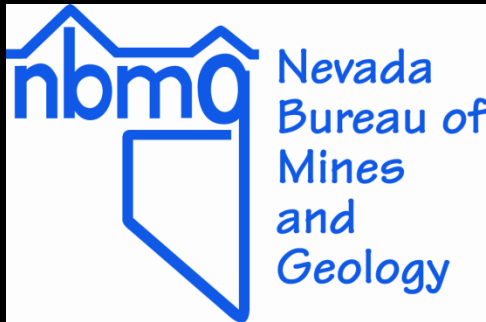


Earthquake Hazards in Clark County

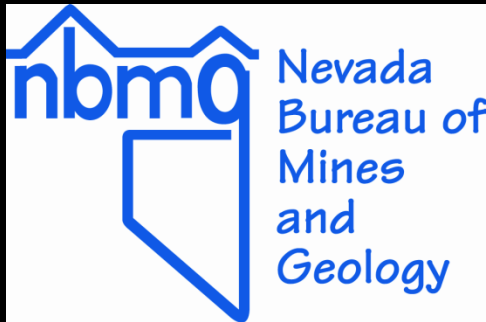
Presentation for the Nevada Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

10 November 2011

Jonathan G. Price and Craig M. dePolo
Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

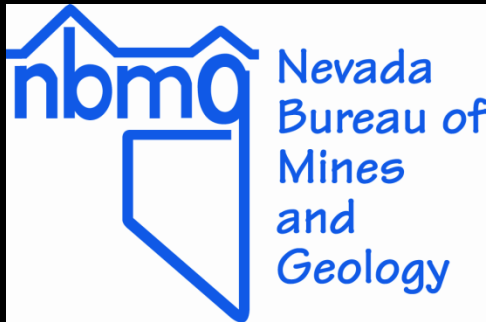


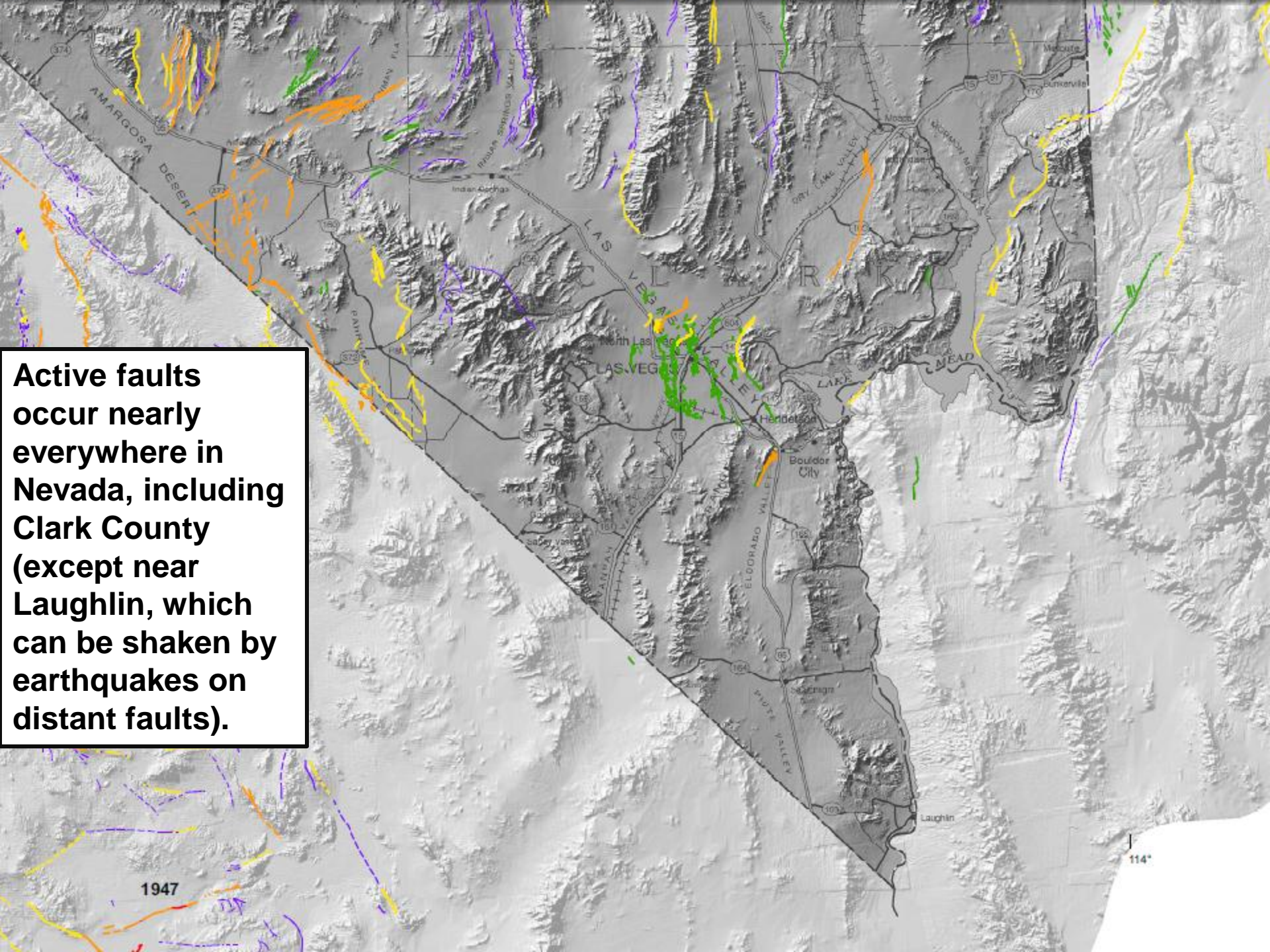
**Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities.**



**Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities.**

**NBMG Map 167, *Quaternary Faults in Nevada*, is now
available not only as a poster but also as an interactive
map (Open-File Report 09-9) on line at
www.nbm.unr.edu. You can use it to locate your home
or business.**





Active faults occur nearly everywhere in Nevada, including Clark County (except near Laughlin, which can be shaken by earthquakes on distant faults).

1947

114

Look for a fault | Find Address

Easy to pinpoint an address

Results

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary
- ☐ Legend
- ☐ Base
- ☒ 9i10glj_TC
- ☐ Base
- ☒ USGS_aer
- ☒ Bas

Find Address

Street or Intersection:

City:

State:

ZIP:



Look for a fault | Find Address

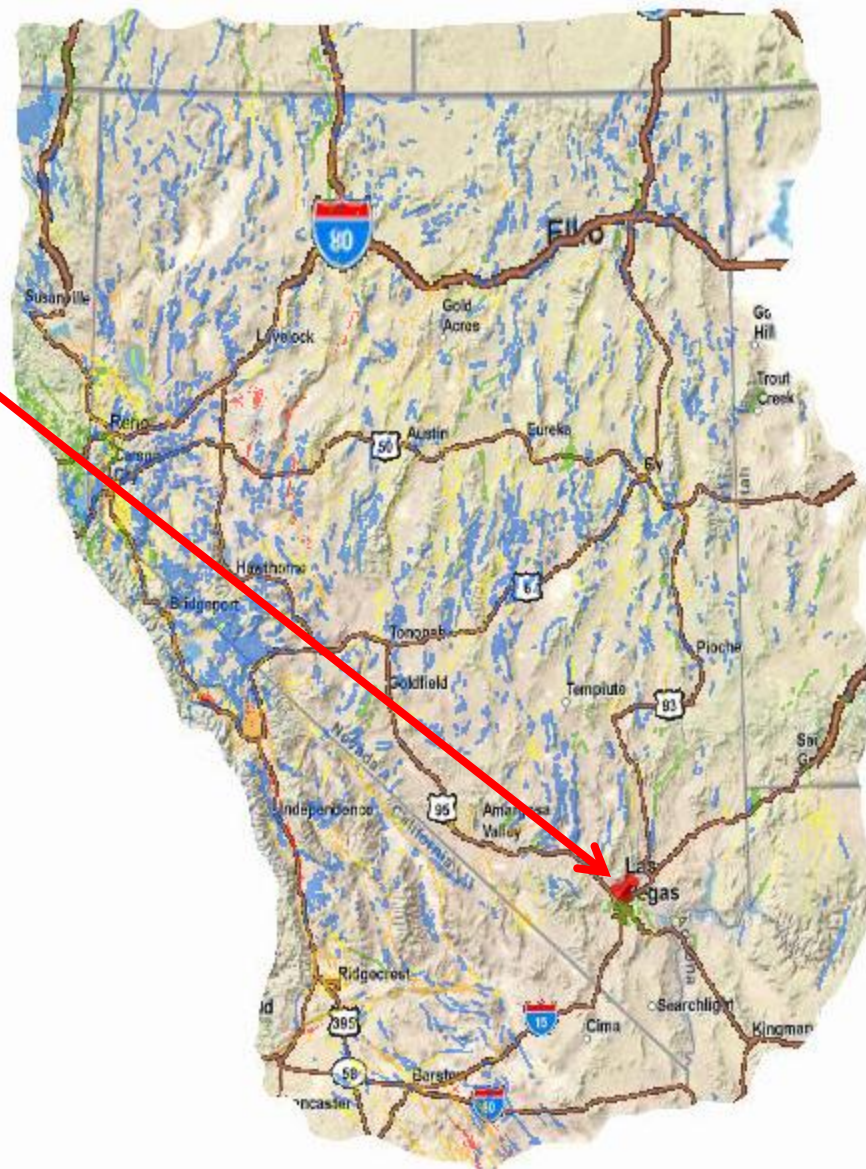
Easy to pinpoint an address

Results

- ☒ **2015 South Hualapai**
 - ☒ 2015 S Hualapai Way

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults
 - Legend
 - Historic - within th
 - Historic - within th
 - latest Pleistocene
 - latest Pleistocene
 - late Quaternary -
 - late Quaternary -
 - middle Quaternar
 - middle Quaternar
 - Quaternary - with
 - Quaternary - with
 - Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photograph
 - Base Data





Faults

☒ 2015 South Hualapai

☒ 2015 S Hualapai Way

Contents

☒ Quaternary_Faults

☐ Legend

- ☒ Historic - within th
- ☒ Historic - within th
- ☒ latest Pleistocene
- ☒ latest Pleistocene
- ☒ late Quaternary -
- ☒ late Quaternary -
- ☒ middle Quaternary
- ☒ middle Quaternary
- ☒ Quaternary - with
- ☒ Quaternary - with

☐ Base Data

☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data

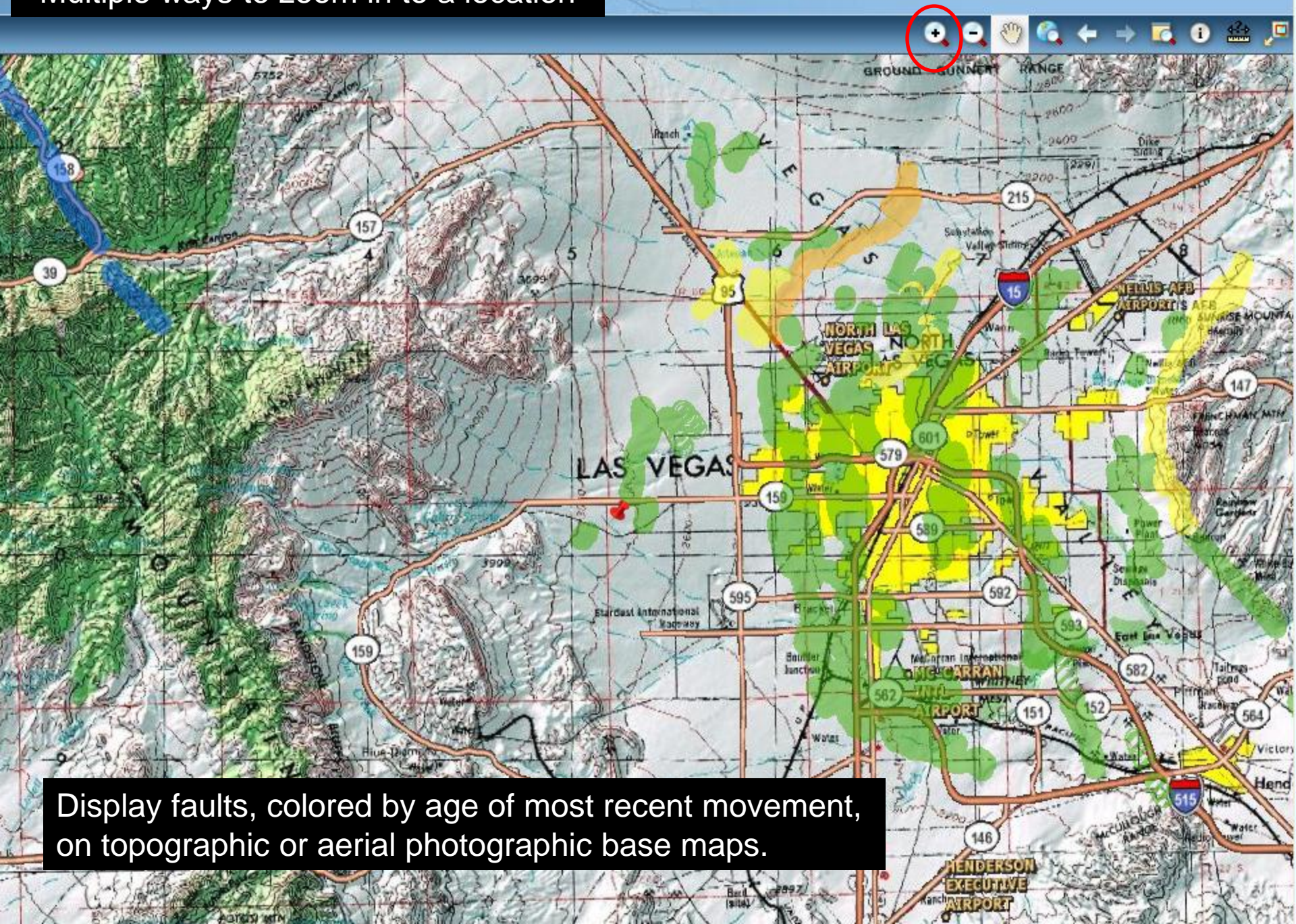
☐ Base Data

☒ USGS_aerial_photograph

☐ ☒ Base Data



Multiple ways to zoom in to a location



Display faults, colored by age of most recent movement, on topographic or aerial photographic base maps.

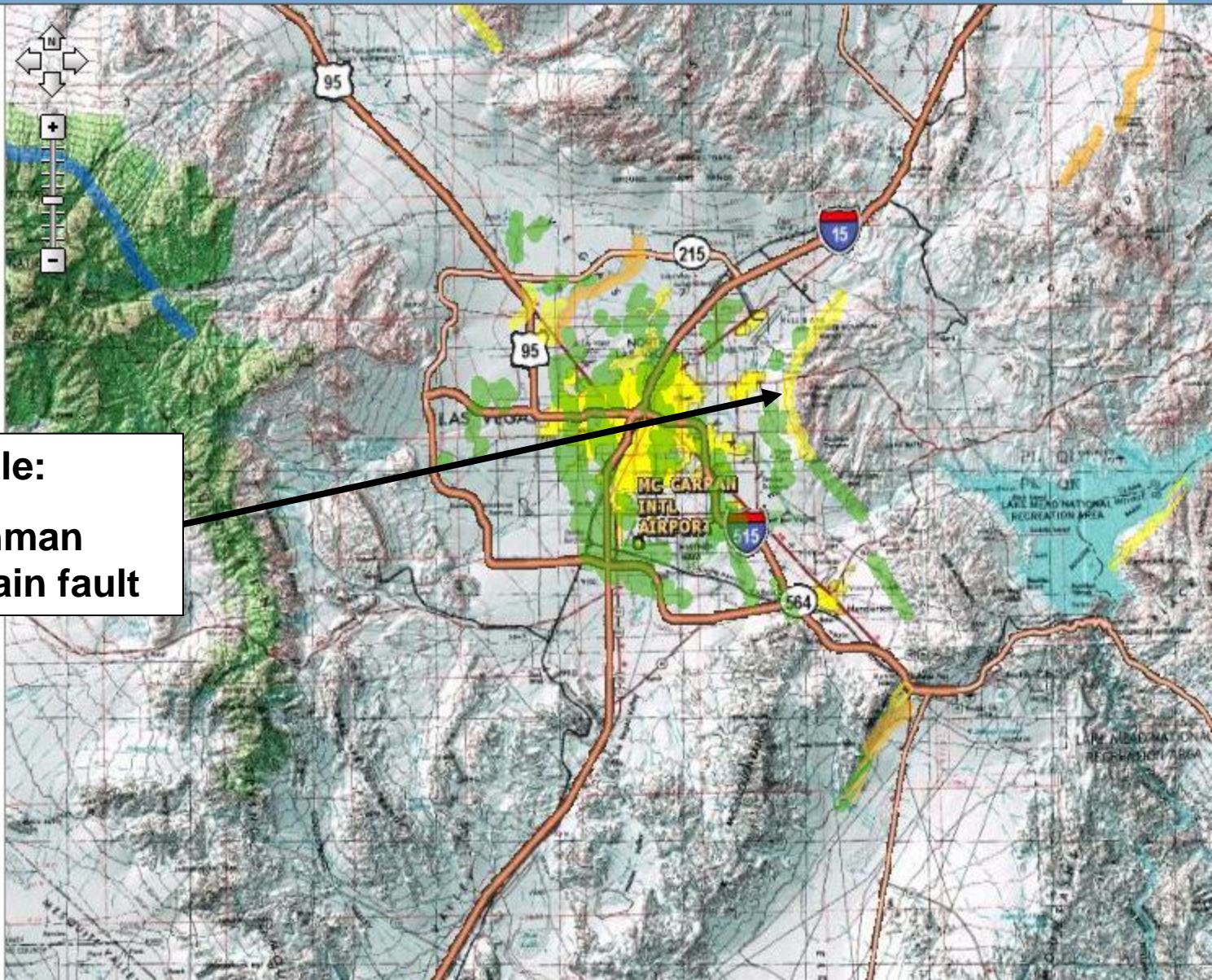
Look for a fault



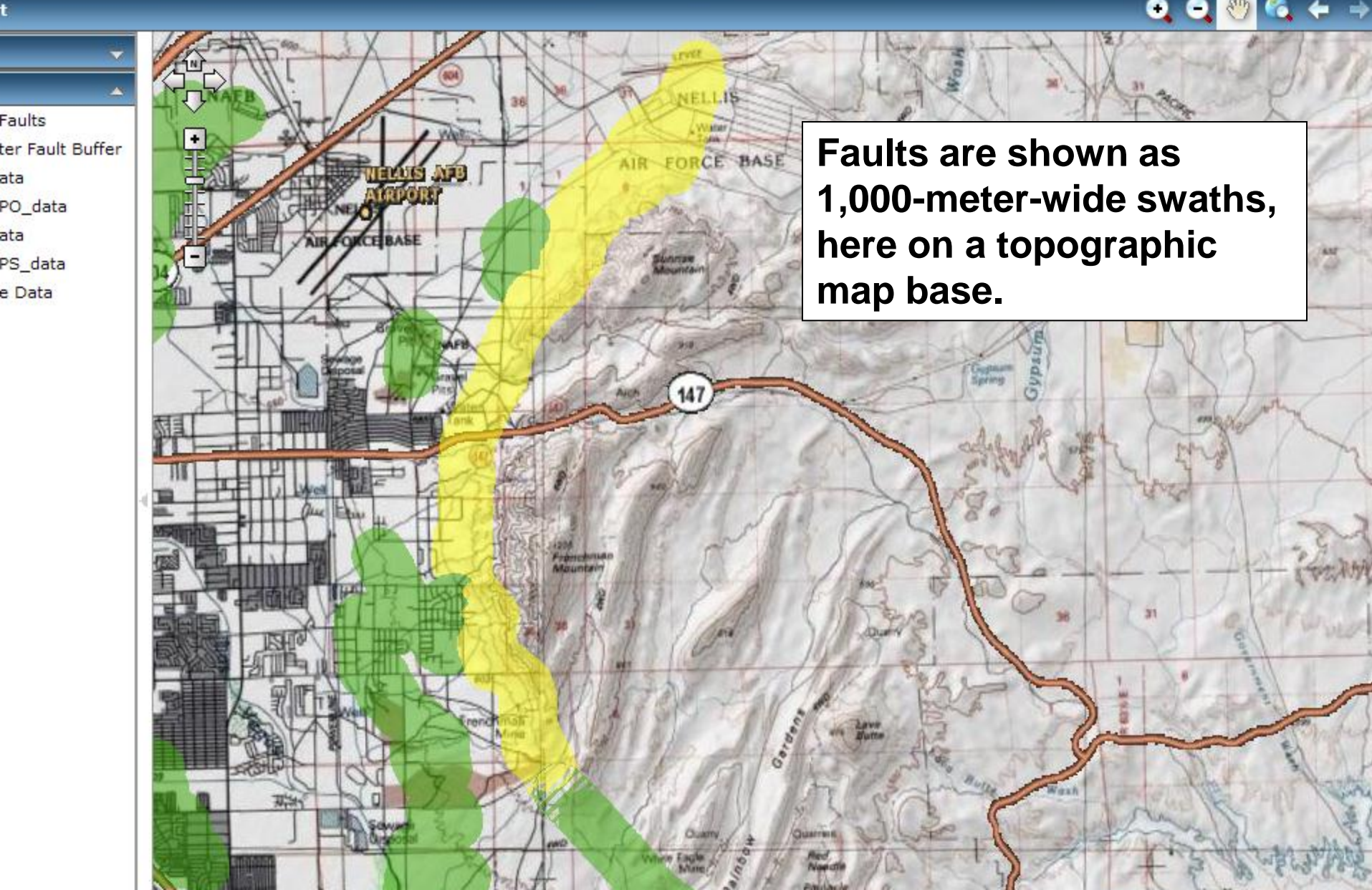
Results

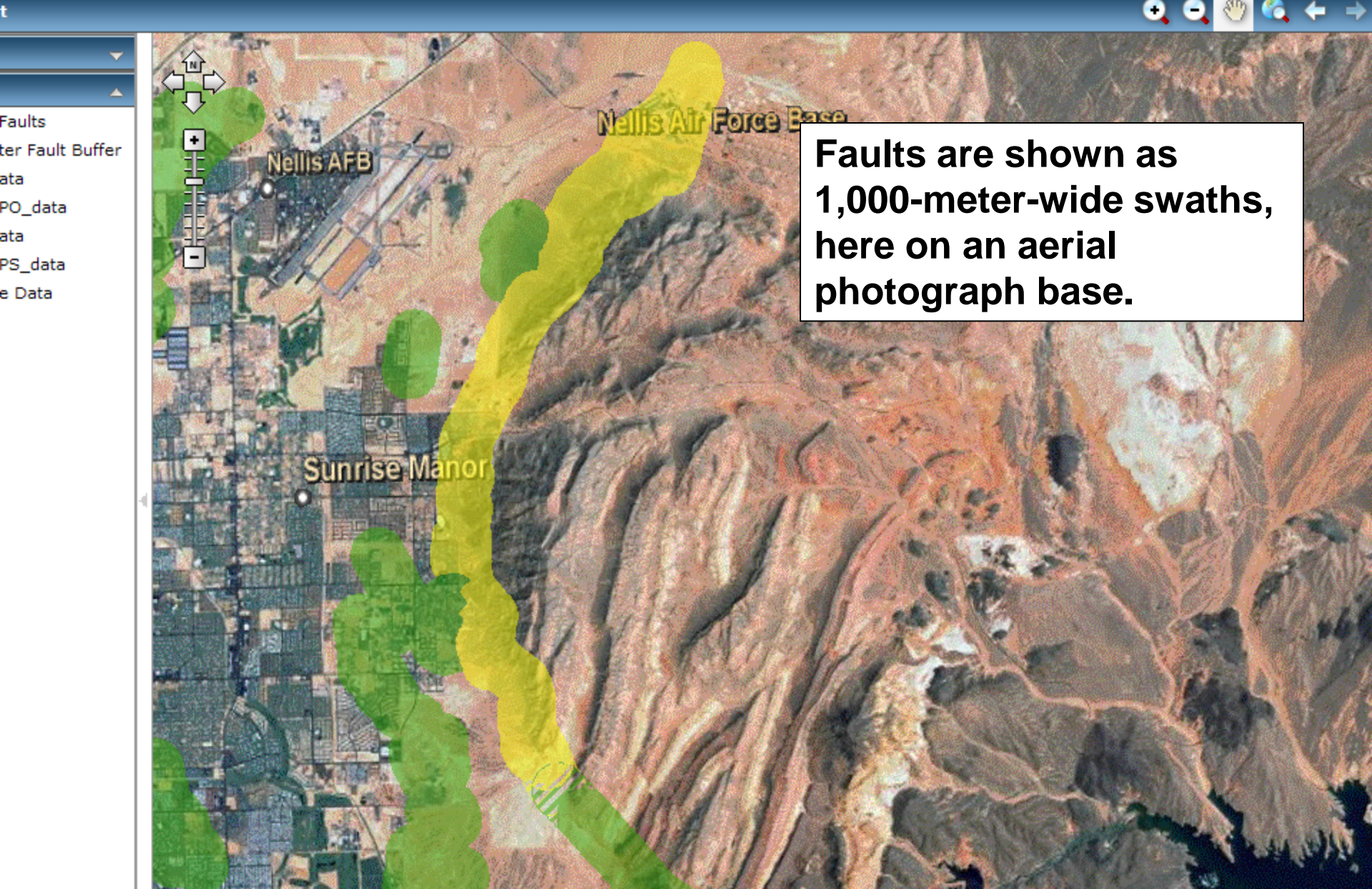
Map Contents

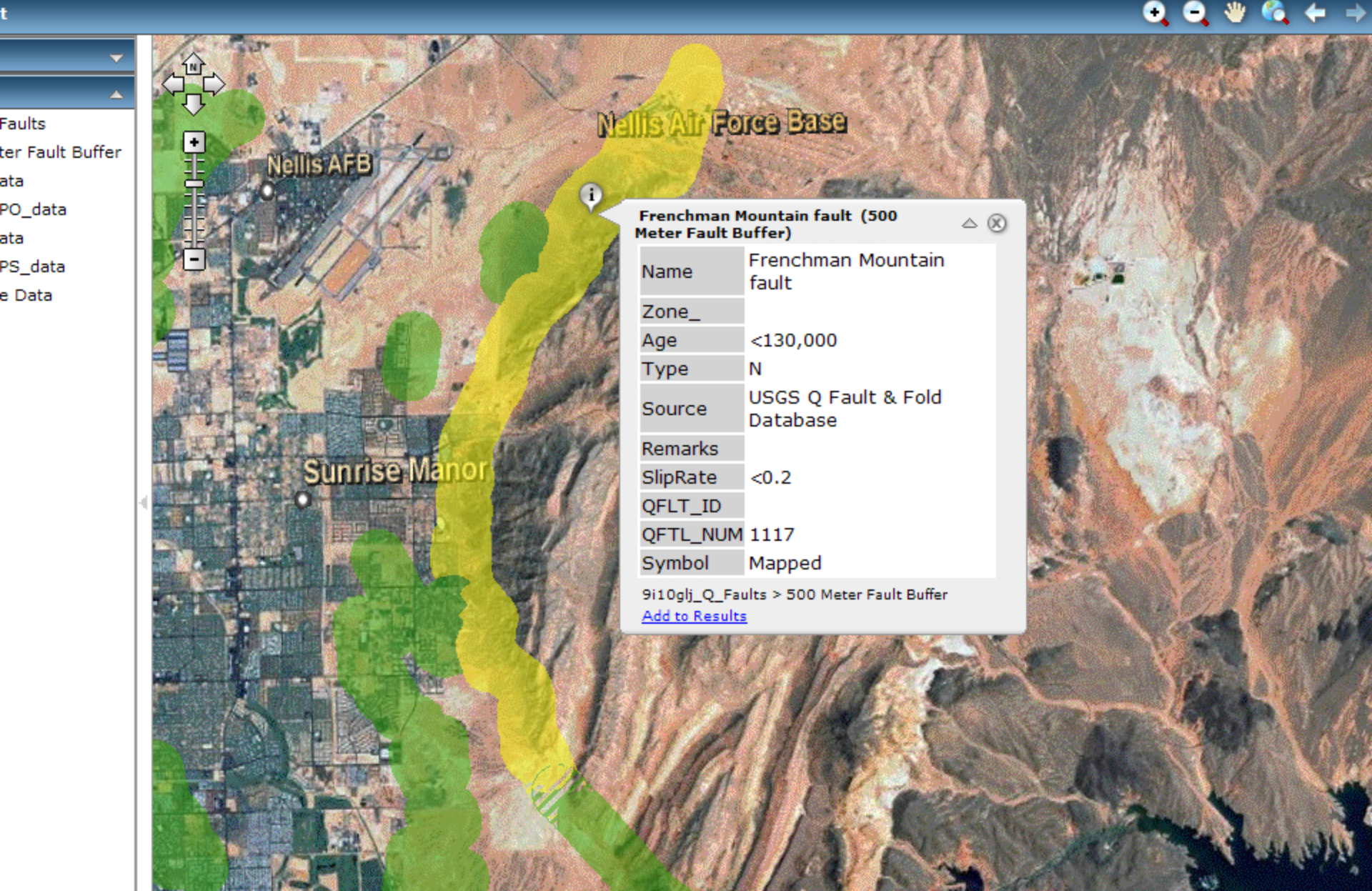
- ☒ 9i10glj_Q_Faults
 - ☒ 500 Meter Fault Buffer
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_NAPS_data
 - ☒ Base Data



Example:
Frenchman
Mountain fault







t



Faults

ter Fault Buffer

ata

PO_data

ata

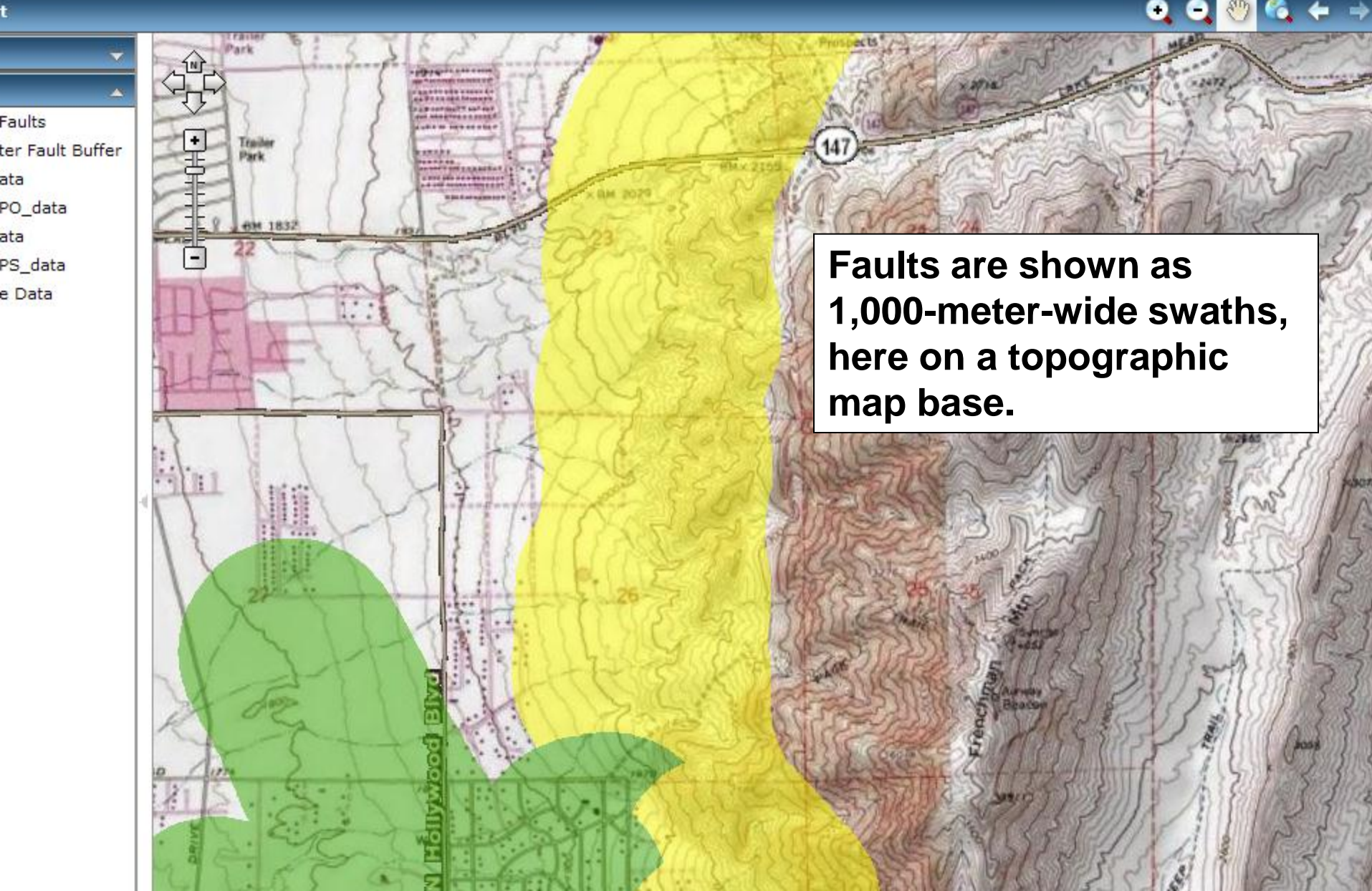
PS_data

e Data



Sunrise Manor

Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on an aerial
photograph base.



t



Faults

ter Fault Buffer

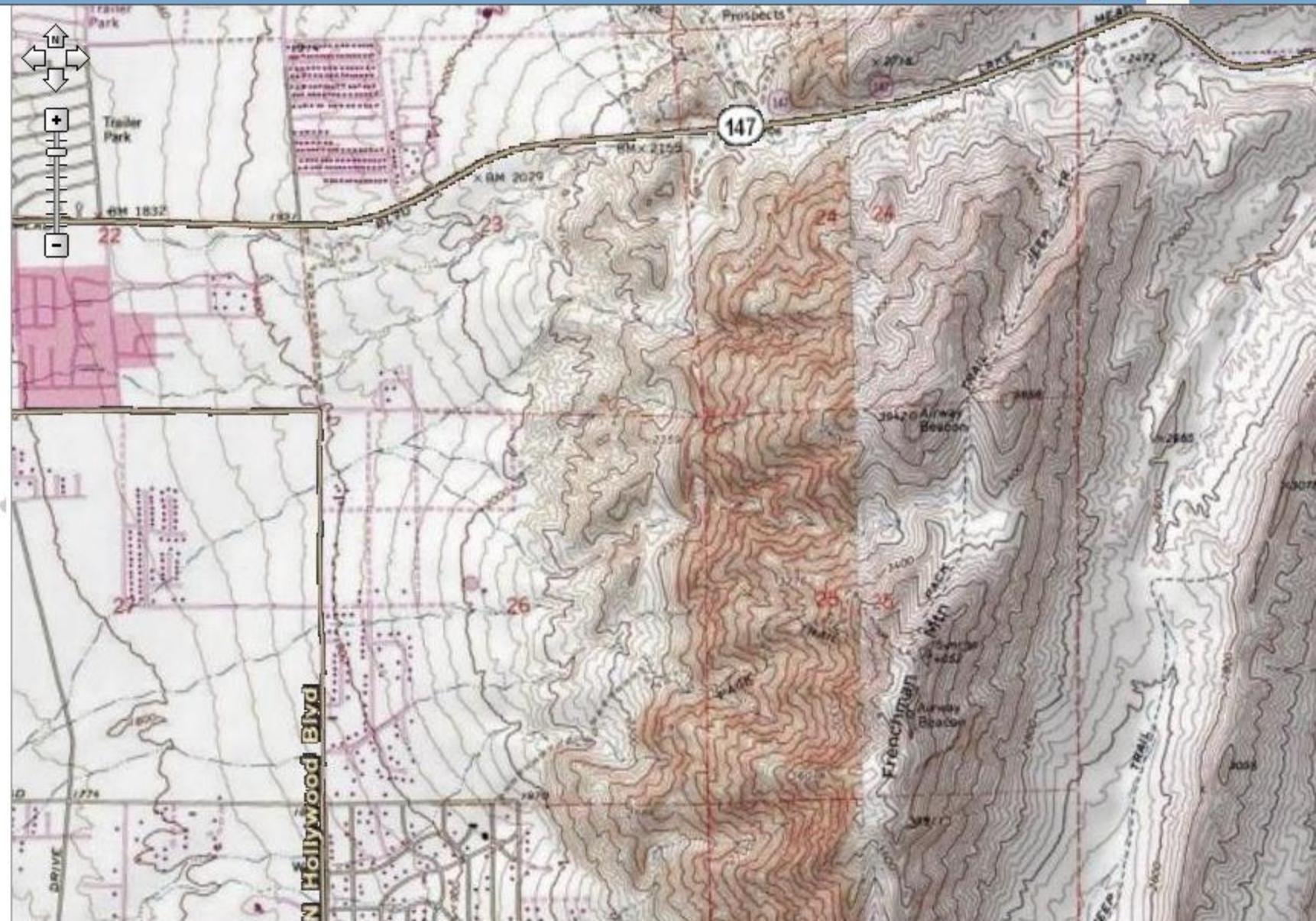
ata

PO_data

ata

PS_data

e Data



t



Faults

Water Fault Buffer

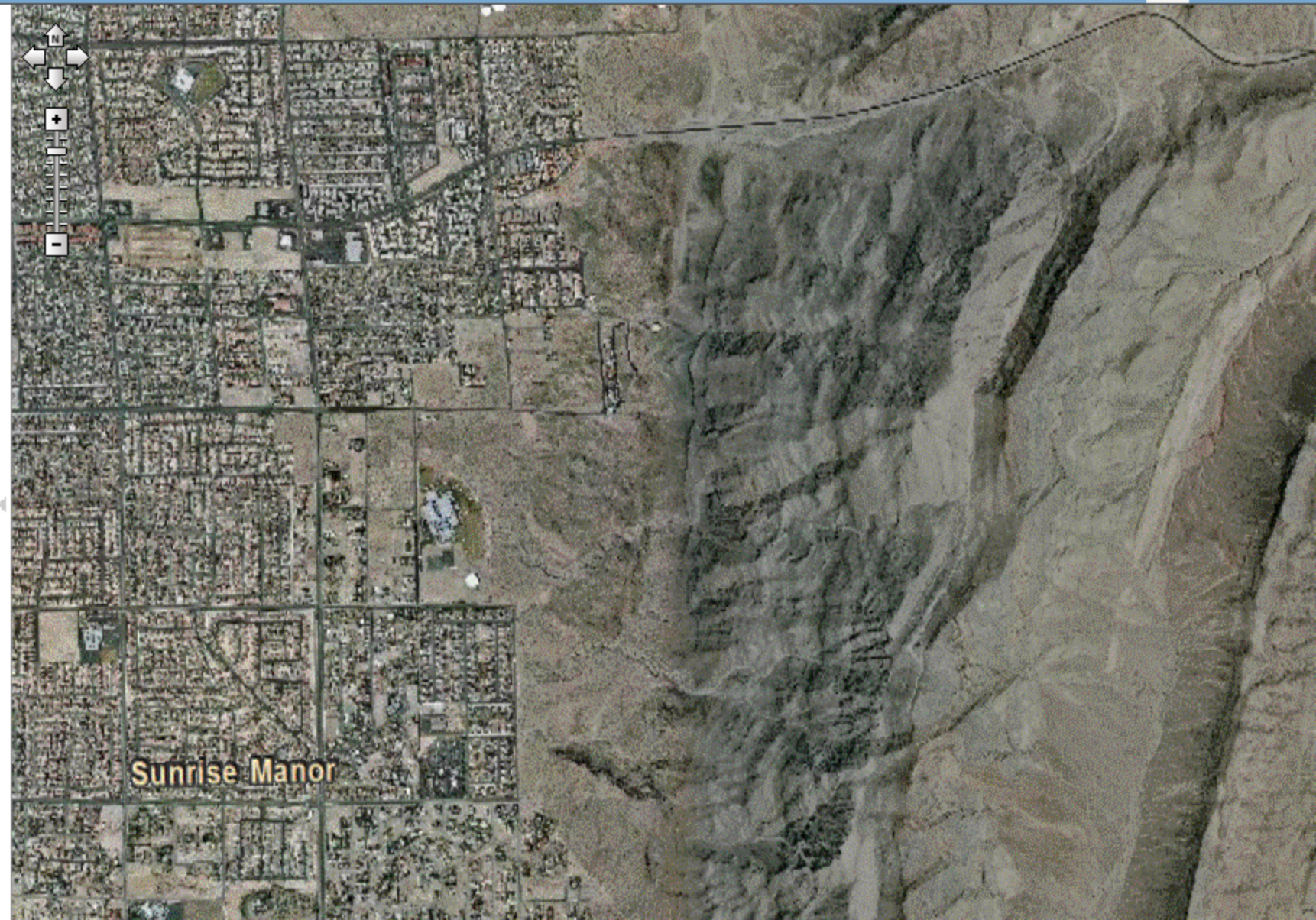
data

PO_data

data

PS_data

e Data



Sunrise Manor

www.nbmg.unr.edu

Faults
Water Fault Buffer
data
PO_data
data
PS_data
e Data



www.nbmng.unr.edu

Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on an aerial
photograph base.



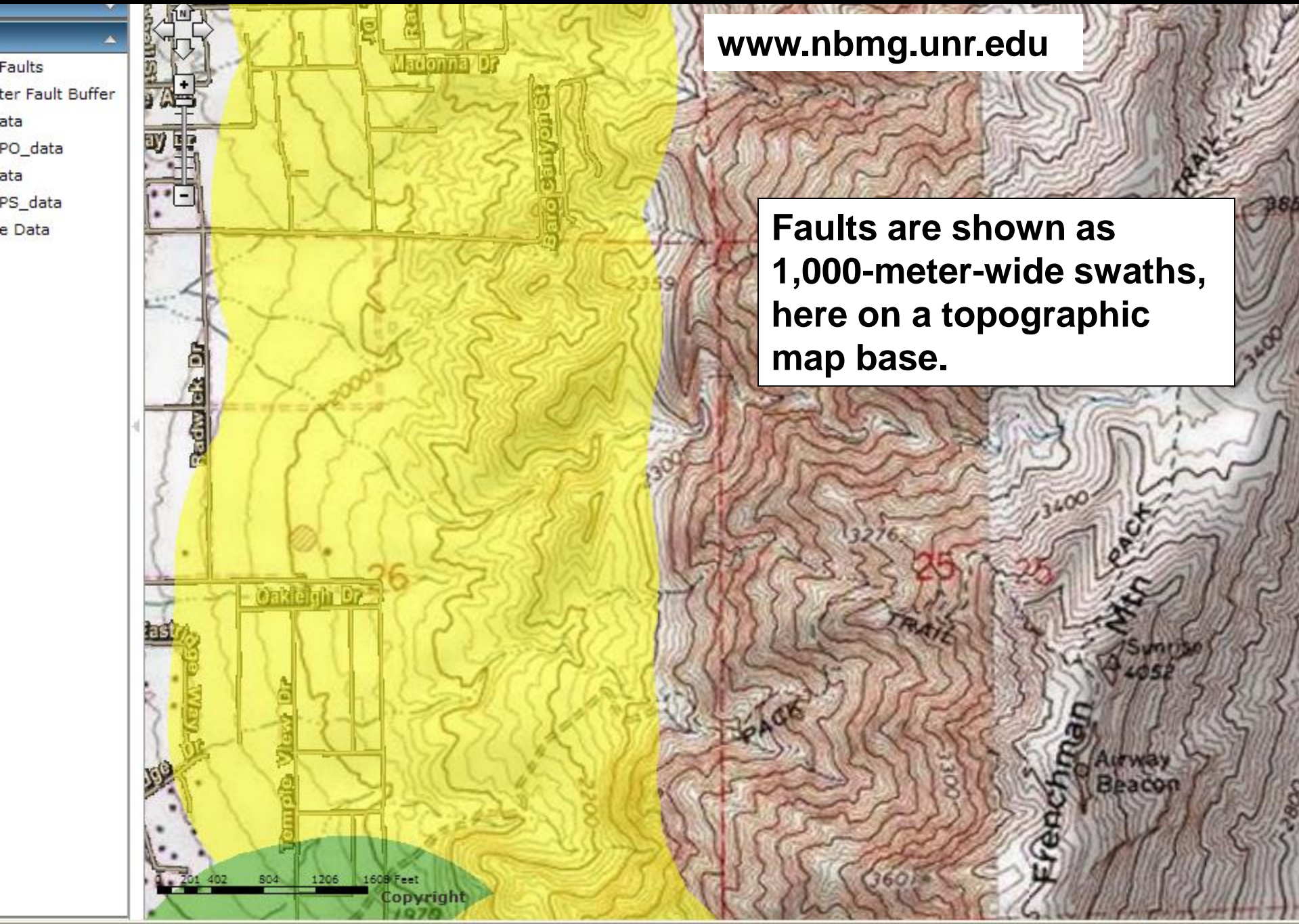
Faults
ter Fault Buffer
ata
PO_data
ata
PS_data
e Data

0 501 402 804 1205 1606 Feet

Copyright

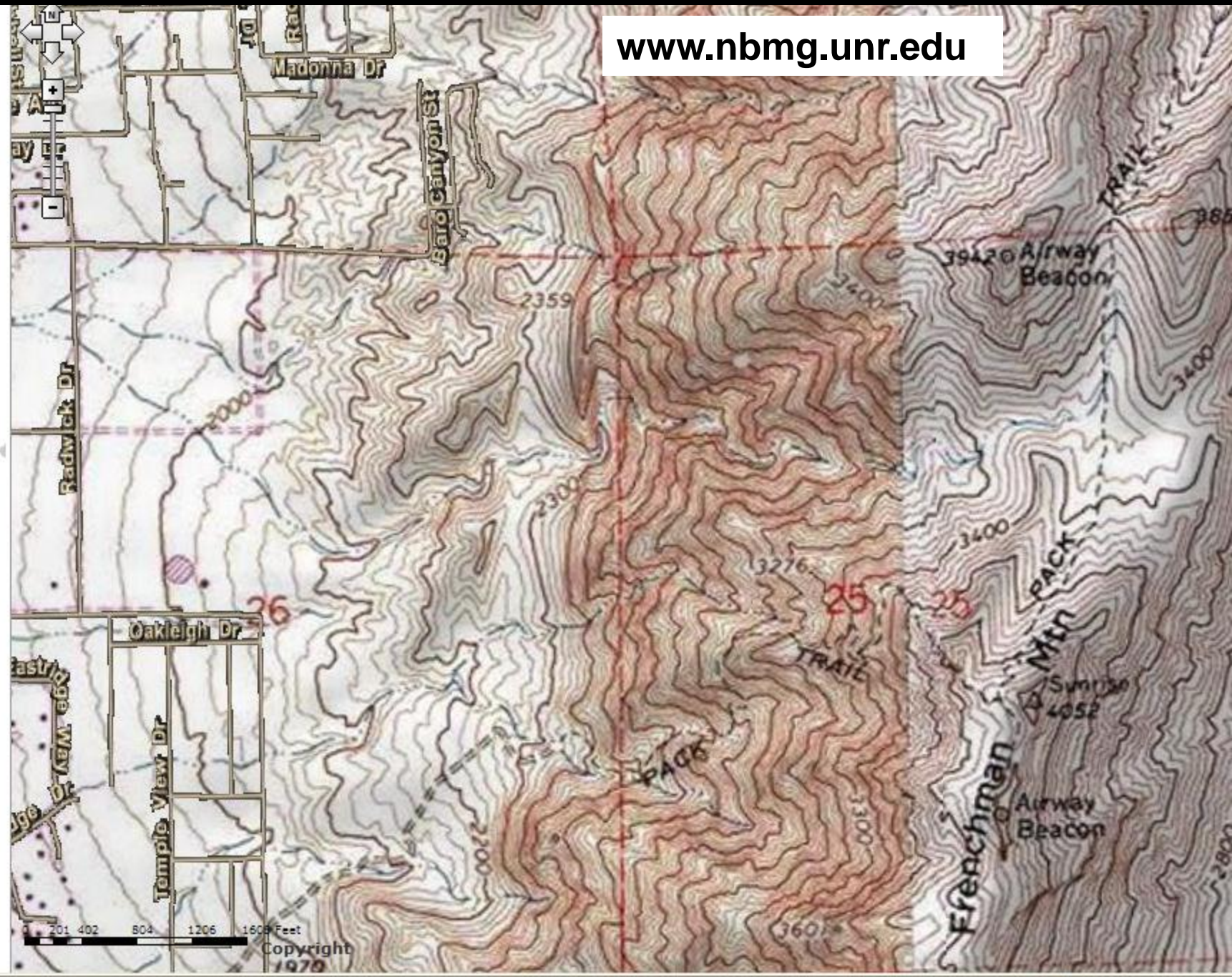
www.nbmng.unr.edu

Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on a topographic
map base.



www.nbmng.unr.edu

Faults
Enter Fault Buffer
data
PO_data
data
PS_data
e Data



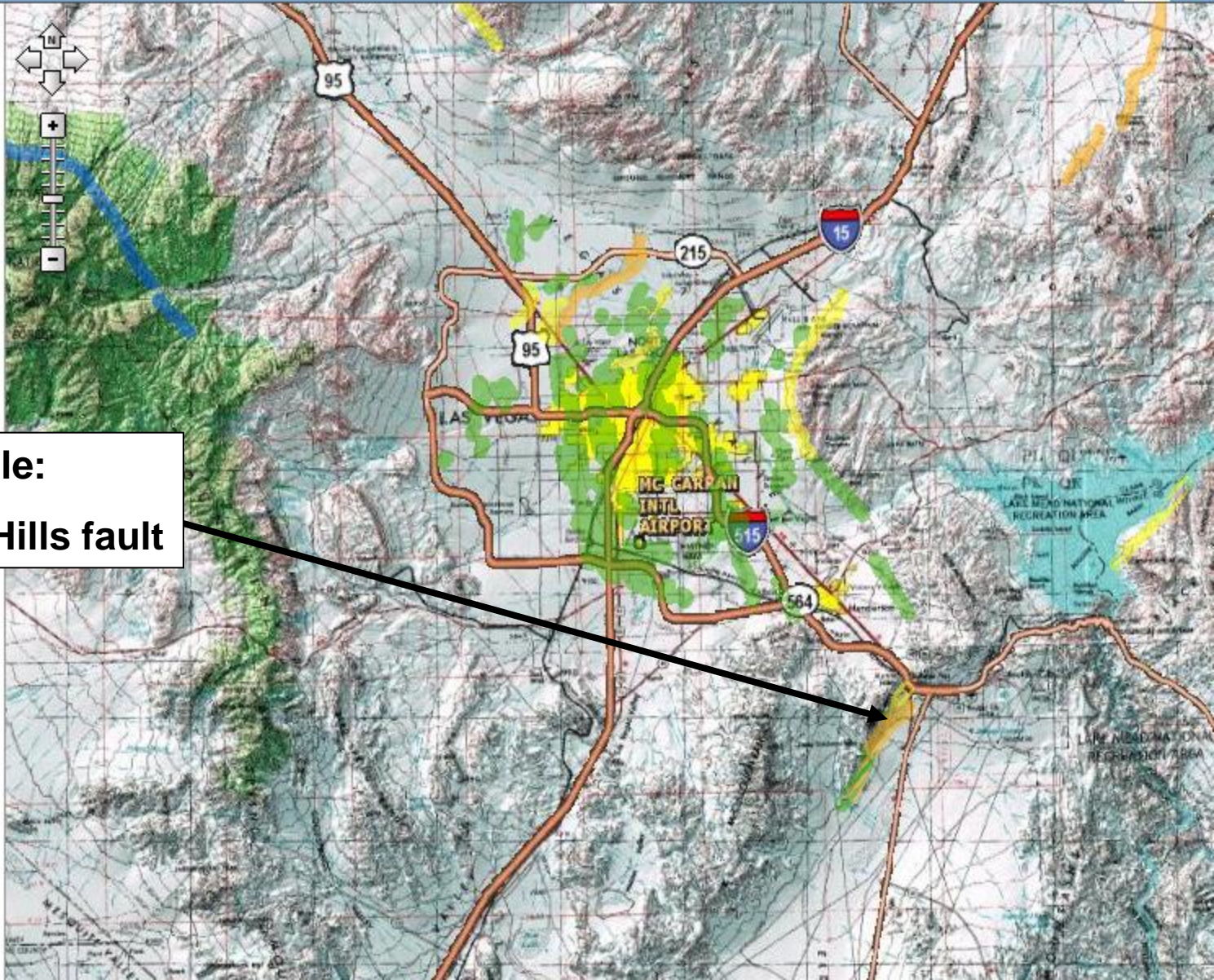
Look for a fault



Results

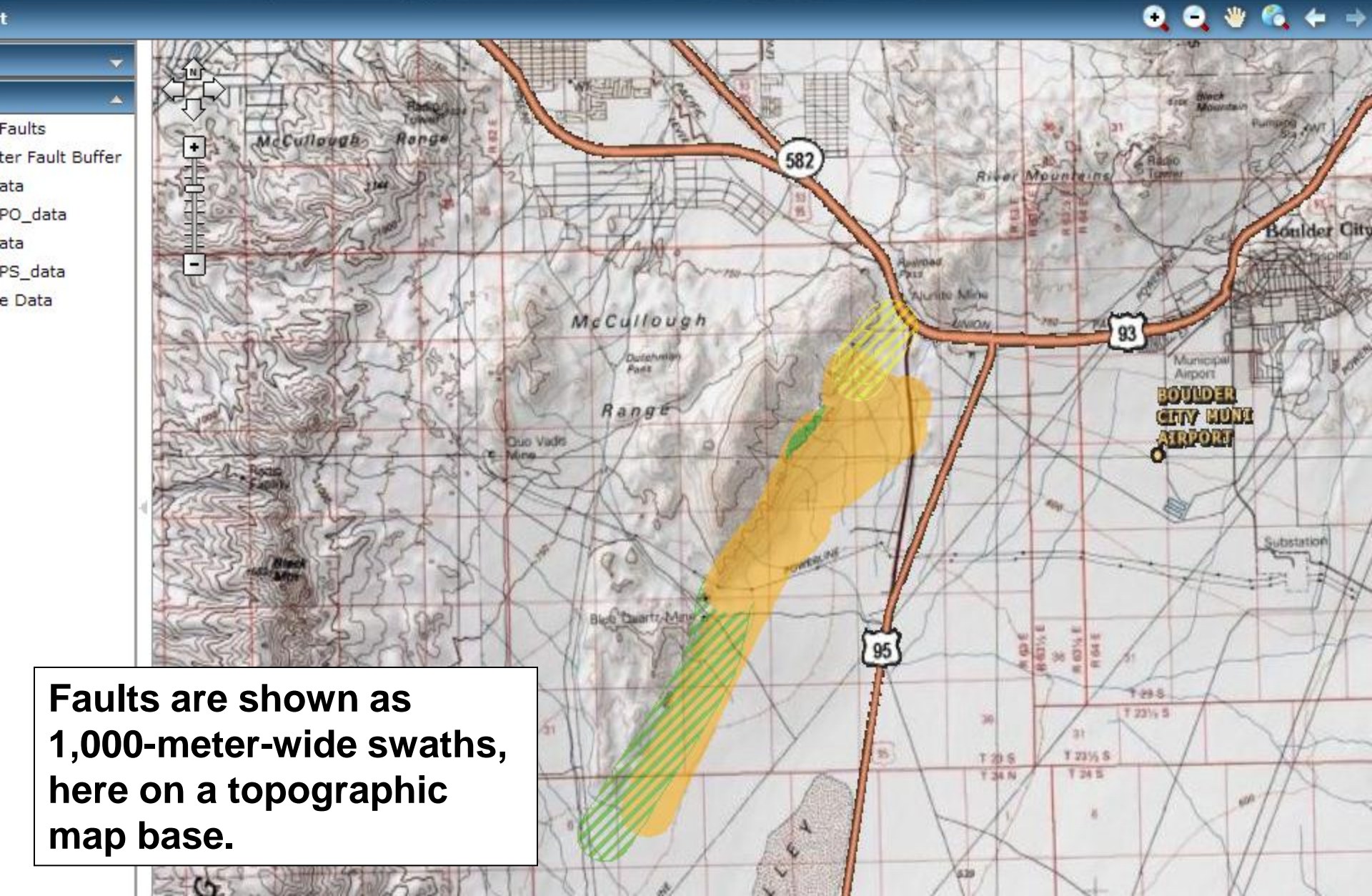
Map Contents

- ☒ 9i10glj_Q_Faults
 - ☒ 500 Meter Fault Buffer
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_NAPS_data
 - ☒ Base Data

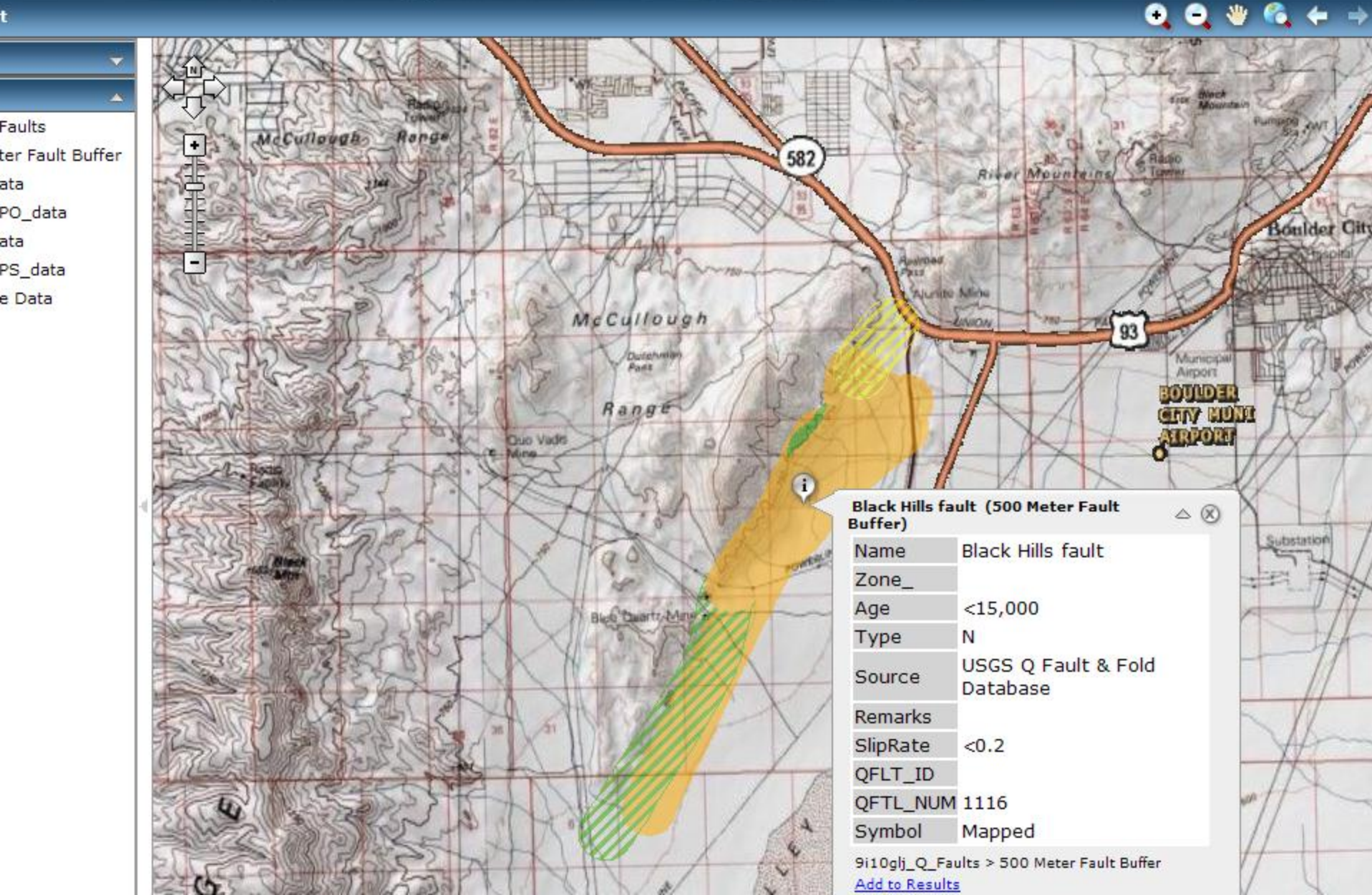


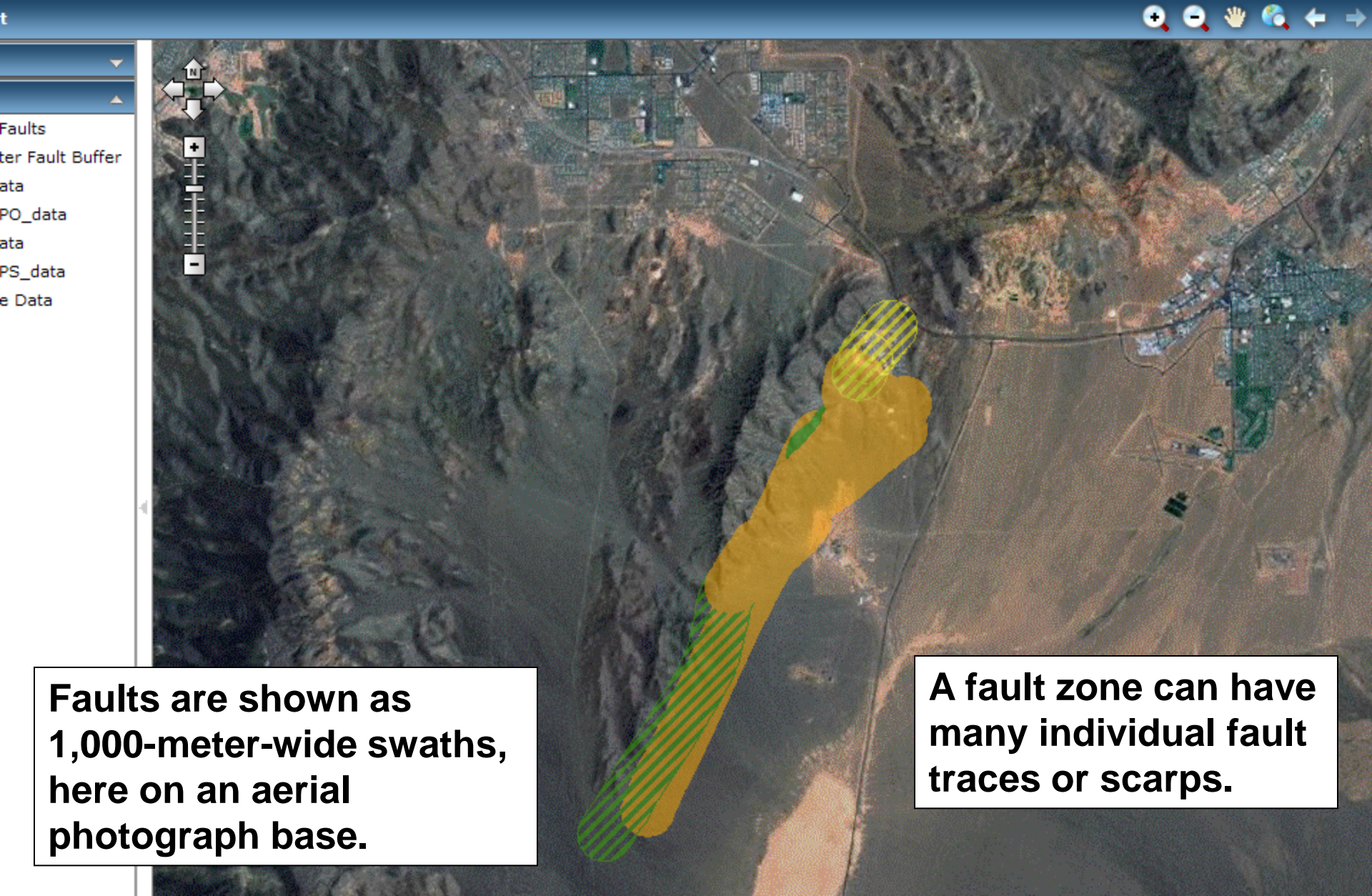
Example:

Black Hills fault



Faults are shown as 1,000-meter-wide swaths, here on a topographic map base.





Faults are shown as 1,000-meter-wide swaths, here on an aerial photograph base.

A fault zone can have many individual fault traces or scarps.

t

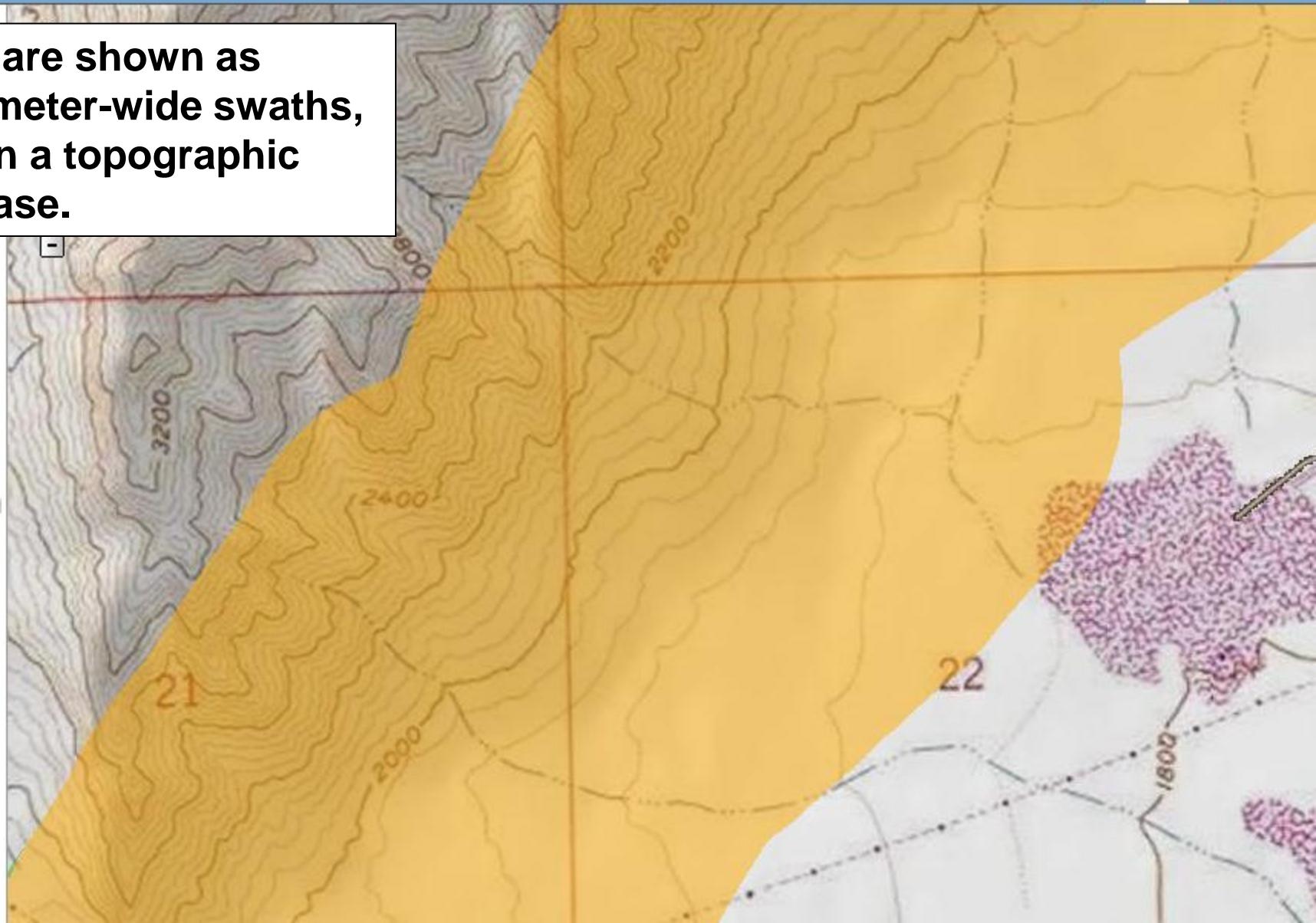


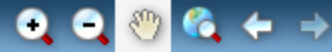
Faults
Water Fault Buffer
PO_data
data
PS_data
e Data





**Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on a topographic
map base.**





**Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on an aerial
photograph base.**



t



Faults

ter Fault Buffer

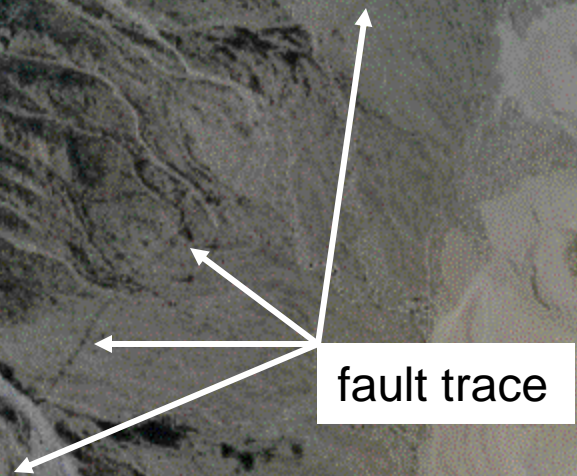
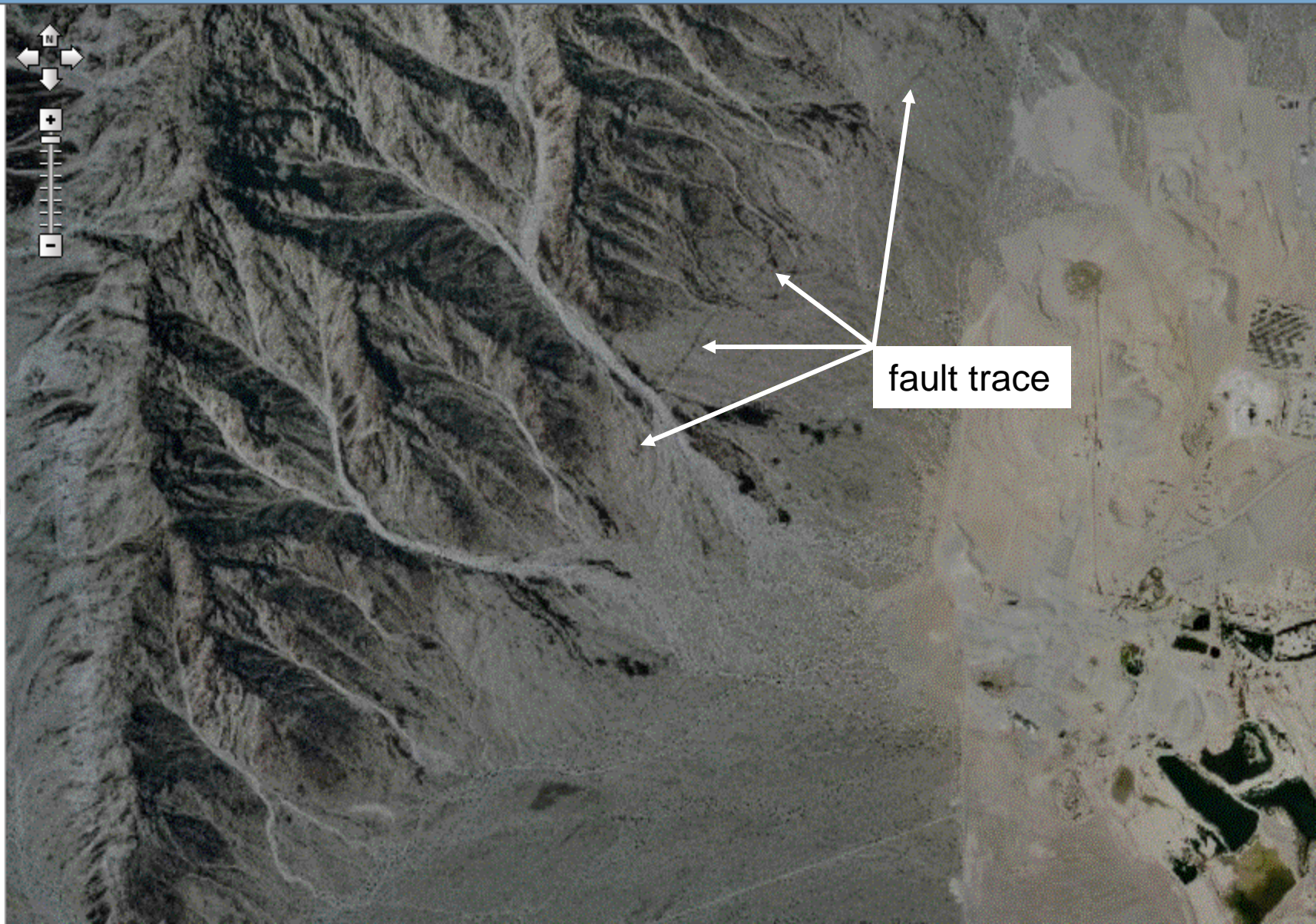
ata

PO_data

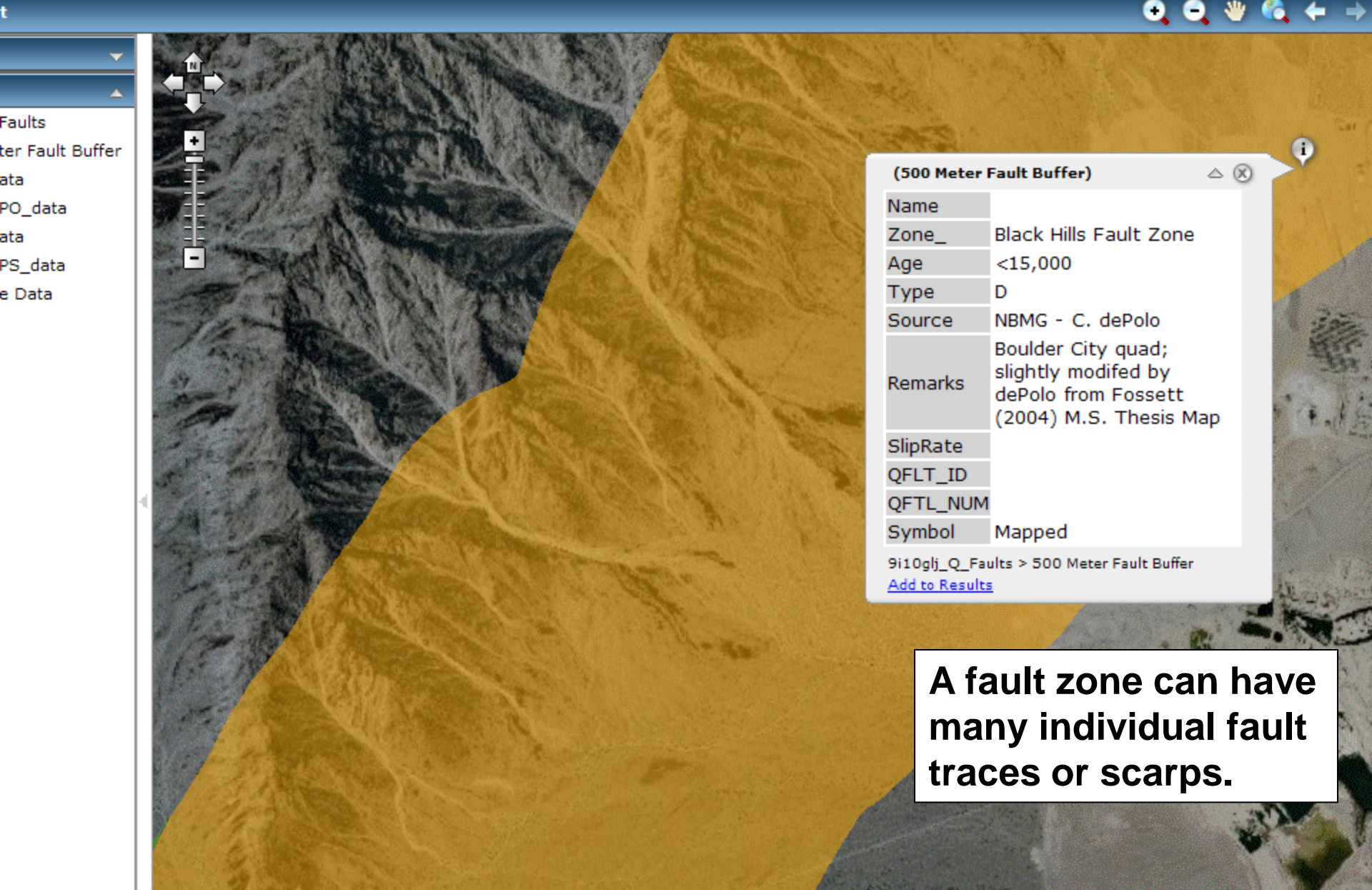
ata

PS_data

e Data



fault trace



t



Faults

ter Fault Buffer

ata

PO_data

ata

PS_data

e Data

**Black Hills fault (500 Meter Fault Buffer)**

Name	Black Hills fault
Zone_	
Age	<15,000
Type	N
Source	USGS Q Fault & Fold Database
Remarks	
SlipRate	<0.2
QFLT_ID	
QFTL_NUM	1116
Symbol	Mapped

A fault zone can have many individual fault traces or scarps.



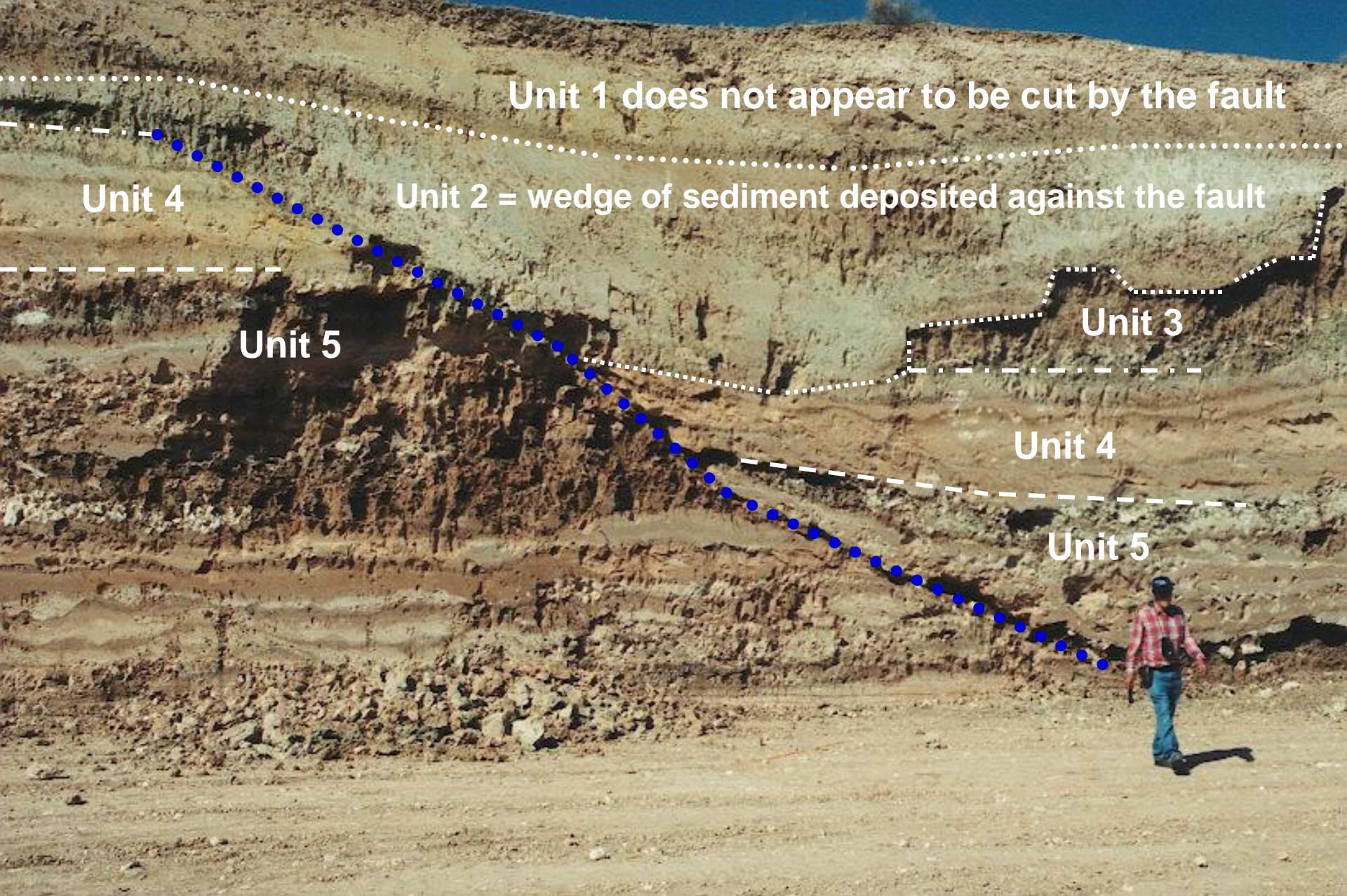
Quaternary fault exposed at construction site in Las Vegas Valley



Quaternary fault exposed at construction site in Las Vegas Valley

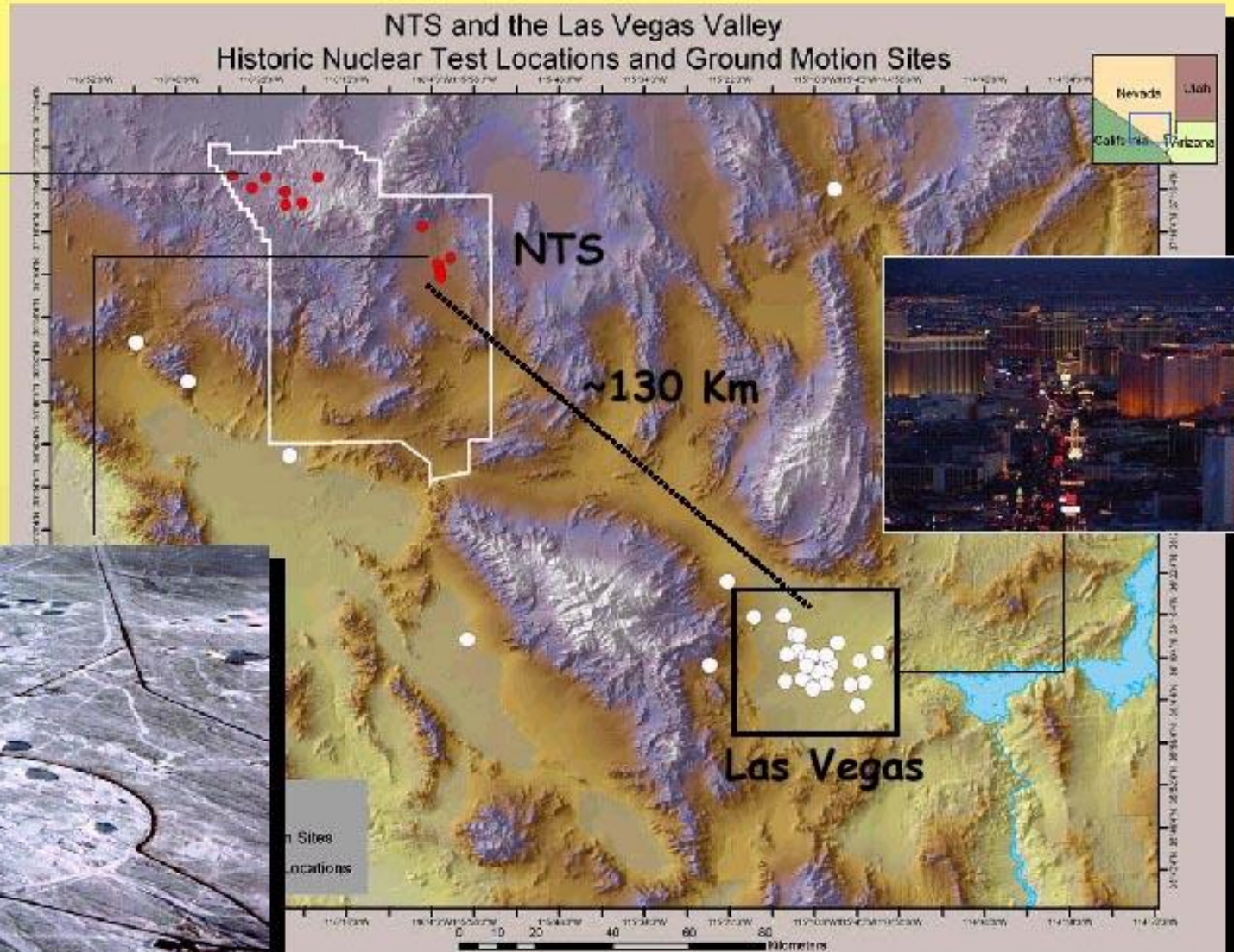


Quaternary fault exposed at construction site in Las Vegas Valley

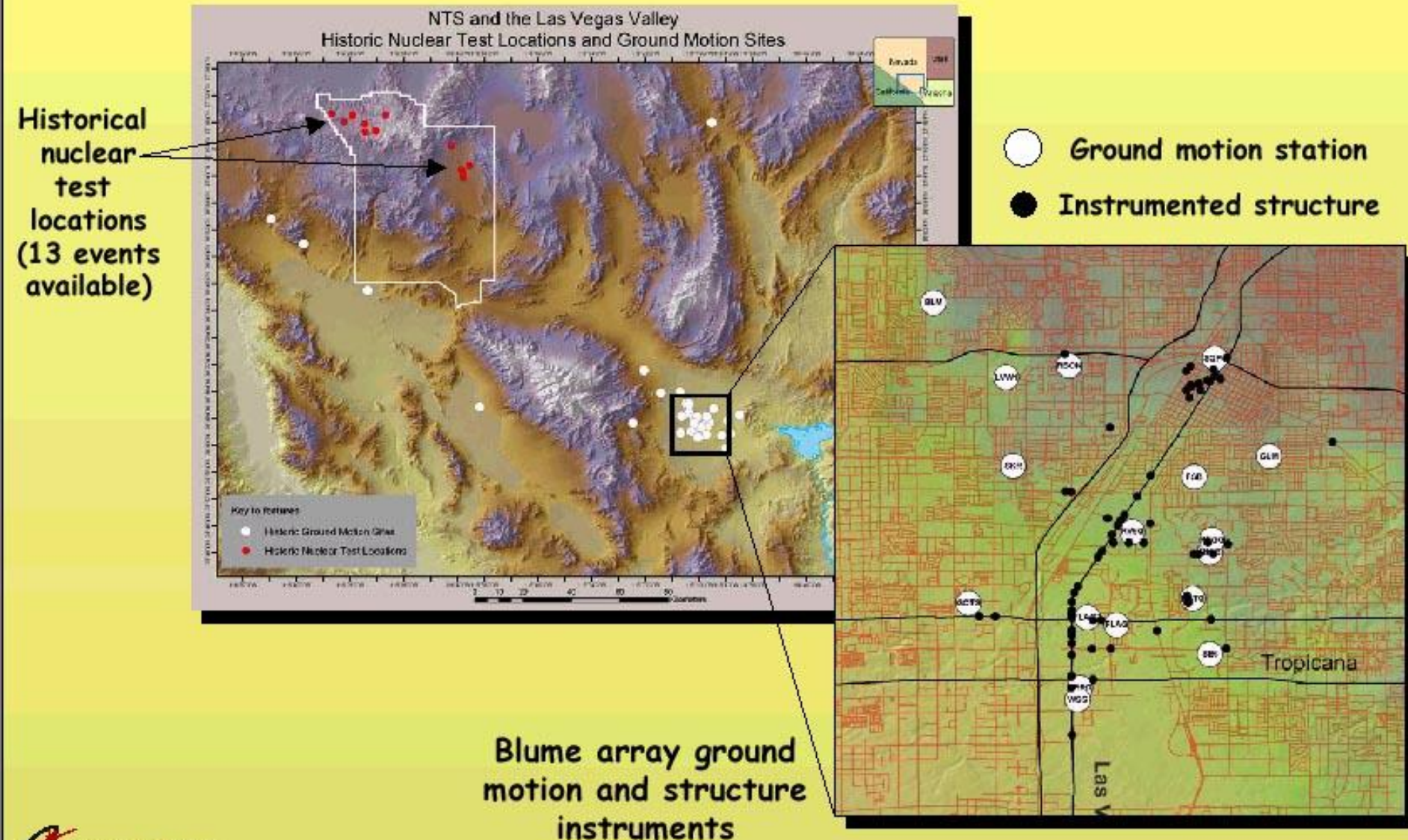


Quaternary fault exposed at construction site in Las Vegas Valley

Between 1951 and 1992, 904 nuclear tests were performed at the Nevada Test Site (NTS)

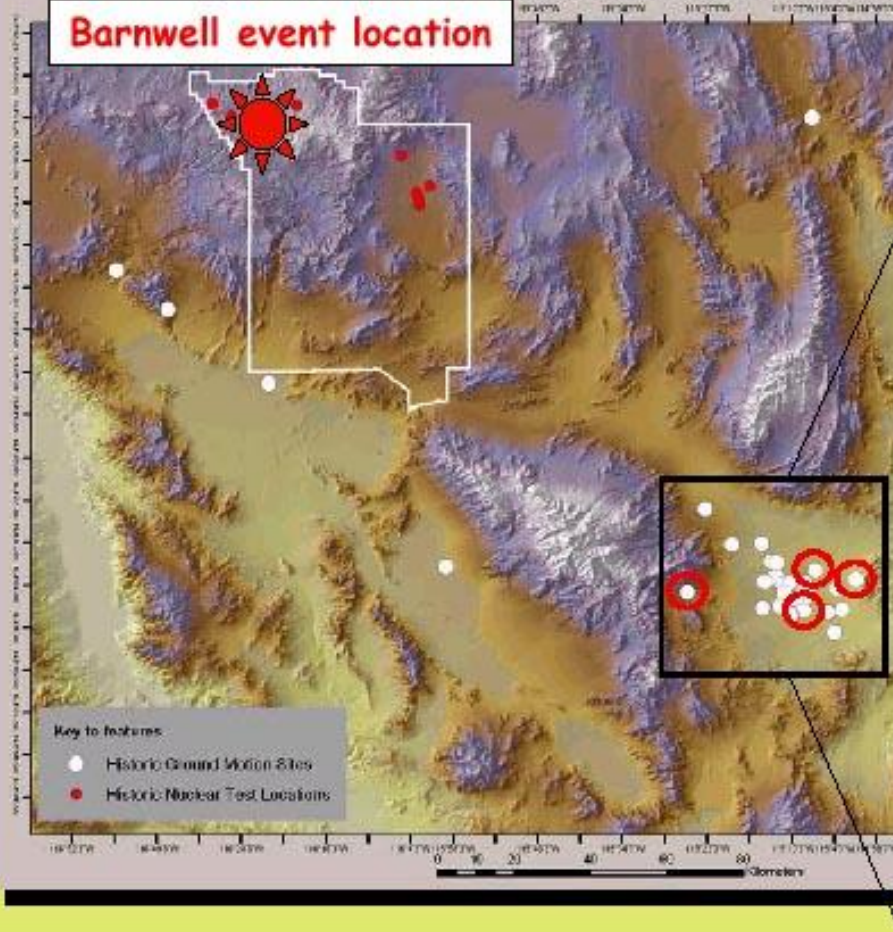


The Blume ground motion and structure instrumentation arrays captured a huge volume of data

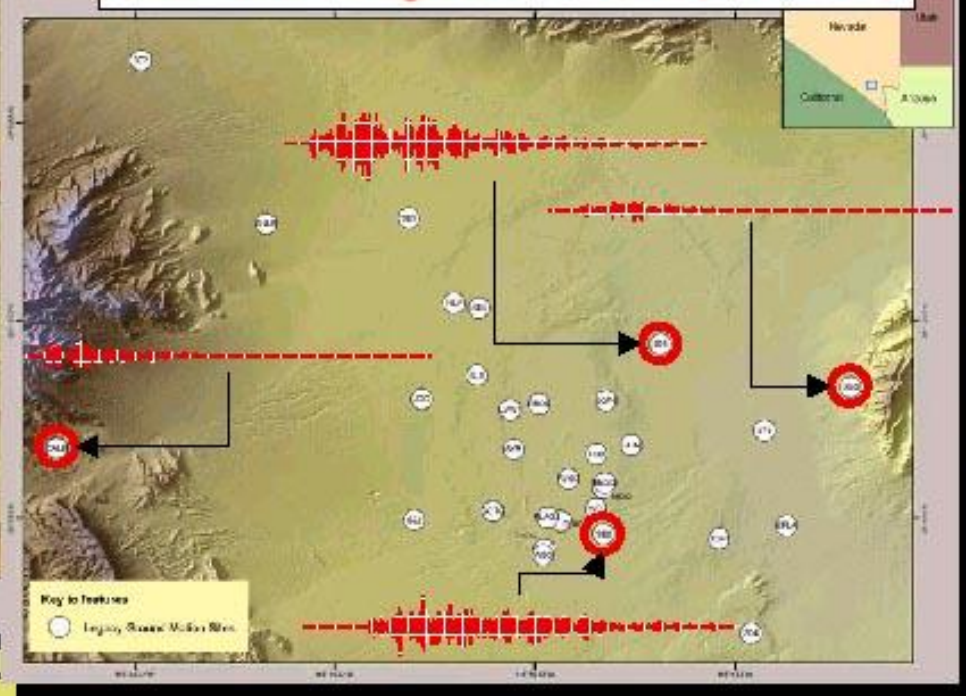


NTS and the Las Vegas Valley Historic Nuclear Test Locations and Ground Motion Sites

Barnwell event location

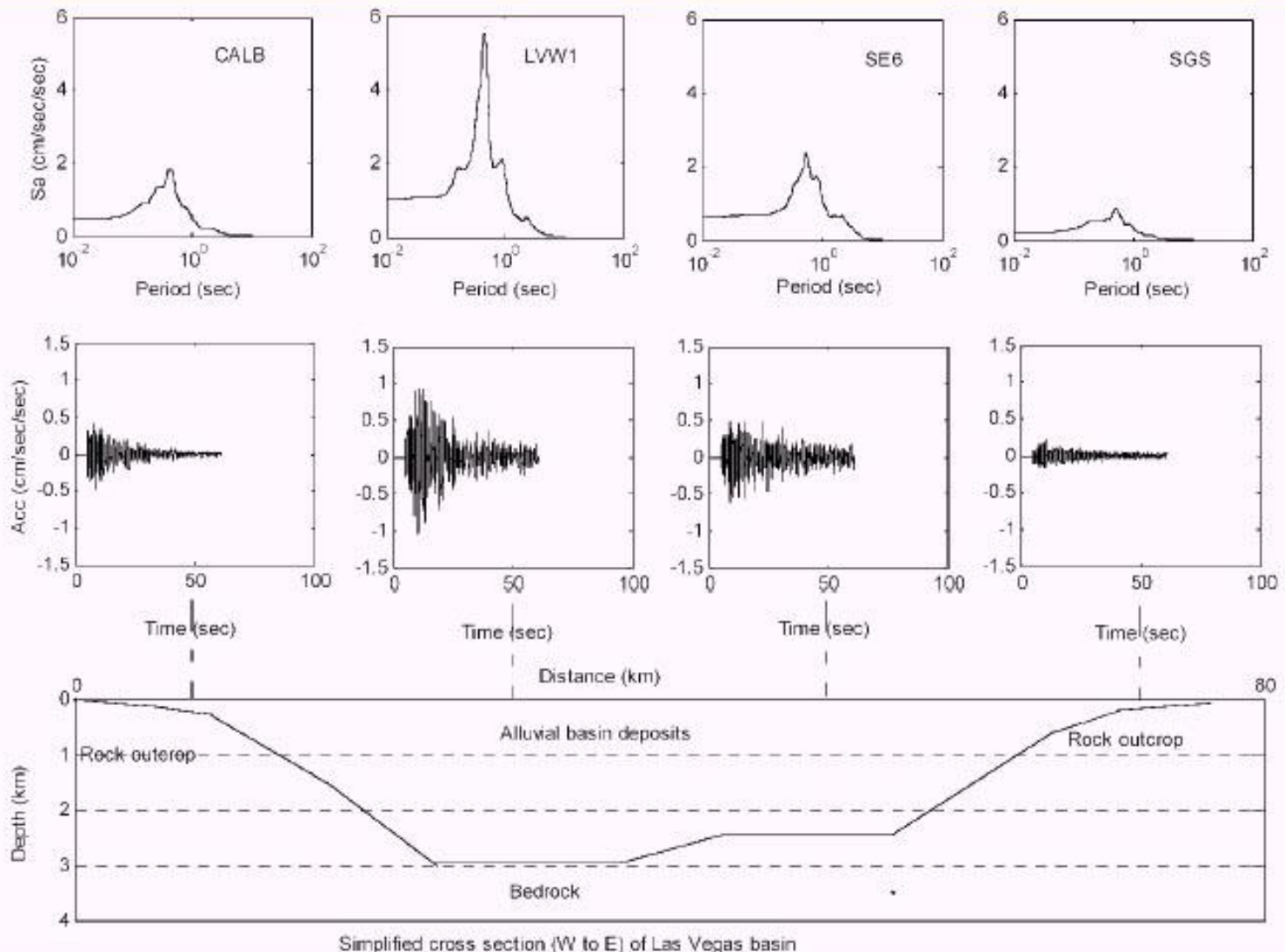


Barnwell event ground motions (0.2-1 Hz)

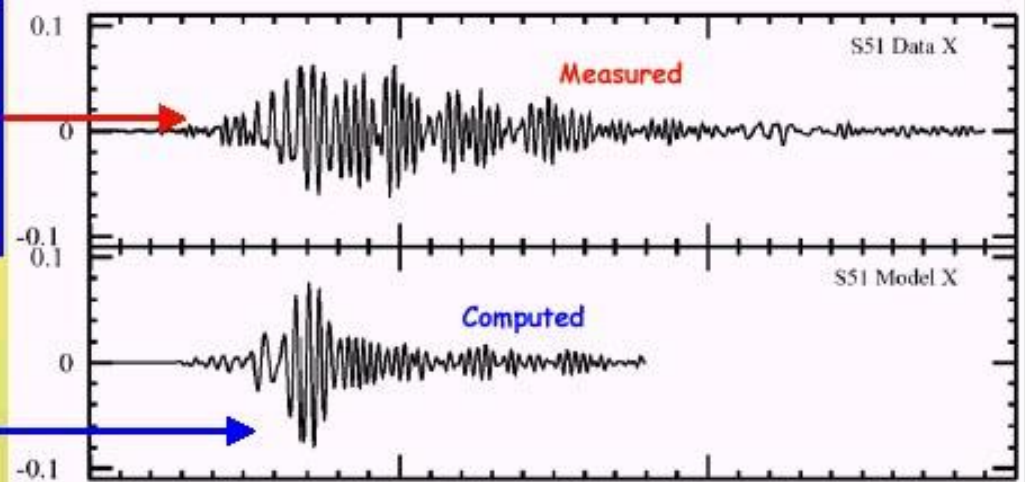
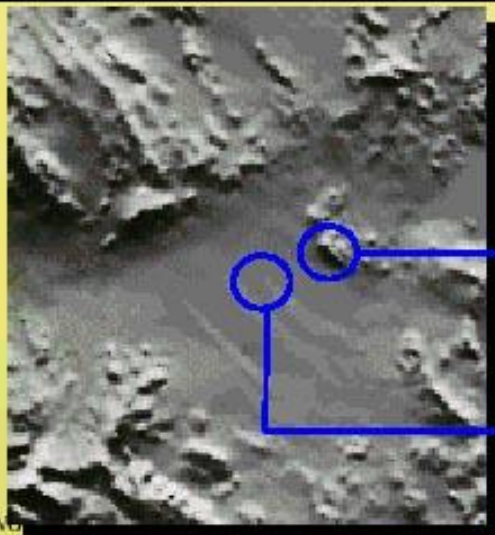
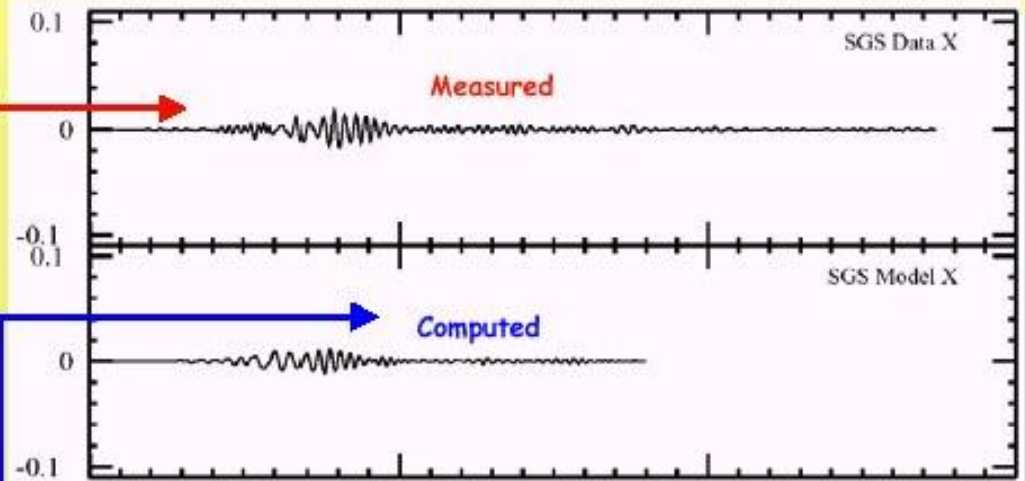


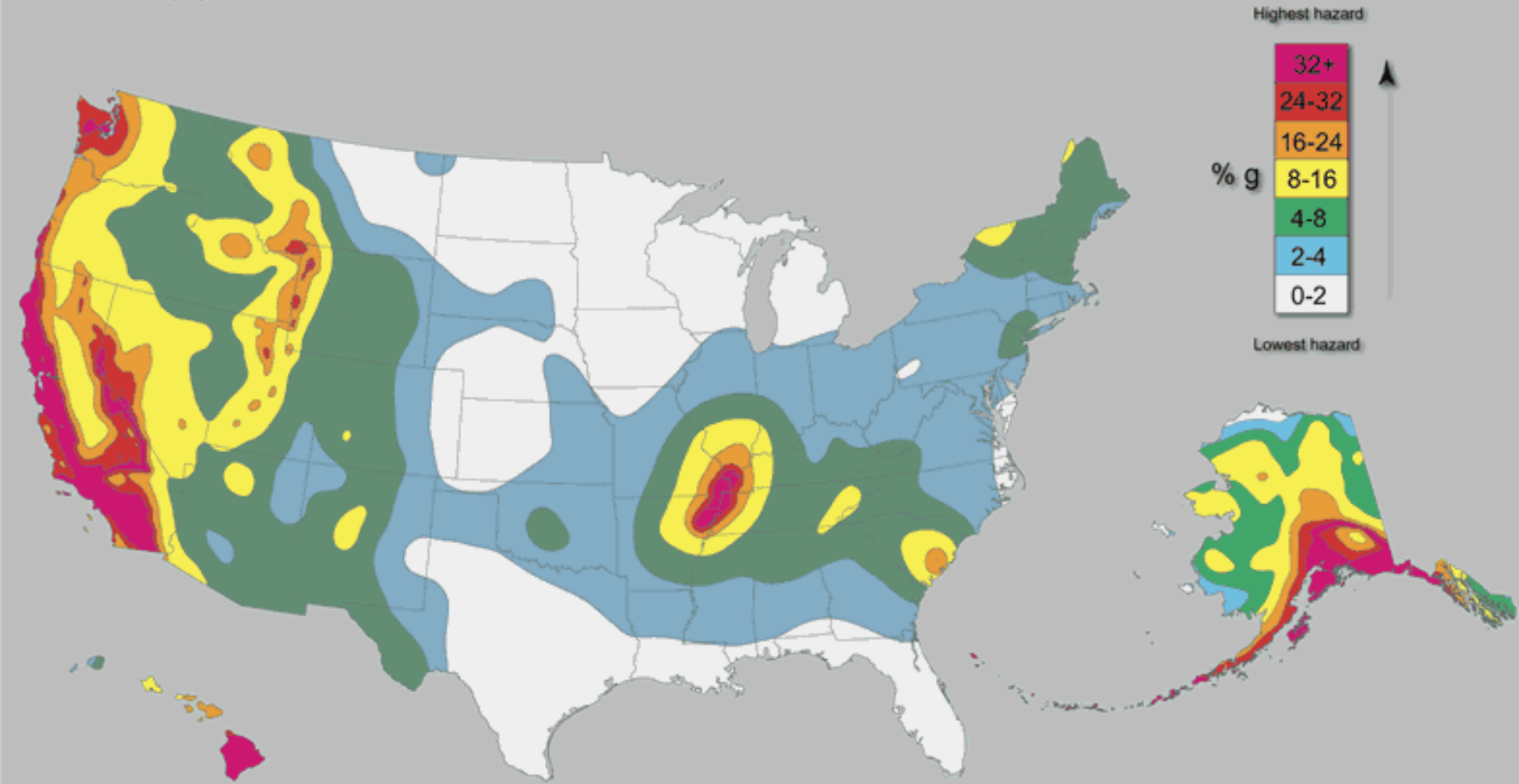
Data from NTS shots showed that sites in Las Vegas Valley shake more than sites on bedrock (because of loose soils and/or amplification of seismic waves due to the geometry of the basin).

Ground motions across the Valley as a function of sedimentary depth (Luke et. al.)

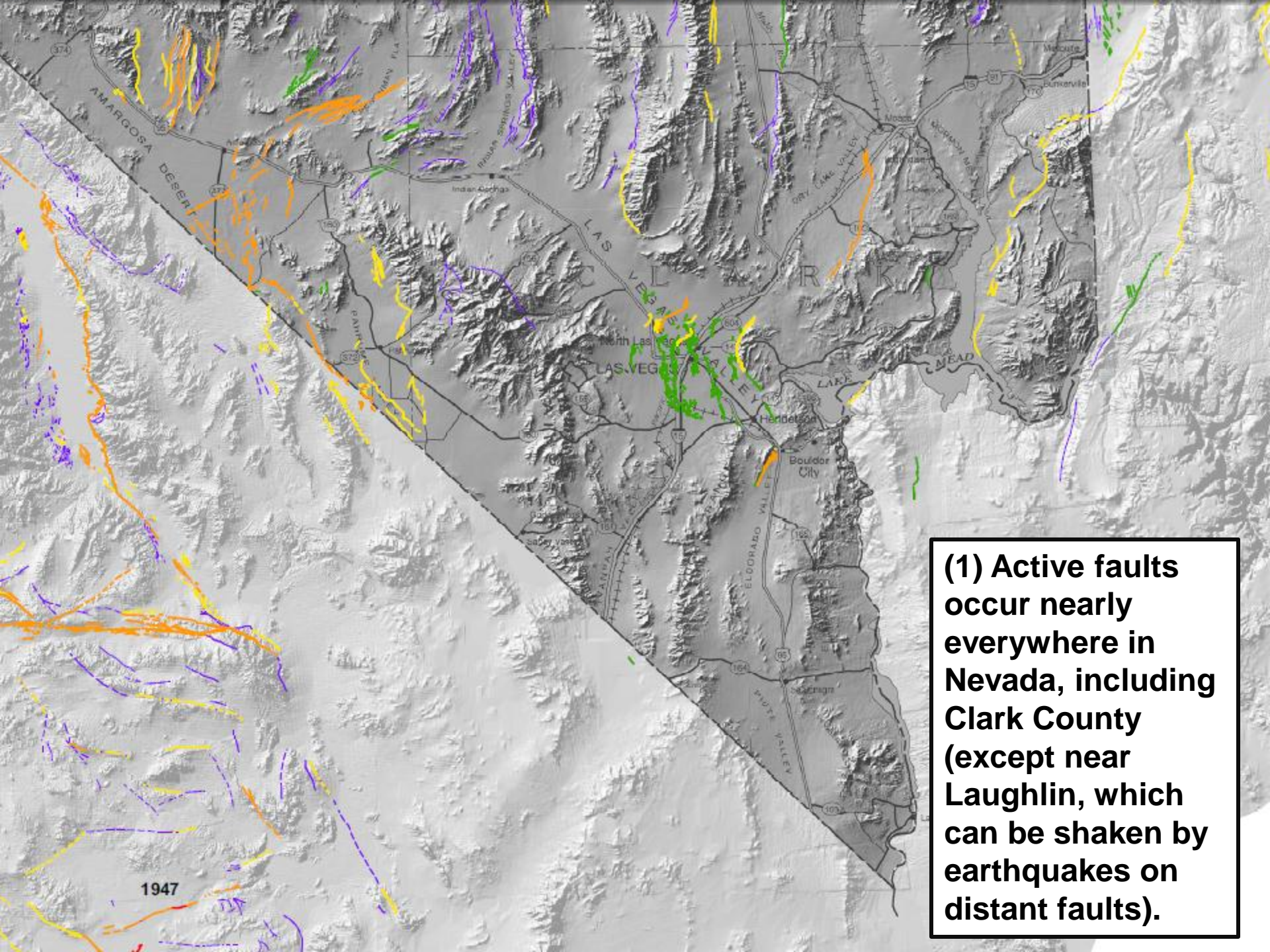


First ground motion simulation results look very promising when compared to actual data



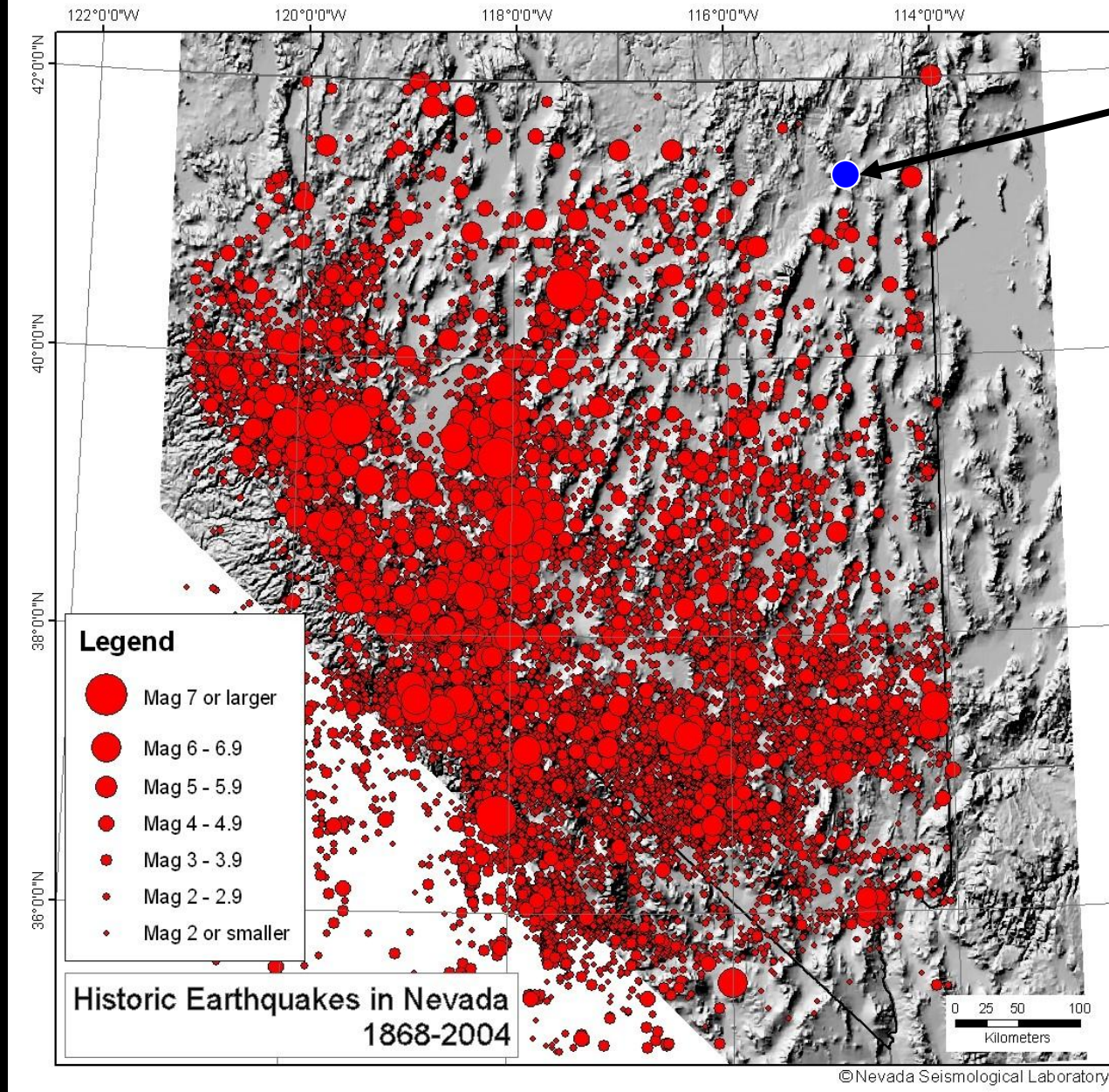


The USGS integrates (1) fault, (2) earthquake, and (3) geodetic data into its probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.



1947

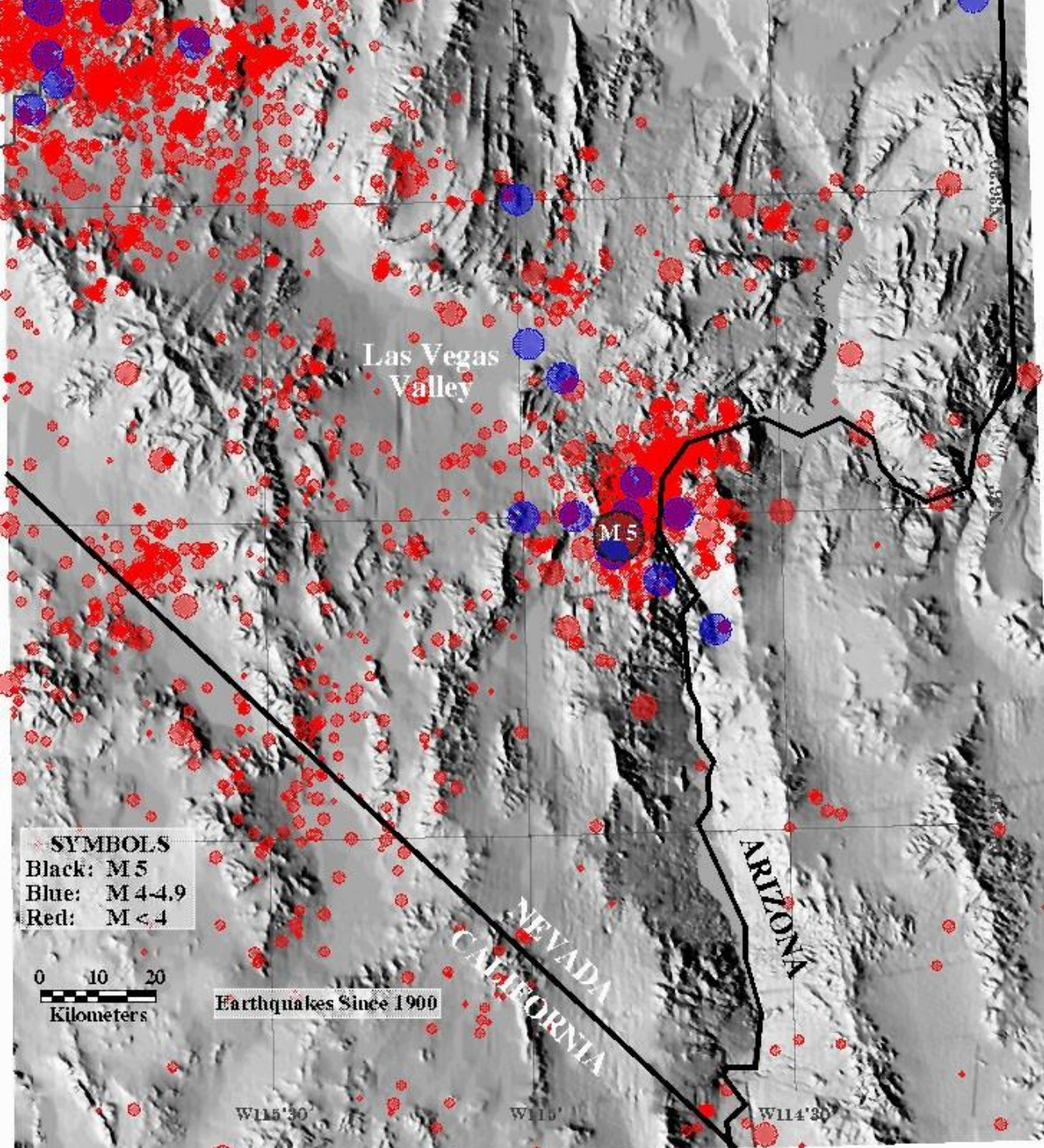
(1) Active faults occur nearly everywhere in Nevada, including Clark County (except near Laughlin, which can be shaken by earthquakes on distant faults).



Wells
21 Feb 08
M = 6.0

(2) Earthquakes have occurred throughout Nevada.

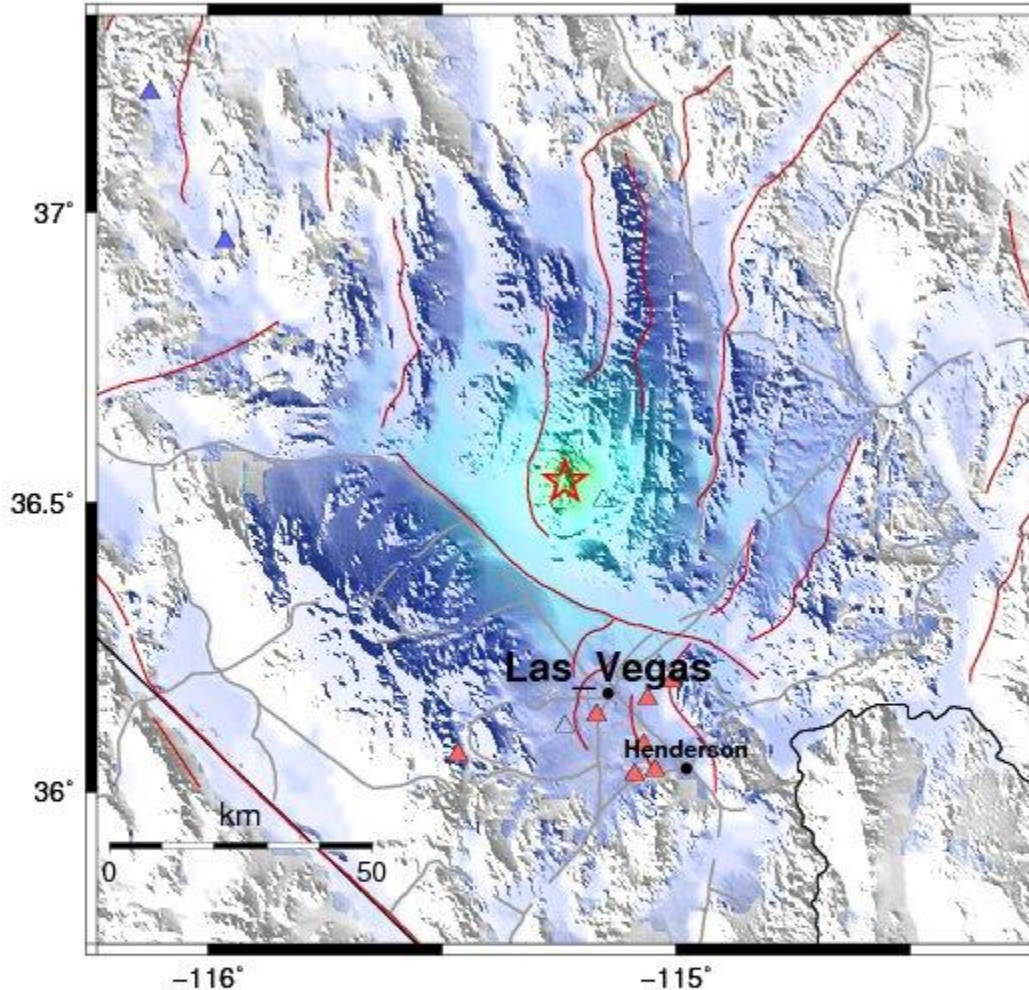
Measured earthquakes in the Las Vegas area



Source: Nevada Seismological Laboratory, UNR

NSL Reno ShakeMap : 25.7 miles NNW of LAS_VEGAS-NV

Wed Aug 4, 2010 11:57:53 AM PDT M 3.6 N36.54 W115.24 Depth: 4.0km ID:2010216_314719



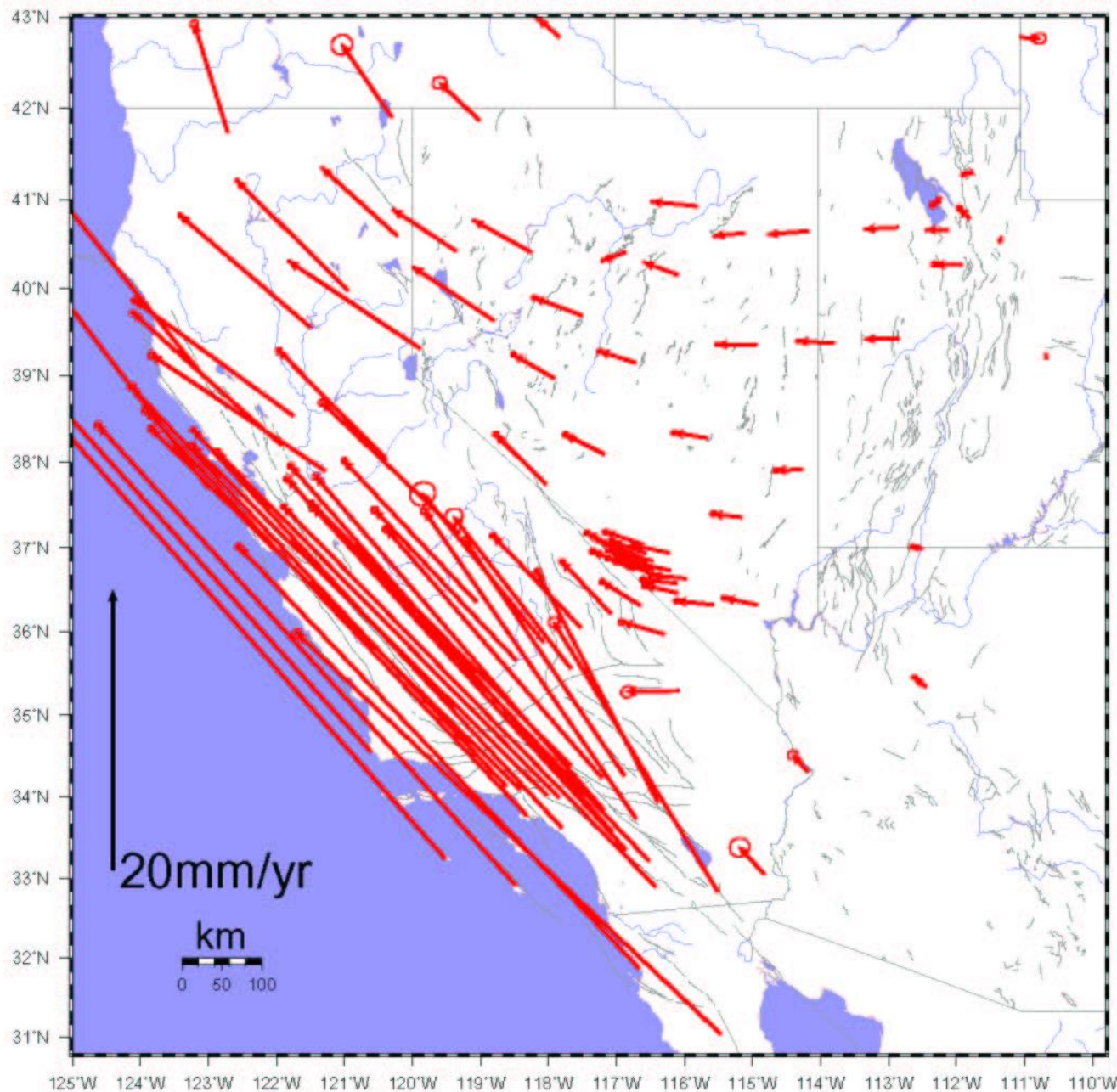
Map Version 9 Processed Tue Aug 10, 2010 02:14:41 PM PDT - ShakeMap v3.5

PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<.17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

**ShakeMap for the
Magnitude 3.6
earthquake near
Las Vegas
on 4 August 2010**

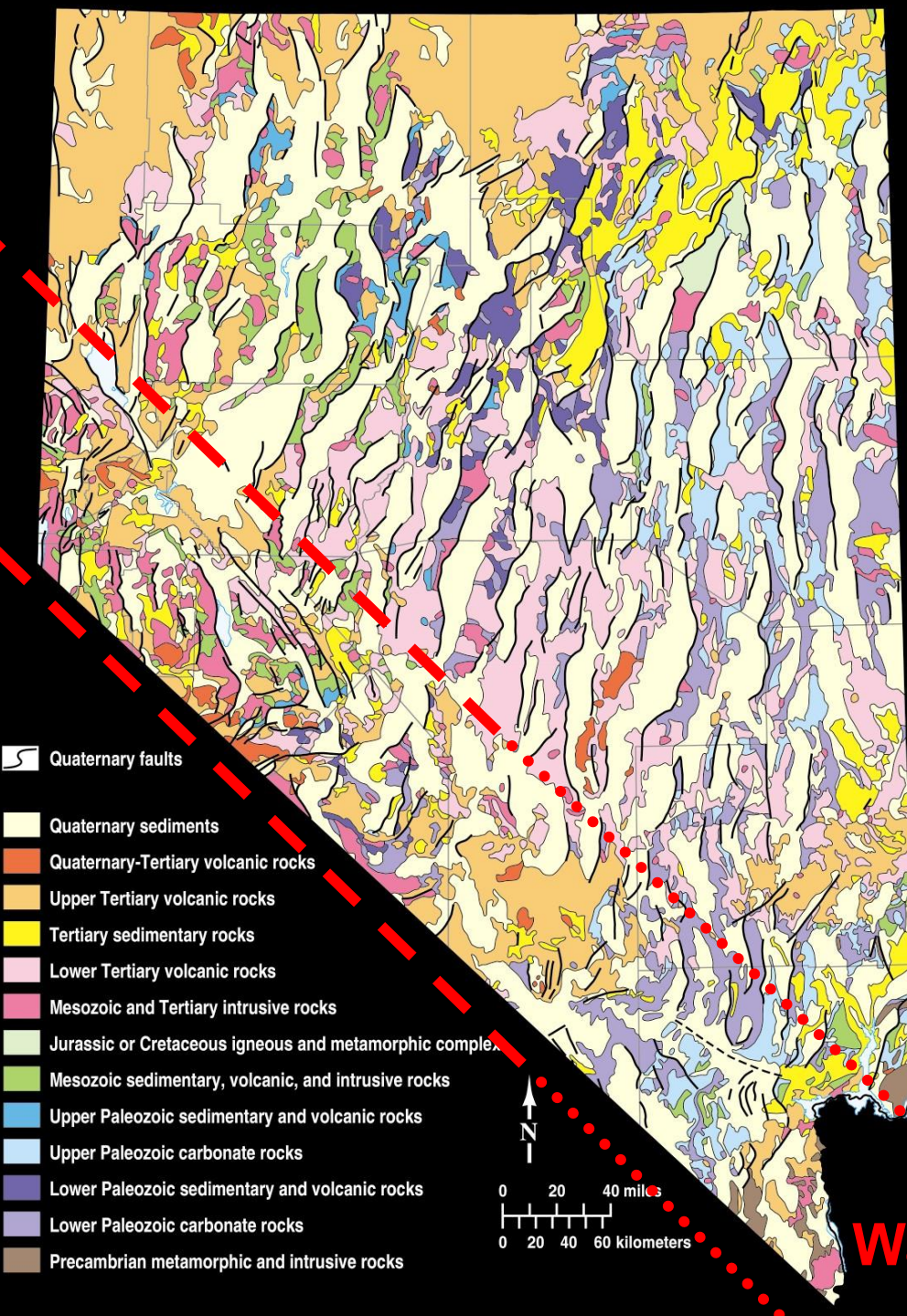


University of Nevada, Reno
Statewide • Worldwide



(3) Geodetic data indicate that the Basin and Range province is gaining about 1.3 acres of area per year through crustal extension, and that western Nevada is accommodating ~20% of the North American-Pacific plate interaction.

Kreemer and Hammond (2007)



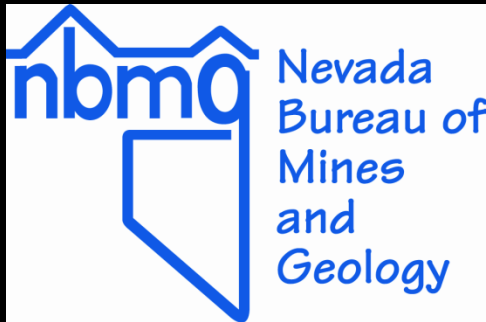
In Nevada, much of the right-lateral shear between the North American and Pacific plates occurs along northwest-striking strike-slip faults of the Walker Lane.

Extension largely is accommodated along N- to NE-striking, basin-bounding normal faults.

Walker Lane

Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and **potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities.**

NBMG Open-File Report 09-8, *Estimated Losses from Earthquakes near Nevada Communities*, demonstrates that the consequences of earthquakes can be huge in Nevada, particularly if individuals are not prepared.



Earthquake risks in Nevada are assessed by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology using the Federal Emergency Management Agency's loss-estimation model, HAZUS-MH, and the U.S. Geological Survey's probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.

These loss estimates are useful in hazard-mitigation planning, in building scenarios for emergency response and recovery exercises, and in helping emergency managers and the Governor make decisions on official disaster declarations after an actual earthquake.

INCIDENT NAME - VIGILANT GUARD ^{TIME} 0600
7.1 MAGNITUDE EARTHQUAKE
INITIAL DAMAGE REPORT -
COLLEGE DORMITORY COLLAPSE w/ VICTIMS
LABORATORY / CHEMICAL FACILITY COLLAPSE w/ VICTIMS
INCIDENT COMMAND - RENO FIRE DEPT.
RESOURCES - RENO FD USE, ON SCENE
NEVADA TASK FORCE 1 - LAS VEGAS
RENSA, SPARKS PD,
REQUESTED - 92ND CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM - NATIONAL GUARD
LAS VEGAS
NATIONAL GUARD BATT'L + RESOURCES
FROM CALIFORNIA, HAWAII, ARIZONA,
UTAH, IDAHO, WASHINGTON STATE
INITIAL REPORT -
DAMAGE ALSO REPORTED - CARSON CITY, CHURCHILL CO.
LYON COUNTY, DOUGLAS COUNTY
STORSEY SE - VIRGINIA CITY +
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
AFTERSHOCKS POSSIBLE -



Earthquake risks in Nevada are assessed by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology using the Federal Emergency Management Agency's loss-estimation model, HAZUS-MH, and the U.S. Geological Survey's probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.

NBMG Open-File Report 09-8, *Estimated Losses from Earthquakes near Nevada Communities*, contains HAZUS scenarios for magnitude 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, and 7.0 earthquakes near 38 communities in Nevada.

The hazard: expressed in terms of probability of an earthquake of a given magnitude occurring within 50 years and within 50 km of the community.

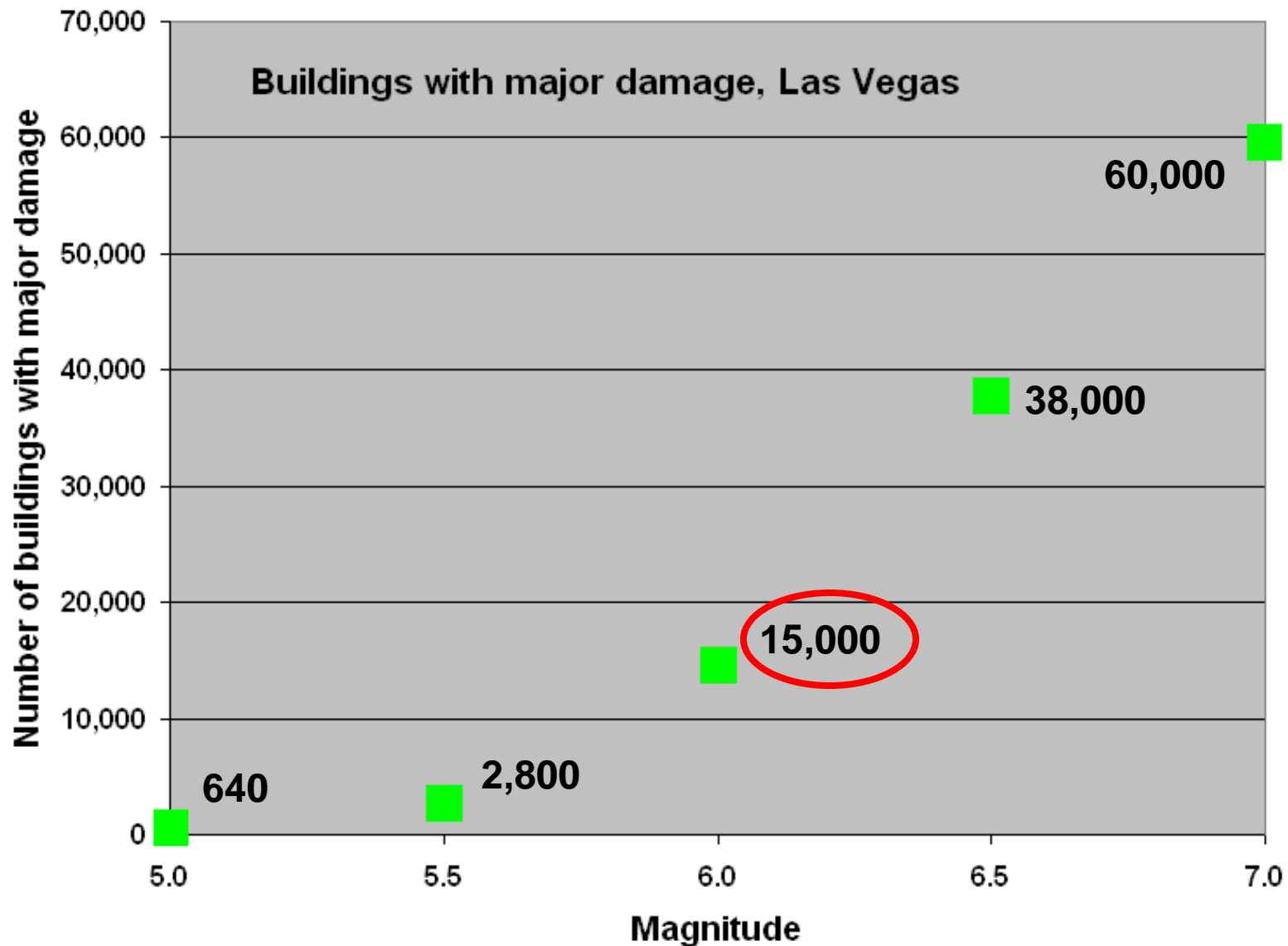
Community	% Probability of magnitude greater than or equal to magnitude				
	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
Dayton	>90	~80	70-75	50-55	12-15
Carson City	>90	~80	70	50-55	12-15
Reno	>90	~80	67	50	12-15
Las Vegas	40-50	~30	12	4-5	<0.5
Elko	30-40	~25	10-15	6-8	0.5-1
Wells	30-40	~20	9	6	0.5-1
Laughlin	10-20	~5	2-3	0.5-1	<0.5

Dayton and Laughlin have the highest and lowest earthquake hazards, respectively, among 38 Nevada communities evaluated.

Data are from the USGS at <http://eqint.cr.usgs.gov/eqprob/2002/index.php> .
Values for magnitude 5.5 are extrapolated between 5.0 and 6.0.

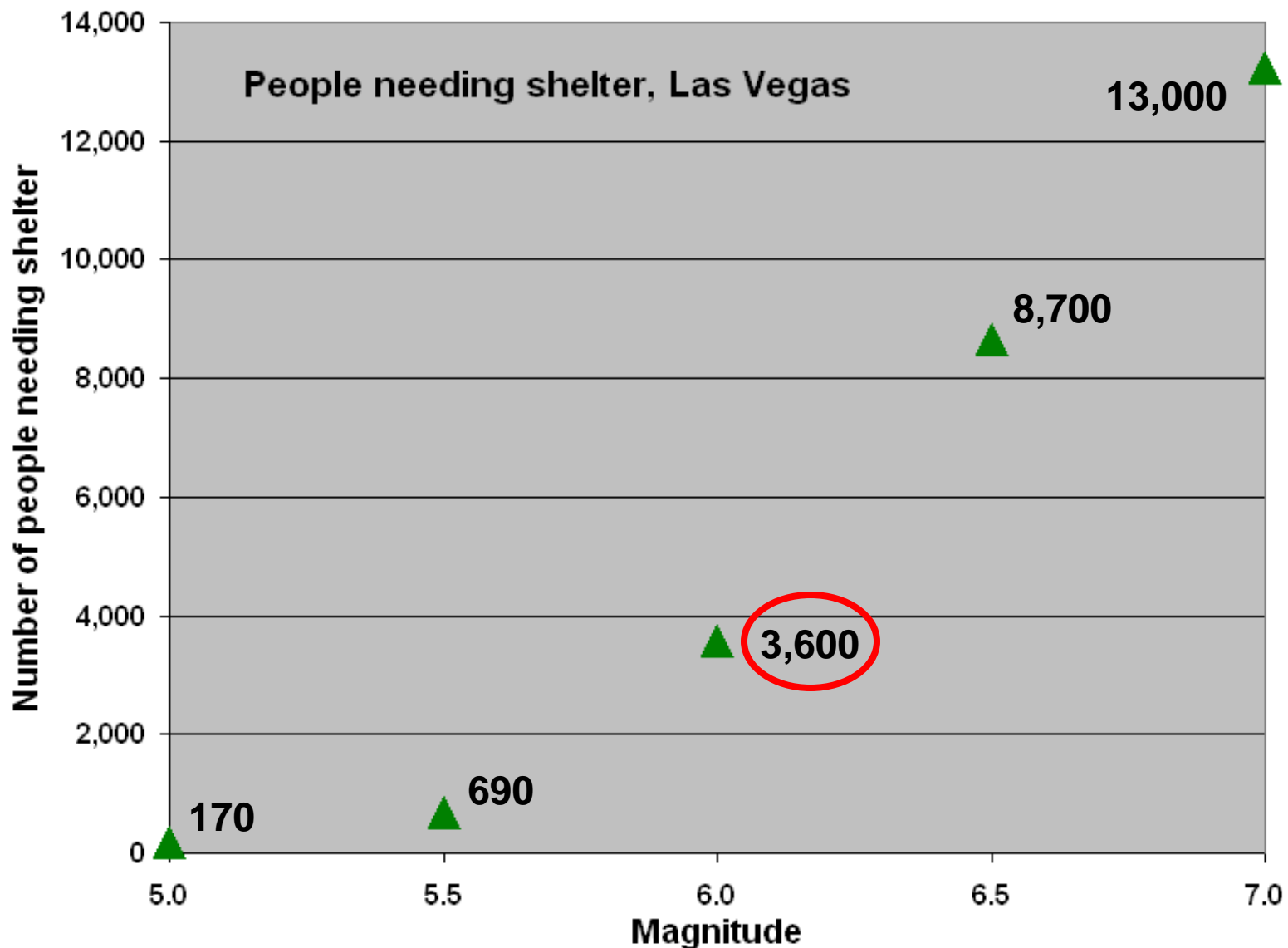
Uncertainties in the location of epicenters, depths, and magnitude, when combined with changing population and uncertainties in local effects (soil and rock types, assumptions about attenuation, basin geometry, liquefaction potential, and directivity), make loss estimates generally consistent within one order of magnitude (a factor of 10), although experience with urban earthquakes in the US has generally yielded numbers within a factor of 2 or 3 of the actual damages.

HAZUS estimates building damage:



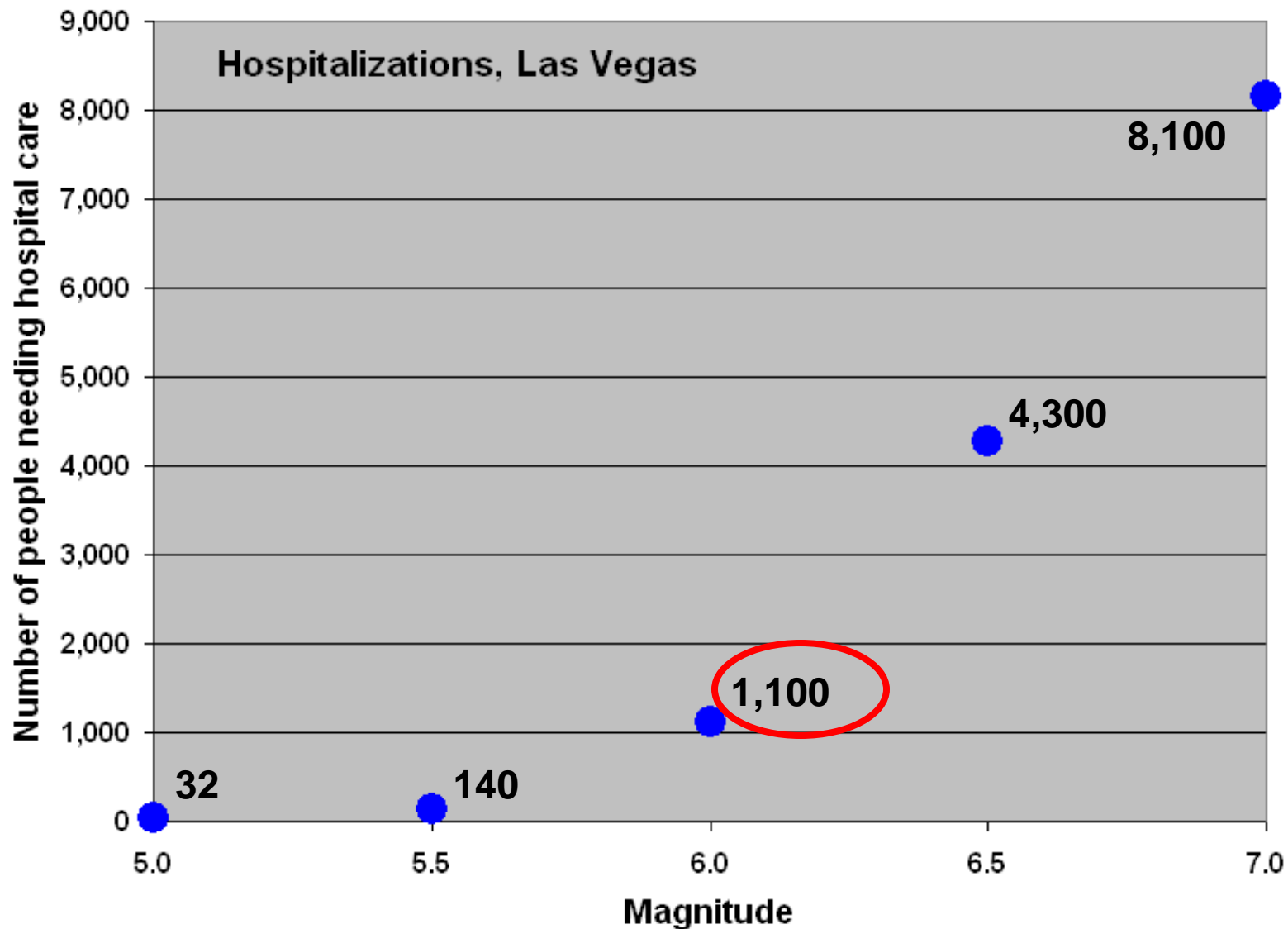
Note that the graphs are similar, but the scale changes with what is at risk.

HAZUS estimates public shelter needs:



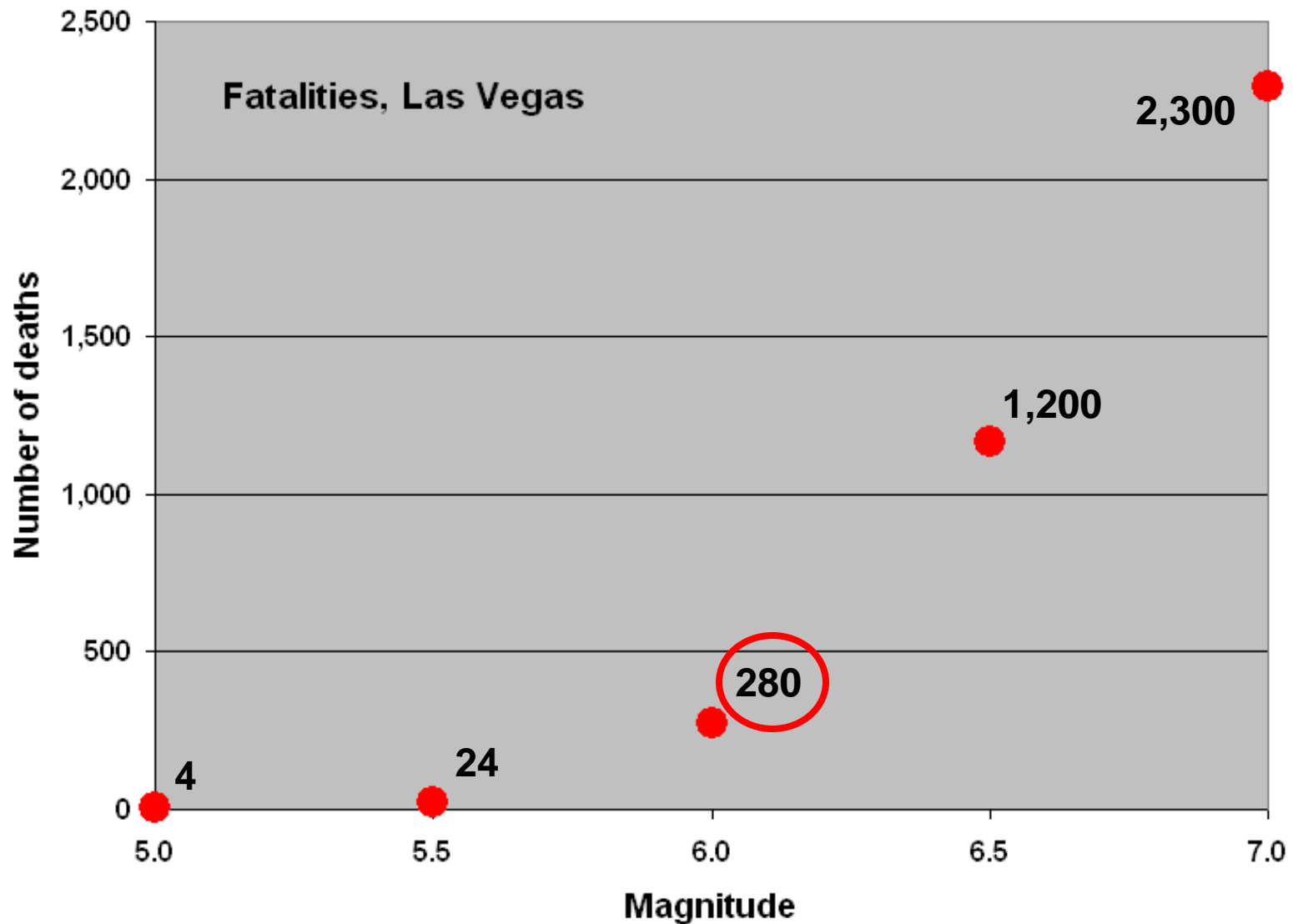
Note that the graphs are similar, but the scale changes with what is at risk.

HAZUS estimates hospital needs:



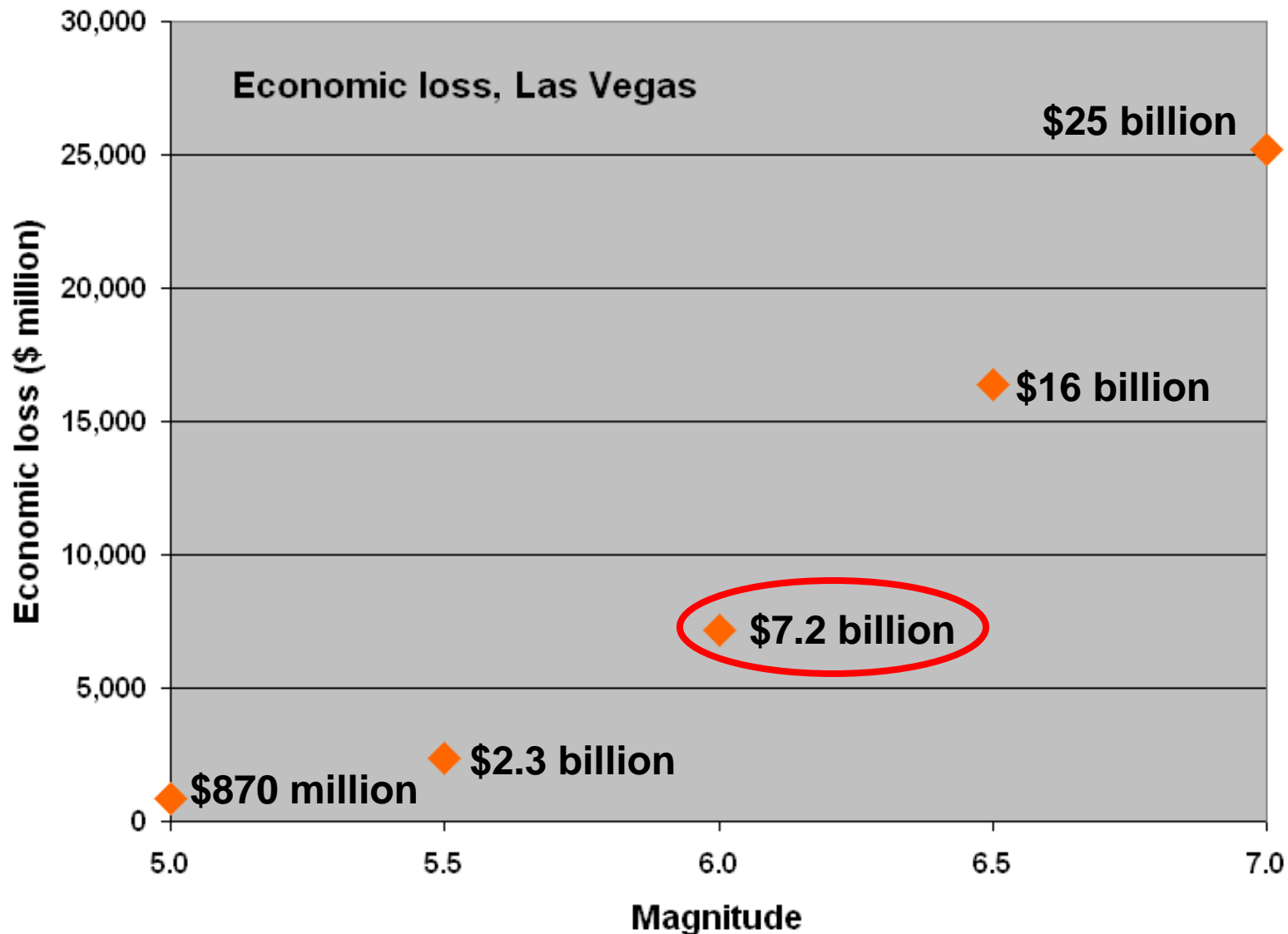
Note that the graphs are similar, but the scale changes with what is at risk.

HAZUS estimates fatalities:



Note that the graphs are similar, but the scale changes with what is at risk.

HAZUS estimates (total) economic loss:



Note that the graphs are similar, but the scale changes with what is at risk.

Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada, and potential losses from earthquakes are high for many communities.

The consequences of earthquakes can be huge in Nevada, particularly if individuals are not prepared.

A. Be prepared to respond.

B. Mitigate structural risks, largely through building codes and avoiding faults and areas of liquefaction.

C. Mitigate nonstructural risks.



front and west side

San Marin Hotel, an unreinforced masonry building (URM) that collapsed during the Wells, Nevada earthquake

before the 21 February 2008 magnitude 6.0 earthquake



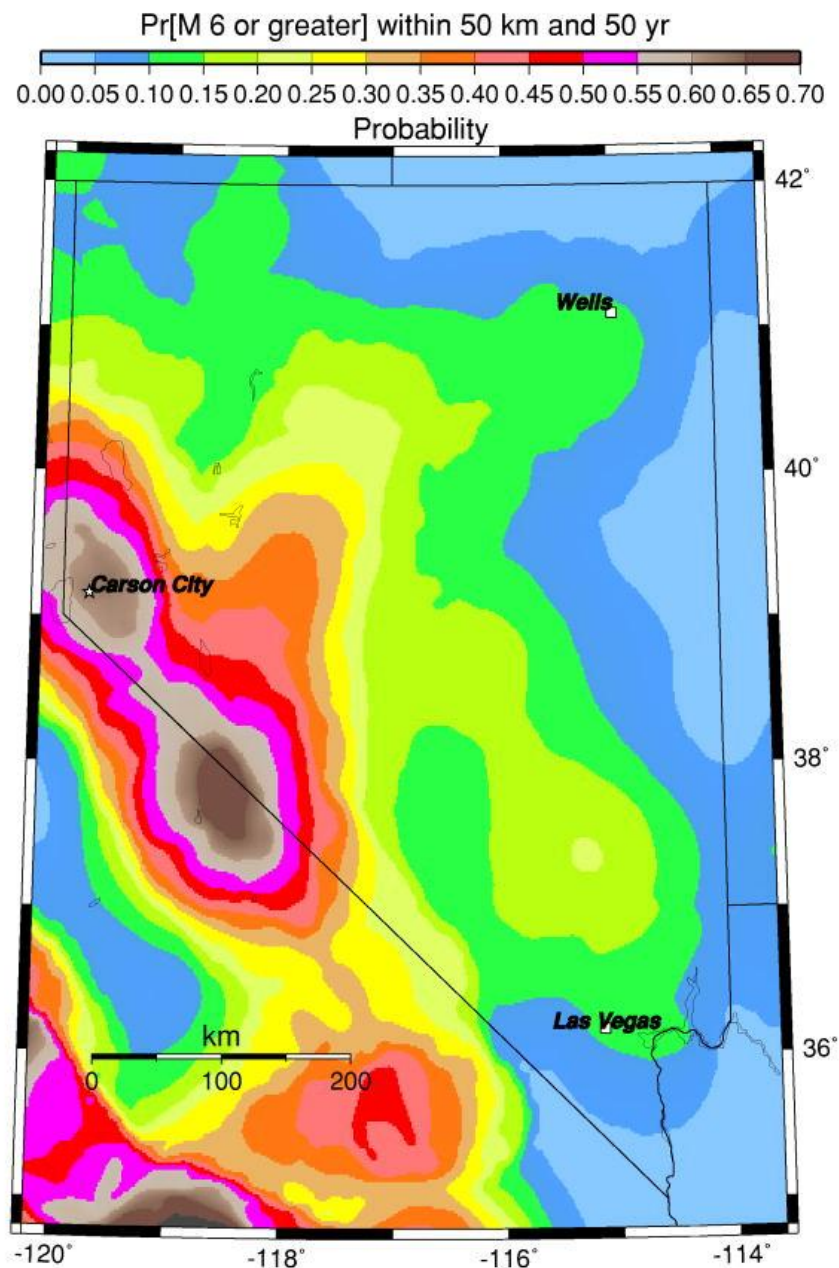
front

after the earthquake



back

See <http://www.nbmng.unr.edu/Pubs/sp/sp36/>



“What happens in Las Vegas stays in Las Vegas,” but what happened in Wells can happen anywhere in Nevada.

Map by the USGS showing the probability of an earthquake of magnitude 6.0 (the size of the 21 February 2008 earthquake at Wells) or greater occurring within 50 kilometers (31 miles) in 50 years.

See <http://www.nbmng.unr.edu/Pubs/sp/sp36/>

Definition of potential unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings in Nevada:

buildings listed by County Assessors or State Public Works as built before 1974 with brick, stone, or block masonry structure.

Caution: This is a preliminary study based on data provided by the County Assessors and the State of Nevada. We know there are errors in the database:

URMs missed - not recorded as masonry structures

URMs missed – ones on federal or Indian lands

URMs counted due to wrong building type in the database

Wrong locations due to poor address coding

Misidentifications due to lack of construction date

Buildings that may have been seismically retrofitted

Buildings that have been removed.

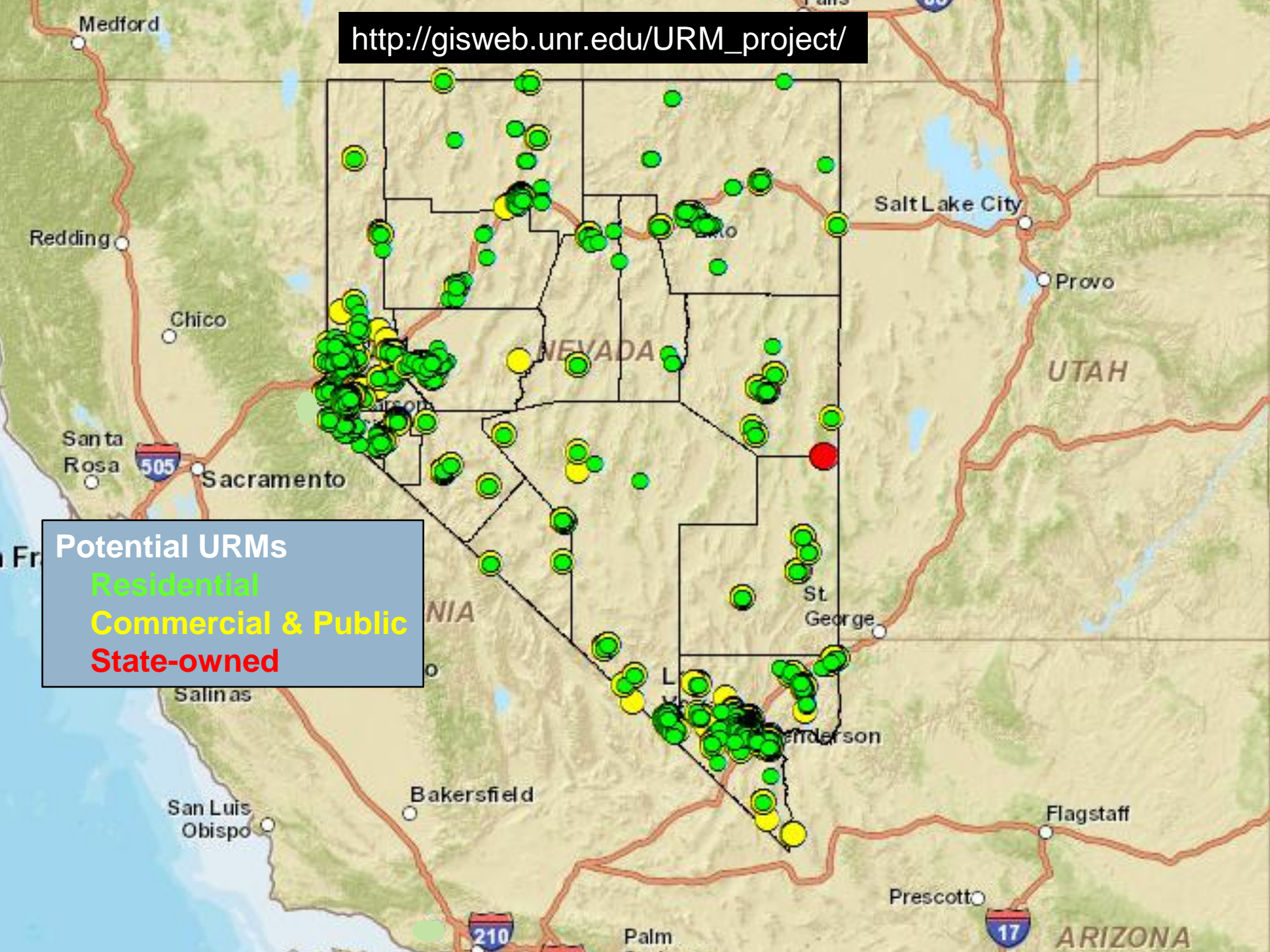
Recommendation 1 (draft): Jurisdictions (cities, counties, state) should use this County Assessors' data to follow up with on-the-ground inspections and checks of building plans. Individuals should determine if their buildings are URMs.

Potential URMs in Nevada – totals*

7,354	Residential
16,145	Commercial & Public (city and county)
<u>98</u>	State-owned
23,597	TOTAL*

* The total does not include buildings owned by the federal government.

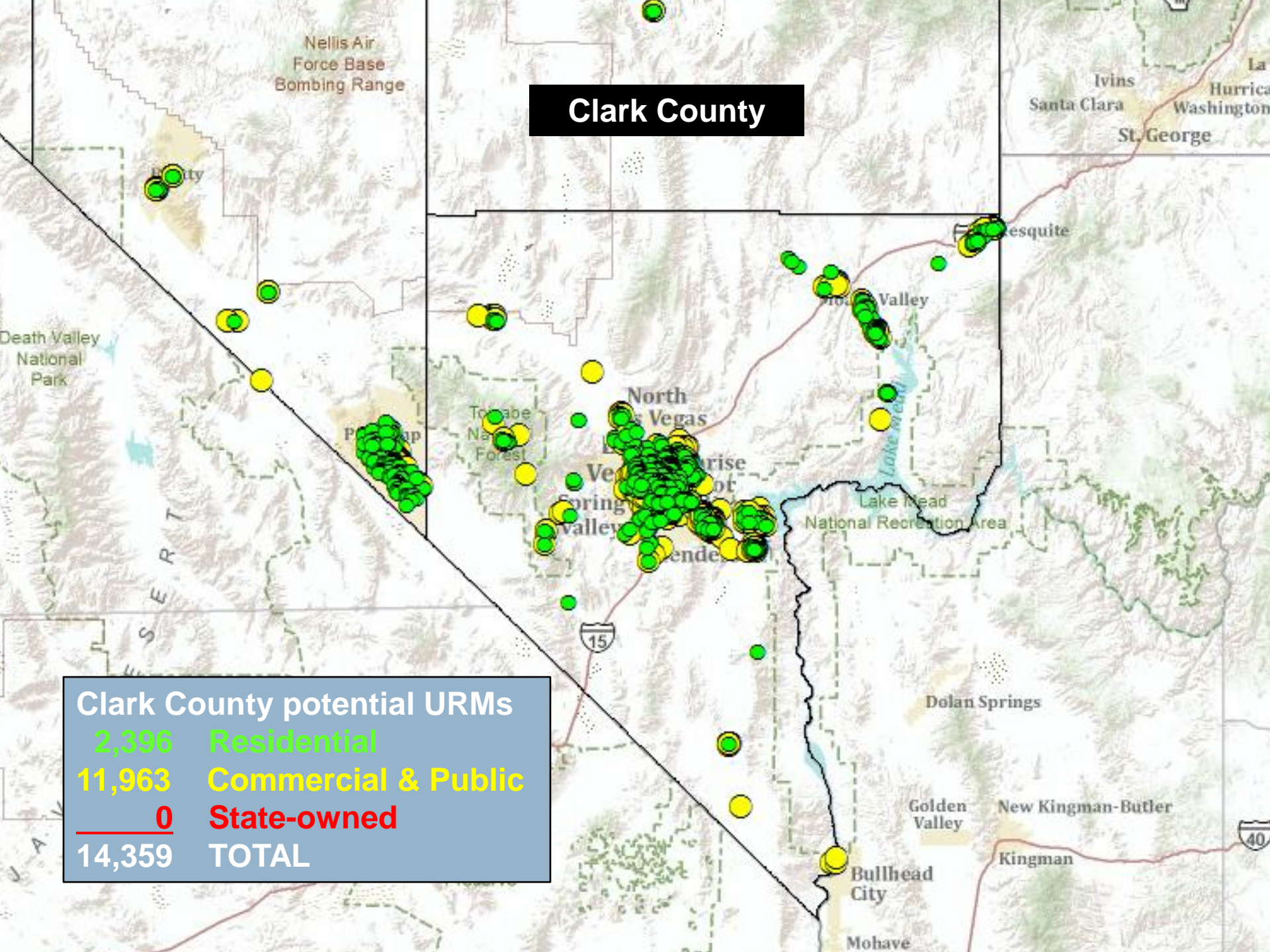
http://gisweb.unr.edu/URM_project/



Clark County

Clark County potential URM's

2,396	Residential
11,963	Commercial & Public
<u>0</u>	State-owned
14,359	TOTAL



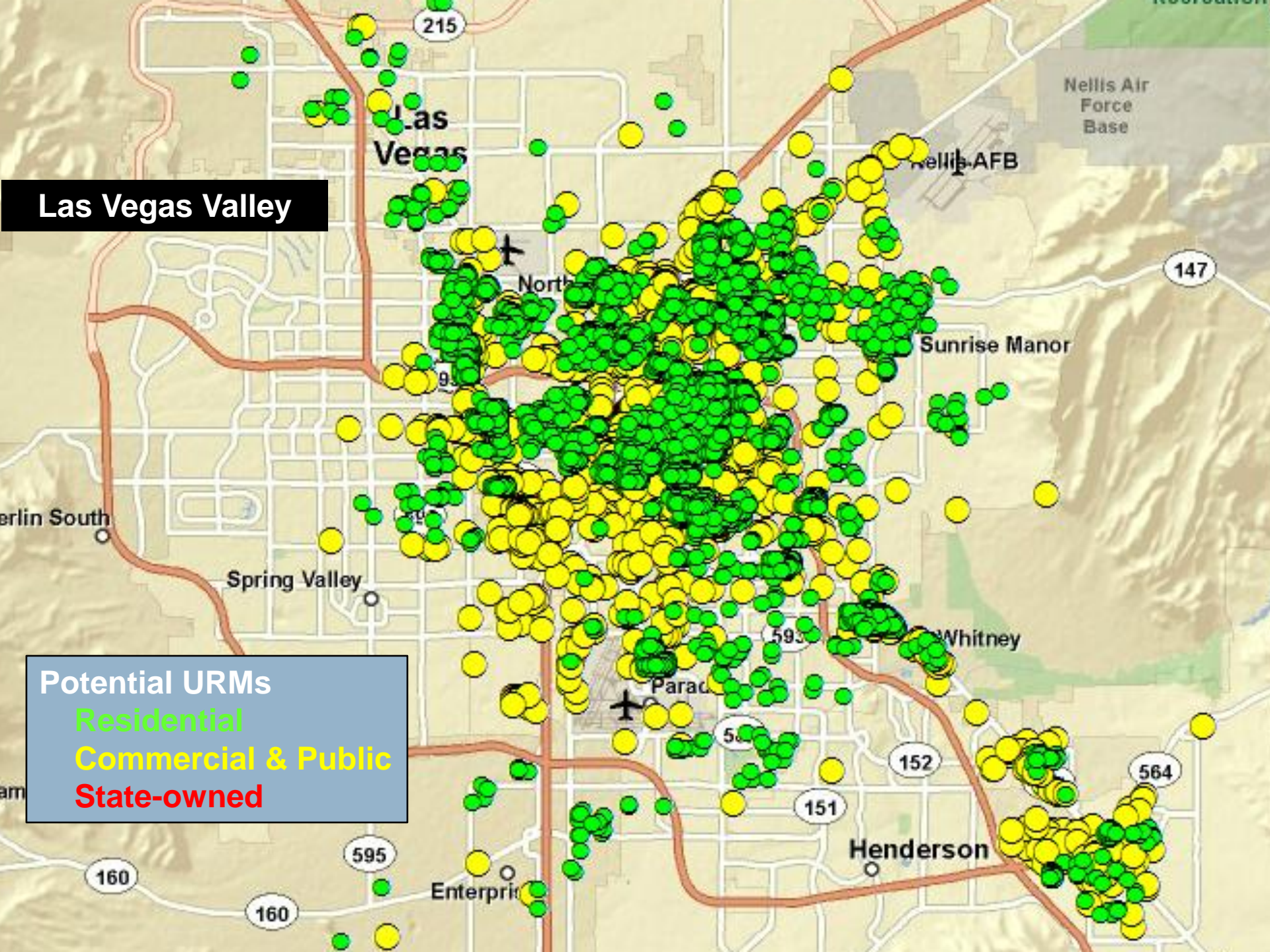
Las Vegas Valley

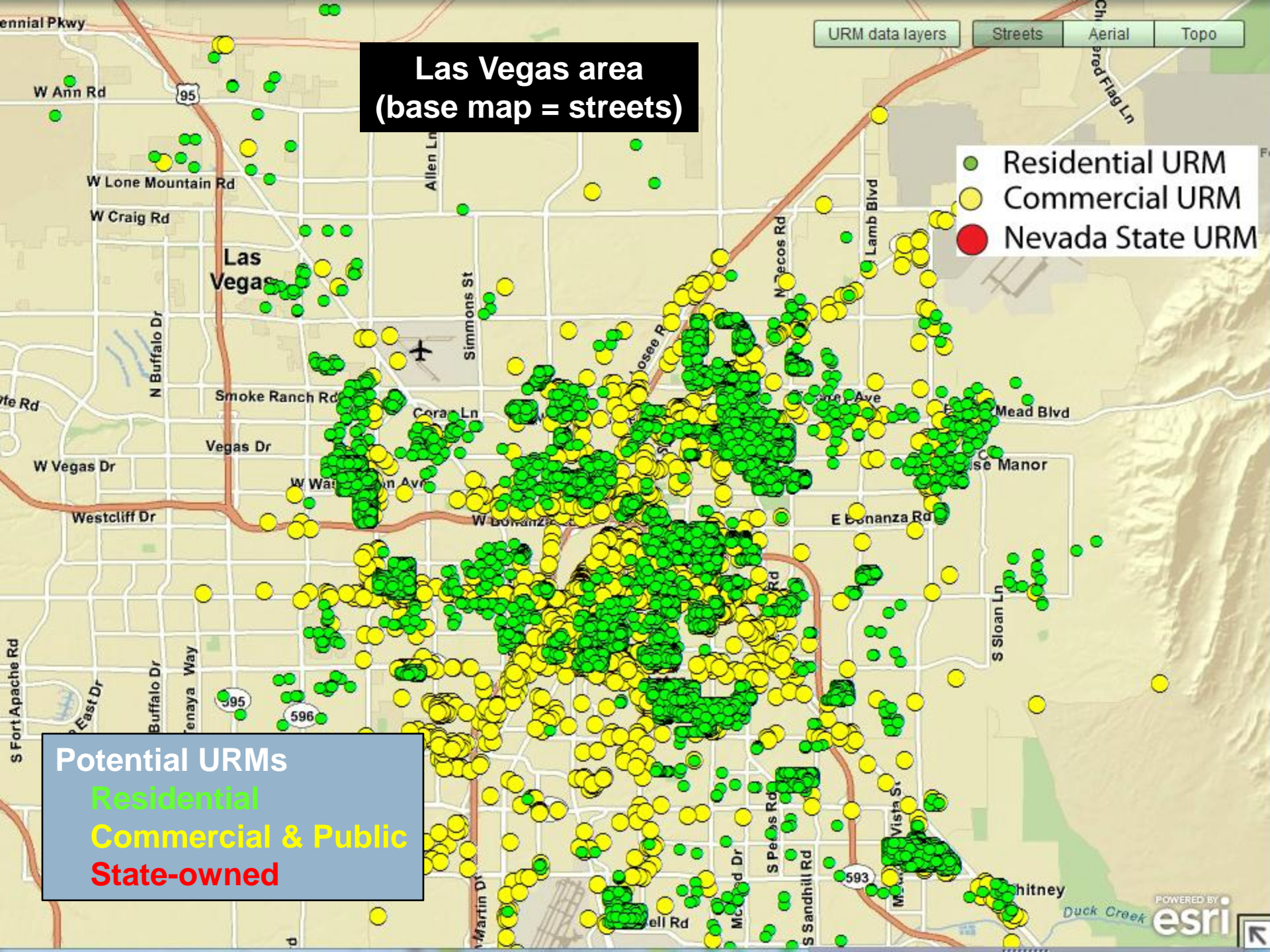
Potential URM

Residential

Commercial & Public

State-owned





Las Vegas area
(base map = streets)

- Residential URM
- Commercial URM
- Nevada State URM

Potential URM's
Residential
Commercial & Public
State-owned

**Las Vegas area
(base map = topography)**

URM data layers

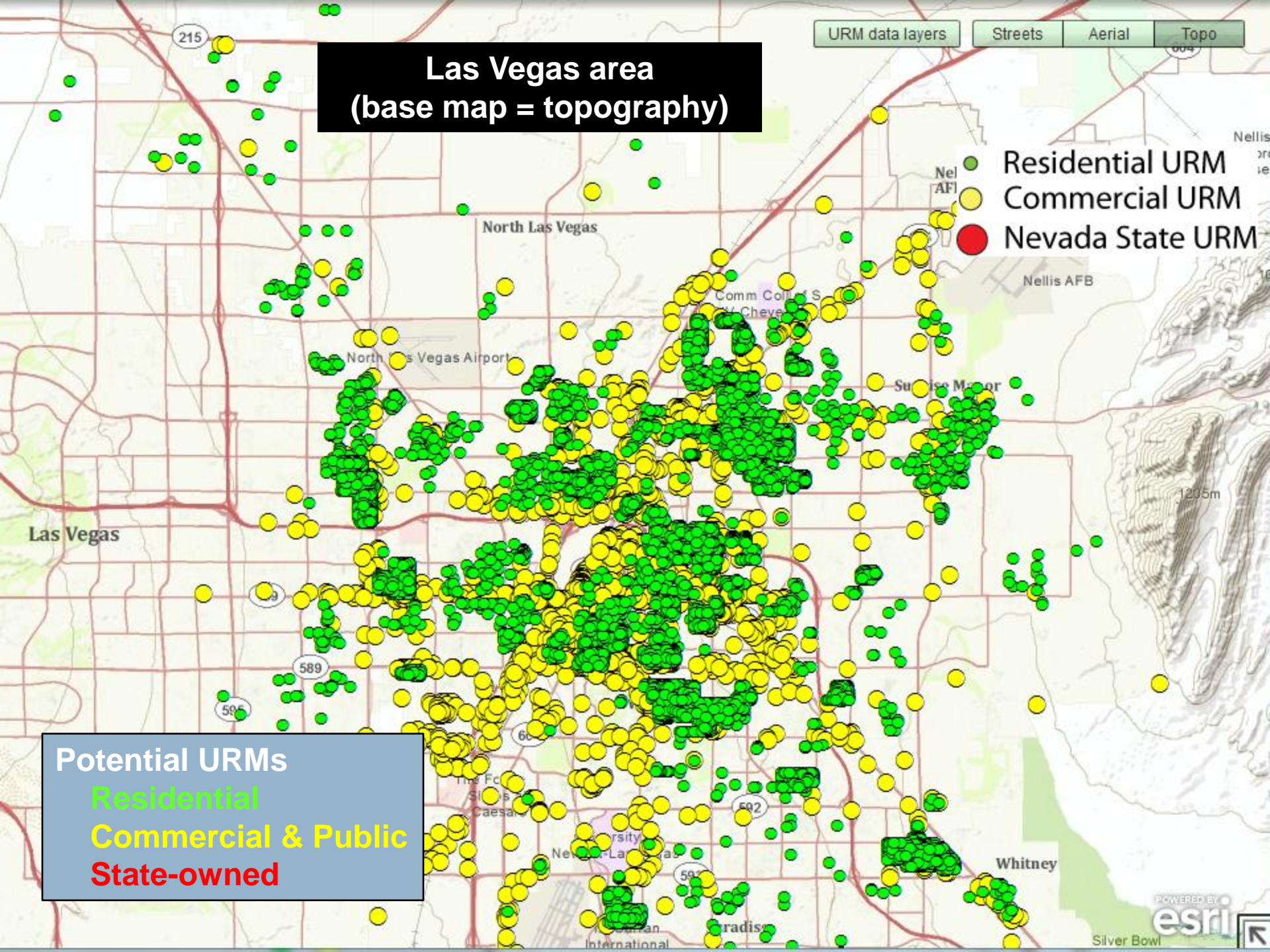
Streets

Aerial

Topo

- Residential URM
- Commercial URM
- Nevada State URM

Potential URMs
Residential
Commercial & Public
State-owned



URM data layers

Streets

Aerial

Topo

Las Vegas area
(base map = aerial photograph)

- Residential URM
- Commercial URM
- Nevada State URM

Potential URMs

Residential

Commercial & Public

State-owned

POWERED BY

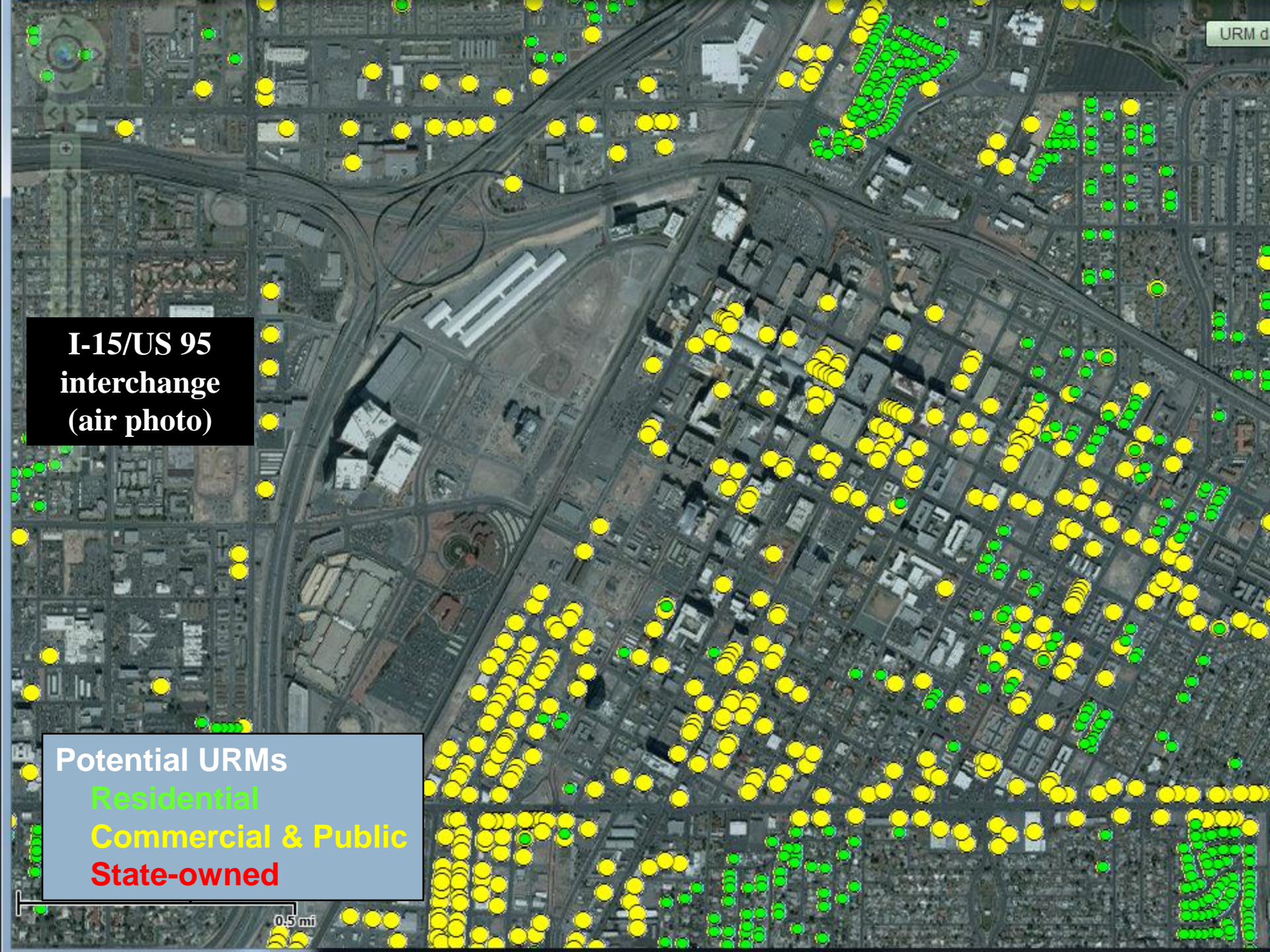
esri



I-15/US 95
interchange
(air photo)

Potential URMs
Residential
Commercial & Public
State-owned

0.5 mi



**I-15/US 95
interchange
(topo base)**

Potential URM's
Residential
Commercial & Public
State-owned

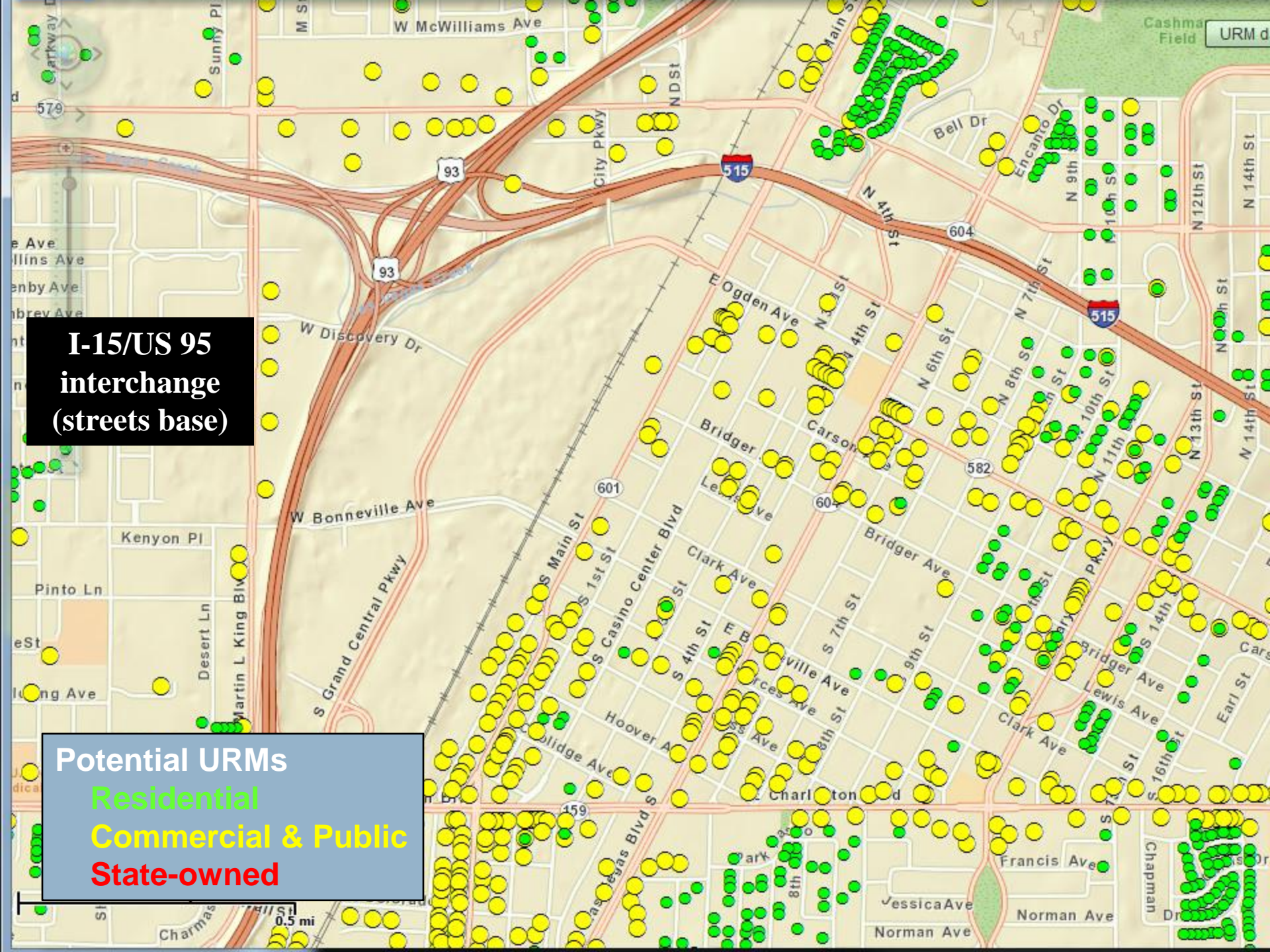
**I-15/US 95
interchange
(streets base)**

Potential URM

Residential

Commercial & Public

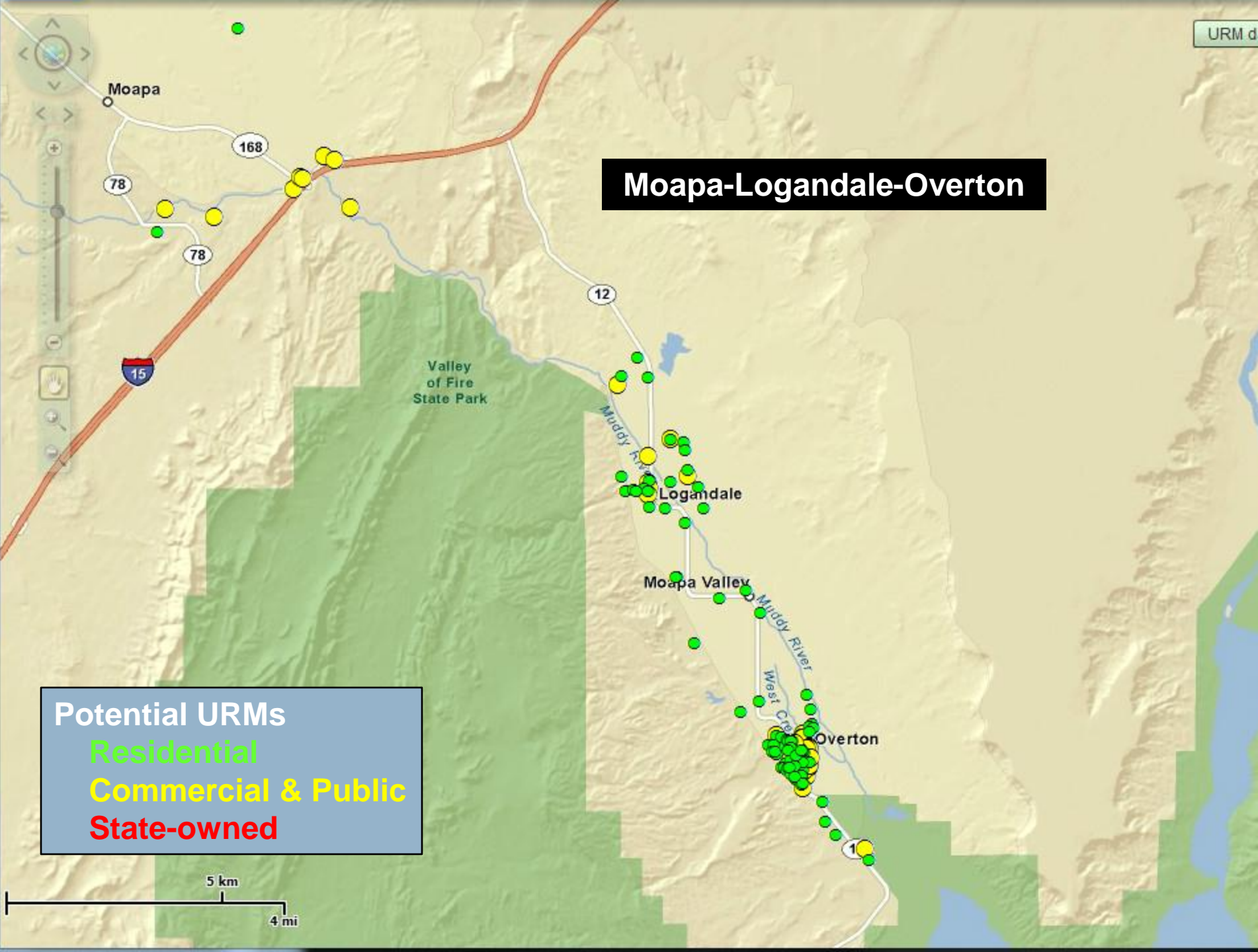
State-owned



Moapa-Logandale-Overton

Potential URM

- Residential
- Commercial & Public
- State-owned



Conclusions:

There are tens of thousands of potential URMs in Nevada.

Potential URMs in Nevada – totals*

7,354	Residential
16,145	Commercial & Public (city and county)
<u>98</u>	State-owned
23,597	TOTAL*

URMs are located in every county and nearly every community in Nevada.

Many URMs are historically significant.

Many URMs are concentrated in downtown business districts and along thoroughfares.

* The total does not include buildings owned by the federal government.

URMs are structures that commonly collapse in large earthquakes.

There are thousands of potential URMs in Nevada.

So what? Who cares?

This is a problem of life safety and economic loss.

We can reduce the risks from URMs.

Western States Seismic Policy Council:

“Unreinforced masonry bearing-wall structures represent one of the greatest life safety threats and economic burdens to the public during a damaging earthquake. WSSPC recommends that each state, province or territory adopt a program to **identify the extent of risk that unreinforced masonry structures represent in their communities **and develop recommendations that will effectively address the reduction of this risk.**” Policy Recommendation 11-4**

URMs are structures that commonly collapse in large earthquakes.

There are thousands of potential URMs in Nevada.

So what? Who cares?

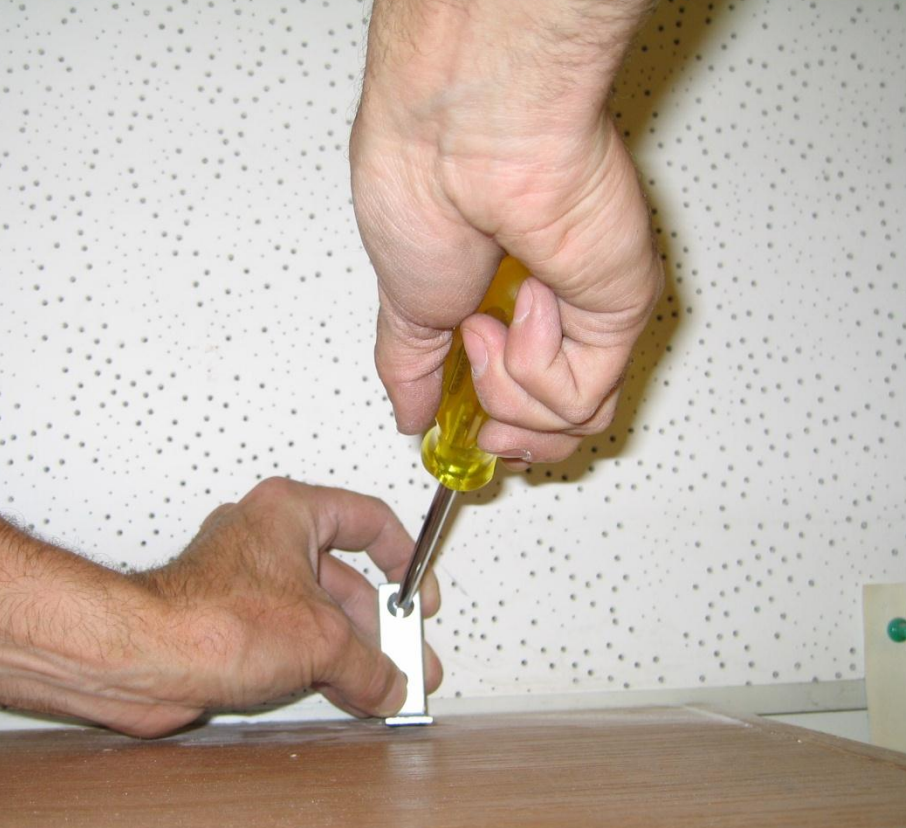
We can reduce the risks from URMs.

Recommendation 1 (draft): Jurisdictions (cities, counties, state) should use this County Assessors' data to **follow up with on-the-ground inspections** and checks of building plans. Individuals should determine if their buildings are URMs.

Recommendation 2 (draft): Jurisdictions should work toward **seismically retrofitting URMs or removing them from human occupation**. Take advantage of opportunities for federal funding for mitigation through FEMA. Bring buildings up to current code when remodeling. Learn from what other jurisdictions have done successfully. Provide incentives for individuals and businesses to retrofit URMs or to replace them with new buildings.



Nonstructural damage often can be easily prevented.



Earthquake-secure bookshelves in the office of the State Geologist



**Secured computers at the
Clark County Building Department**

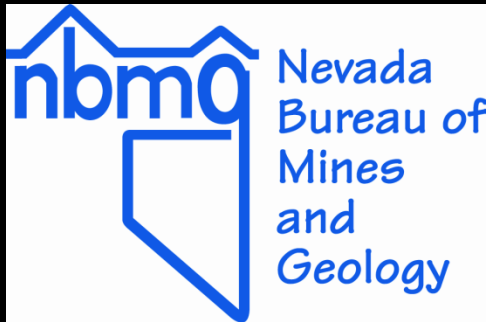


Washoe County EOC, 30 September 2007 –
computers secure

Thank you!

And thanks to Craig dePolo, Gary Johnson, Christine Ballard, Heather Armeno, Irene Seeley, Linda D. Goar, and Jordan T. Hastings for their work on the open-file reports (OF 09-8 and 09-9), which are available as online documents at www.nbmng.unr.edu.

From there, go to online documents at <http://www.nbmng.unr.edu/dox/dox.htm>, then scroll down to OF 09-8 or 09-9. Link to the fault map from OF 09-9.



Nevada Earthquake Safety Council

www.nbmng.unr.edu/nesc

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

www.nbmng.unr.edu

Nevada Seismological Laboratory

www.seismo.unr.edu

Nevada Division of Emergency Management

dem.state.nv.us