The input files for WUS hazard sources, omitting Cascadia subduction and most California sources, are found in this folder or subdirectory. Two zip files are included, one corresponding to WUS background or gridded sources, and the other corresponding to WUS fault sources.

The gridded hazard source input files, found in WUSmap.zip, may all be run with the program hazgridXnga3.f once it has been compiled. There are two types of gridded WUS sources, crustal sources and deep intraplate sources. The latter sources are in three input files, CAdeep.in, portdeep.in, and pacnwdeep.in. The crustal-source input files correspond to different regions or different logic-tree treatments of the same region (Pugetmap for example). There are always two input files for a given crustal source region, the C and the G files. The C file is associated with the characteristic fault logic-tree branches, and the G file is associated with the Gutenberg-Richter logic-tree branches. The differences are in the Mmax (maximum gridded-source magnitude) files that are associated with these input files. Mmax can be larger for the C file sources in the vicinity of faults with characteristic $M > 6.5$. The deep source files do not have the C, G pairs because these sources are in a sub-crustal region where faults have not been mapped. All of the gridded-source input files must read in one, two, or three files of geographically varying information. These grid files are included in a subdirectory GR_DOS. The user must modify input file path names to look in this GR_DOS folder or subdirectory (or rename it to whatever you wish). The fortran code will look where you tell it to look for these files. These gridded files are written for Windows machines, not for Solaris. A cshell script called run.wusmap for running the gridded or map hazard is included in the zip file.

The fault source files, found in WUSfaults.zip, may all be run with the program hazFXnga7c.f once it has been compiled. In the 2008 update, many uncertainties related to fault properties have been included in the model. Some of these uncertainties show up as different input files. For example, in the Basin and Range of the WUS, normal-slip faults have three logic-tree branches for fault-dip uncertainty. The maximum-weight branch has default fault dip of 50°, and the lower-weight alternate branches have fault dips of 40° and 60°, respectively. File names with d40, 40d, d60, or 60d in them are associated with these alternate fault-dip models. There are usually characteristic-rupture files (char files) and alternate truncated Gutenberg-Richter files (GR files). For faults with Mmax $\leq$6.5, only characteristic rupture is modeled. A few Basin and Range normal faults have slightly different dip distributions. Strike-slip faults tend to have vertical dip with no dip uncertainty. The orwa_c files correspond to faults in a compressional or transpressional stress regime of western Washington and Oregon. The non-vertical dipping faults described in these files have just one dip (usually 60°). A run.WUSfaults cshell script that shows the runs associated with WUS fault hazard is included in the fault zip file.