

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Lake County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *Chase Gulch M6.75 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 27, 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 383.47 square miles and contains 3 census tracts. There are over 2 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 7,812 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 2 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 411 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 91.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 456 and 193 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 2 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 411 (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 61% 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 56 beds. There are 4 schools, 1 fire stations, 2 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 4 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 649.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 103 kilometers of highways, 11 bridges, 1,853 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	11	5.80
	Segments	8	380.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>386.30</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	21	35.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>35.10</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</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	1	5.30
	Runways	1	30.10
	Subtotal		<b>35.40</b>
		Total	<b>456.80</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	18.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>18.50</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	11.10
	Facilities	3	193.80
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>204.90</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	7.40
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>7.40</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
	Total		<b>230.90</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>	Chase Gulch 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>	-105.62
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	39.00
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	6.75
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	27.86
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	157.00
<b>Attenuation Function</b>	CEUS Event

## Building Damage

### Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 315 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 11.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 3 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>	9	0.44	3	0.68	3	1.25	1	1.87	0	3.07
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	2	0.11	1	0.16	1	0.28	0	0.40	0	0.59
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.02	0	0.04	0	0.08	0	0.12	0	0.17
<b>Other Residential</b>	360	16.89	111	22.78	94	36.67	15	28.10	1	30.16
<b>Religion</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Single Family</b>	1,759	82.54	373	76.33	159	61.71	38	69.52	2	66.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,131</b>		<b>488</b>		<b>257</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>3</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>	1,416	66.45	294	60.25	70	27.17	6	10.45	0	9.16
<b>Steel</b>	4	0.16	1	0.25	1	0.53	0	0.68	0	1.62
<b>Concrete</b>	3	0.13	1	0.25	1	0.44	0	0.60	0	0.68
<b>Precast</b>	1	0.05	0	0.08	1	0.22	0	0.50	0	0.61
<b>RM</b>	321	15.08	67	13.76	79	30.52	28	51.85	1	23.91
<b>URM</b>	38	1.78	16	3.22	13	4.96	5	8.46	1	34.67
<b>MH</b>	348	16.35	108	22.20	93	36.16	15	27.47	1	29.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,131</b>		<b>488</b>		<b>257</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>3</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 56 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 29 hospital beds (52.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 84.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 99.00% 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	4	0	0	4
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	2	0	0	2
FireStations	1	0	0	1

## 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	8	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	11	0	0	11	11
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	21	0	0	21	21
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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

Tables 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	3	0	0	3	3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	927	11	3
Waste Water	556	8	2
Natural Gas	371	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	2,977	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 11 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 2 people (out of a total population of 7,812) 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	3	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	2	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	1	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>4</b>	<b>1</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	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 27.31 (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 13.42 (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 77 % 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	0.20	0.40	0.01	0.06	0.67
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.09	0.42	0.00	0.01	0.52
	Rental	0.29	0.35	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.85
	Relocation	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>2.08</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	1.32	0.38	0.31	0.03	0.08	2.11
	Non_Structural	4.30	1.50	0.69	0.07	0.23	6.78
	Content	1.56	0.37	0.33	0.04	0.13	2.43
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>11.34</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>13.42</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	380.55	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	5.78	\$0.04	0.73
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>386.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Railways	Segments	35.07	\$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>35.10</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</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	5.29	\$0.76	14.33
	Runways	30.15	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>35.40</b>	<b>0.80</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</b>	<b>0.80</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	18.50	\$0.05	0.26
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	193.80	\$12.96	6.69
	Distribution Line	11.10	\$0.04	0.34
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>204.93</b>	<b>\$13.00</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.40	\$0.04	0.54
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.42</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230.88</b>	<b>\$13.09</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	-0.56
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.69
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-2.18
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-2.18
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-2.18
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-2.18

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

Lake,CO

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

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Lake	7,812	373	38	411
Total State		7,812	373	38	411
Total Region		7,812	373	38	411

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### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 2 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 411 (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 61% 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 56 beds. There are 4 schools, 1 fire stations, 2 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 4 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 649.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 103 kilometers of highways, 11 bridges, 1,853 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	11	5.80
	Segments	8	380.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>386.30</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	21	35.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>35.10</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</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	1	5.30
	Runways	1	30.10
	Subtotal		<b>35.40</b>
		Total	<b>456.80</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	18.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>18.50</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	11.10
	Facilities	3	193.80
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>204.90</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	7.40
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>7.40</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
	Total		<b>230.90</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>	Frontal 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>	39.68
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	7.00
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	42.66
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	156.00
<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 28.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 29 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>	4	0.32	3	0.41	5	0.93	3	1.57	1	2.75
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	1	0.08	1	0.10	1	0.21	1	0.34	0	0.53
<b>Industrial</b>	0	0.02	0	0.03	0	0.06	0	0.09	0	0.15
<b>Other Residential</b>	199	14.94	141	17.93	178	30.35	57	28.04	7	24.91
<b>Religion</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Single Family</b>	1,125	84.63	641	81.52	401	68.46	143	69.96	21	71.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330</b>		<b>786</b>		<b>586</b>		<b>204</b>		<b>29</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>	945	71.05	557	70.87	246	41.93	36	17.75	3	8.69
<b>Steel</b>	2	0.12	1	0.14	2	0.38	1	0.61	0	1.27
<b>Concrete</b>	1	0.10	1	0.14	2	0.31	1	0.49	0	0.63
<b>Precast</b>	0	0.04	0	0.04	1	0.13	1	0.33	0	0.55
<b>RM</b>	174	13.07	75	9.50	140	23.93	96	46.89	12	40.72
<b>URM</b>	16	1.19	15	1.97	21	3.52	13	6.47	7	23.97
<b>MH</b>	192	14.43	136	17.34	175	29.81	56	27.47	7	24.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330</b>		<b>786</b>		<b>586</b>		<b>204</b>		<b>29</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 56 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 12 hospital beds (23.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 55.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 92.00% 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	4	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	2	0	0	0
FireStations	1	0	0	0

## 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	8	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	11	0	0	11	11
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	21	0	0	21	21
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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

Tables 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	3	0	0	0	3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	927	32	8
Waste Water	556	25	6
Natural Gas	371	27	7
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	2,977	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 0.01 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 7 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 57 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 14 people (out of a total population of 7,812) 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	5	1	0	0
	Single Family	12	2	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	8	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	3	1	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	2	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	8	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	1	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	2	0	0	0
	Single Family	5	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 69.45 (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 40.04 (millions of dollars); 15 % 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 78 % 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	0.63	1.10	0.02	0.17	1.91
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.27	1.14	0.01	0.02	1.44
	Rental	0.94	1.04	0.48	0.00	0.06	2.53
	Relocation	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.15
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>6.04</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	4.29	1.09	0.89	0.07	0.24	6.58
	Non_Structural	13.37	4.45	2.15	0.19	0.71	20.88
	Content	4.07	1.01	0.95	0.10	0.36	6.48
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.06
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>34.01</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.77</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>40.04</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	380.55	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	5.78	\$0.19	3.25
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>386.30</b>	<b>0.20</b>	
Railways	Segments	35.07	\$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>35.10</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</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	5.29	\$1.27	24.02
	Runways	30.15	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>35.40</b>	<b>1.30</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</b>	<b>1.50</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	18.50	\$0.14	0.77
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>\$0.14</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	193.80	\$27.57	14.23
	Distribution Line	11.10	\$0.11	1.01
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>204.93</b>	<b>\$27.68</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.40	\$0.12	1.62
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>\$0.12</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230.88</b>	<b>\$27.94</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	-1.72
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-5.22
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.72
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.72
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.72
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-6.72

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

Lake,CO

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

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Lake	7,812	373	38	411
Total State		7,812	373	38	411
Total Region		7,812	373	38	411



# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Lake County*

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

**Print Date:** *January 27, 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 383.47 square miles and contains 3 census tracts. There are over 2 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 7,812 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 2 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 411 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 91.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 456 and 193 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 2 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 411 (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 61% 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 56 beds. There are 4 schools, 1 fire stations, 2 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 4 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 649.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 103 kilometers of highways, 11 bridges, 1,853 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	11	5.80
	Segments	8	380.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>386.30</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	21	35.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>35.10</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</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	1	5.30
	Runways	1	30.10
	Subtotal		<b>35.40</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</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	18.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>18.50</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	11.10
	Facilities	3	193.80
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>204.90</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	7.40
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>7.40</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
	Total		<b>230.90</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 2,213 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 75.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 422 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>	0	0.19	1	0.14	3	0.31	6	0.74	7	1.69
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	0	0.05	0	0.04	1	0.08	1	0.17	2	0.37
<b>Industrial</b>	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.04	0	0.09
<b>Other Residential</b>	33	17.37	71	13.38	178	17.06	189	25.11	112	26.48
<b>Religion</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Single Family</b>	158	82.37	458	86.43	859	82.53	555	73.93	301	71.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>		<b>530</b>		<b>1,040</b>		<b>751</b>		<b>422</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>	128	66.92	430	81.18	747	71.76	369	49.12	113	26.66
<b>Steel</b>	0	0.04	0	0.02	1	0.08	2	0.29	3	0.78
<b>Concrete</b>	0	0.06	0	0.05	1	0.10	2	0.25	2	0.53
<b>Precast</b>	0	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.03	1	0.10	1	0.29
<b>RM</b>	29	15.17	27	5.06	107	10.28	174	23.17	159	37.75
<b>URM</b>	2	0.82	4	0.84	13	1.25	19	2.50	34	8.13
<b>MH</b>	33	16.97	68	12.84	172	16.50	185	24.58	109	25.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>		<b>530</b>		<b>1,040</b>		<b>751</b>		<b>422</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 56 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 0 hospital beds (2.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 9.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 43.00% 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	4	4	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	2	2	0	0
FireStations	1	1	0	0

## 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	8	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	11	2	0	9	9
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	21	0	0	21	21
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	1	0	0	0
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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

Tables 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	3	3	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	927	229	57
Waste Water	556	181	45
Natural Gas	371	194	48
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	2,977	320	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		2,616	2,029	1,174	325	3

## 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 0.01 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 7 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 479 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 120 people (out of a total population of 7,812) 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	8	2	0	1
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	31	7	1	1
	Single Family	78	21	3	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	47	15	3	5
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	18	6	1	2
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	5	2	0	0
	Other-Residential	5	1	0	0
	Single Family	13	3	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	50	16	3	5
	Commuting	3	4	6	1
	Educational	3	1	0	0
	Hotels	2	1	0	0
	Industrial	3	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	11	3	0	1
	Single Family	31	8	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 298.86 (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 185.68 (millions of dollars); 11 % 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 81 % 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	2.42	3.29	0.06	0.54	6.30
	Capital-Related	0.00	1.04	3.40	0.03	0.07	4.54
	Rental	4.19	3.97	1.29	0.00	0.21	9.67
	Relocation	0.44	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.61
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>21.12</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	19.88	4.54	3.05	0.24	0.86	28.57
	Non_Structural	69.55	22.01	10.21	0.96	3.56	106.28
	Content	17.46	4.88	4.70	0.51	1.85	29.40
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.13	0.01	0.31
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>106.89</b>	<b>31.42</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>164.56</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111.52</b>	<b>38.92</b>	<b>26.19</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>185.68</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	380.55	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	5.78	\$0.92	15.93
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>386.30</b>	<b>0.90</b>	
Railways	Segments	35.07	\$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>35.10</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</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	5.29	\$3.57	67.47
	Runways	30.15	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>35.40</b>	<b>3.60</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</b>	<b>4.50</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	18.50	\$1.03	5.56
	Subtotal	18.54	\$1.03	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	193.80	\$105.97	54.68
	Distribution Line	11.10	\$0.82	7.34
	Subtotal	204.93	\$106.78	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.40	\$0.87	11.76
	Subtotal	7.42	\$0.87	
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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
	Total	230.88	\$108.69	

**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	(2)	-8.42
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(5)	-25.64
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-33.00
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-33.00
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-33.00
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-33.00

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

Lake,CO

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

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Lake	7,812	373	38	411
Total State		7,812	373	38	411
Total Region		7,812	373	38	411

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Lake County*

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

**Print Date:** *January 27, 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 383.47 square miles and contains 3 census tracts. There are over 2 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 7,812 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 2 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 411 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 91.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 456 and 193 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 2 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 411 (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 61% 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 56 beds. There are 4 schools, 1 fire stations, 2 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 4 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 649.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 103 kilometers of highways, 11 bridges, 1,853 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	11	5.80
	Segments	8	380.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>386.30</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	21	35.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>35.10</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</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	1	5.30
	Runways	1	30.10
	Subtotal		<b>35.40</b>
		Total	<b>456.80</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	18.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>18.50</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	11.10
	Facilities	3	193.80
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>204.90</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	7.40
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>7.40</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
	Total		<b>230.90</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 2,185 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 74.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 419 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>	0	0.21	1	0.16	3	0.33	6	0.78	7	1.56
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	0	0.05	0	0.05	1	0.08	1	0.18	1	0.35
<b>Industrial</b>	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.04	0	0.09
<b>Other Residential</b>	46	21.76	78	14.54	176	16.94	167	22.98	115	27.34
<b>Religion</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Single Family</b>	165	77.97	459	85.25	857	82.62	553	76.02	296	70.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>		<b>538</b>		<b>1,038</b>		<b>728</b>		<b>419</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>	133	62.84	430	79.92	744	71.72	367	50.48	112	26.64
<b>Steel</b>	0	0.04	0	0.03	1	0.09	2	0.31	3	0.73
<b>Concrete</b>	0	0.07	0	0.05	1	0.11	2	0.26	2	0.49
<b>Precast</b>	0	0.02	0	0.01	0	0.04	1	0.10	1	0.27
<b>RM</b>	31	14.85	28	5.16	108	10.41	173	23.82	156	37.07
<b>URM</b>	2	0.84	5	0.86	13	1.27	19	2.58	34	8.03
<b>MH</b>	45	21.34	75	13.97	170	16.37	163	22.44	112	26.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>		<b>538</b>		<b>1,038</b>		<b>728</b>		<b>419</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 56 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 1 hospital beds (3.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 13.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 53.00% 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	4	4	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	2	2	0	0
FireStations	1	1	0	0

## 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	8	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	11	2	1	9	9
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	21	0	0	21	21
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	1	0	0	1
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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

Tables 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	3	3	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	927	299	75
Waste Water	556	237	59
Natural Gas	371	253	63
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	2,977	693	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		2,573	1,950	1,091	291	3

## 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 0.01 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 7 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 458 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 114 people (out of a total population of 7,812) 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	8	2	0	1
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	29	7	1	1
	Single Family	75	20	3	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	45	14	2	5
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	17	5	1	2
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	5	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	5	1	0	0
	Single Family	12	3	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	49	15	3	5
	Commuting	3	5	7	1
	Educational	3	1	0	0
	Hotels	2	1	0	0
	Industrial	3	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	11	3	0	0
	Single Family	30	8	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 302.50 (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 181.31 (millions of dollars); 11 % 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 82 % 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	2.40	3.15	0.05	0.51	6.12
	Capital-Related	0.00	1.03	3.26	0.03	0.07	4.39
	Rental	4.16	3.89	1.25	0.00	0.20	9.50
	Relocation	0.44	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.60
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>20.61</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	19.71	4.42	2.92	0.23	0.82	28.10
	Non_Structural	68.74	21.31	9.59	0.91	3.32	103.87
	Content	17.13	4.72	4.39	0.48	1.71	28.43
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.29
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>105.59</b>	<b>30.44</b>	<b>17.07</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>160.70</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110.18</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>24.79</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>181.31</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	380.55	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	5.78	\$0.99	17.10
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>386.30</b>	<b>1.00</b>	
Railways	Segments	35.07	\$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>35.10</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</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	5.29	\$3.35	63.41
	Runways	30.15	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>35.40</b>	<b>3.40</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</b>	<b>4.30</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	18.50	\$1.35	7.26
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>\$1.35</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	193.80	\$113.30	58.46
	Distribution Line	11.10	\$1.07	9.58
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>204.93</b>	<b>\$114.37</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.40	\$1.14	15.36
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>\$1.14</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230.88</b>	<b>\$116.85</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	(2)	-8.24
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(5)	-25.09
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-32.29
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-32.29
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-32.29
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(6)	-32.29

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

Lake,CO

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

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Lake	7,812	373	38	411
Total State		7,812	373	38	411
Total Region		7,812	373	38	411



# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Lake County*

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

**Print Date:** *January 27, 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 383.47 square miles and contains 3 census tracts. There are over 2 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 7,812 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 2 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 411 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 91.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 456 and 193 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 2 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 411 (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 61% 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 56 beds. There are 4 schools, 1 fire stations, 2 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 4 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 649.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 103 kilometers of highways, 11 bridges, 1,853 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	11	5.80
	Segments	8	380.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>386.30</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	21	35.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>35.10</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</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	1	5.30
	Runways	1	30.10
	Subtotal		<b>35.40</b>
		Total	<b>456.80</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	18.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>18.50</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	11.10
	Facilities	3	193.80
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>204.90</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	7.40
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>7.40</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
	Total		<b>230.90</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 1,629 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 56.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 223 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>	1	0.22	2	0.22	5	0.54	6	1.13	4	1.62
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	0	0.06	0	0.06	1	0.13	1	0.25	1	0.35
<b>Industrial</b>	0	0.01	0	0.02	0	0.03	0	0.06	0	0.09
<b>Other Residential</b>	115	21.04	104	13.80	166	18.21	120	24.19	77	34.19
<b>Religion</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Single Family</b>	432	78.67	650	85.90	738	81.09	369	74.37	143	63.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>		<b>757</b>		<b>910</b>		<b>496</b>		<b>224</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>	367	66.93	604	79.87	595	65.36	186	37.47	34	15.30
<b>Steel</b>	0	0.06	0	0.05	2	0.18	2	0.48	2	0.79
<b>Concrete</b>	0	0.07	1	0.08	2	0.18	2	0.37	1	0.47
<b>Precast</b>	0	0.02	0	0.02	1	0.06	1	0.18	1	0.30
<b>RM</b>	64	11.65	44	5.79	134	14.69	168	33.93	87	38.71
<b>URM</b>	4	0.75	8	1.01	17	1.88	19	3.89	24	10.73
<b>MH</b>	113	20.52	100	13.19	161	17.65	117	23.68	75	33.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>		<b>757</b>		<b>910</b>		<b>496</b>		<b>224</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing



## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 56 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 4 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	4	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	2	0	0	0
FireStations	1	0	0	0

## 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	8	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	11	2	1	9	10
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	21	0	0	21	21
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	1	0	1	1
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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

Tables 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	3	3	0	0	3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	927	202	50
Waste Water	556	160	40
Natural Gas	371	171	43
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	2,977	192	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		1,727	1,051	425	82	2

## 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 0.01 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 7 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 233 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 57 people (out of a total population of 7,812) 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	5	1	0	0
	Industrial	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	17	4	0	1
	Single Family	41	11	2	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2 PM</b>	Commercial	28	8	1	3
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	10	3	0	1
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	3	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	3	1	0	0
	Single Family	7	2	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5 PM</b>	Commercial	31	9	2	3
	Commuting	2	3	5	1
	Educational	2	1	0	0
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	2	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	6	1	0	0
	Single Family	16	4	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 182.95 (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 111.81 (millions of dollars); 13 % 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 80 % 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	1.68	2.33	0.04	0.37	4.41
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.72	2.41	0.02	0.05	3.19
	Rental	2.63	2.61	0.95	0.00	0.15	6.34
	Relocation	0.28	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.40
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>14.35</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	12.21	2.96	2.07	0.17	0.57	17.98
	Non_Structural	40.59	13.16	6.03	0.57	2.04	62.39
	Content	10.18	2.83	2.62	0.30	0.99	16.92
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.18
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>62.98</b>	<b>18.95</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>97.46</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65.89</b>	<b>23.99</b>	<b>16.56</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>111.81</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	380.55	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	5.78	\$0.75	12.95
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>386.30</b>	<b>0.70</b>	
Railways	Segments	35.07	\$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>35.10</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</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	5.29	\$2.24	42.36
	Runways	30.15	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>35.40</b>	<b>2.20</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</b>	<b>3.00</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	18.50	\$0.91	4.90
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>\$0.91</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	193.80	\$65.75	33.93
	Distribution Line	11.10	\$0.72	6.46
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>204.93</b>	<b>\$66.47</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.40	\$0.77	10.36
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>\$0.77</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230.88</b>	<b>\$68.15</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)	-5.02
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-15.28
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-19.67
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-19.67
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-19.67
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-19.67

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

Lake,CO

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

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Lake	7,812	373	38	411
Total State		7,812	373	38	411
Total Region		7,812	373	38	411

# HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

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**Region Name:** *Lake County*

**Earthquake Scenario:** *Williams Fork M6.75 CEUS Event*

**Print Date:** *January 27, 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 383.47 square miles and contains 3 census tracts. There are over 2 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 7,812 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 2 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 411 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 91.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 456 and 193 (millions of dollars), respectively.

## Building and Lifeline Inventory

### Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 2 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 411 (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 61% 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 56 beds. There are 4 schools, 1 fire stations, 2 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 8 dams identified within the region. Of these, 4 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 4 hazardous material sites, 0 military installations and 0 nuclear power plants.

### Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

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

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 649.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 103 kilometers of highways, 11 bridges, 1,853 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	11	5.80
	Segments	8	380.60
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>386.30</b>
<b>Railways</b>	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	21	35.10
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>35.10</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</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	1	5.30
	Runways	1	30.10
	Subtotal		<b>35.40</b>
		Total	<b>456.80</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	18.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>18.50</b>
<b>Waste Water</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	11.10
	Facilities	3	193.80
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>204.90</b>
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Distribution Lines	NA	7.40
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>7.40</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	0	0.00
	Subtotal		<b>0.00</b>
	Total		<b>230.90</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>	Williams Fork 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>	-106.15
<b>Latitude of Epicenter</b>	39.87
<b>Earthquake Magnitude</b>	6.75
<b>Depth (Km)</b>	10.00
<b>Rupture Length (Km)</b>	27.86
<b>Rupture Orientation (degrees)</b>	140.00
<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 7.00 % 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>	11	0.48	3	0.74	2	1.26	1	1.99	0	3.17
<b>Education</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Government</b>	3	0.11	1	0.17	1	0.29	0	0.43	0	0.60
<b>Industrial</b>	1	0.03	0	0.05	0	0.08	0	0.14	0	0.17
<b>Other Residential</b>	395	16.94	103	26.16	76	41.53	9	29.41	0	29.13
<b>Religion</b>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Single Family</b>	1,921	82.44	286	72.89	104	56.83	20	68.04	1	66.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,330</b>		<b>392</b>		<b>182</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>1</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>	1,517	65.11	222	56.53	44	24.36	3	11.09	0	9.58
<b>Steel</b>	4	0.18	1	0.27	1	0.55	0	0.75	0	1.71
<b>Concrete</b>	3	0.15	1	0.28	1	0.46	0	0.64	0	0.63
<b>Precast</b>	1	0.06	0	0.09	0	0.24	0	0.57	0	0.51
<b>RM</b>	378	16.21	54	13.67	51	27.88	14	47.52	0	14.33
<b>URM</b>	44	1.90	14	3.58	10	5.49	3	10.72	1	44.96
<b>MH</b>	382	16.39	100	25.58	75	41.02	8	28.71	0	28.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,330</b>		<b>392</b>		<b>182</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>1</b>	

\*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry  
URM Unreinforced Masonry  
MH Manufactured Housing

## Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 56 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 34 hospital beds (62.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 89.00% 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	4	0	0	4
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	2	0	0	2
FireStations	1	0	0	1

## 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	8	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	11	0	0	11	11
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	21	0	0	21	21
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
	Runways	1	0	0	1	1

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

Tables 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	3	0	0	3	3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	927	6	2
Waste Water	556	5	1
Natural Gas	371	5	1
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	2,977	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 6 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 1 people (out of a total population of 7,812 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	2	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</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>2</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	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 17.20 (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 8.41 (millions of dollars); 15 % 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 77 % 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	0.12	0.25	0.00	0.04	0.41
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.05	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.32
	Rental	0.17	0.22	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.52
	Relocation	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>1.29</b>
<b>Capital Stock Losses</b>							
	Structural	0.80	0.25	0.19	0.02	0.05	1.31
	Non_Structural	2.69	0.97	0.44	0.04	0.15	4.29
	Content	0.95	0.23	0.22	0.02	0.08	1.51
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>7.12</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>8.41</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	380.55	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	5.78	\$0.02	0.43
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>386.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
Railways	Segments	35.07	\$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>35.10</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>0.00</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	5.29	\$0.55	10.47
	Runways	30.15	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	<b>35.40</b>	<b>0.60</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>456.80</b>	<b>0.60</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	18.50	\$0.03	0.15
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18.54</b>	<b>\$0.03</b>	
<b>Waste Water</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	193.80	\$8.13	4.20
	Distribution Line	11.10	\$0.02	0.20
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>204.93</b>	<b>\$8.16</b>	
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.40	\$0.02	0.31
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>\$0.02</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	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230.88</b>	<b>\$8.21</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	-0.35
<b>Second Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.06
<b>Third Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.37
<b>Fourth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.37
<b>Fifth Year</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.37
<b>Years 6 to 15</b>			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-1.37

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

Lake,CO

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

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Lake	7,812	373	38	411
Total State		7,812	373	38	411
Total Region		7,812	373	38	411