

## How Vulnerable is the Quileute Reservation to Tsunamis?

### The Tsunami Hazard

The Quileute Indian Reservation faces two types of tsunami hazard:

- Tsunamis from distant earthquakes on the Pacific rim, such as the 2011 magnitude 9.0 earthquake near Japan. This type is the most common. Because the waves arrive hours after the quake, they are less likely to cause loss of life, but may inflict damage.
- Local tsunamis caused by a M8.0 (or greater) earthquake on the Cascadia subduction zone. This type poses the greatest danger: catastrophic waves, much larger than those from a distant quake, will strike the coast within 25–30 minutes, causing loss of life and widespread damage to property.

Much has been done to improve our understanding of tsunami hazards, develop warning systems, and educate the public. If coastal communities are to reduce the impacts of future tsunamis, they need to know how tsunamis will affect their people, property, economy, and infrastructure.

#### WHAT IS THE CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE?

About 100 miles off Washington's outer coast, the Juan de Fuca plate is being pushed beneath the North American plate. An earthquake occurs along this zone when built-up pressure causes the plates to slip rapidly past each other. This massive movement pushes seawater along the zone upward, creating tsunamis at the surface.

All coastal communities along this zone, which extends from northern California to southern British Columbia, will be impacted by the next earthquake and tsunami. The zone has produced earthquakes measuring M8.0 and above at least seven times in the past 3,500 years. The intervals between quakes vary: from as little as 140 years to as much as 1,000. The last one occurred just over 300 years ago. Although scientists cannot predict when the next earthquake will occur, the region is within the window for a significant event.



**Figure 1. Aerial view of La Push and the exposed coastal area of the Quileute Indian Reservation. The tsunami hazard zone is shaded in yellow. The Dickey River can be seen entering the image from the top-right corner, the Quillayute River from the center-right.**

### Quileute Reservation's Vulnerability

To support local tsunami planning efforts, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division assessed variations in exposure of 24 communities along Washington's outer and Strait of Juan de Fuca coasts. They considered how much of a community's developed land and how many of its residents, visitors, and businesses are within the tsunami hazard zone. They also considered what percentage this represented of the community's total population and assets.

The Quileute Reservation, for example, has about 0.1 square miles of developed land in the hazard zone. Because this represents 44% of the reservation's developed land, the impact of potential losses from a tsunami are likely to be substantial.



**THE QUILEUTE RESERVATION'S VULNERABILITY TO TSUNAMIS**

People/Assets	Number or Amount in Tsunami Zone	% of Community Total in Tsunami Zone	% of Those in Tsunami Zone
All residents	79	17%	---
Residents under age 5	4	10%	5%
Residents over age 65	8	29%	11%
Renters	8	12%	30%
Employees	0	0%	---
Businesses	0	0%	---
Sales volume	\$0	0%	---

**Table 1. Estimates of Quileute Reservation's population and other assets within the tsunami inundation zone. Economic data is derived from the year 2011; population numbers are based on the 2010 census.**

## The Most Vulnerable People

All people in the tsunami hazard zone are vulnerable to some extent, but some may be more vulnerable than others. Groups of concern include:

- Children under the age of five: They need direction and help to evacuate and are more likely to develop problems such as post-traumatic stress disorders after a tsunami.
- Adults over the age of 65: They are more likely to have health and mobility issues, to need special medical equipment, and to have limited resources to invest in recovery following a tsunami.
- Renters: Many may be less well prepared for disasters than homeowners and may also have fewer resources to invest in recovery.
- Visitors: Tourists and residents who are visiting public places, such as beaches, museums, medical facilities, grocery stores, and religious centers, may not be prepared for or understand how to respond to tsunami warnings.

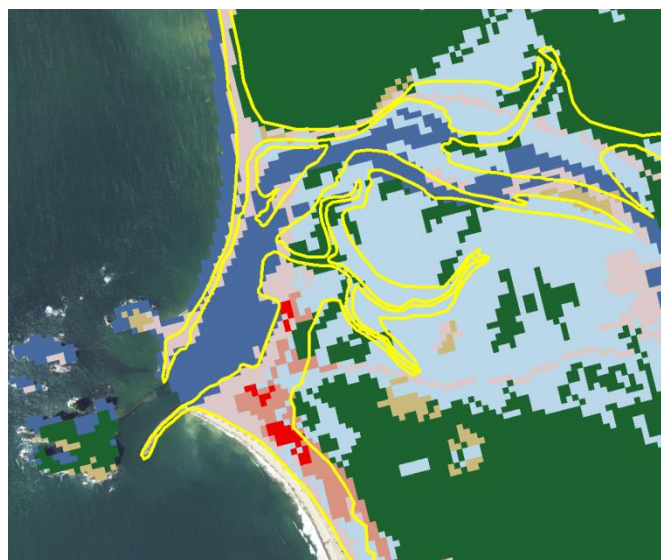
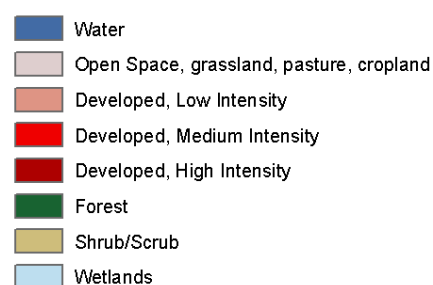


Image: Washington State Department of Natural Resources

**Figure 2. Aerial view of the Quileute Reservation. The solid yellow line marks the tsunami hazard zone. Colored areas show intensity of development (based on land cover data).**



## Economic Impacts

- Fortunately, the majority of the community's businesses are located outside of the tsunami hazard zone, but with 44% of the reservation's developed land inside the hazard zone, a future tsunami is still likely to impact the economy.
- A tsunami may damage economically and culturally important natural resources, such as fish and shellfish.
- Tourism is a key part of the region's economy. Depending on the season, large numbers of visitors will need to be taught what to do and where to go if an earthquake and tsunami occur.

**ARE YOU READY?** When you're prepared, you feel more in control and are better able to keep yourself and your family safe. How can you be ready?

- *KNOW WHETHER THE PLACES WHERE YOU LIVE, WORK, OR PLAY ARE IN THE TSUNAMI HAZARD ZONE.*
- *BE PREPARED WHEREVER YOU ARE.* Developing a plan and a disaster supply kit now can make a difference in how you survive.

**LEARN MORE ABOUT WHAT YOU CAN DO:** [www.emd.wa.gov](http://www.emd.wa.gov)

Contact your local Emergency Manager: Kevin Harris, 360-374-9020 or [kevin.harris@quileutenation.org](mailto:kevin.harris@quileutenation.org)