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Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name: SearlesValley

Earthquake Scenario: M7.1-17km NNE of Ridgecrest, CA v5

Print Date: July 08, 2019

Disclaimer:

This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.

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

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-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard 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 multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 4 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:

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

The geographical size of the region is 43,321.98 square miles and contains 604 census tracts. There are over 1,004 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 3,335,566 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 1,031 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 339,247 (millions of dollars). Approximately 94.00 % of the buildings (and 83.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 45,167 and 12,889 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 1,031 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 339,247 (millions of dollars). Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 86% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

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

For essential facilities, there are 61 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 9,887 beds. There are 1,312 schools, 318 fire stations, 99 police stations and 11 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes 500 hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 58,056.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 4,252.04 miles of highways, 2,371 bridges, 215,635.62 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

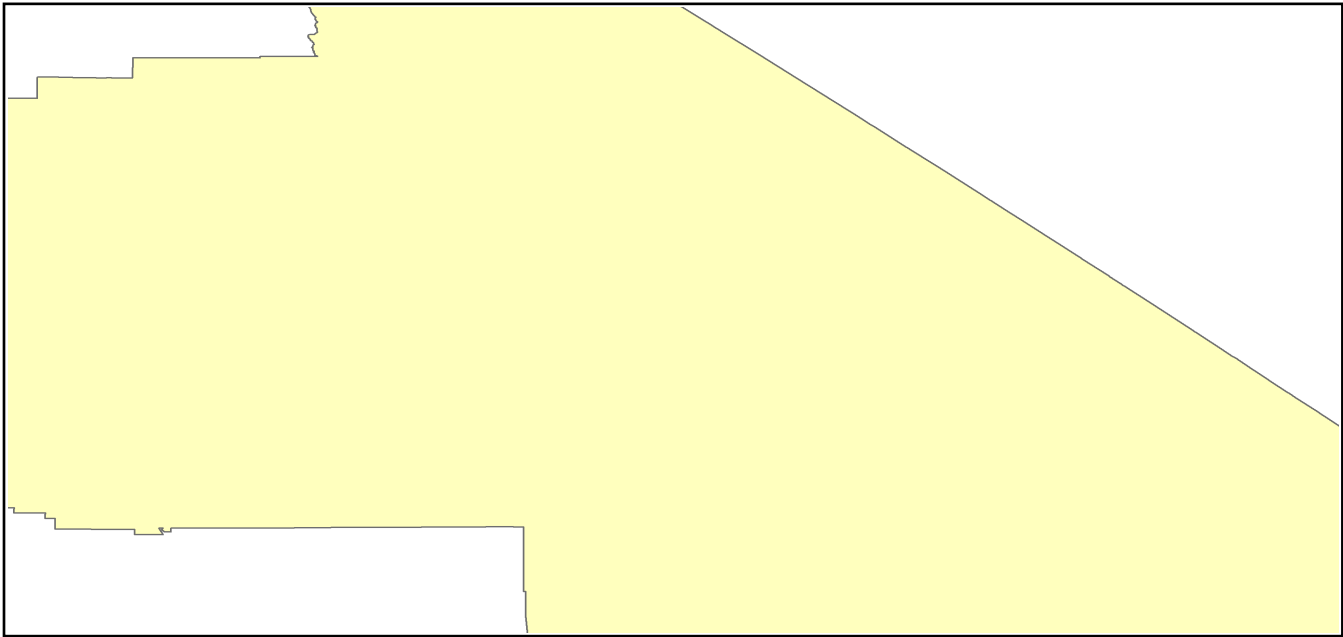
System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	2,371	3429.0492
	Segments	1,783	37202.7368
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		40631.7860
Railways	Bridges	55	9.6111
	Facilities	27	71.9010
	Segments	1,193	2365.0845
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		2446.5966
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	8	21.3040
	Segments	11	55.6549
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		76.9589
Bus	Facilities	21	27.0102
	Subtotal		27.0102
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Airport	Facilities	26	276.9260
	Runways	45	1708.3800
	Subtotal		1985.3060
		Total	45,167.70

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	3470.3250
	Facilities	12	471.5280
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		3941.8530
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	2082.1950
	Facilities	28	2200.4640
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		4282.6590
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	1388.1300
	Facilities	9	11.5758
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1399.7058
Oil Systems	Facilities	13	1.5340
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.5340
Electrical Power	Facilities	25	3245.0000
	Subtotal		3245.0000
Communication	Facilities	157	18.5260
	Subtotal		18.5260
		Total	12,889.30

Earthquake Scenario

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



Scenario Name	M7.1-17km NNE of Ridgecrest, CA v5
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	7.10
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 1,041 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 0.00 % of the 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 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

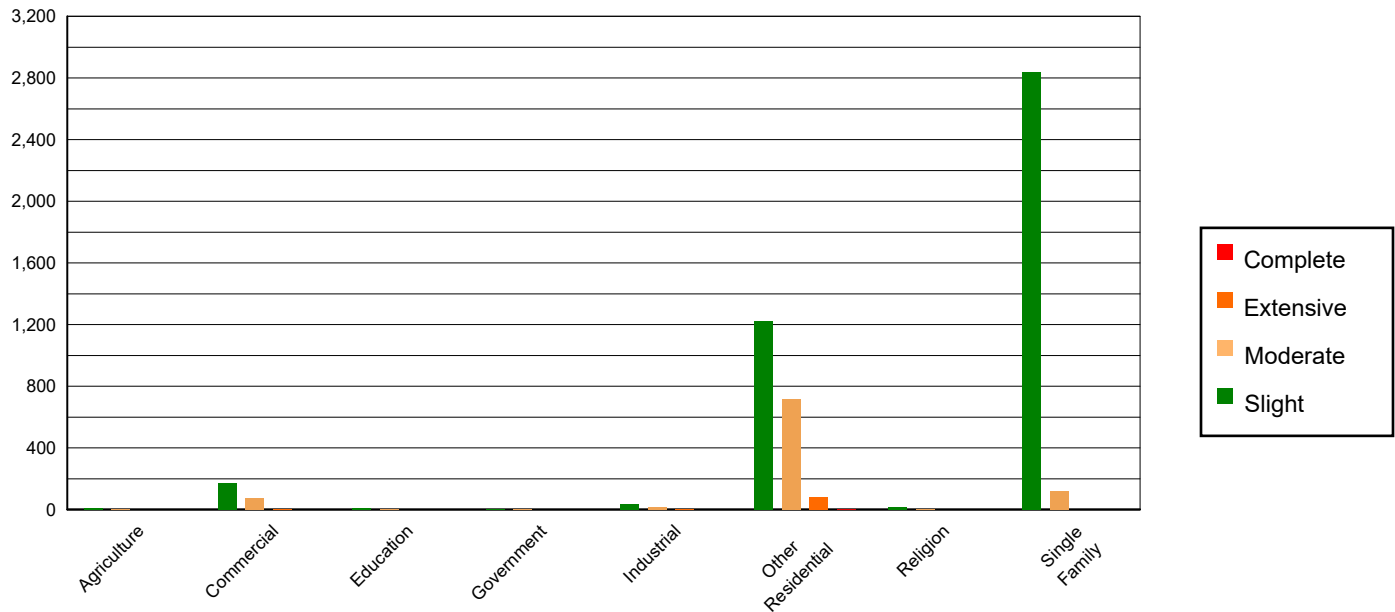


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	3069.16	0.30	9.26	0.21	3.15	0.33	0.42	0.44	0.02	0.77
Commercial	41646.86	4.06	175.18	4.06	75.55	8.00	7.29	7.67	0.12	5.77
Education	1692.47	0.16	11.52	0.27	3.68	0.39	0.33	0.34	0.00	0.19
Government	1176.63	0.11	4.07	0.09	2.03	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.01	0.27
Industrial	10680.88	1.04	33.48	0.78	15.79	1.67	1.81	1.91	0.04	2.08
Other Residential	116511.63	11.35	1225.18	28.42	720.16	76.23	84.16	88.54	1.87	90.26
Religion	3901.21	0.38	16.86	0.39	6.25	0.66	0.66	0.69	0.01	0.66
Single Family	847619.00	82.59	2835.72	65.77	118.13	12.50	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
Total	1,026,298		4,311		945		95		2	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	882456.10	85.98	3065.31	71.10	132.14	13.99	0.22	0.23	0.00	0.13
Steel	13919.48	1.36	60.29	1.40	35.71	3.78	3.66	3.85	0.11	5.40
Concrete	12863.35	1.25	59.03	1.37	25.51	2.70	3.20	3.37	0.06	2.80
Precast	11901.02	1.16	46.72	1.08	23.77	2.52	2.53	2.66	0.02	1.18
RM	23860.36	2.32	64.89	1.51	28.99	3.07	2.80	2.95	0.01	0.72
URM	3938.27	0.38	24.34	0.56	11.05	1.17	0.94	0.99	0.02	1.18
MH	77359.25	7.54	990.68	22.98	687.57	72.78	81.70	85.96	1.83	88.59
Total	1,026,298		4,311		945		95		2	

*Note:

RM Reinforced Masonry
 URM Unreinforced Masonry
 MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 9,887 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 9,791 hospital beds (99.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 100.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 100.00% will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	61	0	0	61
Schools	1,312	0	0	1,312
EOCs	11	0	0	11
PoliceStations	99	0	0	99
FireStations	318	0	0	318

Transportation Lifeline Damage

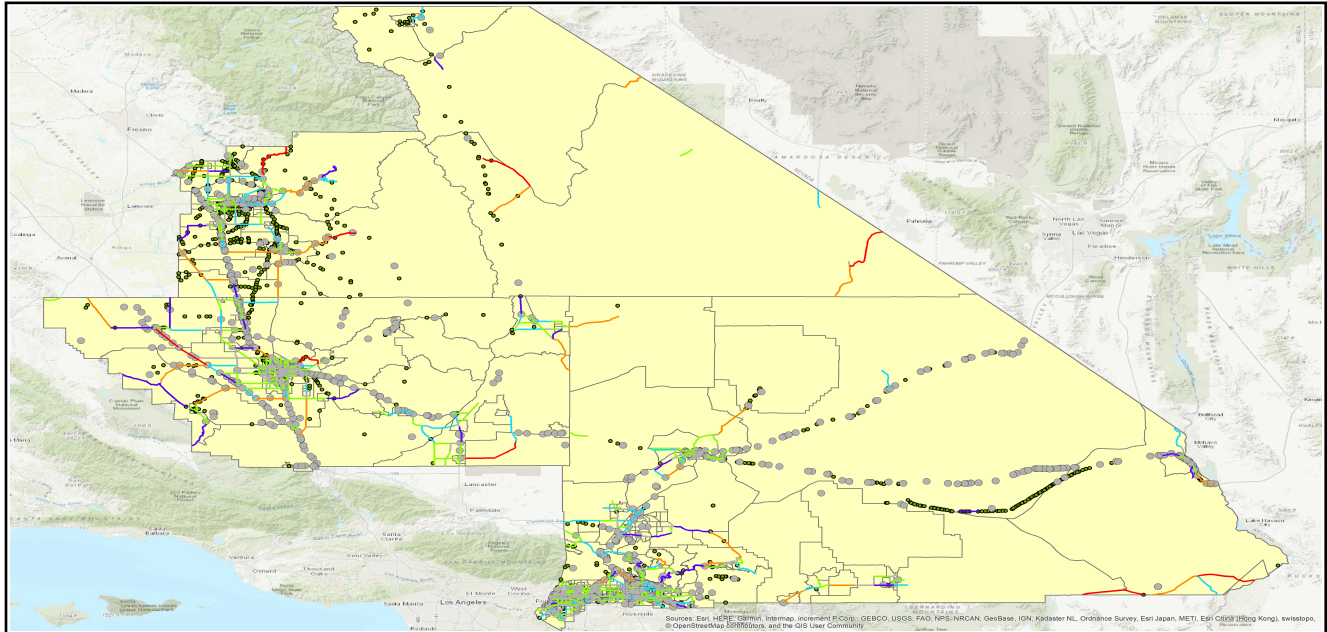


Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations_				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	1,783	0	0	1,783	1,783
	Bridges	2,371	0	0	2,371	2,371
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	1,193	0	0	1,193	1,193
	Bridges	55	0	0	55	55
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	27	0	0	27	27
Light Rail	Segments	11	0	0	11	11
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	8	0	0	8	8
Bus	Facilities	21	0	0	21	21
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	26	0	0	26	26
	Runways	45	0	0	45	45

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

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

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	12	0	0	12	12
Waste Water	28	0	0	27	28
Natural Gas	9	0	0	9	9
Oil Systems	13	0	0	13	13
Electrical Power	25	0	0	24	25
Communication	157	1	0	157	157

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	107,818	581	145
Waste Water	64,691	292	73
Natural Gas	43,127	100	25
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	1,004,629	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

Induced Earthquake Damage

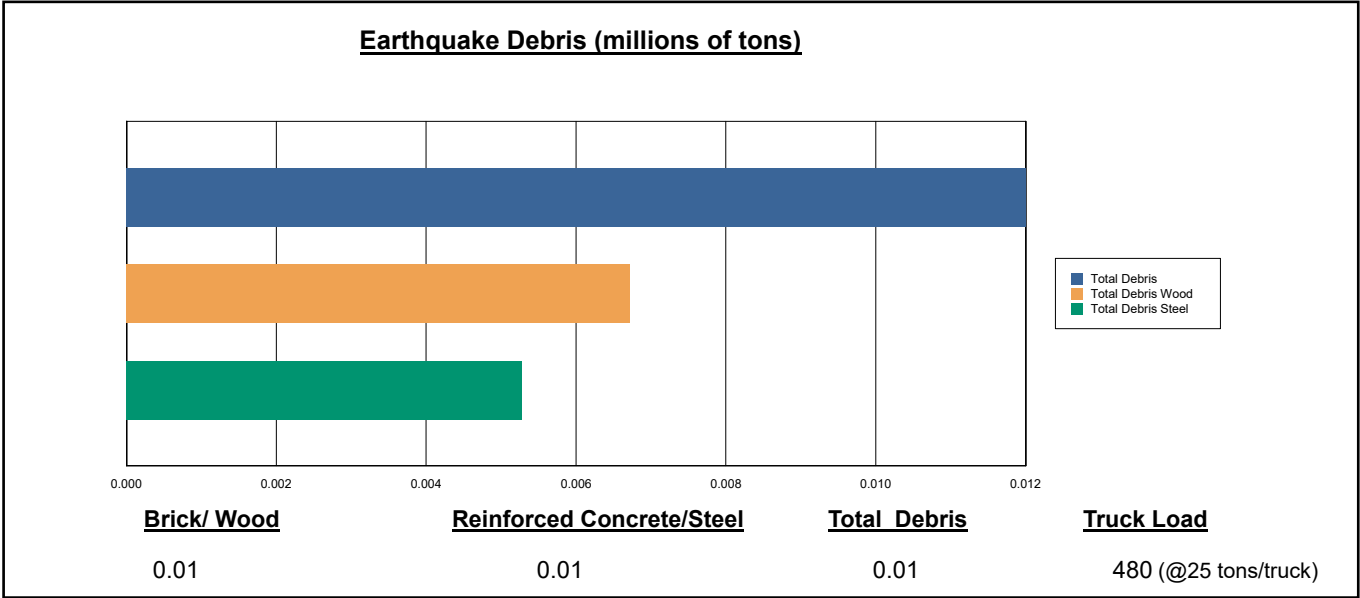
Fire Following Earthquake

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 12,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 56.00% 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 480 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

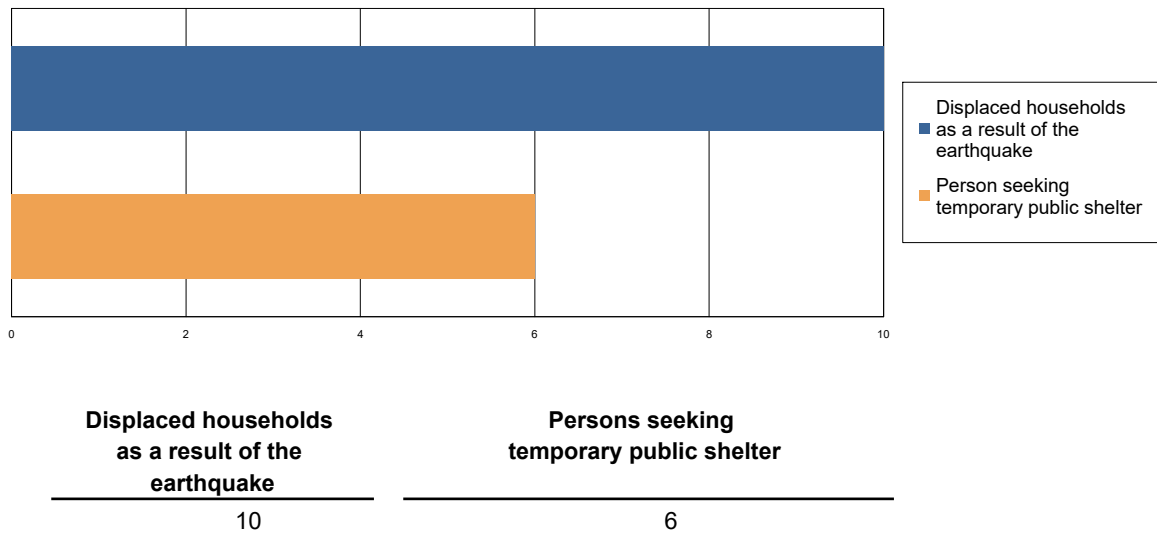


Social Impact

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 10 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 6 people (out of a total population of 3,335,566) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Casualties

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

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

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

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Commuting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Other-Residential	6.04	0.56	0.01	0.01
	Single Family	4.21	0.09	0.00	0.00
	Total	10	1	0	0
2 PM	Commercial	6.89	0.63	0.01	0.03
	Commuting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Educational	2.56	0.23	0.01	0.01
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	0.86	0.08	0.00	0.00
	Other-Residential	1.37	0.13	0.00	0.00
	Single Family	0.93	0.02	0.00	0.00
	Total	13	1	0	0
5 PM	Commercial	4.96	0.45	0.01	0.02
	Commuting	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Educational	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	0.54	0.05	0.00	0.00
	Other-Residential	2.16	0.20	0.00	0.00
	Single Family	1.51	0.03	0.00	0.00
	Total	9	1	0	0

Economic Loss

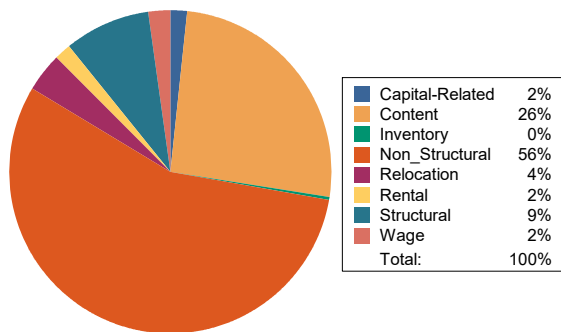
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 162.53 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

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 118.88 (millions of dollars); 9 % 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 69 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type (\$ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type (\$ millions)

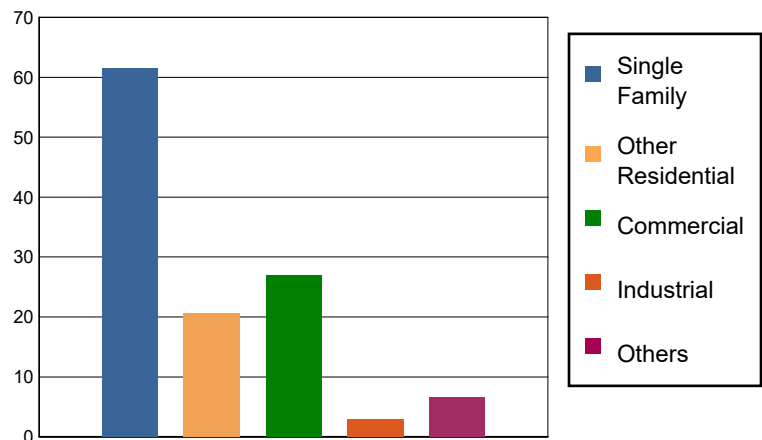


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	0.0874	2.3481	0.0291	0.1452	2.6098
	Capital-Related	0.0000	0.0373	1.9825	0.0189	0.0367	2.0754
	Rental	0.3554	0.5429	1.1435	0.0136	0.0615	2.1169
	Relocation	0.7298	1.3981	1.6371	0.0904	0.4794	4.3348
	Subtotal	1.0852	2.0657	7.1112	0.1520	0.7228	11.1369
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	4.8391	2.4450	2.1315	0.2371	0.6117	10.2644
	Non_Structural	38.1300	12.7554	10.8780	1.4826	3.2285	66.4745
	Content	17.5025	3.4180	6.7616	0.9947	2.0404	30.7172
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	0.1338	0.1423	0.0134	0.2895
	Subtotal	60.4716	18.6184	19.9049	2.8567	5.8940	107.7456
	Total	61.56	20.68	27.02	3.01	6.62	118.88

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	37202.7368	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	3429.0492	0.0167	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	40631.7860	0.0167	
Railways	Segments	2365.0845	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	9.6111	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	71.9010	0.5336	0.74
	Subtotal	2446.5966	0.5336	
Light Rail	Segments	55.6549	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	21.3040	0.0155	0.07
	Subtotal	76.9589	0.0155	
Bus	Facilities	27.0102	0.4455	1.65
	Subtotal	27.0102	0.4455	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	0.0000	0.0000	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	0.0000	0.0000	
Airport	Facilities	276.9260	5.2074	1.88
	Runways	1708.3800	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	1985.3060	5.2074	
	Total	45,167.66	6.22	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	471.5280	0.0108	0.00
	Distribution Lines	3470.3250	2.6142	0.08
	Subtotal	3941.8530	2.6250	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	2200.4640	12.5415	0.57
	Distribution Lines	2082.1950	1.3132	0.06
	Subtotal	4282.6590	13.8547	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	11.5758	0.0078	0.07
	Distribution Lines	1388.1300	0.4499	0.03
	Subtotal	1399.7058	0.4577	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	1.5340	0.0001	0.01
	Subtotal	1.5340	0.0001	
Electrical Power	Facilities	3245.0000	20.4130	0.63
	Subtotal	3245.0000	20.4130	
Communication	Facilities	18.5260	0.0808	0.44
	Subtotal	18.5260	0.0808	
	Total	12,889.28	37.43	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Inyo,CA

Kern,CA

San Bernardino,CA

Tulare,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California	Inyo	18,546	1,988	598	2,586
	Kern	839,631	65,573	13,407	78,981
	San Bernardino	2,035,210	181,238	37,214	218,452
	Tulare	442,179	31,500	7,726	39,226
Total Region		3,335,566	280,299	58,945	339,245