

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *Busted Boiler M6.5 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.

**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	Busted Boiler M6.5 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-107.86
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	38.24
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	6.50
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	18.20
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	175.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 212 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 3.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 1 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	61	1.03	7	1.80	5	2.62	1	3.67	0	5.49
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	3	0.04	1	0.18	1	0.32	0	0.50	0	0.66
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.00
<b>Other Residential</b>	817	13.87	127	32.02	91	50.09	13	45.21	1	49.11
<b>Religion</b>	2	0.04	0	0.11	0	0.16	0	0.23	0	0.30
<b>Single Family</b>	5,006	85.00	261	65.87	85	46.79	15	50.38	1	44.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,889</b>		<b>397</b>		<b>182</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>2</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	4,062	68.97	204	51.49	35	19.45	3	8.63	0	5.31
<b>Steel</b>	31	0.52	3	0.84	3	1.65	1	2.51	0	4.20
<b>Concrete</b>	30	0.51	5	1.16	3	1.75	1	2.42	0	2.23
<b>Precast</b>	9	0.15	1	0.23	1	0.52	0	1.13	0	0.95
<b>RM</b>	1,055	17.91	59	14.84	46	25.08	11	36.37	0	10.29
<b>URM</b>	139	2.36	20	5.06	12	6.42	3	10.17	1	35.30
<b>MH</b>	564	9.58	105	26.40	82	45.13	11	38.78	1	41.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,889</b>		<b>397</b>		<b>182</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>2</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 13 hospital beds (63.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 90.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 100.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	1
Schools	7	0	0	7
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	0	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	11	3
Waste Water	3,275	9	2
Natural Gas	2,183	9	2
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

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

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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

## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 14 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 3 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	2	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	2	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	2	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 13.13 (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 11.54 (millions of dollars); 19 % 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 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.04	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.71
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.02	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.59
	Rental	0.14	0.34	0.30	0.00	0.02	0.80
	Relocation	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.15</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	0.64	0.56	0.56	0.04	0.07	1.87
	Non_Structural	2.02	2.12	1.15	0.09	0.15	5.54
	Content	0.67	0.53	0.60	0.06	0.08	1.94
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>9.39</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>11.54</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.04	0.08
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.16	5.13
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$0.85	8.05
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>0.90</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>1.10</b>	



**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.05	0.05
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$0.39	0.60
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.04	0.06
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$0.43</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.04	0.10
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.04</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.01	2.33
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.01</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$0.53</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.07
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.22
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.28
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.28
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.28
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.28

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Earthquake Scenario:** *Cannibal M7.0 CEUS Event*

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The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.



**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	Cannibal M7.0 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-107.16
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	37.94
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.00
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	42.66
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	160.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 820 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 13.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 43 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	43	0.90	9	1.09	12	2.22	7	3.21	2	4.84
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	1	0.02	1	0.08	1	0.24	1	0.43	0	0.63
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Other Residential</b>	549	11.41	179	20.76	198	35.23	99	46.02	23	54.31
<b>Religion</b>	1	0.02	1	0.07	1	0.14	0	0.21	0	0.27
<b>Single Family</b>	4,219	87.64	674	77.99	350	62.17	107	50.12	17	39.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,814</b>		<b>864</b>		<b>563</b>		<b>214</b>		<b>43</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	3,445	71.54	589	68.15	230	40.78	38	17.61	3	7.99
<b>Steel</b>	21	0.44	4	0.45	7	1.18	5	2.11	2	3.77
<b>Concrete</b>	20	0.42	6	0.65	7	1.32	4	2.03	1	2.42
<b>Precast</b>	6	0.13	1	0.13	2	0.31	1	0.65	0	0.95
<b>RM</b>	857	17.80	106	12.24	129	22.92	69	32.07	10	22.44
<b>URM</b>	101	2.10	29	3.38	25	4.44	12	5.72	7	15.39
<b>MH</b>	364	7.57	130	15.01	164	29.05	85	39.82	20	47.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,814</b>		<b>864</b>		<b>563</b>		<b>214</b>		<b>43</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 4 hospital beds (19.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 50.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 90.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Schools	7	0	0	3
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	2
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	3	1	96	97
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	2	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	53	13
Waste Water	3,275	42	11
Natural Gas	2,183	45	11
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.02 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 19 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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



## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 137 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 37 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	15	3	0	1
	Single Family	10	2	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	16	4	1	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	2	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	13	3	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	6	1	0	0
	Single Family	4	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 70.09 (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 61.94 (millions of dollars); 18 % 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 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.23	3.20	0.03	0.14	3.60
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.10	2.77	0.02	0.02	2.90
	Rental	0.77	1.97	1.38	0.01	0.10	4.23
	Relocation	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.22
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>10.96</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	3.47	3.10	2.94	0.17	0.38	10.05
	Non_Structural	10.97	12.14	6.74	0.46	0.86	31.17
	Content	3.13	2.65	3.12	0.27	0.39	9.55
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.20
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17.57</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>50.98</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.43</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>61.94</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$1.06	2.11
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>1.10</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.40	12.66
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.40</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$2.00	18.87
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>3.50</b>	

**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.24	0.22
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.24</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$4.02	6.22
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.19	0.29
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$4.21</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.20	0.46
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.20</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.05	10.02
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$4.70</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.40
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.21
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.56
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.56
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.56
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.56

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122



# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *Cimarron M6.75 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.

**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	Cimarron M6.75 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-107.48
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	38.41
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	6.75
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	27.86
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	122.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 819 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 13.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 31 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	46	0.96	10	1.07	12	2.00	6	2.79	1	4.40
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	1	0.02	1	0.09	1	0.22	1	0.37	0	0.55
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Other Residential</b>	599	12.52	173	19.30	185	31.50	79	38.92	14	45.17
<b>Religion</b>	1	0.02	1	0.07	1	0.14	0	0.21	0	0.28
<b>Single Family</b>	4,136	86.47	713	79.46	388	66.14	117	57.72	15	49.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,783</b>		<b>897</b>		<b>586</b>		<b>202</b>		<b>31</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	3,375	70.57	628	70.06	257	43.83	40	20.04	3	10.51
<b>Steel</b>	23	0.47	4	0.45	6	1.10	4	1.80	1	3.24
<b>Concrete</b>	22	0.46	6	0.63	7	1.19	3	1.73	1	2.02
<b>Precast</b>	7	0.14	1	0.12	2	0.29	1	0.59	0	0.83
<b>RM</b>	850	17.77	104	11.65	136	23.15	72	35.84	7	23.78
<b>URM</b>	99	2.07	29	3.19	26	4.48	13	6.65	7	21.12
<b>MH</b>	407	8.51	125	13.90	152	25.95	67	33.35	12	38.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,783</b>		<b>897</b>		<b>586</b>		<b>202</b>		<b>31</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 5 hospital beds (25.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 58.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 93.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Schools	7	0	0	2
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	2
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	1	0	98	98
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	0	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	2	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	85	21
Waste Water	3,275	67	17
Natural Gas	2,183	72	18
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.02 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 19 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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

## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 109 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 30 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	11	2	0	0
	Single Family	9	2	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	13	3	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	2	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	10	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	4	1	0	0
	Single Family	3	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 67.62 (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 57.93 (millions of dollars); 16 % 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 66 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.28	2.65	0.03	0.11	3.06
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.12	2.30	0.02	0.02	2.45
	Rental	0.82	1.74	1.16	0.01	0.08	3.81
	Relocation	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.21
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>9.53</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	3.70	2.57	2.37	0.17	0.34	9.14
	Non_Structural	12.25	10.48	5.44	0.48	0.75	29.39
	Content	3.87	2.46	2.67	0.31	0.37	9.68
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.18
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>10.59</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>48.39</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.73</b>	<b>17.67</b>	<b>16.76</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>57.93</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$1.51	3.03
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>1.50</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.41	12.89
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.40</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$2.02	19.14
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>3.90</b>	



**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.38	0.35
	Subtotal	109.16	\$0.38	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$4.69	7.26
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.30	0.46
	Subtotal	130.10	\$4.99	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.32	0.74
	Subtotal	43.66	\$0.32	
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	0.50	\$0.05	10.12
	Subtotal	0.49	\$0.05	
	Total	283.41	\$5.75	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.37
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-1.13
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.46
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.46
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.46
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.46

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *Mosquito M7.0 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.



**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	Mosquito M7.0 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-106.16
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	39.38
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.00
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	42.66
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	9.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 489 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 8.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 8 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	48	0.91	11	1.53	11	2.74	4	3.78	0	5.76
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	2	0.03	1	0.11	1	0.27	0	0.46	0	0.70
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.01
<b>Other Residential</b>	636	12.08	192	25.67	173	44.72	44	46.33	4	52.61
<b>Religion</b>	2	0.03	0	0.07	0	0.12	0	0.20	0	0.29
<b>Single Family</b>	4,573	86.93	543	72.60	202	52.12	46	49.22	3	40.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,261</b>		<b>748</b>		<b>387</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>9</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	3,755	71.38	448	59.94	93	24.03	7	7.64	0	3.01
<b>Steel</b>	24	0.45	5	0.68	6	1.59	2	2.39	0	4.45
<b>Concrete</b>	23	0.44	7	0.91	6	1.65	2	2.30	0	2.65
<b>Precast</b>	7	0.12	1	0.18	2	0.47	1	1.00	0	1.20
<b>RM</b>	925	17.58	104	13.90	103	26.68	36	38.25	2	20.99
<b>URM</b>	111	2.11	31	4.17	23	5.83	8	8.00	2	22.38
<b>MH</b>	416	7.91	151	20.22	154	39.74	38	40.42	4	45.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,261</b>		<b>748</b>		<b>387</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>9</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 8 hospital beds (39.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 73.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 97.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Schools	7	0	0	7
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	0	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	22	6
Waste Water	3,275	18	4
Natural Gas	2,183	19	5
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.02 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 19 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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



## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 45 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 12 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	5	1	0	0
	Single Family	4	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	8	1	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	6	1	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	2	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 32.43 (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 29.65 (millions of dollars); 19 % 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 60 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.10	1.74	0.02	0.07	1.93
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.04	1.54	0.01	0.01	1.61
	Rental	0.37	0.87	0.81	0.00	0.05	2.10
	Relocation	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.11
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>5.74</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	1.69	1.39	1.58	0.09	0.17	4.92
	Non_Structural	5.26	5.12	3.18	0.21	0.34	14.11
	Content	1.73	1.22	1.55	0.12	0.16	4.78
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.11
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>23.91</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>29.65</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.08	0.16
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.31	9.83
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.30</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$1.50	14.21
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>1.90</b>	

**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.10	0.09
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.10</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$0.59	0.92
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.08	0.12
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$0.67</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.08	0.19
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.08</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.02	4.66
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.02</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$0.88</b>	

**Table 15. Indirect Economic Impact with outside aid**

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.18
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.56
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.72
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.72
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.72
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.72

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

**Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data**

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122



# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *N Sangre M7.5 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.

**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	N Sangre M7.5 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-105.63
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	37.90
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.50
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	100.00
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	161.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 1,001 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 15.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 113 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	34	0.75	10	1.01	14	2.23	10	3.70	6	5.56
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	0	0.01	0	0.04	1	0.18	1	0.47	1	0.80
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.00
<b>Other Residential</b>	417	9.16	193	20.48	228	37.59	142	50.53	68	60.26
<b>Religion</b>	1	0.02	0	0.05	1	0.10	1	0.20	0	0.32
<b>Single Family</b>	4,100	90.05	740	78.41	364	59.88	127	45.09	37	33.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,553</b>		<b>944</b>		<b>607</b>		<b>281</b>		<b>113</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	3,404	74.75	645	68.33	221	36.36	32	11.38	3	2.50
<b>Steel</b>	15	0.33	4	0.42	6	1.05	7	2.35	6	4.90
<b>Concrete</b>	15	0.33	5	0.57	8	1.29	7	2.36	4	3.37
<b>Precast</b>	5	0.11	1	0.12	2	0.30	2	0.61	1	1.10
<b>RM</b>	779	17.12	118	12.45	149	24.60	94	33.45	30	26.23
<b>URM</b>	94	2.06	30	3.16	26	4.30	14	5.01	10	9.07
<b>MH</b>	241	5.30	141	14.95	195	32.10	126	44.84	60	52.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,553</b>		<b>944</b>		<b>607</b>		<b>281</b>		<b>113</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 1 hospital beds (8.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 27.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 73.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	1	0	0
Schools	7	0	0	3
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	2
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	0	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	49	12
Waste Water	3,275	38	10
Natural Gas	2,183	41	10
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.02 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 19 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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

## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 217 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 59 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	1	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	30	8	1	2
	Single Family	16	4	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	36	10	2	3
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	5	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	2	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	29	8	1	3
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	3	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	11	3	0	1
	Single Family	6	2	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 100.28 (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 95.76 (millions of dollars); 19 % 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 55 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.31	5.57	0.06	0.23	6.17
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.13	4.85	0.03	0.03	5.05
	Rental	0.96	2.83	2.28	0.01	0.18	6.27
	Relocation	0.10	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.32
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>17.81</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	4.42	5.04	5.34	0.28	0.66	15.74
	Non_Structural	13.01	18.95	13.37	0.83	1.73	47.89
	Content	3.32	3.76	5.71	0.46	0.71	13.96
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.01	0.36
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20.75</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>24.67</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>77.94</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.80</b>	<b>31.10</b>	<b>37.51</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>95.76</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.36	0.72
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.40</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.36	11.39
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.40</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$1.78	16.82
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>1.80</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>2.50</b>	



**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.22	0.20
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.22</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$1.41	2.18
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.17	0.26
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$1.58</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.18	0.42
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.18</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.03	7.18
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.03</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$2.02</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.62
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.87
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.41
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.41
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.41
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.41

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

**Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data**

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *N Sangre M7.5 WUS-Extensional*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.



**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	N Sangre M7.5 WUS-Extensional
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-105.63
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	37.90
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.50
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	100.00
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	161.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	WUS Shallow Crustal Event - Extensional

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 88 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 1.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 0 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	67	1.08	4	2.19	2	2.84	0	4.60	0	12.49
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	3	0.05	0	0.25	0	0.36	0	0.59	0	1.55
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.00
<b>Other Residential</b>	907	14.57	85	46.01	52	65.15	5	57.45	0	55.18
<b>Religion</b>	3	0.04	0	0.11	0	0.15	0	0.24	0	0.63
<b>Single Family</b>	5,245	84.24	95	51.43	25	31.49	3	37.12	0	30.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,226</b>		<b>184</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>0</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	4,231	67.96	65	35.41	8	9.61	0	3.76	0	0.00
<b>Steel</b>	32	0.52	3	1.49	2	2.71	0	4.88	0	14.01
<b>Concrete</b>	35	0.56	2	1.28	1	1.30	0	1.48	0	1.02
<b>Precast</b>	10	0.16	1	0.28	0	0.46	0	0.96	0	0.25
<b>RM</b>	1,127	18.10	27	14.53	14	17.99	2	24.70	0	0.00
<b>URM</b>	156	2.50	12	6.31	5	6.75	1	12.47	0	35.12
<b>MH</b>	635	10.19	75	40.71	49	61.18	4	51.76	0	49.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,226</b>		<b>184</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 19 hospital beds (88.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 98.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 100.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	1
Schools	7	0	0	7
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	0	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	9	2
Waste Water	3,275	7	2
Natural Gas	2,183	7	2
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

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

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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



## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates (3 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 0 people (out of a total population of 13,956 will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	1	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	1	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 4.17 (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 3.62 (millions of dollars); 24 % 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 54 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.00	0.01	0.31
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.27
	Rental	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.27
	Relocation	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.86</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.64
	Non_Structural	0.48	0.66	0.41	0.02	0.06	1.63
	Content	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.01	0.02	0.48
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>2.76</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>3.62</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.02	0.05
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.06	1.89
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.10</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$0.34	3.19
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>0.30</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>0.40</b>	

**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.04	0.04
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.04</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$0.02	0.03
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.03	0.05
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.03	0.08
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.03</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.00	0.49
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$0.13</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.02
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.07
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.09
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.09
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.09
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.09

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

**Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data**

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122



# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *N Sawatch M7.0 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.

**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		Total	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	N Sawatch M7.0 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-106.39
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	39.15
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.00
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	42.66
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	147.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 670 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 10.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 14 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	43	0.88	13	1.33	13	2.50	5	3.50	1	5.40
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	1	0.03	1	0.09	1	0.22	1	0.39	0	0.64
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.01
<b>Other Residential</b>	562	11.55	216	22.45	206	39.56	58	42.58	7	49.07
<b>Religion</b>	2	0.03	1	0.05	1	0.11	0	0.17	0	0.26
<b>Single Family</b>	4,257	87.49	733	76.07	299	57.60	73	53.33	6	44.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,865</b>		<b>964</b>		<b>520</b>		<b>137</b>		<b>14</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	3,514	72.23	622	64.54	154	29.56	14	10.25	1	5.62
<b>Steel</b>	21	0.44	6	0.59	7	1.40	3	2.13	1	3.98
<b>Concrete</b>	21	0.43	7	0.76	7	1.42	3	2.02	0	2.42
<b>Precast</b>	6	0.12	2	0.16	2	0.42	1	0.88	0	1.07
<b>RM</b>	842	17.31	128	13.31	142	27.27	55	40.07	3	22.73
<b>URM</b>	98	2.02	35	3.59	28	5.34	10	7.66	3	22.15
<b>MH</b>	363	7.45	164	17.06	180	34.58	51	36.98	6	42.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,865</b>		<b>964</b>		<b>520</b>		<b>137</b>		<b>14</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 7 hospital beds (33.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 68.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 96.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Schools	7	0	0	7
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	0	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	30	8
Waste Water	3,275	24	6
Natural Gas	2,183	25	6
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.02 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 19 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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

## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 63 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 17 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	7	1	0	0
	Single Family	5	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	13	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	9	2	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	3	0	0	0
	Single Family	2	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 46.15 (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 42.36 (millions of dollars); 18 % 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 63 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.15	2.26	0.02	0.08	2.51
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.06	2.02	0.01	0.01	2.11
	Rental	0.56	1.18	1.04	0.00	0.06	2.85
	Relocation	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.16
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>7.62</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	2.56	1.82	2.09	0.11	0.21	6.80
	Non_Structural	8.28	7.21	4.37	0.29	0.45	20.60
	Content	2.82	1.78	2.19	0.17	0.21	7.19
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.15
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13.66</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>34.74</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>12.23</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>42.36</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.13	0.26
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.42	13.17
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.40</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$1.93	18.22
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>1.90</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>2.50</b>	



**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.14	0.12
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.14</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$0.93	1.44
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.11	0.16
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$1.04</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.11	0.26
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.11</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.03	6.64
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.03</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$1.32</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.27
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.81
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-1.04
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-1.04
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-1.04
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-1.04

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *Roubideau M5.5 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.



**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	Roubideau M5.5 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-108.19
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	38.41
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	5.50
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	3.31
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	106.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 9 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 0.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 0 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	73	1.13	1	2.01	0	2.48	0	5.24	0	6.04
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	4	0.06	0	0.26	0	0.29	0	0.51	0	0.51
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Other Residential</b>	1,029	15.93	16	49.89	5	55.06	0	25.07	0	8.88
<b>Religion</b>	3	0.05	0	0.14	0	0.15	0	0.27	0	0.29
<b>Single Family</b>	5,349	82.82	15	47.71	4	42.02	0	68.91	0	84.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,459</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	4,295	66.50	9	27.96	1	8.63	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Steel</b>	37	0.58	0	0.78	0	0.88	0	1.41	0	0.00
<b>Concrete</b>	38	0.59	0	1.40	0	1.09	0	1.31	0	0.00
<b>Precast</b>	11	0.16	0	0.35	0	0.65	0	1.58	0	0.00
<b>RM</b>	1,162	18.00	5	16.82	2	26.08	0	47.60	0	0.00
<b>URM</b>	170	2.64	3	8.49	1	12.07	0	30.02	0	100.00
<b>MH</b>	745	11.54	14	44.20	4	50.60	0	18.08	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,459</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 21 hospital beds (98.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 100.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 100.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	1
Schools	7	0	0	7
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	3	0	0	3

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	0	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	0	0
Waste Water	3,275	0	0
Natural Gas	2,183	0	0
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

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

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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



## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates (0 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 0 people (out of a total population of 13,956 will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	0	0	0	0
	Single Family	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 0.54 (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 0.39 (millions of dollars); 18 % 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 61 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Rental	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Relocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Non_Structural	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.19
	Content	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.32</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.39</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.02	0.69
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$0.12	1.17
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>0.10</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>0.10</b>	

**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.00	0.08
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$0.01</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	0.00
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.01
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.01
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.01
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.01
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.01

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

**Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data**

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122



# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Gunnison County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *S Sawatch M7.25 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 26, 2006*

***Disclaimer:***

*The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using HAZUS loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.*

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## General Description of the Region

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

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

Colorado

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 3,256.41 square miles and contains 4 census tracts. There are over 5 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 13,956 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 6 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,122 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % 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 1,275 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 6 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,122 (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 66% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

### Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 22 beds. There are 7 schools, 3 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 32 dams identified within the region. Of these, 9 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 0 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,340.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 306 kilometers of highways, 99 bridges, 10,915 kilometers of pipes.

**Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># locations/ # Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Highway</b>	Bridges	99	50.00
	Segments	16	1,117.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>1,167.10</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	2	4.70
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>4.70</b>
<b>Light Rail</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Bus</b>	Facilities	3	3.20
	Subtotal		<b>3.20</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Port</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Airport</b>	Facilities	2	10.60
	Runways	3	90.40
	Subtotal		<b>101.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,275.90</b>

**Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory**

<b>System</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b># Locations / Segments</b>	<b>Replacement value (millions of dollars)</b>
<b>Potable Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	109.20
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>109.20</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	65.50
	Facilities	1	64.60
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>130.10</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	43.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>43.70</b>
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	5	0.50
	Subtotal		<b>0.50</b>
	Total		<b>283.40</b>

## Earthquake Scenario

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

<b>Scenario Name</b>	S Sawatch M7.25 CEUS Event
<b>Type of Earthquake</b>	Arbitrary
<b>Fault Name</b>	NA
<b>Historical Epicenter ID #</b>	NA
<b>Probabilistic Return Period</b>	NA
<b>Longitude of Epicenter</b>	-106.18
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	38.75
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.25
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	65.31
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	148.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 1,182 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 18.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 48 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual. Table 4 below summaries the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 5 summaries the expected damage by general building type.

**Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy**

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Commercial</b>	31	0.79	14	1.03	18	2.10	9	3.05	2	4.72
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	1	0.02	1	0.05	1	0.16	1	0.32	0	0.56
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.01
<b>Other Residential</b>	389	9.75	238	17.96	277	32.79	119	41.43	25	51.07
<b>Religion</b>	1	0.03	1	0.04	1	0.08	0	0.14	0	0.23
<b>Single Family</b>	3,567	89.40	1,073	80.89	548	64.85	159	55.04	21	43.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,990</b>		<b>1,327</b>		<b>845</b>		<b>288</b>		<b>49</b>	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Wood</b>	2,971	74.46	947	71.41	337	39.88	45	15.73	3	6.94
<b>Steel</b>	15	0.38	6	0.44	10	1.12	5	1.89	2	3.56
<b>Concrete</b>	15	0.38	8	0.57	10	1.15	5	1.74	1	2.21
<b>Precast</b>	4	0.10	2	0.12	3	0.32	2	0.68	0	0.93
<b>RM</b>	681	17.06	158	11.93	214	25.32	106	36.89	11	22.57
<b>URM</b>	68	1.71	38	2.85	39	4.59	20	6.95	10	19.44
<b>MH</b>	236	5.91	168	12.68	233	27.61	104	36.12	22	44.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,990</b>		<b>1,327</b>		<b>845</b>		<b>288</b>		<b>49</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 22 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 4 hospital beds (18.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 48.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 89.00% will be operational.

**Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities**

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	1	1	0	0
Schools	7	0	0	3
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	1
FireStations	3	0	0	2

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

**Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems**

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	16	0	0	16	16
	Bridges	99	0	0	99	99
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	2	0	0	2	2
	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	3	0	0	3	3
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	2	0	0	2	2
	Runways	3	0	0	3	3

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

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

**Table 8 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage**

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	1	0	0	1	1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	5	2	0	5	5

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	5,458	70	18
Waste Water	3,275	56	14
Natural Gas	2,183	60	15
Oil	0	0	0

**Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance**

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	5,649	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

## Induced Earthquake Damage

### Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. HAZUS uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.02 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 19 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

### Debris Generation

HAZUS estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

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

## Social Impact

### Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 146 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 39 people (out of a total population of 13,956) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

### Casualties

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

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

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

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

Table 11: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>2 AM</b>	Commercial	1	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	16	3	0	1
	Single Family	12	2	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	28	6	1	2
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	3	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	20	5	1	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	2	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	6	1	0	0
	Single Family	5	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 88.33 (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 81.95 (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 64 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
<b>Income Losses</b>							
	Wage	0.00	0.30	4.00	0.04	0.14	4.48
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.13	3.59	0.02	0.02	3.76
	Rental	1.14	2.30	1.80	0.01	0.10	5.35
	Relocation	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.29
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>9.49</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>13.88</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	5.16	3.49	3.84	0.20	0.39	13.09
	Non_Structural	17.06	14.18	8.43	0.55	0.87	41.09
	Content	5.61	3.25	4.03	0.32	0.39	13.60
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.07	0.01	0.28
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27.82</b>	<b>20.92</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>68.07</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.09</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>81.95</b>

## Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

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

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

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

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1,117.07	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	50.01	\$0.43	0.86
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>1167.10</b>	<b>0.40</b>	
Railways	Segments	4.67	\$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	<b>4.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
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	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Bus	Facilities	3.17	\$0.58	18.29
	Subtotal	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.60</b>	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Airport	Facilities	10.57	\$2.54	23.98
	Runways	90.44	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>101.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1275.90</b>	<b>3.50</b>	



**Table 14: Utility System Economic Losses**

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
<b>Potable Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	109.20	\$0.32	0.29
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109.16</b>	<b>\$0.32</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	64.60	\$1.95	3.02
	Distribution Line	65.50	\$0.25	0.38
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130.10</b>	<b>\$2.20</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	43.70	\$0.27	0.61
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>\$0.27</b>	
<b>Oil Systems</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>Communication</b>	Facilities	0.50	\$0.05	10.14
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283.41</b>	<b>\$2.84</b>	

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

	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>First Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.52
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(2)	-1.59
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.05
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.05
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.05
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-2.05

**Appendix A: County Listing for the Region**

Gunnison,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Gunnison	13,956	940	181	1,122
Total State		13,956	940	181	1,122
Total Region		13,956	940	181	1,122