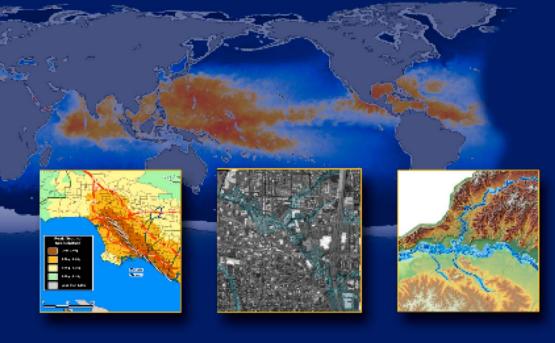
GIS and HAZUS-MH



## New Madrid -- Wasatch

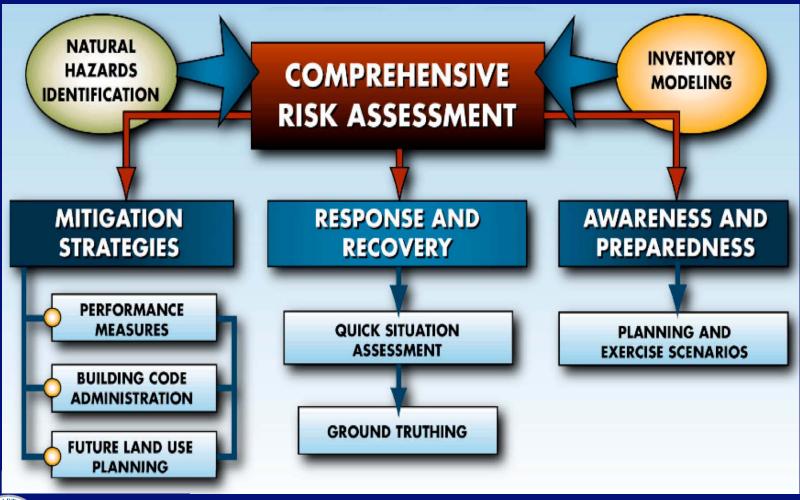




# HAZUS Applications for Catastrophic Planning

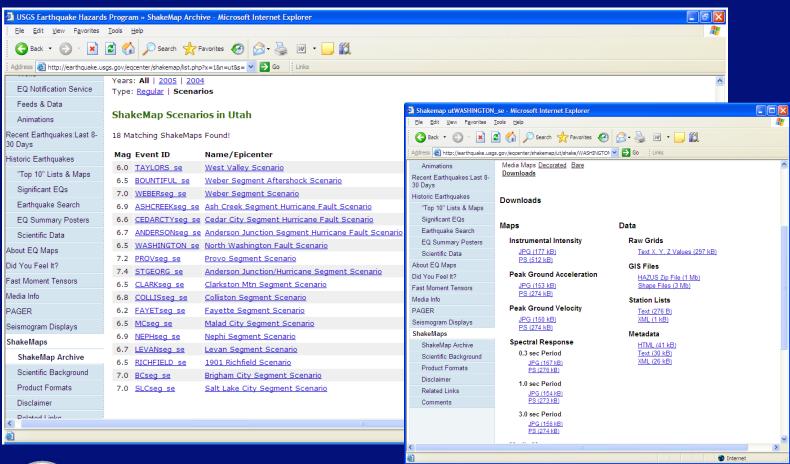


## **HAZUS** Applications



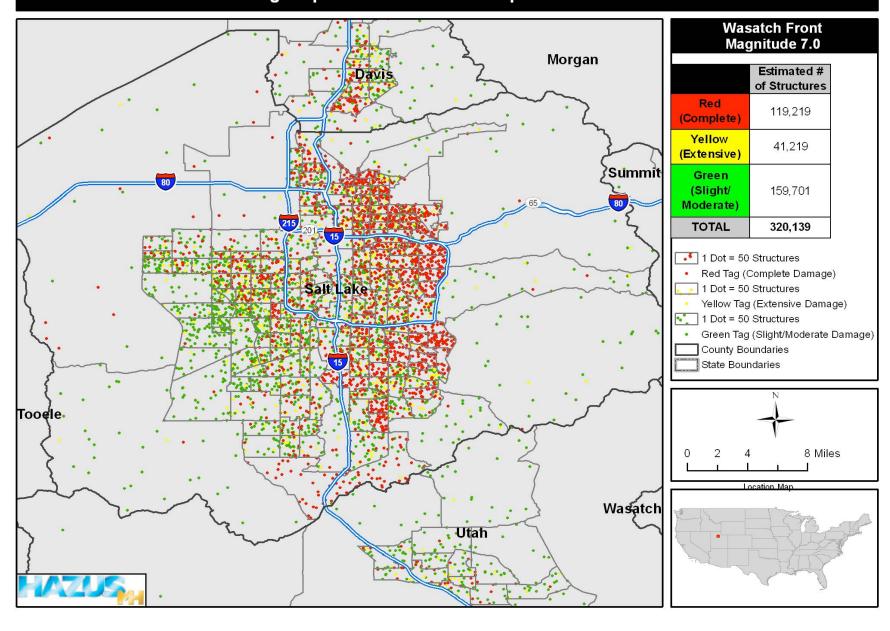


## **UofU Suite of ShakeMap Scenarios**

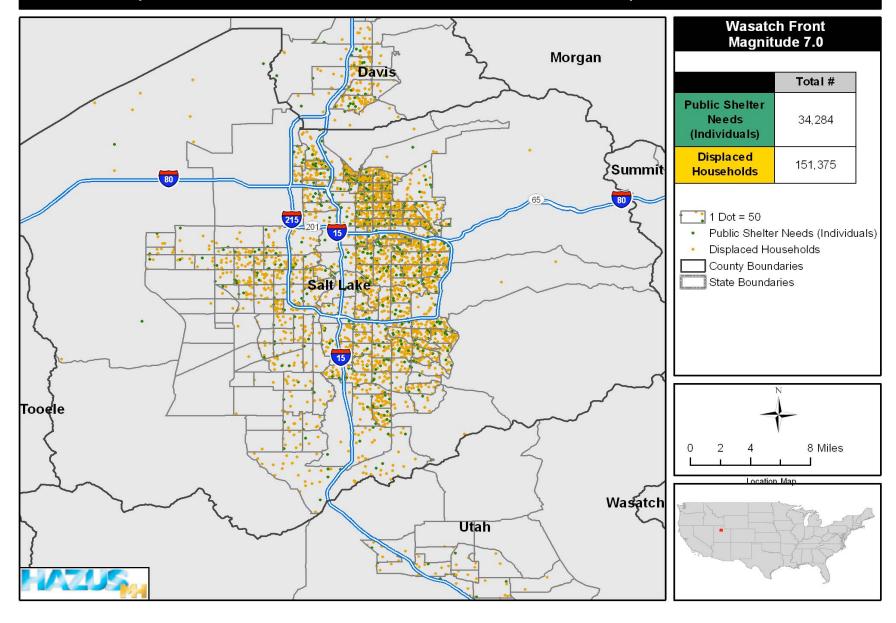




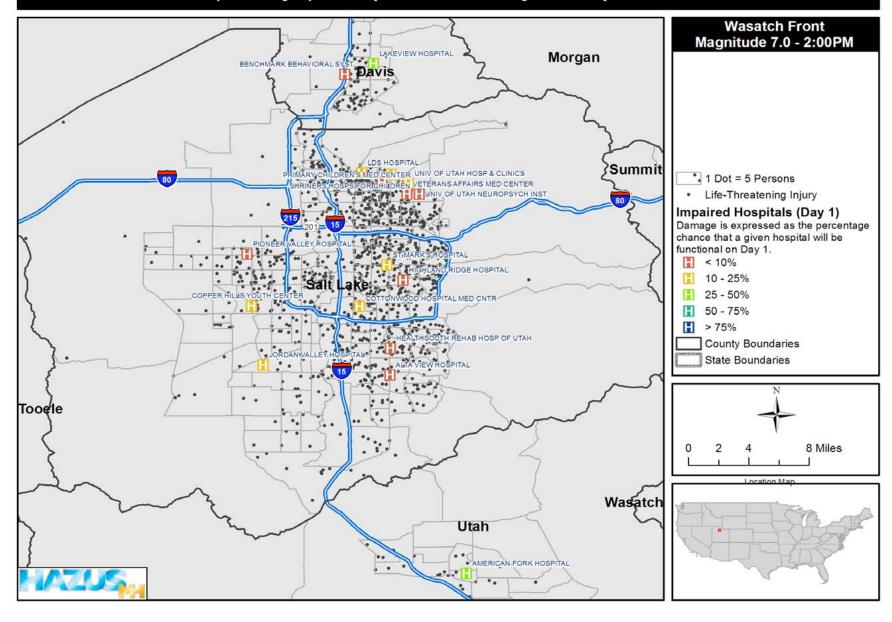
#### Estimated Building Inspection Needs - Earthquake Scenario: Wasatch Front



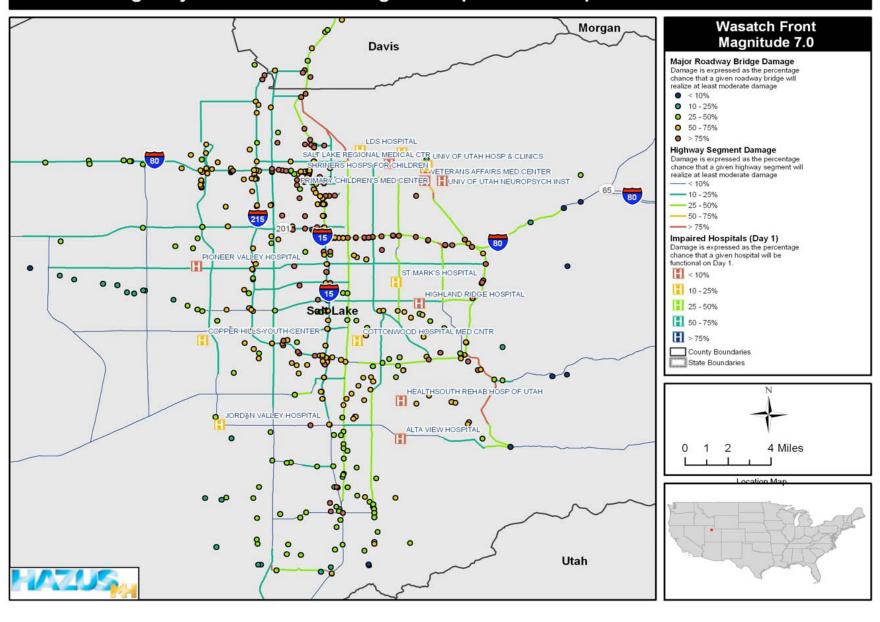
#### Estimated Displaced Households & Short-Term Public Shelter Needs - Earthquake Scenario: Wasatch Front



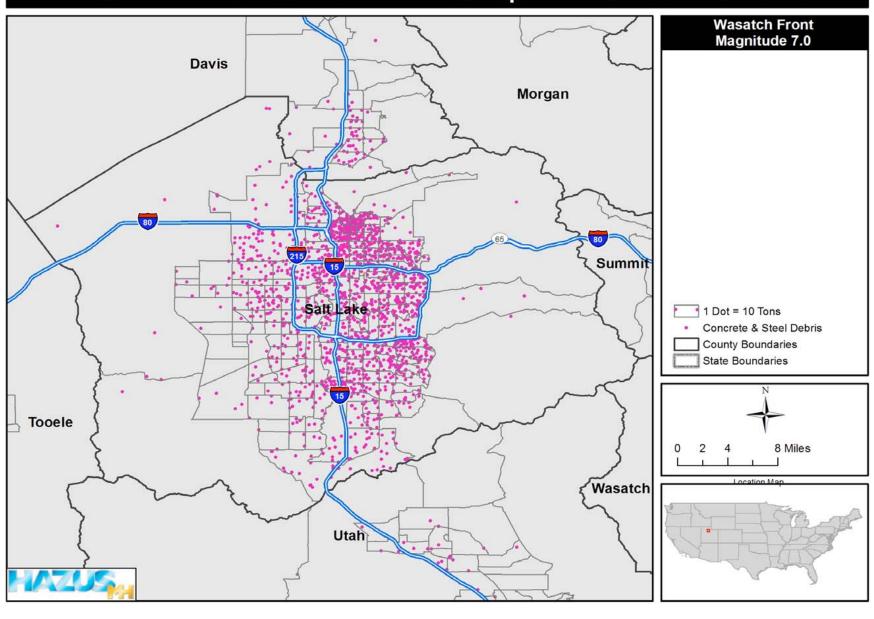
#### Estimated Casualties (Severity 3) & Hospital Functionality - Earthquake Scenario: Wasatch Front



#### Estimated Highway Infrastructure Damage & Hospitals - Earthquake Scenario: Wasatch Front



#### Estimated Concrete and Steel Debris - Earthquake Scenario: Wasatch Front



#### Wasatch Front-SLC Segment Building Damage Counts

Major
Inspection
Needs:
Salt Lake
Davis
Utah
and
Weber counties
(2,000 inspectors,
30 days)

Damage Categories							
	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete	Total	
Box Elder	12,202	107	54	11	2	12,376	
Davis	34,039	12,093	8,173	3,822	6,819	64,946	
Morgan	1,776	209	100	22	3	2,111	
Salt Lake	28,133	44,203	55,437	31,532	108,590	267,895	
Summit	14,347	460	87	14	2	14,910	
Tooele	9,571	1,457	868	292	93	12,281	
Utah	53,266	13,868	8,453	3,136	2,877	81,599	
Wasatch	5,497	313	92	16	2	5,919	
Weber	40,108	7,843	5,609	2,375	1,215	57,151	
Total State	252,194	80,554	78,872	41,220	119,602	572,442	



## Tabular Results Can be by Building Type

Time of Day

Severity 3 & 4\*
Casualties w/
out URMs

Severity 3 & 4
Casualties w/
URMs

% Casualties Caused by URMs **Daytime** 

2,500

8,800

70%

\*note: Severity 3 and 4 include lifethreatening casualties and fatalities, respectively

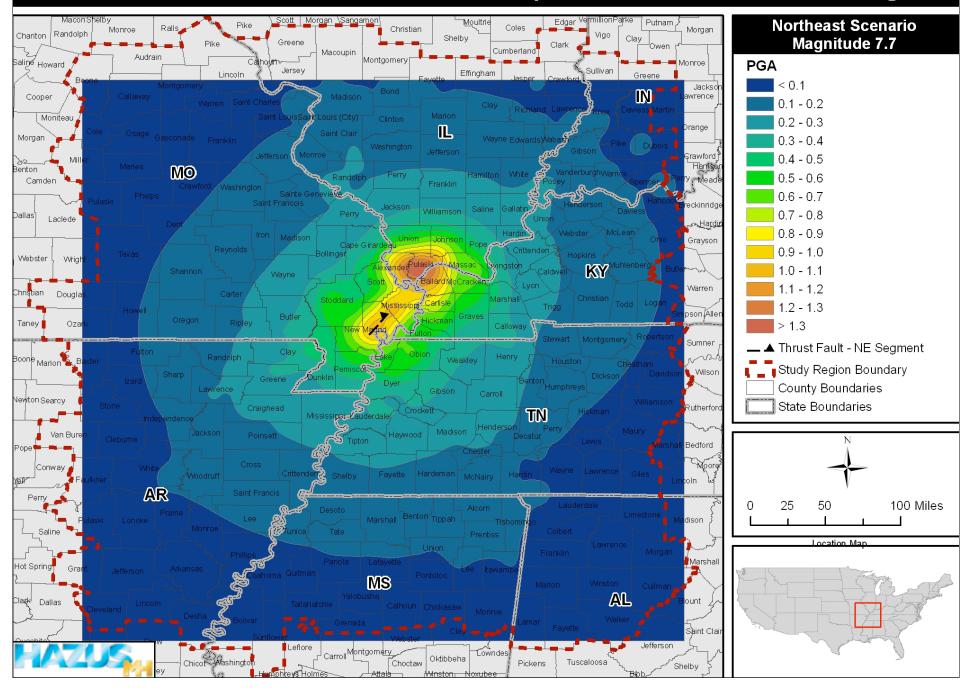


## NMSZ Baseline Scenarios

- 3 1811-12 Characteristic Scenarios supplied by USGS Memphis
- Ground motion product analogous to USGS ShakeMap
- Liquefaction susceptibility based on CUSEC State Geologists' soils mapping

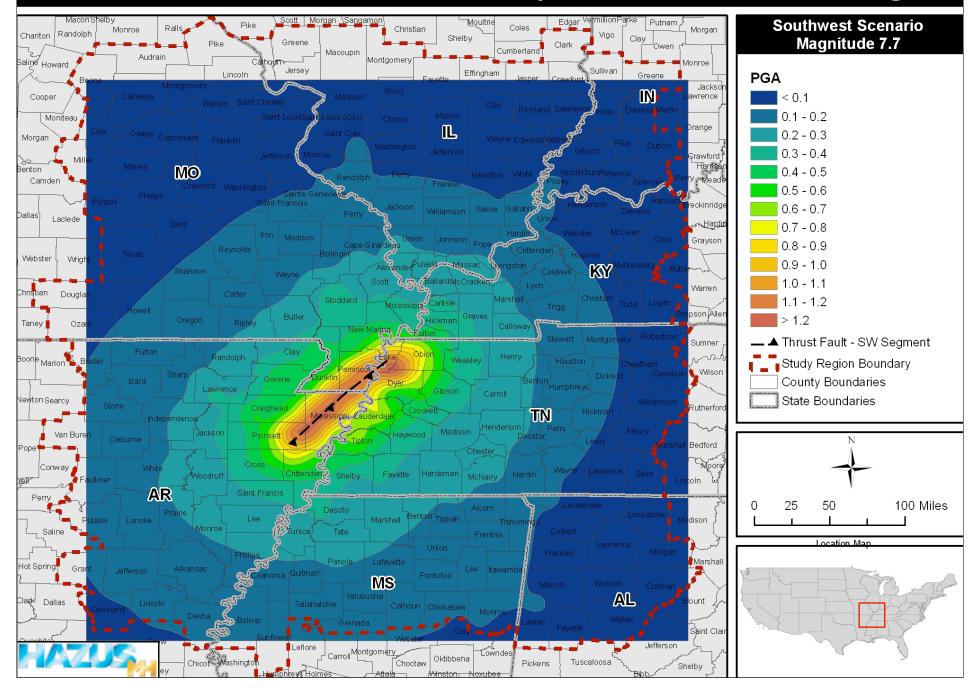


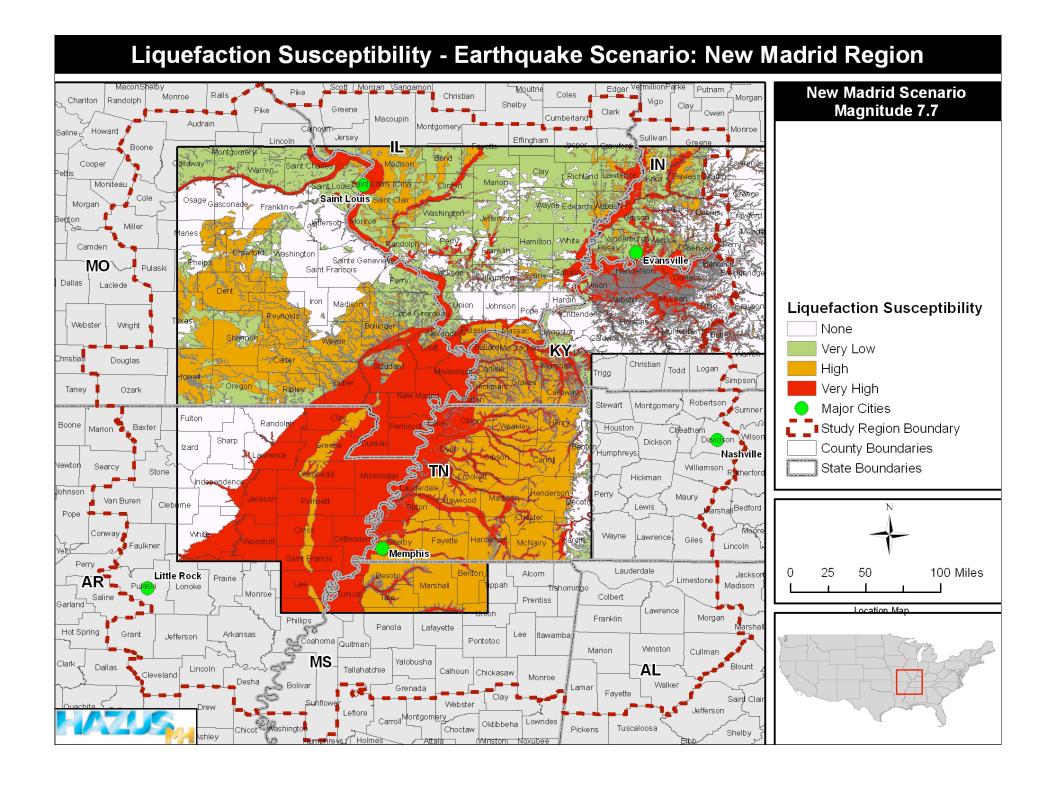
#### Peak Ground Acceleration & Source - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region



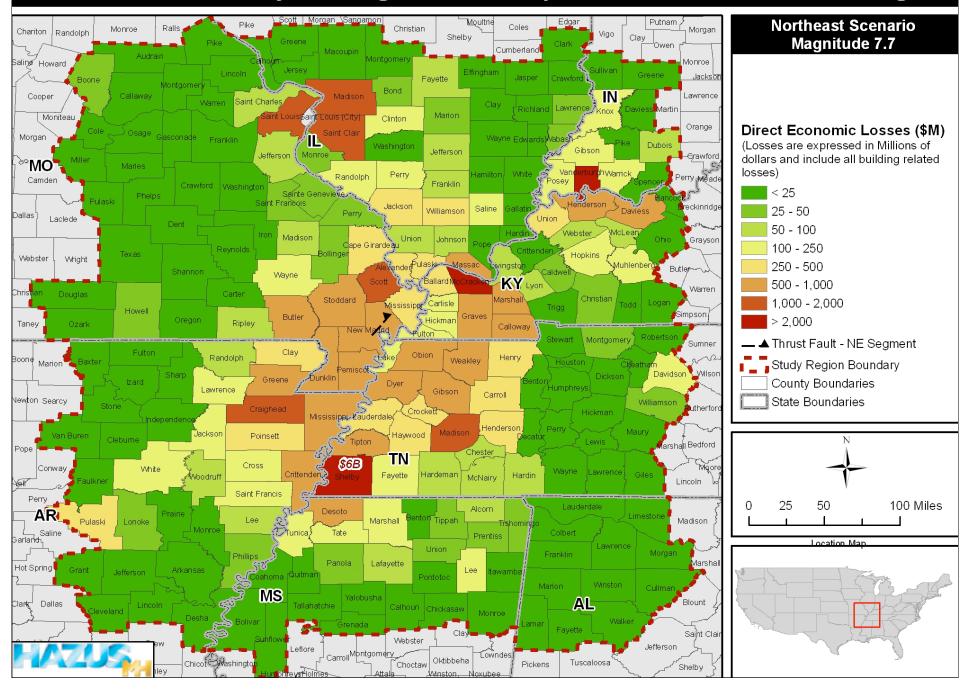
#### Peak Ground Acceleration - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region **Central Thrust Scenario** Coles Monroe Ralls Christian Morgan Chariton Randolph Vigo Clay Magnitude 7.7 Clark Macoupin Saline Howard **PGA** Jersey Sullivan Lincoln Jackso Cooper 0.1 - 0.2Moniteau 0.2 - 0.3IN L )range 0.3 - 0.4Morgan rawford 0.4 - 0.5MO 0.5 - 0.6Camden 0.6 - 0.70.7 - 0.8eckinridge Dallas) 0.8 - 0.9- ⊬ardir 0.9 - 1.0Grayson 1.0 - 1.1Webster Edmónso Warren Christian | 1.3 - 1.4 oson/Aller 1.4 - 1.5 Taney Ozai Sumner Trousdal Central Thrust Fault Weakley Marion Wilson Study Region Boundary County Boundaries NewtonSearcy Rutherfor State Boundaries TIN Bedford Conway AR 25 50 100 Miles Saline Hot Spring MS AL lount Dallas Sàint Clai Lowndes Oktibbeha Tuscaloosa Choctaw Pickens

#### Peak Ground Acceleration & Source - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region

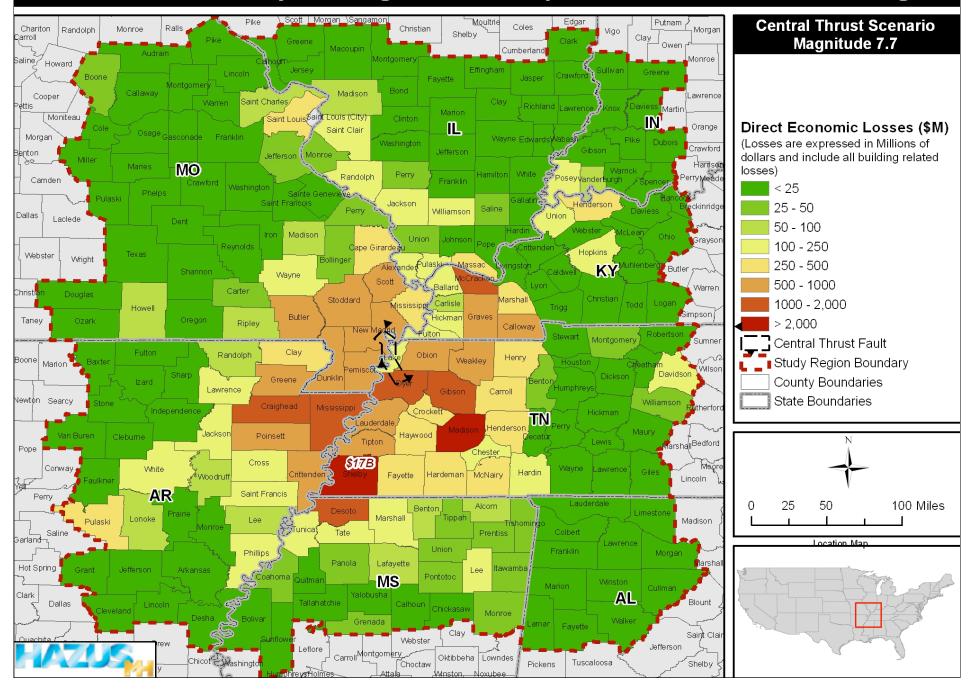




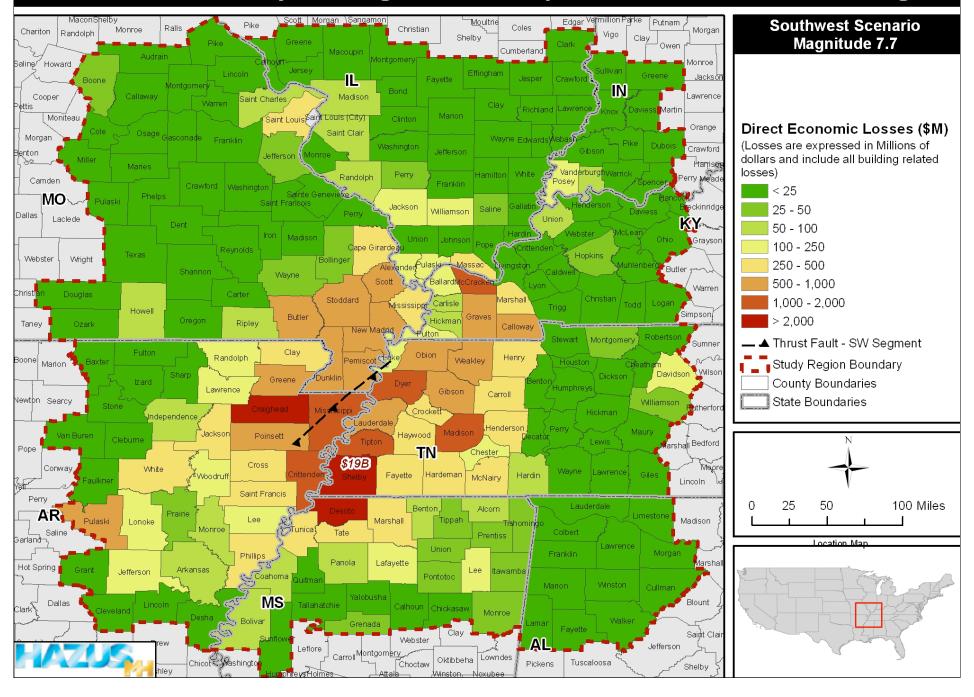
#### Estimated Total County Building Loss - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region



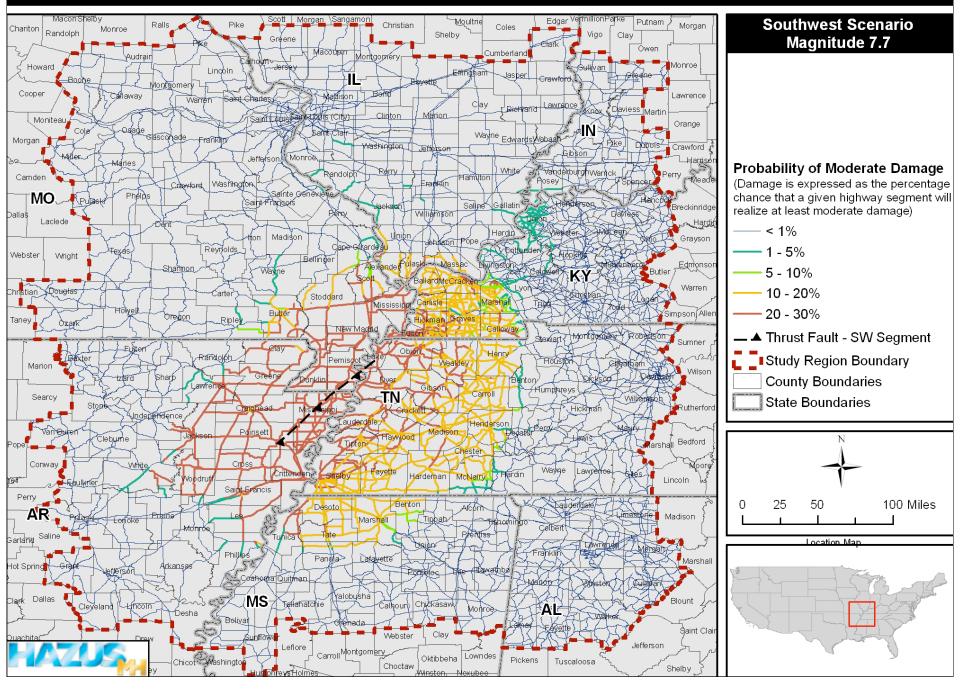
#### Estimated Total County Building Loss - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region



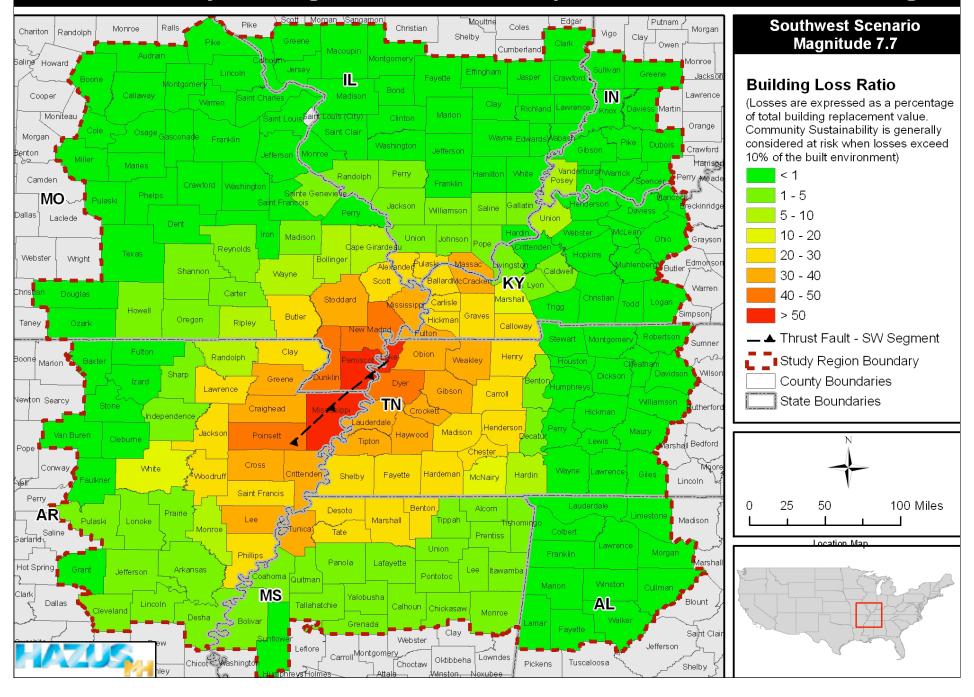
#### Estimated Total County Building Loss - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region



#### Estimated Highway Segment Damage - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region



#### Estimated County Building Loss Ratios - Earthquake Scenario: New Madrid Region



### **New Madrid Baseline**

Scenario	Bldg	Trans	Util.	Total
NE Segment	\$49.2	\$6.3	\$12.5	\$68.0
RT Segment	\$52.6	\$6.7	\$11.0	\$70.3
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	*	,	*
CIM Commont	¢ = 7 0	<b>47</b> 2	¢12.0	¢ 7 7 1
SW Segment	\$57.8	\$7.3	\$12.0	\$77.1



## Liquefaction Induced Losses Northeast Scenario (\$B)

State								
	AR	IL	IN	KY	MS	MO	TN	Total
No Liquefaction Layer								
Layer	\$1.7	\$2.1	\$0.3	\$4.1	\$0.8	\$4.3	\$5.3	\$18.6
With Liquefaction								
Layer	\$6.3	\$5.3	\$2.9	\$8.3	\$1.4	\$9.9	\$7.3	\$41.3
% Loss Due to								
Liquefaction	73%	60%	88%	50%	46%	57%	27%	55%



## Mitigation Priorities Unreinforced Masonry Related Casualties

Time of Day			
Severity 2, 3 & 4	Nighttime	Daytime	Commute
Casualties w/ out URMs			
out ORIVIS	1,750	3,750	5,500
Severity 2, 3 & 4 Casualties w/			
URMs	16,500	16,550	17,300
% Casualties			
Caused by URMs	89%	77%	68%



### **CUSEC Area Suite of Scenarios**

- These 1811-12
   Characteristic
   Earthquakes provide
   worst-case scenarios for
   TN, AR, KY, SE MO
- Wabash Area Scenario needed for IL, IN, and Southern Illinois SZ for St. Louis, MO
- Moderate southern source zone scenario needed for AL, MS

- Other New Madrid Estimates
- Lloyds of London (\$74B)
- MAE Center Website (\$200B)
- MAE Center Research Publication (\$50B)



### Baseline Scenarios - Observations

ESRI-HAZUS in Catastrophic Planning

- URMs cause most the serious casualties
- Ground failure plays a significant role
- More than 400K households without potable water for 90-days or more (1M/4.2M on day one)
- Major transportation issues over a large geographic area

- 250K displaced households
- 32M tons of debris

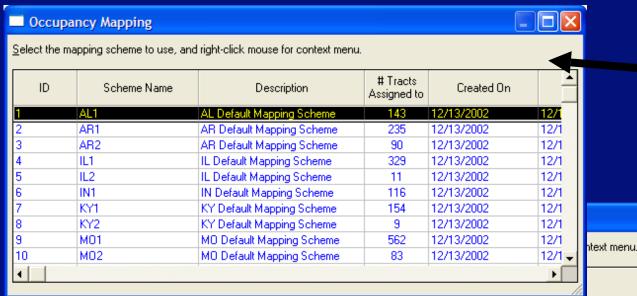


#### Not Assessed/Included in Baseline Scenarios

- 2005 Building Valuations (available in MR-2)
- St. Louis and Memphis detailed liquefaction susceptibility
- Landslide susceptibility
- Refined building occupancy mapping schemes
- Review of low and moderate seismic design assignments (will impact economic losses and could significantly increase casualties)
- Mississippi River Bridges- large multi \$B system
- Pipeline/infrastructure direct and indirect losses
- Transportation network analysis -- NBI, highway geospatial accuracy limitations – requires State DOT data
- Unused inventory attributes replacement costs can be refined with other attributes (runway length, number of students, HSIP attributes), total regional annual income, demographics (age, ethnicity, income, homeownership)
- No assessor data—(occupancy mapping by decade)
- No cascading impacts—levee failures, hazmat releases, dams



## Improve Occupancy Mapping



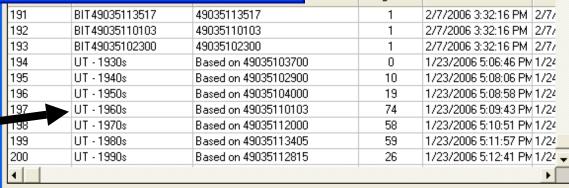
New Madrid-Does not consider median year built, adoption and enforcement

# Tracts

Assigned to

- D X

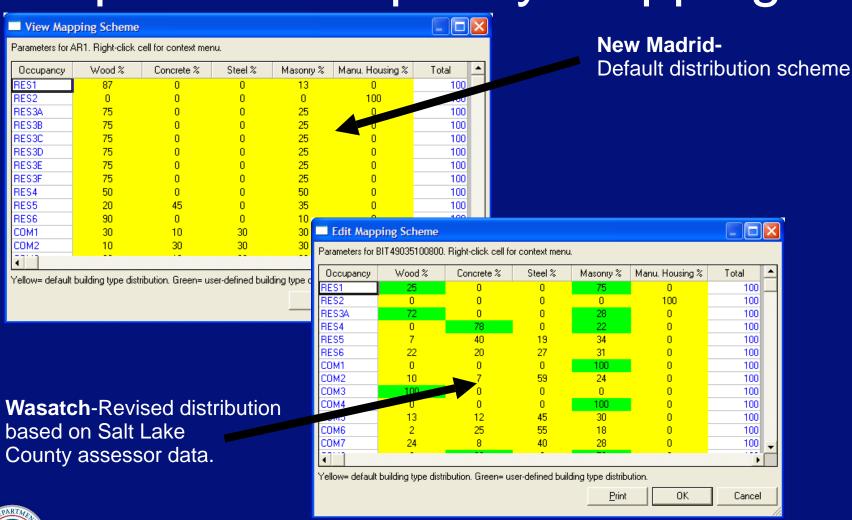
Wasatch-Based on Salt Lake County assessor data, assigned to surrounding region based on median year built





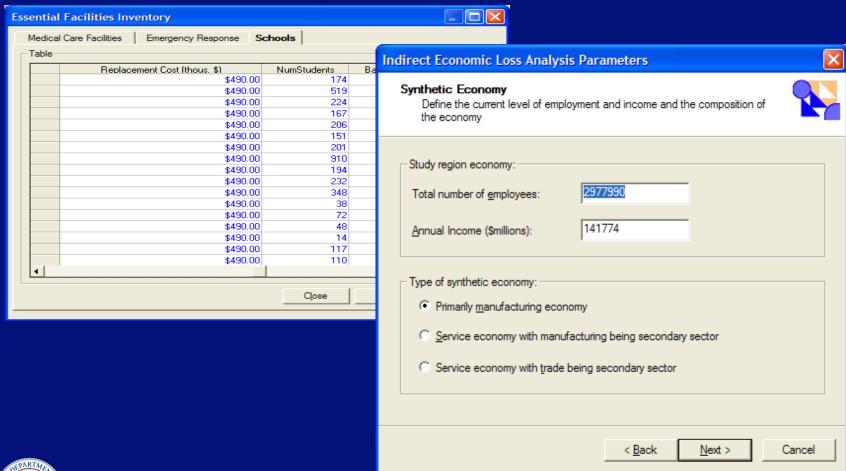
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## Improve Occupancy Mapping





## **Inventory Attributes**

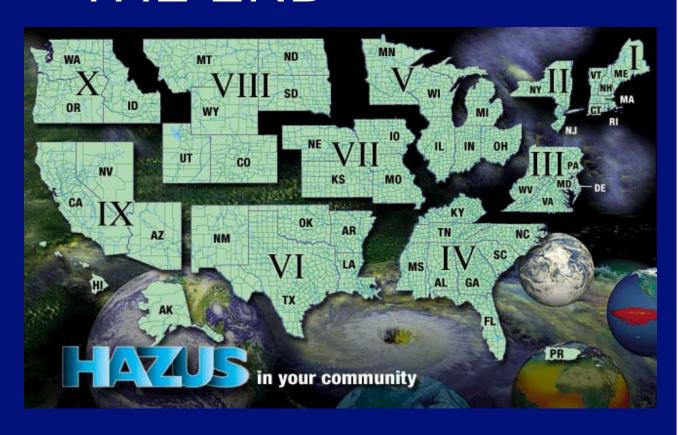


## Why Use HAZUS for NMSZ Catastrophic Planning

- Identify Vulnerabilities and Develop Mitigation Priorities
- Avoid Duplication of Efforts
- Use Resources for Inventory (GIS) and Hazard Information
- Produce Updateable Scenario-Journey not a destination
- Nationally Consistent Methodology



### THE END



### http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/hazus

