

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report



Region Name: *Montrose County*

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

Print Date: *January 31, 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 2,240.41 square miles and contains 6 census tracts. There are over 13 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 33,432 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 12 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,626 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 80.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,305 and 579 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 12 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,626 (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 53% 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 62 beds. There are 3 schools, 4 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 28 dams identified within the region. Of these, 6 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 1,884.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 317 kilometers of highways, 114 bridges, 13,185 kilometers of pipes.

Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	114	34.50
	Segments	31	971.30
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		1,005.80
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	14	21.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		21.00
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	7	37.00
	Runways	8	241.20
	Subtotal		278.20
		Total	1,305.10

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	131.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		131.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	79.10
	Facilities	4	258.40
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		337.50
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	52.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		52.70
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	3	320.10
	Subtotal		320.10
Communication	Facilities	6	0.60
	Subtotal		0.60
	Total		842.80

Earthquake Scenario

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

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

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 5,032 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 42.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 568 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	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	14	0.33	11	0.41	28	0.97	29	1.88	19	3.27
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	0	0.01	0	0.02	1	0.05	2	0.11	1	0.19
Industrial	3	0.08	2	0.07	4	0.15	4	0.29	3	0.51
Other Residential	1,050	24.65	653	23.49	1,006	34.29	657	42.97	276	48.51
Religion	1	0.03	1	0.04	2	0.05	1	0.09	1	0.14
Single Family	3,190	74.90	2,113	75.98	1,893	64.50	836	54.66	269	47.39
Total	4,259		2,781		2,935		1,529		568	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	2,602	61.10	1916	68.91	1,450	49.39	386	25.24	60	10.48
Steel	5	0.12	3	0.09	8	0.28	11	0.72	9	1.54
Concrete	4	0.09	4	0.13	9	0.31	10	0.63	6	1.01
Precast	3	0.06	2	0.06	5	0.17	7	0.45	5	0.88
RM	565	13.26	195	7.03	431	14.68	423	27.64	168	29.55
URM	51	1.20	40	1.42	62	2.12	54	3.56	54	9.54
MH	1,029	24.17	622	22.35	970	33.06	638	41.76	267	46.99
Total	4,259		2,781		2,935		1,529		568	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 62 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 3 hospital beds (6.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 23.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 68.00% 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	3	0	0	1
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	1
FireStations	4	0	0	4

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	31	0	0	31	31
	Bridges	114	3	0	111	111
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	14	0	0	14	14
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	7	1	0	6	7
	Runways	8	0	0	8	8

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	4	3	0	1	4
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	3	1	0	2	3
Communication	6	5	0	5	6

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	6,593	282	71
Waste Water	3,956	223	56
Natural Gas	2,637	239	60
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	13,043	12	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		1,990	1,146	419	71	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 3 ignitions that will burn about 0.03 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 48 people and burn about 2 (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 618 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 161 people (out of a total population of 33,432) 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
2 AM	Commercial	2	1	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	5	1	0	0
	Industrial	3	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	68	15	1	3
	Single Family	107	27	4	8
	Total	186	45	6	11
2 PM	Commercial	155	46	8	15
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	11	3	0	1
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	24	7	1	2
	Other-Residential	15	3	0	1
	Single Family	26	7	1	2
	Total	233	67	11	21
5 PM	Commercial	110	33	5	11
	Commuting	2	3	4	1
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	15	4	1	1
	Other-Residential	25	6	1	1
	Single Family	42	10	2	3
	Total	195	56	13	17

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 432.16 (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 345.86 (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 59 % 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
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.00	2.46	16.93	0.61	0.36	20.37
	Capital-Related	0.00	1.05	11.55	0.36	0.09	13.05
	Rental	5.84	4.86	6.39	0.22	0.26	17.56
	Relocation	0.61	0.13	0.50	0.02	0.06	1.31
	Subtotal	6.45	8.50	35.36	1.21	0.77	52.29
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	26.97	9.17	16.47	2.68	1.58	56.88
	Non_Structural	88.27	34.02	42.87	8.81	4.00	177.96
	Content	22.62	6.64	19.83	5.54	1.84	56.46
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.40	0.05	2.27
	Subtotal	137.86	49.83	79.98	18.42	7.47	293.57
	Total	144.31	58.33	115.34	19.63	8.24	345.86

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	971.31	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	34.53	\$1.16	3.35
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	1005.80	1.20	
Railways	Segments	21.04	\$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	21.00	0.00	
Light Rail	Segments	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Bus	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Airport	Facilities	37.01	\$10.11	27.31
	Runways	241.18	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	278.20	10.10	
	Total	1305.10	11.30	

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	131.90	\$1.27	0.96
	Subtotal	131.86	\$1.27	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	258.40	\$42.78	16.56
	Distribution Line	79.10	\$1.00	1.27
	Subtotal	337.52	\$43.79	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	52.70	\$1.07	2.04
	Subtotal	52.74	\$1.07	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Electrical Power	Facilities	320.10	\$28.78	8.99
	Subtotal	320.10	\$28.78	
Communication	Facilities	0.60	\$0.13	22.65
	Subtotal	0.58	\$0.13	
	Total	842.81	\$75.04	

Table 15. Indirect Economic Impact with outside aid

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

	LOSS	Total	%
First Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-0.88
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(9)	-2.67
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(11)	-3.44
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(11)	-3.44
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(11)	-3.44
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(11)	-3.44

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Montrose,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Montrose	33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total State		33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total Region		33,432	1,306	319	1,626

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report



Region Name: *Montrose County*

Earthquake Scenario: *Cannibal M7.0 CEUS Event*

Print Date: *January 31, 2006*

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	Subtotal		1,005.80
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	14	21.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		21.00
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	7	37.00
	Runways	8	241.20
	Subtotal		278.20
		Total	1,305.10

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	131.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		131.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	79.10
	Facilities	4	258.40
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		337.50
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	52.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		52.70
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	3	320.10
	Subtotal		320.10
Communication	Facilities	6	0.60
	Subtotal		0.60
	Total		842.80

Earthquake Scenario

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

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

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 2,711 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 22.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 132 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	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	35	0.50	19	0.82	28	1.49	15	2.10	4	2.67
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	1	0.02	1	0.04	2	0.09	1	0.13	0	0.16
Industrial	7	0.10	3	0.12	4	0.23	2	0.30	0	0.36
Other Residential	1,760	25.16	672	28.39	800	42.87	341	47.73	70	53.04
Religion	3	0.04	1	0.05	1	0.07	1	0.09	0	0.09
Single Family	5,188	74.17	1,670	70.59	1,031	55.26	355	49.65	58	43.67
Total	6,994		2,366		1,865		714		133	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	4,180	59.77	1453	61.39	664	35.57	108	15.18	9	6.91
Steel	13	0.18	6	0.24	10	0.56	5	0.76	1	1.13
Concrete	11	0.16	6	0.27	9	0.49	5	0.64	1	0.60
Precast	7	0.10	3	0.12	6	0.31	5	0.65	1	0.78
RM	973	13.91	211	8.90	343	18.37	224	31.33	31	23.74
URM	105	1.49	48	2.05	55	2.95	34	4.73	20	14.75
MH	1,706	24.39	640	27.03	779	41.74	334	46.71	69	52.10
Total	6,994		2,366		1,865		714		133	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 62 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 16 hospital beds (27.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 61.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 94.00% 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	3	0	0	2
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	4	0	0	4

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	31	0	0	31	31
	Bridges	114	0	0	114	114
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	14	0	0	14	14
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	7	0	0	7	7
	Runways	8	0	0	8	8

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	4	0	0	2	4
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	3	0	0	2	3
Communication	6	3	0	6	6

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	6,593	117	29
Waste Water	3,956	93	23
Natural Gas	2,637	99	25
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	13,043	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 2 ignitions that will burn about 0.01 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 24 people and burn about 1 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

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

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

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 162 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 41 people (out of a total population of 33,432) 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
2 AM	Commercial	1	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	23	4	0	0
	Single Family	35	7	1	2
	Total	61	12	1	2
2 PM	Commercial	42	10	2	3
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	3	1	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	7	2	0	0
	Other-Residential	5	1	0	0
	Single Family	8	2	0	0
	Total	66	15	2	4
5 PM	Commercial	32	8	1	2
	Commuting	0	1	1	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	4	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	8	1	0	0
	Single Family	14	3	0	1
	Total	59	14	3	4

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 174.27 (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 131.37 (millions of dollars); 17 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 60 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.00	0.90	7.14	0.27	0.16	8.46
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.39	4.86	0.16	0.04	5.45
	Rental	2.40	1.88	2.93	0.10	0.10	7.41
	Relocation	0.25	0.06	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.56
	Subtotal	2.65	3.23	15.15	0.53	0.32	21.88
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	10.94	3.74	6.41	1.08	0.63	22.79
	Non_Structural	34.09	12.48	13.92	2.85	1.33	64.66
	Content	9.63	2.50	6.73	1.80	0.63	21.29
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.46	0.02	0.75
	Subtotal	54.66	18.71	27.33	6.19	2.60	109.49
	Total	57.32	21.94	42.48	6.72	2.92	131.37

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	971.31	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	34.53	\$0.38	1.10
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	1005.80	0.40	
Railways	Segments	21.04	\$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	21.00	0.00	
Light Rail	Segments	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Bus	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Airport	Facilities	37.01	\$4.44	12.01
	Runways	241.18	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	278.20	4.40	
	Total	1305.10	4.80	

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	131.90	\$0.53	0.40
	Subtotal	131.86	\$0.53	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	258.40	\$19.93	7.71
	Distribution Line	79.10	\$0.42	0.53
	Subtotal	337.52	\$20.34	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	52.70	\$0.45	0.85
	Subtotal	52.74	\$0.45	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Electrical Power	Facilities	320.10	\$16.69	5.21
	Subtotal	320.10	\$16.69	
Communication	Facilities	0.60	\$0.06	10.81
	Subtotal	0.58	\$0.06	
	Total	842.81	\$38.07	

Table 15. Indirect Economic Impact with outside aid

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

	LOSS	Total	%
First Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.33
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-0.99
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-1.28
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-1.28
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-1.28
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(4)	-1.28

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Montrose,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Montrose	33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total State		33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total Region		33,432	1,306	319	1,626

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report



Region Name: *Montrose County*

Earthquake Scenario: *Cimarron M6.75 CEUS Event*

Print Date: *January 31, 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 2,240.41 square miles and contains 6 census tracts. There are over 13 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 33,432 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 12 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,626 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 80.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,305 and 579 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 12 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,626 (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 53% 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 62 beds. There are 3 schools, 4 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 28 dams identified within the region. Of these, 6 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 1,884.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 317 kilometers of highways, 114 bridges, 13,185 kilometers of pipes.

Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	114	34.50
	Segments	31	971.30
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		1,005.80
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	14	21.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		21.00
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	7	37.00
	Runways	8	241.20
	Subtotal		278.20
		Total	1,305.10

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	131.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		131.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	79.10
	Facilities	4	258.40
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		337.50
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	52.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		52.70
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	3	320.10
	Subtotal		320.10
Communication	Facilities	6	0.60
	Subtotal		0.60
	Total		842.80

Earthquake Scenario

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

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

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 4,969 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 41.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 977 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	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	14	0.30	10	0.38	25	0.99	28	1.99	24	2.43
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	0	0.00	0	0.01	1	0.05	2	0.12	2	0.17
Industrial	4	0.08	2	0.07	4	0.15	4	0.31	3	0.33
Other Residential	1,231	26.78	561	22.40	766	29.81	571	40.15	513	52.43
Religion	1	0.03	1	0.04	1	0.06	1	0.09	1	0.09
Single Family	3,348	72.80	1,930	77.10	1,772	68.95	815	57.33	436	44.56
Total	4,599		2,503		2,570		1,422		978	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	2,733	59.43	1777	71.01	1,426	55.49	408	28.70	69	7.05
Steel	5	0.11	2	0.09	7	0.28	11	0.77	10	1.07
Concrete	4	0.09	3	0.13	8	0.32	10	0.67	7	0.73
Precast	3	0.06	1	0.06	4	0.17	6	0.44	6	0.63
RM	584	12.70	155	6.21	343	13.36	387	27.21	311	31.85
URM	59	1.28	34	1.37	50	1.96	48	3.34	70	7.19
MH	1,211	26.33	529	21.14	730	28.42	553	38.87	503	51.48
Total	4,599		2,503		2,570		1,422		978	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 62 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 3 hospital beds (5.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 20.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 64.00% 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	3	0	0	2
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	1
FireStations	4	0	0	4

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	31	0	0	31	31
	Bridges	114	5	1	109	110
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	14	0	0	14	14
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	7	1	0	6	6
	Runways	8	0	0	8	8

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	4	3	0	1	3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	3	1	0	2	3
Communication	6	5	0	4	6

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	6,593	774	193
Waste Water	3,956	612	153
Natural Gas	2,637	654	164
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	13,043	708	284	0	0	0
Electric Power		1,863	1,333	676	159	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 3 ignitions that will burn about 0.03 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 51 people and burn about 2 (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 856 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 213 people (out of a total population of 33,432) 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
2 AM	Commercial	3	1	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	6	2	0	1
	Industrial	4	1	0	0
	Other-Residential	93	22	2	3
	Single Family	149	42	7	13
	Total	256	68	9	18
2 PM	Commercial	191	59	10	20
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	12	3	1	1
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	32	10	2	3
	Other-Residential	20	5	0	1
	Single Family	35	10	2	3
	Total	291	87	15	28
5 PM	Commercial	145	45	8	15
	Commuting	3	4	7	1
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	2	1	0	0
	Industrial	20	6	1	2
	Other-Residential	34	8	1	1
	Single Family	58	16	3	5
	Total	262	80	19	24

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 497.40 (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 398.37 (millions of dollars); 14 % 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 59 % 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
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.00	2.62	18.78	0.71	0.41	22.52
	Capital-Related	0.00	1.12	12.88	0.42	0.10	14.52
	Rental	6.61	5.17	6.93	0.23	0.30	19.24
	Relocation	0.69	0.14	0.53	0.02	0.07	1.45
	Subtotal	7.30	9.04	39.12	1.38	0.88	57.72
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	31.11	10.90	18.26	3.08	1.83	65.19
	Non_Structural	102.83	39.79	49.63	10.70	4.89	207.83
	Content	25.47	7.97	22.76	6.53	2.21	64.94
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.91	1.71	0.06	2.68
	Subtotal	159.41	58.66	91.56	22.02	8.99	340.64
	Total	166.71	67.70	130.68	23.41	9.87	398.37

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	971.31	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	34.53	\$1.76	5.10
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	1005.80	1.80	
Railways	Segments	21.04	\$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	21.00	0.00	
Light Rail	Segments	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Bus	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Airport	Facilities	37.01	\$9.86	26.63
	Runways	241.18	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	278.20	9.90	
	Total	1305.10	11.60	

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	131.90	\$3.48	2.64
	Subtotal	131.86	\$3.48	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	258.40	\$53.56	20.73
	Distribution Line	79.10	\$2.75	3.48
	Subtotal	337.52	\$56.31	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	52.70	\$2.94	5.58
	Subtotal	52.74	\$2.94	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Electrical Power	Facilities	320.10	\$24.53	7.66
	Subtotal	320.10	\$24.53	
Communication	Facilities	0.60	\$0.15	26.20
	Subtotal	0.58	\$0.15	
	Total	842.81	\$87.42	

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

	LOSS	Total	%
First Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(3)	-1.02
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(10)	-3.10
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(13)	-4.00
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(13)	-4.00
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(13)	-4.00
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(13)	-4.00

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Montrose,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Montrose	33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total State		33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total Region		33,432	1,306	319	1,626

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report



Region Name: *Montrose County*

Earthquake Scenario: *Roubideau M5.5 CEUS Event*

Print Date: *January 31, 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 2,240.41 square miles and contains 6 census tracts. There are over 13 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 33,432 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 12 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,626 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 80.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,305 and 579 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 12 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,626 (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 53% 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 62 beds. There are 3 schools, 4 fire stations, 5 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 28 dams identified within the region. Of these, 6 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 1,884.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 317 kilometers of highways, 114 bridges, 13,185 kilometers of pipes.

Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	114	34.50
	Segments	31	971.30
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		1,005.80
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	14	21.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		21.00
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Bus	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Airport	Facilities	7	37.00
	Runways	8	241.20
	Subtotal		278.20
		Total	1,305.10

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	131.90
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		131.90
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	79.10
	Facilities	4	258.40
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		337.50
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	52.70
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		52.70
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
	Subtotal		0.00
Electrical Power	Facilities	3	320.10
	Subtotal		320.10
Communication	Facilities	6	0.60
	Subtotal		0.60
	Total		842.80

Earthquake Scenario

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

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

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 525 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 4.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 2 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	(%)
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Commercial	82	0.79	11	0.96	7	1.42	1	2.90	0	3.93
Education	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government	4	0.04	1	0.05	0	0.07	0	0.11	0	0.14
Industrial	14	0.14	2	0.14	1	0.22	0	0.44	0	0.39
Other Residential	2,943	28.32	440	38.17	243	51.46	16	30.77	0	19.64
Religion	5	0.05	1	0.06	0	0.07	0	0.12	0	0.15
Single Family	7,346	70.68	699	60.62	220	46.76	34	65.66	2	75.76
Total	10,394		1,153		471		51		2	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	5,745	55.27	556	48.21	106	22.40	7	14.13	0	13.80
Steel	31	0.30	3	0.25	2	0.39	0	0.55	0	0.55
Concrete	26	0.25	4	0.35	2	0.44	0	0.54	0	0.29
Precast	16	0.15	2	0.20	2	0.45	1	1.24	0	0.65
RM	1,541	14.83	123	10.68	96	20.41	20	39.76	0	7.50
URM	187	1.80	40	3.44	26	5.51	7	14.46	1	59.42
MH	2,849	27.41	425	36.87	238	50.41	15	29.33	0	17.80
Total	10,394		1,153		471		51		2	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 62 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 49 hospital beds (80.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 96.00% 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	3	0	0	3
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	5	0	0	5
FireStations	4	0	0	4

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	31	0	0	31	31
	Bridges	114	0	0	114	114
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	14	0	0	14	14
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	0	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	7	0	0	7	7
	Runways	8	0	0	8	8

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	4	0	0	2	4
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	3	0	0	2	3
Communication	6	1	0	6	6

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	6,593	8	2
Waste Water	3,956	6	2
Natural Gas	2,637	7	2
Oil	0	0	0

Table 10: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	13,043	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 2 ignitions that will burn about 0.01 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 6 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 9 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 2 people (out of a total population of 33,432) 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
2 AM	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	3	0	0	0
	Single Family	4	0	0	0
	Total	7	1	0	0
2 PM	Commercial	4	1	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	0	0	0
	Single Family	1	0	0	0
	Total	6	1	0	0
5 PM	Commercial	3	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
	Total	6	1	0	0

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 78.24 (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 35.51 (millions of dollars); 8 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 64 % of the total loss. Table 12 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

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

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.00	0.10	0.87	0.03	0.02	1.03
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.04	0.60	0.02	0.01	0.67
	Rental	0.34	0.26	0.41	0.01	0.01	1.03
	Relocation	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Subtotal	0.38	0.41	1.91	0.06	0.04	2.81
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	1.62	0.54	0.83	0.13	0.07	3.19
	Non_Structural	9.82	3.44	3.75	1.02	0.39	18.42
	Content	5.33	1.25	3.07	0.80	0.31	10.75
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.20	0.01	0.34
	Subtotal	16.76	5.22	7.77	2.16	0.79	32.70
	Total	17.14	5.64	9.69	2.22	0.83	35.51

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	971.31	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	34.53	\$0.01	0.02
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	1005.80	0.00	
Railways	Segments	21.04	\$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	21.00	0.00	
Light Rail	Segments	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Bridges	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Bus	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Ferry	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Port	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	0.00	
Airport	Facilities	37.01	\$4.67	12.62
	Runways	241.18	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	278.20	4.70	
	Total	1305.10	4.70	

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	131.90	\$0.04	0.03
	Subtotal	131.86	\$0.04	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	258.40	\$19.97	7.73
	Distribution Line	79.10	\$0.03	0.04
	Subtotal	337.52	\$20.00	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	52.70	\$0.03	0.06
	Subtotal	52.74	\$0.03	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	\$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	0.00	\$0.00	
Electrical Power	Facilities	320.10	\$17.95	5.61
	Subtotal	320.10	\$17.95	
Communication	Facilities	0.60	\$0.03	5.79
	Subtotal	0.58	\$0.03	
	Total	842.81	\$38.05	

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

	LOSS	Total	%
First Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	0	-0.08
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.25
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.32
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.32
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.32
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(1)	-0.32

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Montrose,CO

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Colorado	Montrose	33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total State		33,432	1,306	319	1,626
Total Region		33,432	1,306	319	1,626