OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES
INTERPRETIVE MAP SERIES 24

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS, EARTHQUAKE AND LANDSLIDE HAZARD MAPS, AND FUTURE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE ESTIMATES FOR SIX COUNTIES IN THE MID/SOUTHERN WILLAMETTE VALLEY INCLUDING YAMHILL, MARION, POLK, BENTON, LINN, AND LANE COUNTIES AND THE CITY OF ALBANY, OREGON

APPENDIX B: CITY OF ALBANY

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HAZUS-MH GLOBAL REPORT FOR CRUSTAL SCENARIO

HAZUS-MH GLOBAL REPORT FOR SUBDUCTION ZONE SCENARIO

CRUSTAL EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO DETAILS FOR CITY OF ALBANY

Crustal Earthquake Scenario: A magnitude 6.7 earthquake on the Mill Creek Fault.

For the magnitude 6.7 Mill Creek Fault earthquake scenario, we defined the fault source using the "deterministic seismic source" option within HAZUS-MH (Figure B1) (FEMA, 2003b). The fault and earthquake event were chosen by examination of USGS (2004a) data and data in the Geomatrix Consultants, Inc. (1995) *Seismic Design Mapping, State of Oregon* report prepared for the Oregon Department of Transportation. In general, a likely worst-case scenario was incorporated. Figure B1 has the location of the fault, shown as the dark line, and the census tracts that contain the City of Albany. Figure B2 displays the peak ground acceleration (PGA) for the crustal scenario.

Scenario Name	Mill Creek M6.7
Type of Earthquake	Source
Fault Name	Mill Creek Fault
Historical Epicenter ID #	70
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	–123.015
Latitude of Epicenter	44.7428
Earthquake Magnitude	6.7
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (km)	27.11
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	Reverse-Slip

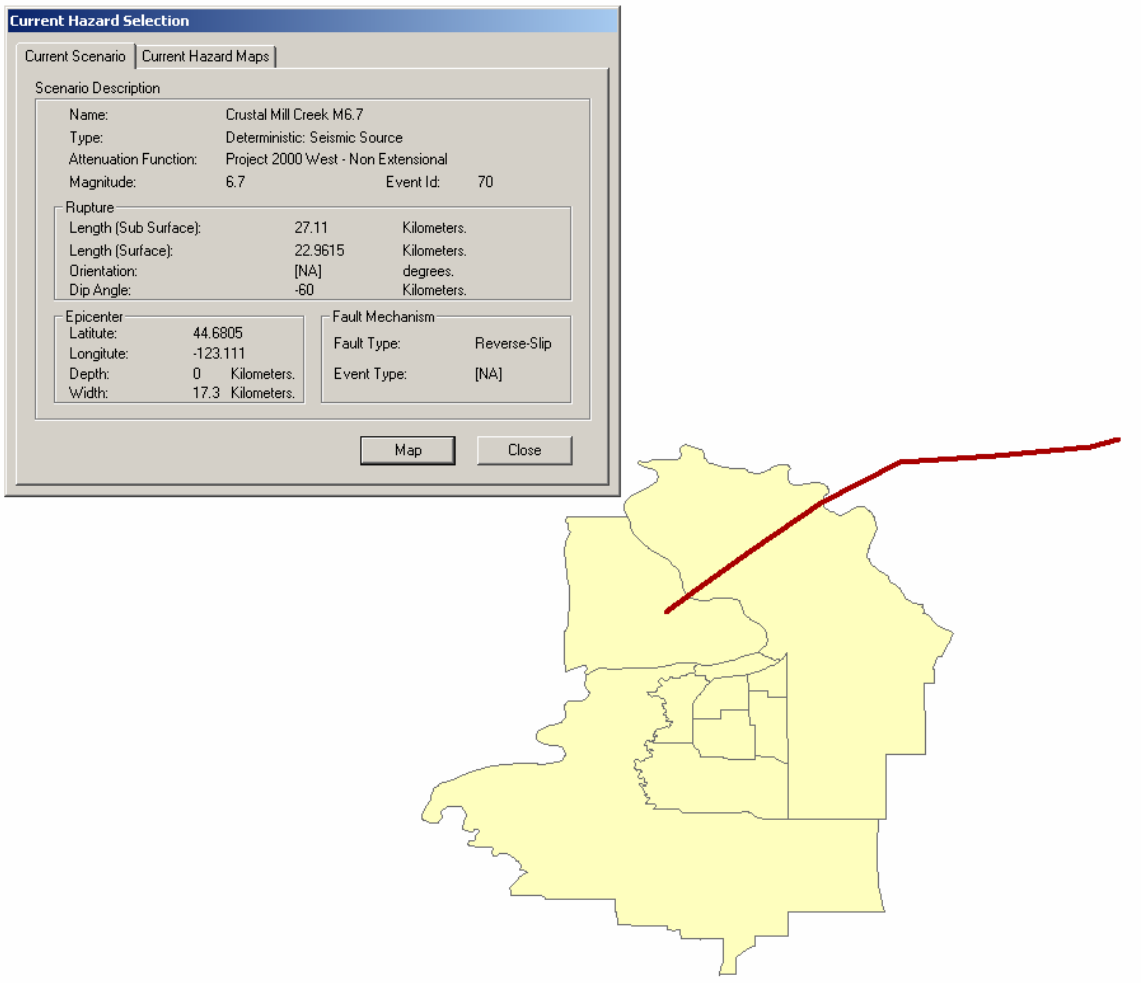

Figure B1. Mill Creek Fault details from HAZUS-MH (FEMA, 2003b). The location of the fault is shown as the dark line.

Crustal Earthquake Scenario Ground Motion Map

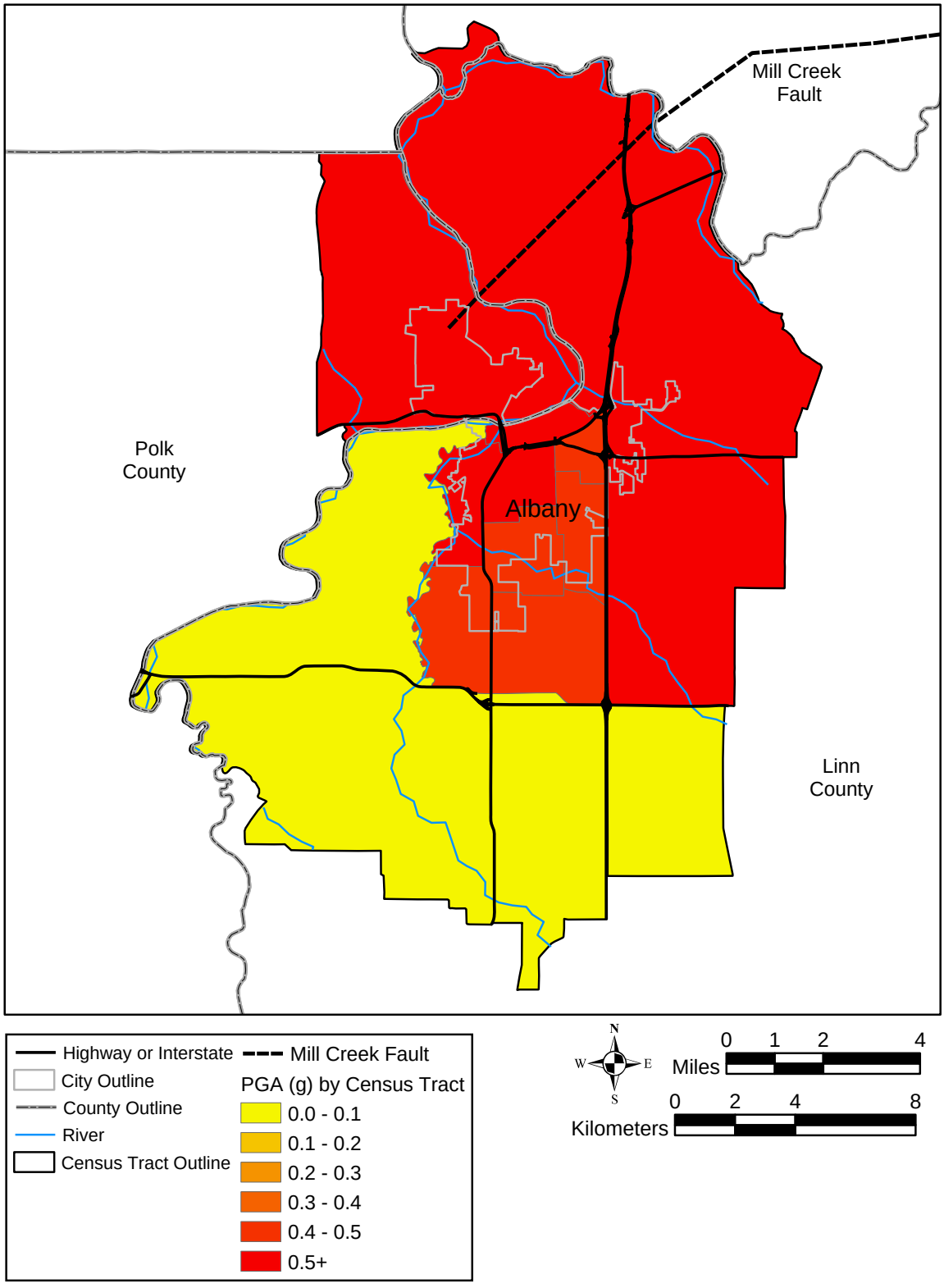

Figure B2. Peak ground acceleration (PGA) by census tracts map for the crustal earthquake scenario, City of Albany, Oregon (FEMA, 2003b).

SUBDUCTION ZONE EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO DETAILS FOR CITY OF ALBANY

Subduction Zone Scenario: A magnitude 9.0 earthquake on the Cascadia Subduction Zone was selected for the subduction zone earthquake scenario.

For the Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake scenario, we used the "user-defined event" option within HAZUS-MH to incorporate ground motion maps developed by the Cascadia Region Earthquake Workgroup (CREW, 2003) to model damage and loss from a magnitude 9.0 earthquake (Figure B3). The CREW maps were developed from ground motion data provided by the U.S. Geological Survey. The CREW earthquake scenario required the input of four sets of GIS files that are included within the HAZUS-MH study region: regional peak ground acceleration (PGA), peak ground velocity (PGV), and the spectral velocity at 0.3 s and 1.0 s (CREW, 2003). Figure B4 displays the PGA for the subduction zone scenario.

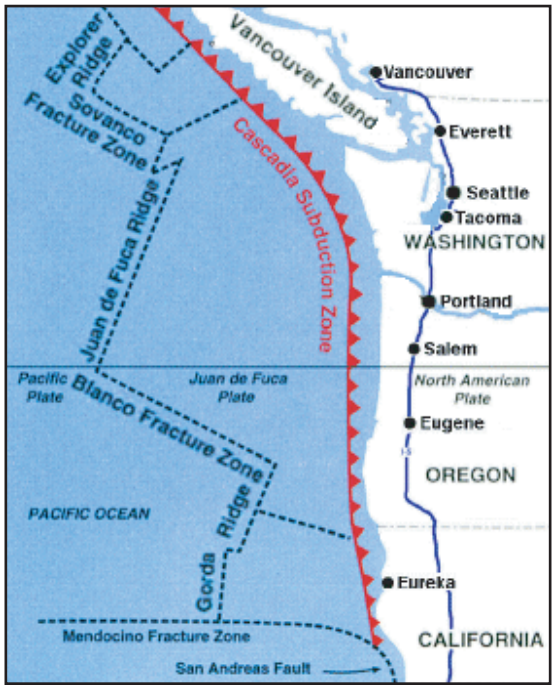

Figure B3. Location of the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CREW, 2003).

Subduction Zone Earthquake Scenario Ground Motion Map

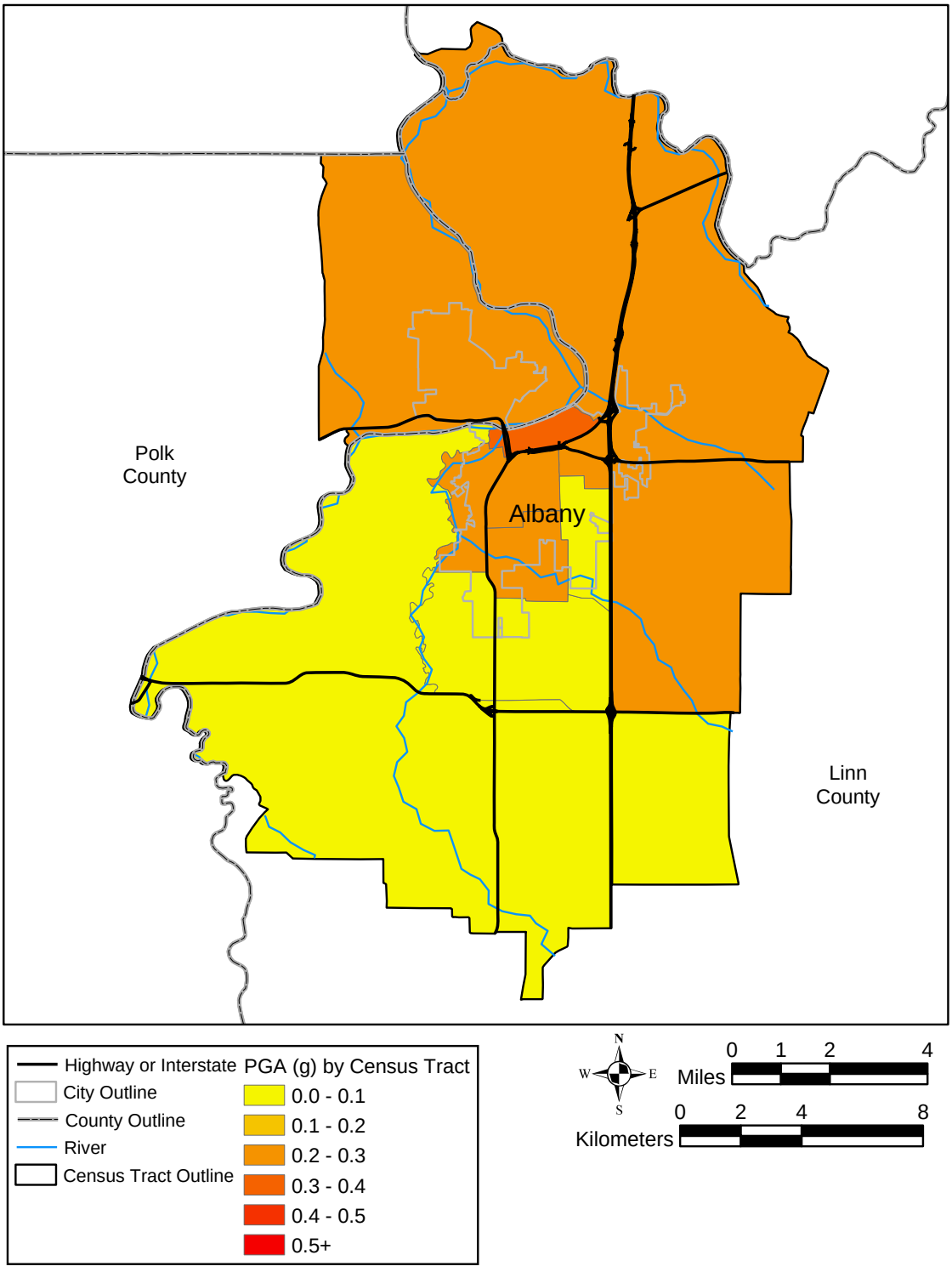

Figure B4. Peak ground acceleration (PGA) by census tracts map for the Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake scenario, City of Albany, Oregon (FEMA, 2003b).

GEOLOGIC HAZARD MAPS

Relative Ground-Shaking Amplification Susceptibility Map

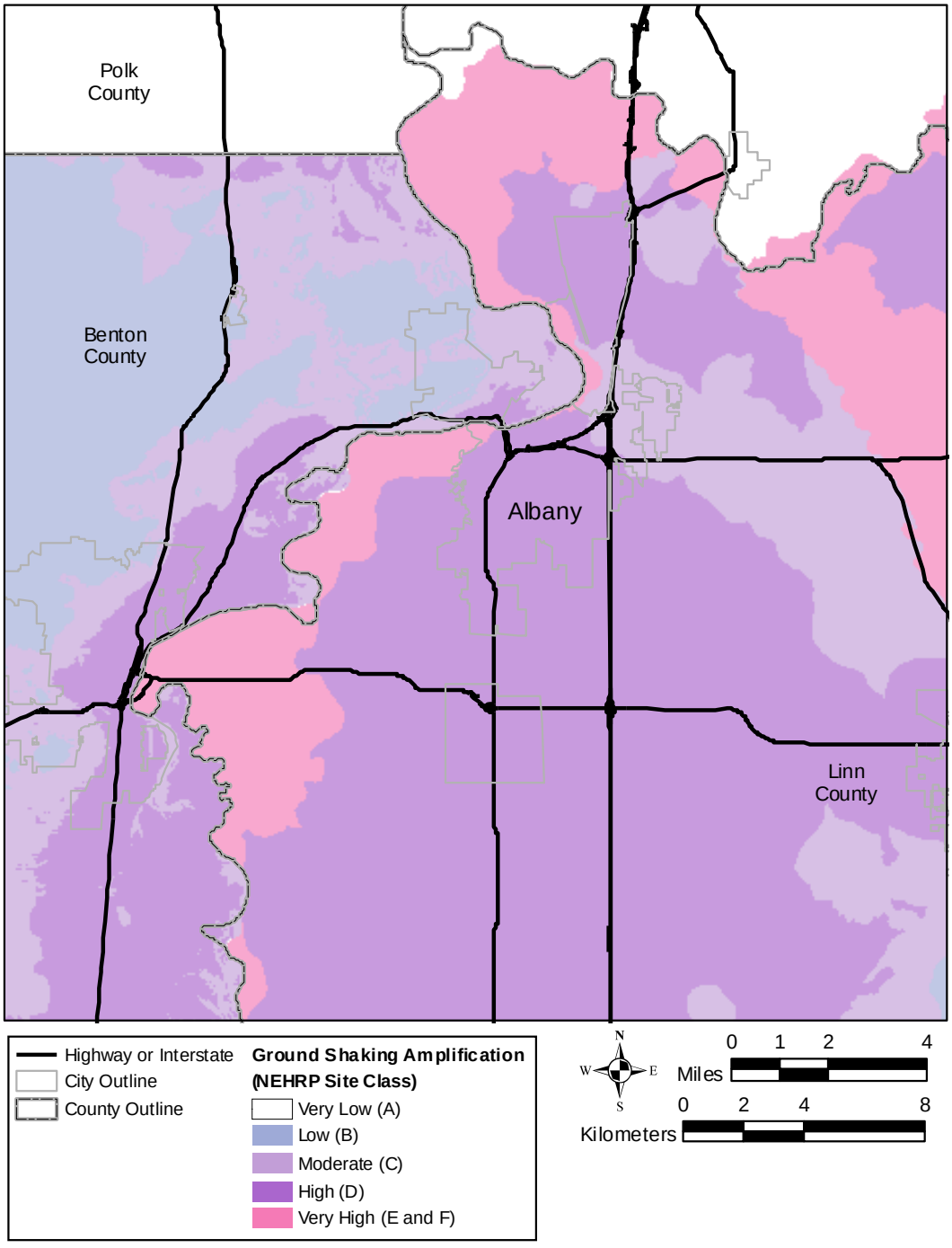

Figure B5. Relative ground-shaking amplification susceptibility map for City of Albany, Oregon. Benton County data were modified after Wang and others, 2001.

Relative Liquefaction Hazard Susceptibility Map

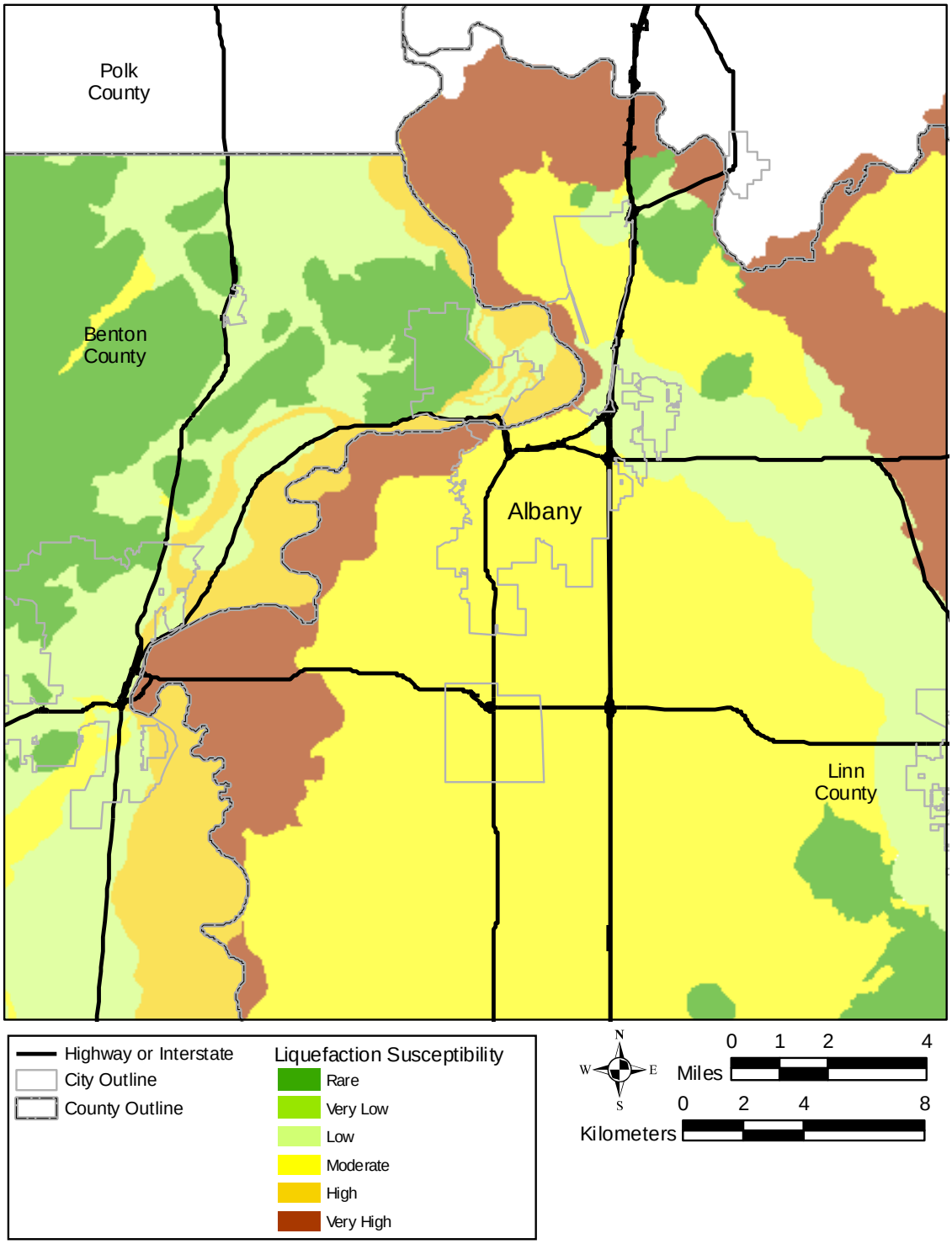

Figure B6. Relative liquefaction susceptibility map for City of Albany, Oregon. Benton County data were modified after Wang and others, 2001.

Relative Earthquake-Induced Landslide Susceptibility Map

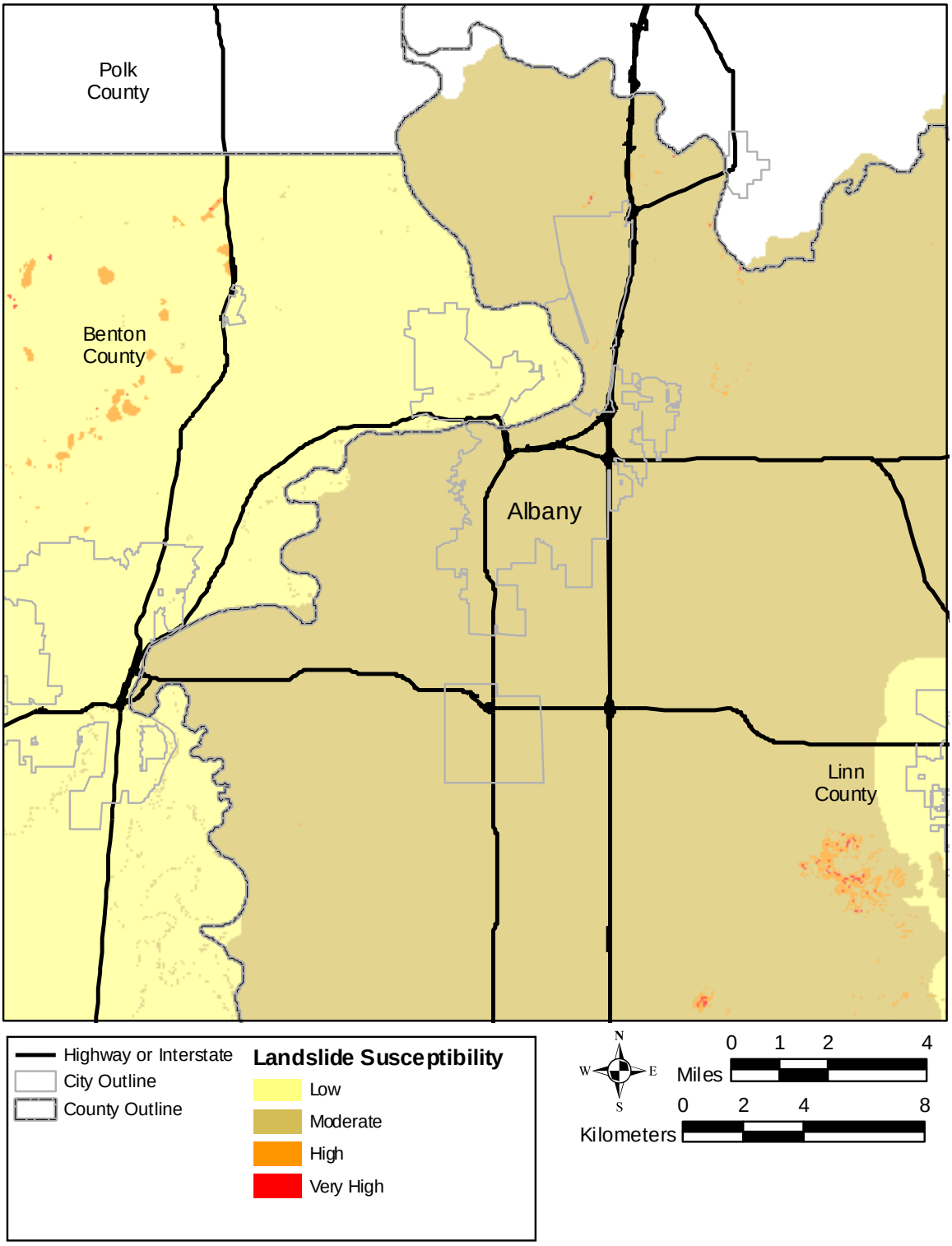

Figure B7. Relative earthquake-induced landslide susceptibility map for the City of Albany, Oregon. Benton County data were modified after Wang and others, 2001.

Identified Landslide Areas Map

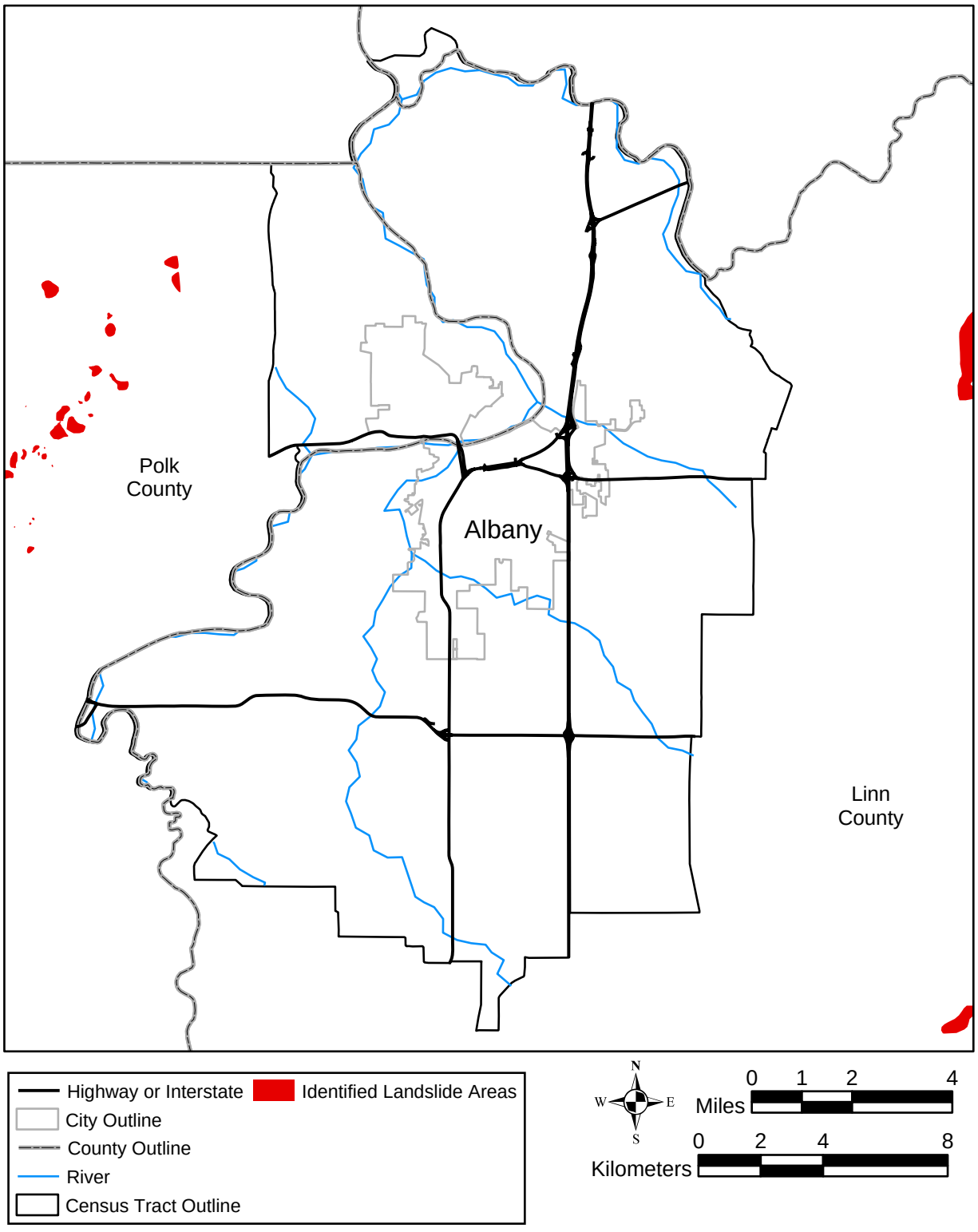

Figure B8. Identified landslide map for the City of Albany, Oregon.

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

Region Name: ***Albany Census Crustal***

Earthquake Scenario: ***Crustal Mill Creek M6.7***

Print Date: ***March 29, 2005***

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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Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

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 2 county(ies) from the following state(s):

Oregon

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

The geographical size of the region is 158.25 square miles and contains 10 census tracts. There are over 20 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 50,972 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 17 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 3,155 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 82.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,948 and 350 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 17 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 3,155 (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 85% 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 71 beds. There are 26 schools, 2 fire stations, 3 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 0 dams identified within the region. Of these, 0 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 40 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 2,298.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 131 kilometers of highways, 52 bridges, 1,880 kilometers of pipes.

Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	52	960.60
	Segments	26	548.80
	Tunnels	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**1,509.30**
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	1	2.50
	Segments	59	98.90
	Tunnels	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**101.30**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Bus	Facilities	1	1.20
		Subtotal	**1.20**
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Airport	Facilities	9	55.40
	Runways	8	281.00
		Subtotal	**336.40**
		Total	**1,948.30**

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	18.80
	Facilities	2	75.30
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**94.10**
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	11.30
	Facilities	2	150.50
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**161.80**
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	7.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**7.50**
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Electrical Power	Facilities	1	124.30
		Subtotal	**124.30**
Communication	Facilities	2	0.20
		Subtotal	**0.20**
		Total	**387.90**

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	Crustal Mill Creek M6.7
Type of Earthquake	Source
Fault Name	Mill Creek Fault
Historical Epicenter ID #	70
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	-123.11
Latitude of Epicenter	44.68
Earthquake Magnitude	6.70
Depth (Km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	22.96
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	Project 2000 West - Non Extensional

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 11,742 thousand buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 67.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 2,525 buildings that will be completely destroyed. 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	3	0.25	12	0.27	36	0.58	46	1.47	62	2.44
Education	1	0.04	1	0.02	2	0.04	3	0.09	3	0.12
Government	0	0.00	0	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.03	1	0.04
Industrial	0	0.03	2	0.04	6	0.10	8	0.27	10	0.41
Other Residential	87	6.47	346	7.83	773	12.62	873	28.20	809	32.02
Religion	0	0.01	0	0.01	1	0.02	1	0.03	1	0.06
Single Family	1,260	93.20	4,055	91.83	5,301	86.63	2,165	69.90	1,639	64.89
Total	**1,352**		**4,416**		**6,119**		**3,097**		**2,526**	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	2	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.01	2	0.05	2	0.10
MH*	44	3.27	181	4.10	539	8.82	745	24.05	662	26.20
Precast	1	0.04	1	0.03	5	0.08	8	0.26	10	0.42
RM*	0	0.03	1	0.01	2	0.04	4	0.12	5	0.19
Steel	1	0.01	0	0.01	2	0.03	5	0.15	12	0.47
UM*	5	0.40	21	0.48	55	0.90	69	2.22	120	4.74
Wood	1,298	95.94	4199	95.08	5,472	89.43	2,207	71.24	1,642	65.01
Total	**1,352**		**4,416**		**6,119**		**3,097**		**2,526**	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 71 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 3 hospital beds (4.00%) 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, 62.00% will be operational.

Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	# likely Functional on day 1
Hospitals	1	1	0	0
Schools	26	23	0	3
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	3	3	0	0
FireStations	2	2	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	26	0	0	26	26
	Bridges	52	11	0	41	49
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	59	0	0	59	59
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	1	1	0	0	1
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	1	1	0	0	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	9	7	0	5	8
	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	2	2	0	0	2
Waste Water	2	2	0	0	2
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	1	1	0	0	1
Communication	2	2	0	1	2

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	940	266	192
Waste Water	564	210	152
Natural Gas	376	225	162
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	20,002	13,645	10,780	0	0	0
Electric Power		14,034	9,312	4,465	1,125	18

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 7 ignitions that will burn about 0.07 sq. mi 0.04 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 109 people and burn about 6 (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 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 42.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 0 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates (3,569 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 894 people (out of a total population of 50,972 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	8	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	3	1	0	0
	Industrial	12	4	1	1
	Other-Residential	253	66	7	14
	Single Family	350	78	5	8
	Total	**626**	**151**	**14**	**24**
2 PM	Commercial	508	158	26	52
	Commuting	0	1	1	0
	Educational	96	30	5	9
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	88	27	4	8
	Other-Residential	57	15	2	3
	Single Family	76	17	1	2
	Total	**827**	**248**	**40**	**75**
5 PM	Commercial	405	126	21	41
	Commuting	9	11	19	4
	Educational	12	4	1	1
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	55	17	3	5
	Other-Residential	97	26	3	5
	Single Family	140	31	2	3
	Total	**719**	**214**	**49**	**60**

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,626.16 (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 1,333.69 (millions of dollars); 10 % 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 68 % 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 Loses							
	Wage	0.00	2.99	28.98	1.29	2.64	35.90
	Capital-Related	0.00	1.27	25.87	1.02	1.03	29.18
	Rental	20.91	21.66	14.30	0.56	1.31	58.73
	Relocation	2.26	0.54	0.74	0.06	0.45	4.05
	Subtotal	**23.17**	**26.46**	**69.89**	**2.92**	**5.42**	**127.86**
Capital Stock Loses							
	Structural	111.72	31.05	40.93	9.95	6.81	200.46
	Non_Structural	422.05	153.14	117.28	39.18	31.18	762.84
	Content	105.12	32.48	54.98	25.85	16.62	235.05
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	2.51	4.83	0.14	7.48
	Subtotal	**638.90**	**216.68**	**215.71**	**79.80**	**54.75**	**1,205.83**
	Total	**662.06**	**243.13**	**285.60**	**82.72**	**60.18**	**1,333.69**

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	548.75	$11.68	2.13
	Bridges	960.57	$111.07	11.56
	Tunnels	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	**1509.30**	**122.80**	
Railways	Segments	98.87	$1.55	1.57
	Bridges	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	2.46	$1.21	48.95
	Subtotal	**101.30**	**2.80**	
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	1.23	$0.63	51.16
	Subtotal	**1.20**	**0.60**	
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	55.43	$24.22	43.69
	Runways	280.96	$1.66	0.59
	Subtotal	**336.40**	**25.90**	
	Total	**1948.30**	**152.00**	

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	75.30	$25.97	34.50
	Distribution Line	18.80	$4.90	26.06
	Subtotal	**94.06**	**$30.87**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	150.50	$46.73	31.05
	Distribution Line	11.30	$3.88	34.35
	Subtotal	**161.80**	**$50.61**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.50	$4.14	55.08
	Subtotal	**7.52**	**$4.14**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.00**	**$0.00**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	124.30	$54.75	44.05
	Subtotal	**124.30**	**$54.75**	
Communication	Facilities	0.20	$0.07	32.04
	Subtotal	**0.23**	**$0.07**	
	Total	**387.91**	**$140.44**	

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	(37)	-8.05
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(61)	-13.21
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(72)	-15.39
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(72)	-15.39
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(72)	-15.39
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(72)	-15.39

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Benton, OR

Linn, OR

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Oregon					
	Benton	6,984	445	8	454
	Linn	43,988	2,155	545	2,701
Total State		**50,972**	**2,600**	**553**	**3,155**
Total Region		**50,972**	**2,600**	**553**	**3,155**

HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report

Region Name: ***Albany Cencus Cascadia***

Earthquake Scenario: ***Cascadia M8.5***

Print Date: ***March 29, 2005***

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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Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

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 2 county(ies) from the following state(s):

Oregon

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

The geographical size of the region is 158.25 square miles and contains 10 census tracts. There are over 20 thousand households in the region and has a total population of 50,972 people (2000 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 17 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 3,155 (millions of dollars). Approximately 99.00 % of the buildings (and 82.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,948 and 350 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates that there are 17 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 3,155 (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 85% 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 71 beds. There are 26 schools, 2 fire stations, 3 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to HPL facilities, there are 0 dams identified within the region. Of these, 0 of the dams are classified as 'high hazard'. The inventory also includes 40 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 2,298.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 131 kilometers of highways, 52 bridges, 1,880 kilometers of pipes.

Table 2: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	52	960.60
	Segments	26	548.80
	Tunnels	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**1,509.30**
Railways	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	1	2.50
	Segments	59	98.90
	Tunnels	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**101.30**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.00
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Segments	0	0.00
	Tunnels	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Bus	Facilities	1	1.20
		Subtotal	**1.20**
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Port	Facilities	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Airport	Facilities	9	55.40
	Runways	8	281.00
		Subtotal	**336.40**
		Total	**1,948.30**

Table 3: Utility System Lifeline inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	18.80
	Facilities	2	75.30
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**94.10**
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	11.30
	Facilities	2	150.50
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**161.80**
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	7.50
	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**7.50**
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.00
	Pipelines	0	0.00
		Subtotal	**0.00**
Electrical Power	Facilities	1	124.30
		Subtotal	**124.30**
Communication	Facilities	2	0.20
		Subtotal	**0.20**
		Total	**387.90**

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	Cascadia M8.5
Type of Earthquake	User-defined
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	NA
Latitude of Epicenter	NA
Earthquake Magnitude	8.50
Depth (Km)	NA
Rupture Length (Km)	NA
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	NA
Attenuation Function	NA

Building Damage

Building Damage

HAZUS estimates that about 6,022 thousand buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 34.00 % of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 1,628 buildings that will be completely destroyed. 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	20	0.30	8	0.17	26	0.82	37	3.00	67	4.09
Education	1	0.01	1	0.02	2	0.07	3	0.22	3	0.20
Government	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.01	1	0.05	1	0.09
Industrial	1	0.01	1	0.03	4	0.14	8	0.62	13	0.80
Other Residential	701	10.32	291	6.20	490	15.57	644	51.74	762	46.78
Religion	0	0.01	0	0.01	1	0.02	1	0.07	2	0.09
Single Family	6,069	89.35	4,394	93.57	2,625	83.37	551	44.28	781	47.95
Total	**6,793**		**4,696**		**3,149**		**1,245**		**1,629**	

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

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	5	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.01	1	0.11	3	0.18
MH*	503	7.41	107	2.28	352	11.17	577	46.32	633	38.86
Precast	5	0.07	1	0.01	3	0.09	6	0.45	11	0.70
RM*	1	0.01	0	0.01	2	0.05	3	0.27	5	0.34
Steel	4	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.03	3	0.24	14	0.86
UM*	26	0.39	22	0.47	52	1.64	61	4.92	109	6.67
Wood	6,248	91.95	4558	97.07	2,708	86.00	541	43.46	764	46.93
Total	**6,793**		**4,696**		**3,149**		**1,245**		**1,629**	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 71 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 63 hospital beds (90.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 90.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 90.00% will be operational.

Table 6: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	# likely Functional on day 1
Hospitals	1	0	0	1
Schools	26	1	0	25
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	3	0	0	3
FireStations	2	0	0	2

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table 7 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Table 7: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 %	
					After Day 1	After Day 7
Highway	Segments	26	0	0	26	26
	Bridges	52	4	0	48	52
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	59	0	0	59	59
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
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	1	0	0	1	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	9	0	0	9	9
	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	2	1	0	1	2
Waste Water	2	0	0	0	2
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	1	0	0	0	1
Communication	2	0	0	2	2

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

System	Total Pipelines Length (kms)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	940	166	83
Waste Water	564	131	65
Natural Gas	376	140	70
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	20,002	5,155	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 million tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 35.00% 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 (2,166 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 558 people (out of a total population of 50,972 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	8	2	0	1
	Commuting	0	0	0	0
	Educational	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	3	1	0	0
	Industrial	12	4	1	1
	Other-Residential	223	61	7	14
	Single Family	163	37	3	5
	Total	**409**	**105**	**11**	**21**
2 PM	Commercial	499	158	27	52
	Commuting	0	0	1	0
	Educational	86	27	5	9
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	88	27	4	9
	Other-Residential	51	14	2	3
	Single Family	36	8	1	1
	Total	**760**	**235**	**39**	**74**
5 PM	Commercial	392	124	21	41
	Commuting	4	5	9	2
	Educational	11	3	1	1
	Hotels	1	0	0	0
	Industrial	55	17	3	5
	Other-Residential	85	23	3	5
	Single Family	65	15	1	2
	Total	**613**	**188**	**38**	**56**

Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,000.46 (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 890.63 (millions of dollars); 12 % 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 52 % 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 Loses							
	Wage	0.00	2.28	29.42	1.34	2.60	35.65
	Capital-Related	0.00	0.97	26.80	1.09	1.02	29.88
	Rental	8.78	16.70	13.94	0.59	1.32	41.33
	Relocation	0.98	0.42	0.71	0.06	0.45	2.63
	Subtotal	**9.76**	**20.37**	**70.88**	**3.08**	**5.39**	**109.49**
Capital Stock Loses							
	Structural	47.00	25.47	39.84	10.84	6.55	129.69
	Non_Structural	176.68	118.16	115.97	41.32	30.44	482.57
	Content	44.45	24.08	51.68	26.32	15.06	161.59
	Inventory	0.00	0.00	2.26	4.92	0.11	7.29
	Subtotal	**268.13**	**167.71**	**209.75**	**83.39**	**52.16**	**781.14**
	Total	**277.89**	**188.08**	**280.63**	**86.48**	**57.55**	**890.63**

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	548.75	$2.90	0.53
	Bridges	960.57	$45.10	4.70
	Tunnels	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	**1509.30**	**48.00**	
Railways	Segments	98.87	$0.36	0.36
	Bridges	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Tunnels	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	2.46	$0.65	26.32
	Subtotal	**101.30**	**1.00**	
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	1.23	$0.34	27.99
	Subtotal	**1.20**	**0.30**	
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	55.43	$9.43	17.02
	Runways	280.96	$0.34	0.12
	Subtotal	**336.40**	**9.80**	
	Total	**1948.30**	**59.10**	

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	75.30	$10.51	13.96
	Distribution Line	18.80	$2.32	12.33
	Subtotal	**94.06**	**$12.83**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	150.50	$18.09	12.02
	Distribution Line	11.30	$1.83	16.26
	Subtotal	**161.80**	**$19.93**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Distribution Line	7.50	$1.96	26.07
	Subtotal	**7.52**	**$1.96**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Facilities	0.00	$0.00	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.00**	**$0.00**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	124.30	$15.97	12.84
	Subtotal	**124.30**	**$15.97**	
Communication	Facilities	0.20	$0.02	8.41
	Subtotal	**0.23**	**$0.02**	
	Total	**387.91**	**$50.70**	

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	(33)	-7.14
Second Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(49)	-10.45
Third Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(55)	-11.83
Fourth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(55)	-11.83
Fifth Year			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(55)	-11.83
Years 6 to 15			
	Employment Impact	0	0.00
	Income Impact	(55)	-11.83

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Benton, OR

Linn, OR

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Oregon					
	Benton	6,984	445	8	454
	Linn	43,988	2,155	545	2,701
Total State		**50,972**	**2,600**	**553**	**3,155**
Total Region		**50,972**	**2,600**	**553**	**3,155**