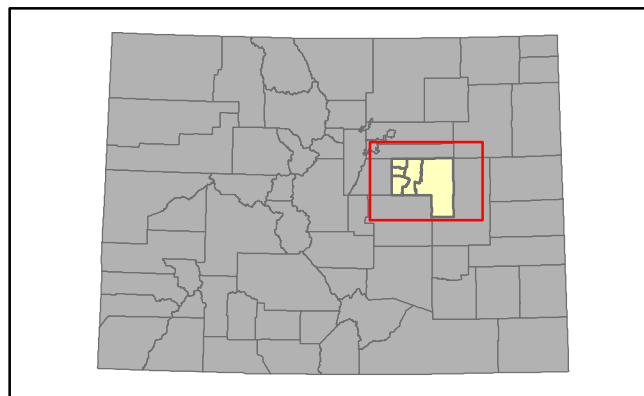
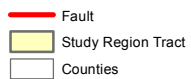
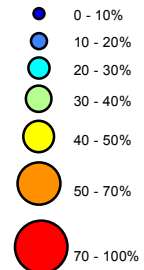
Waste Water Facilities Map



Legend

Waste Water Facilities

Probability Damage > Extensive



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Date Created: April 2013

Location: Elbert 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 10 20 40 Miles



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