



Washington Military Department
Emergency Management Division

**Washington Earthquake and Tsunami Hazards:
Impacts to Communications and Critical Infrastructure**



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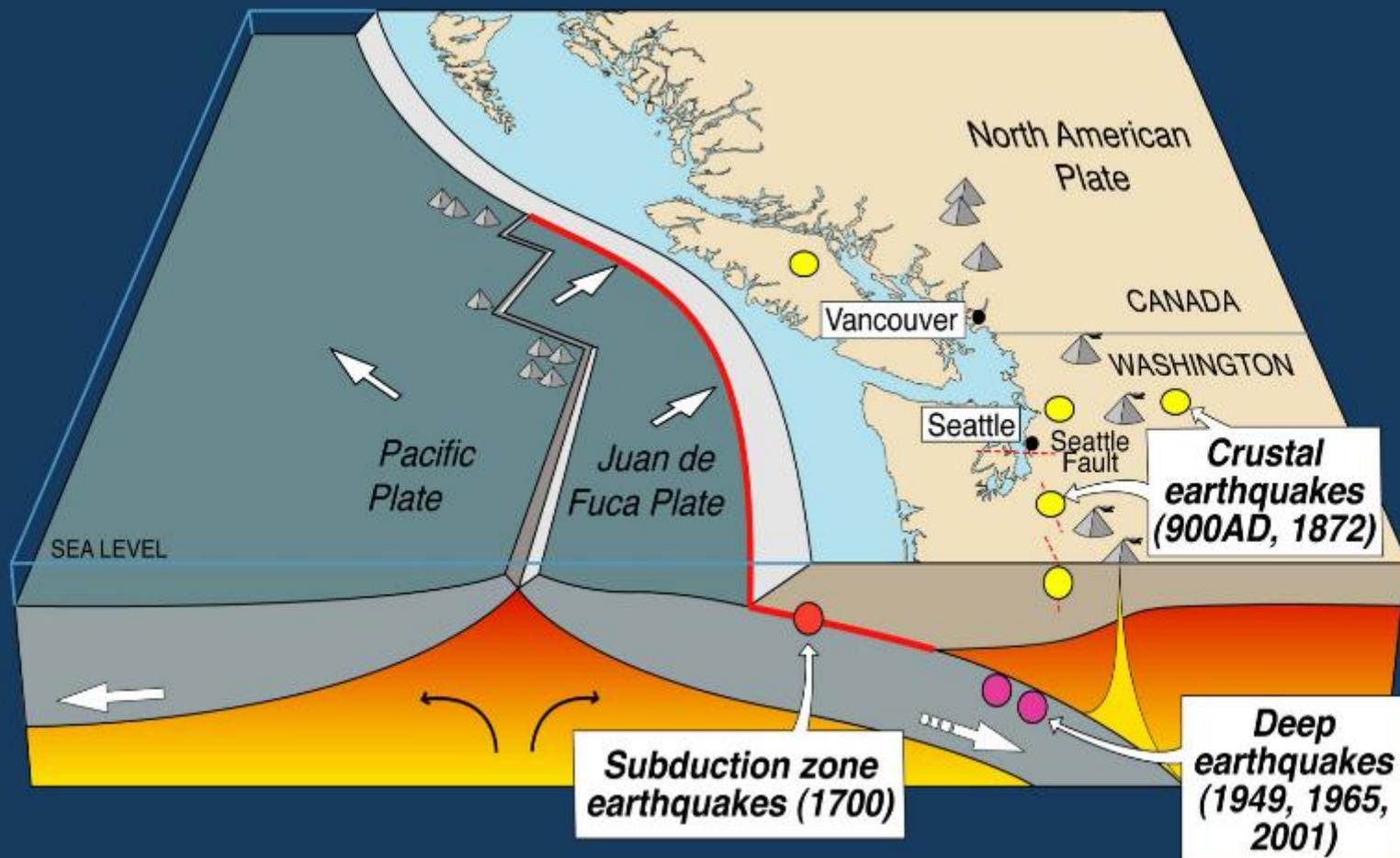


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Washington's Earthquake Hazard

- Washington State has a history of frequent earthquakes from three sources:
 - Deep (*Nisqually, 2001*)
 - Shallow/Crustal Faults (*Seattle Fault*)
 - Subduction Zone (*Cascadia Subduction Zone*)
- Washington State has 2nd highest risk of economic loss due to earthquakes in the United States.
- More than 2,500 earthquakes occur in Washington each year with 12 or more that are strong enough to feel the ground shaking.





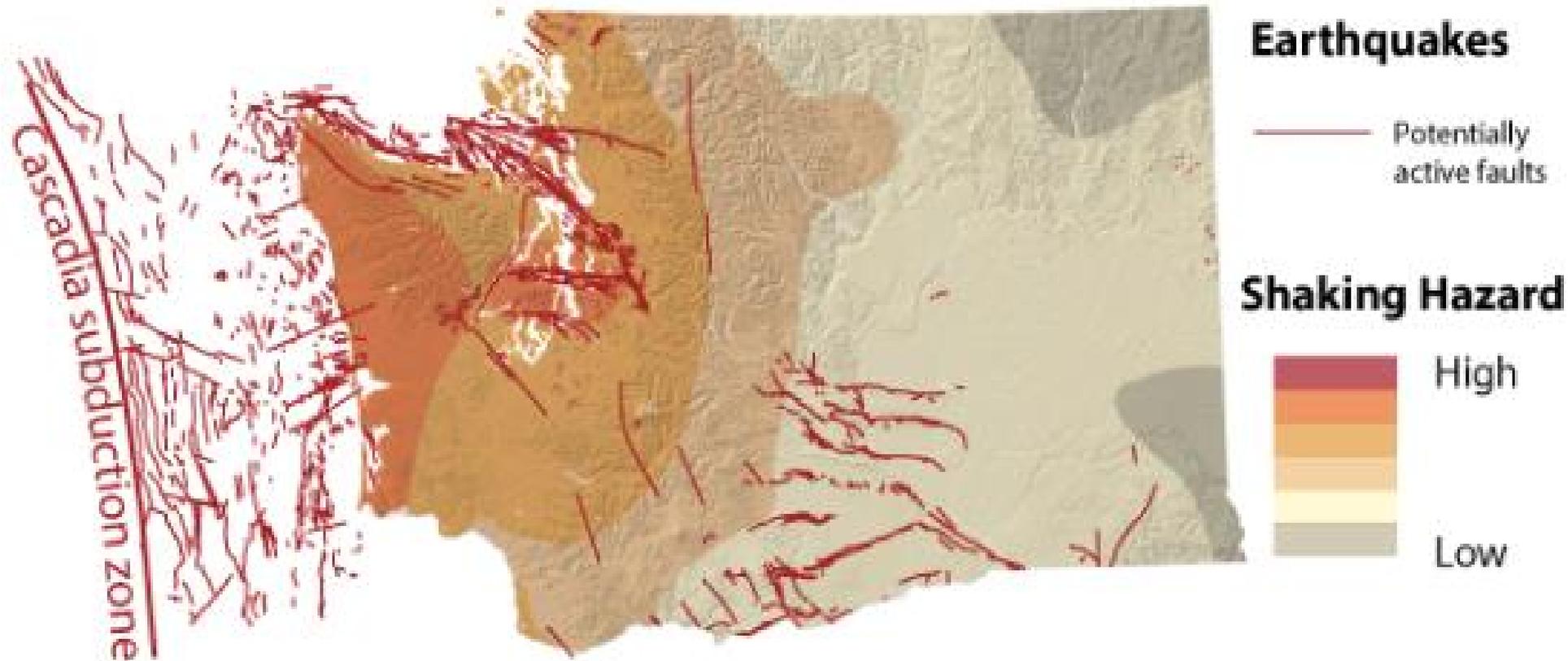
Earthquake Source and Example Events	Estimated Probability of Occurrence in 50 Years	Approximate Recurrence Interval
<u>Deep Earthquakes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 Nisqually, M6.8 • 1965 Seattle-Tacoma, M6.5 • 1949 Olympia, M6.8 	84 Percent	30 – 50 Years
<u>Cascadia Subduction Zone</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1700 January 26 Event, M9.0 (est.) 	10 – 20 Percent	200 – 600 Years
<u>Shallow/Crustal Earthquakes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seattle Fault, M6.5 or greater • Random 6.5 or greater 	5 Percent 15 Percent	1,000 Years 333 Years



Nisqually Earthquake: M6.8, February 28th, 2001
Unreinforced Masonry likely to collapse during shaking, causing injury and/or death



Earthquakes and Faults





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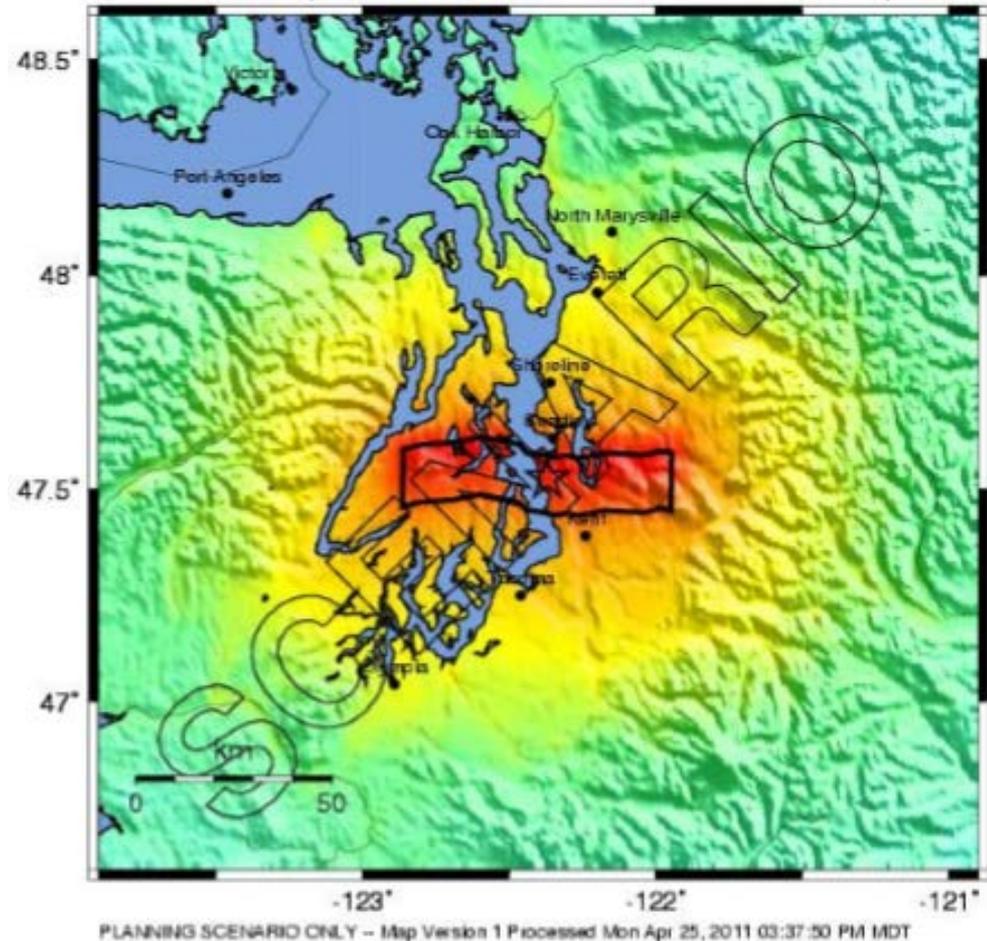
Shallow / Crustal Fault Earthquakes

Seattle Fault Scenario

- Magnitude 7.2
- At least three earthquakes in the past 2,500 years
- Potential to create Tsunami in Puget Sound

Shallow Earthquake

- More intense shaking,
- Heavy infrastructure damage
- More aftershocks than deep



SHAKING WEAK STRONG SEVERE



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Seattle Fault M7.2 Scenario Impacts

Counties most likely to be affected are:

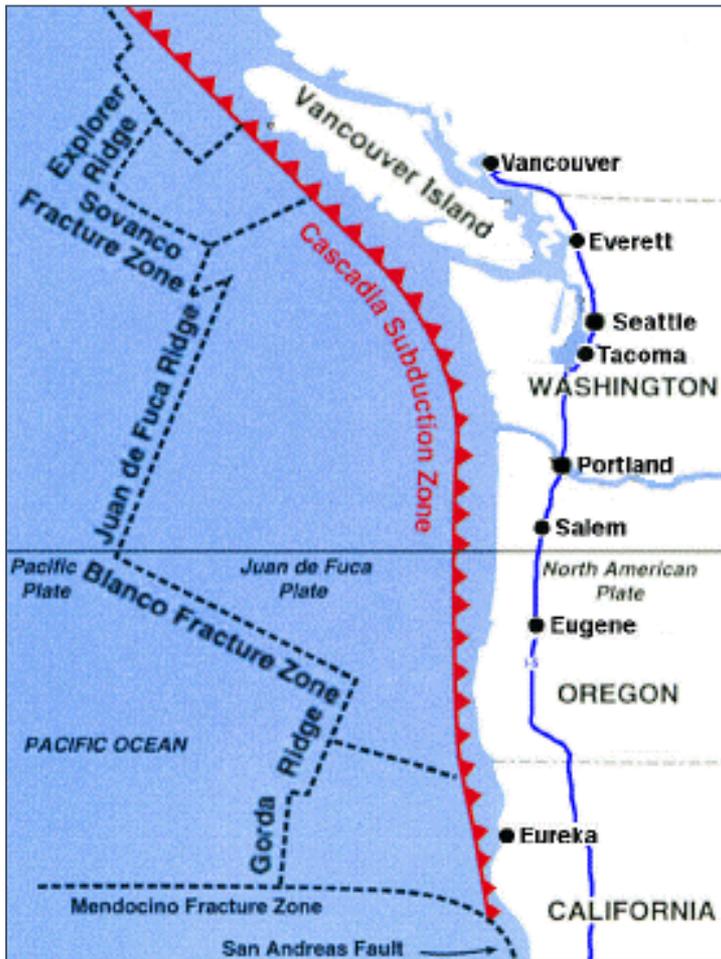
- King,
- Kitsap
- Mason
- Pierce
- Snohomish
- Thurston

<i>SEATTLE FAULT SCENARIO EARTHQUAKE</i>	
End-to-end length of fault (kilometers)	68
Magnitude (M) of scenario earthquake	7.2
Number of counties impacted	15
Total injuries (*severity 1, 2, 3, 4) at 2:00 PM	17,677
Total number of buildings extensively damaged	29,094
Total number of buildings completely damaged	9,062
Income losses in millions	\$5,133
Displaced households	31,278
People requiring shelter (individuals)	18,193
Capital stock losses in millions	\$19,868
Debris total in millions of tons	7.42
Truckloads of debris (25 tons per truckload)	296,720
People without power (Day 1)	265,583
People without potable water (Day 1)	399,991



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Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquakes



- Plate Interface: 700 miles (1000 km) long
- 50 to 80 miles from the Pacific Coast
- A magnitude 9.0 CSZ earthquake occurs every 200-600 years on average
- The last CSZ earthquake occurred January 26, 1700 or 318 years ago and counting

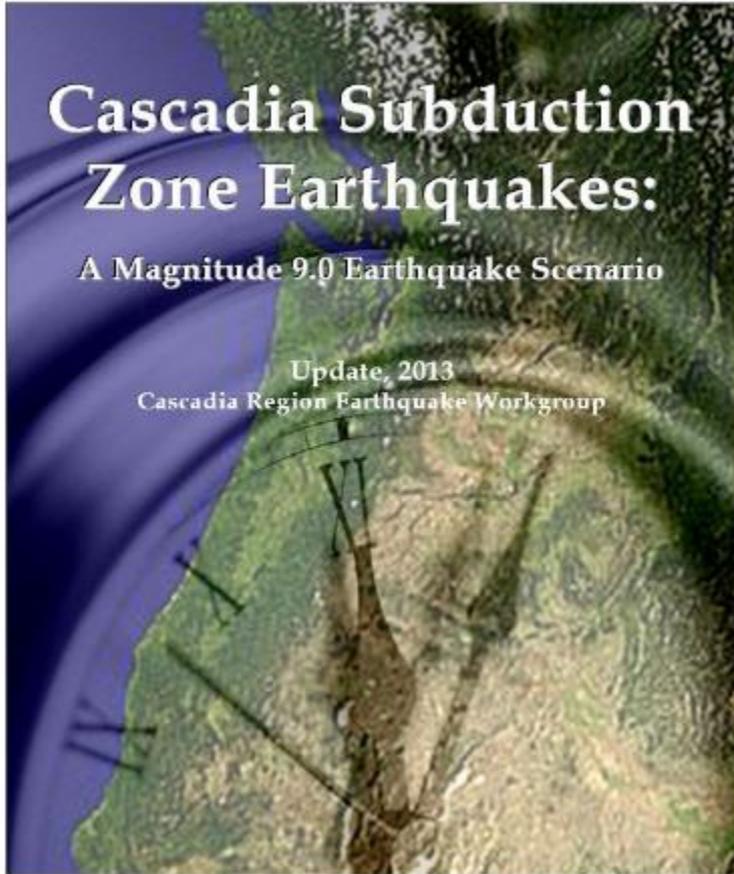
Subduction Zone EQ:

- *Longer* shaking duration (up to 5-6 min)
- Heavy infrastructure damage
- More aftershocks



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HITRAC Study, 2011



Telecommunications:

- *Regional communication disruptions are expected in wireline, wireless, and the internet.*
- *Major undersea transpacific cables are likely severed, disrupting communication service to East Asia. A two- to three-month restoration time is expected.*
- *Undersea cables serving Alaska are likely severed, disrupting communication between Alaska and the contiguous United States.*



FEMA





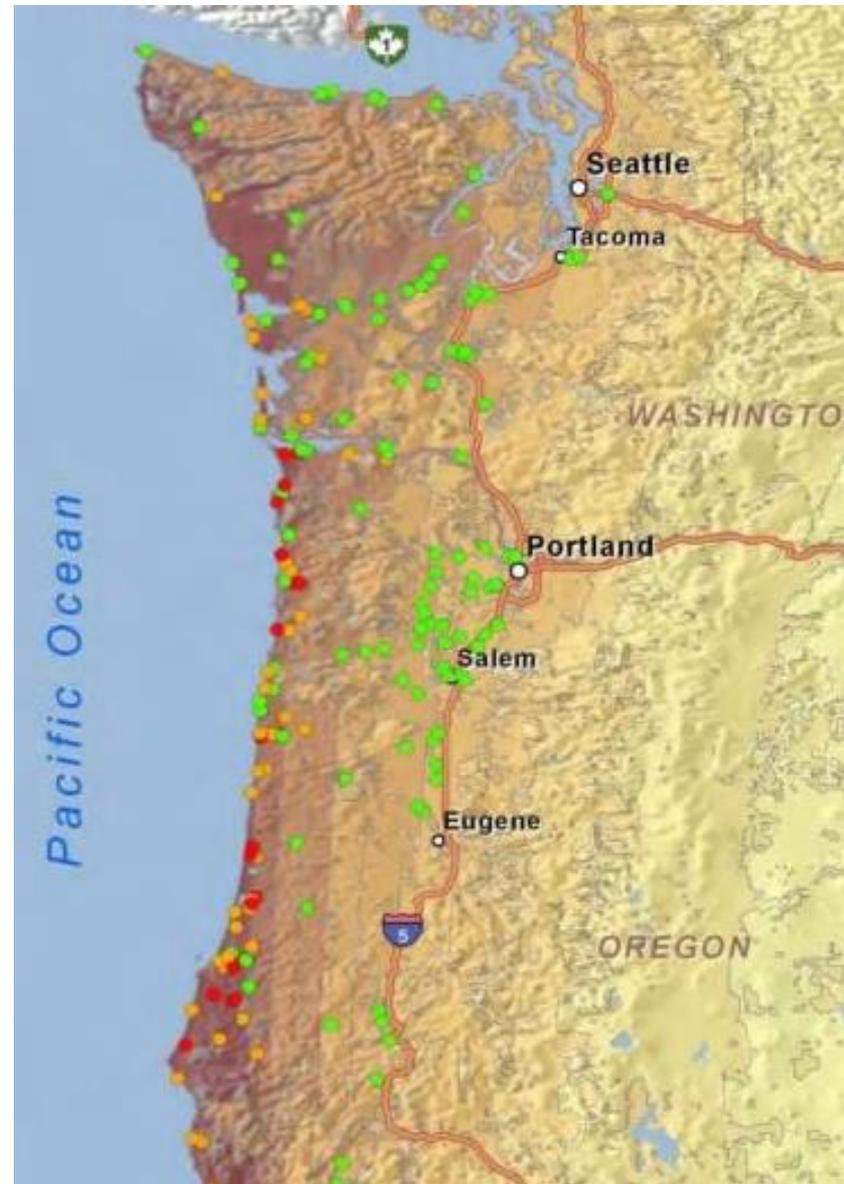
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HITRAC Study, 2011

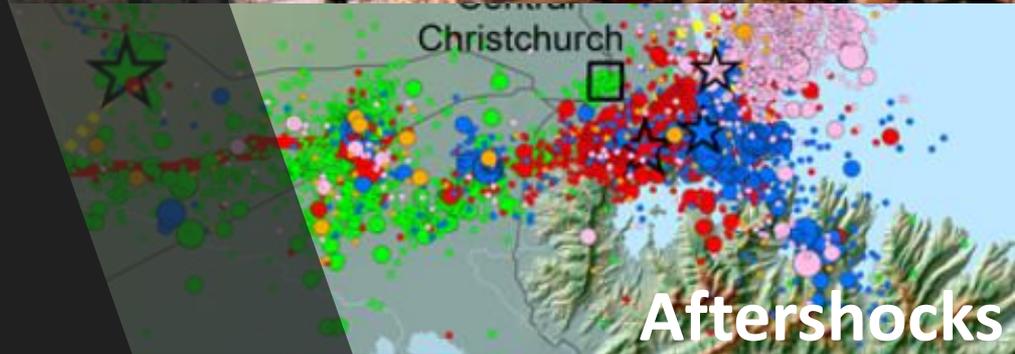
Communication Infrastructure Damage

Telecom Damage Average Scenario

- Complete
- Extensive
- Moderate



Secondary Earthquake Hazards



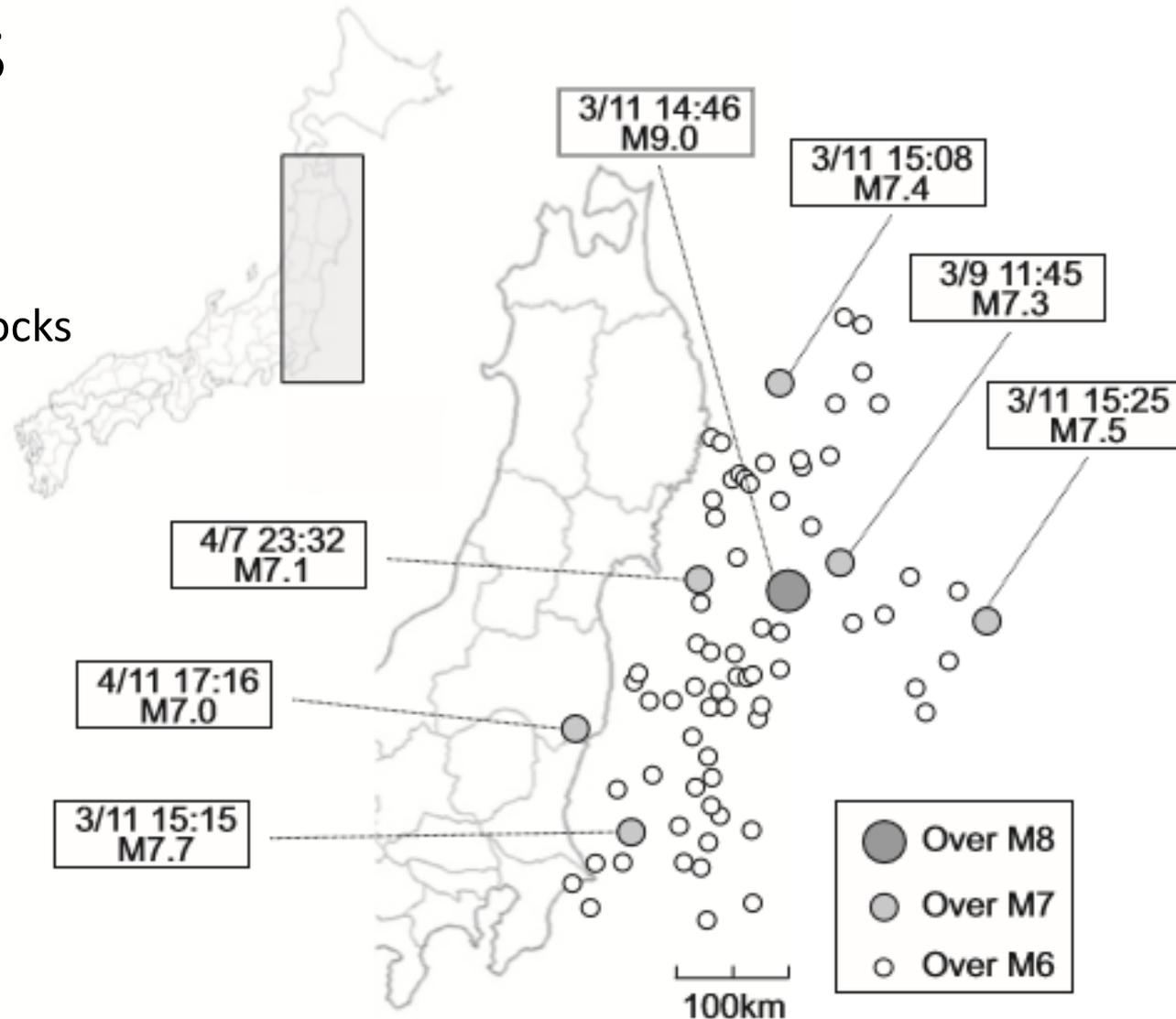


Aftershocks

Japan 2011

Three months of aftershocks

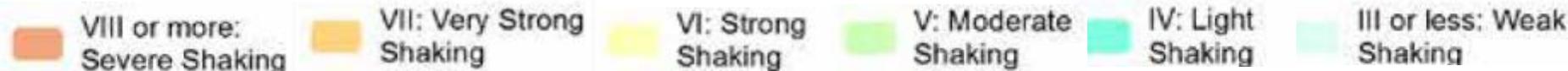
- 5 events > M7.0
- 82 events > M6.0
- 506 events > M5.0



Significant and Secondary Shaking Impacts:

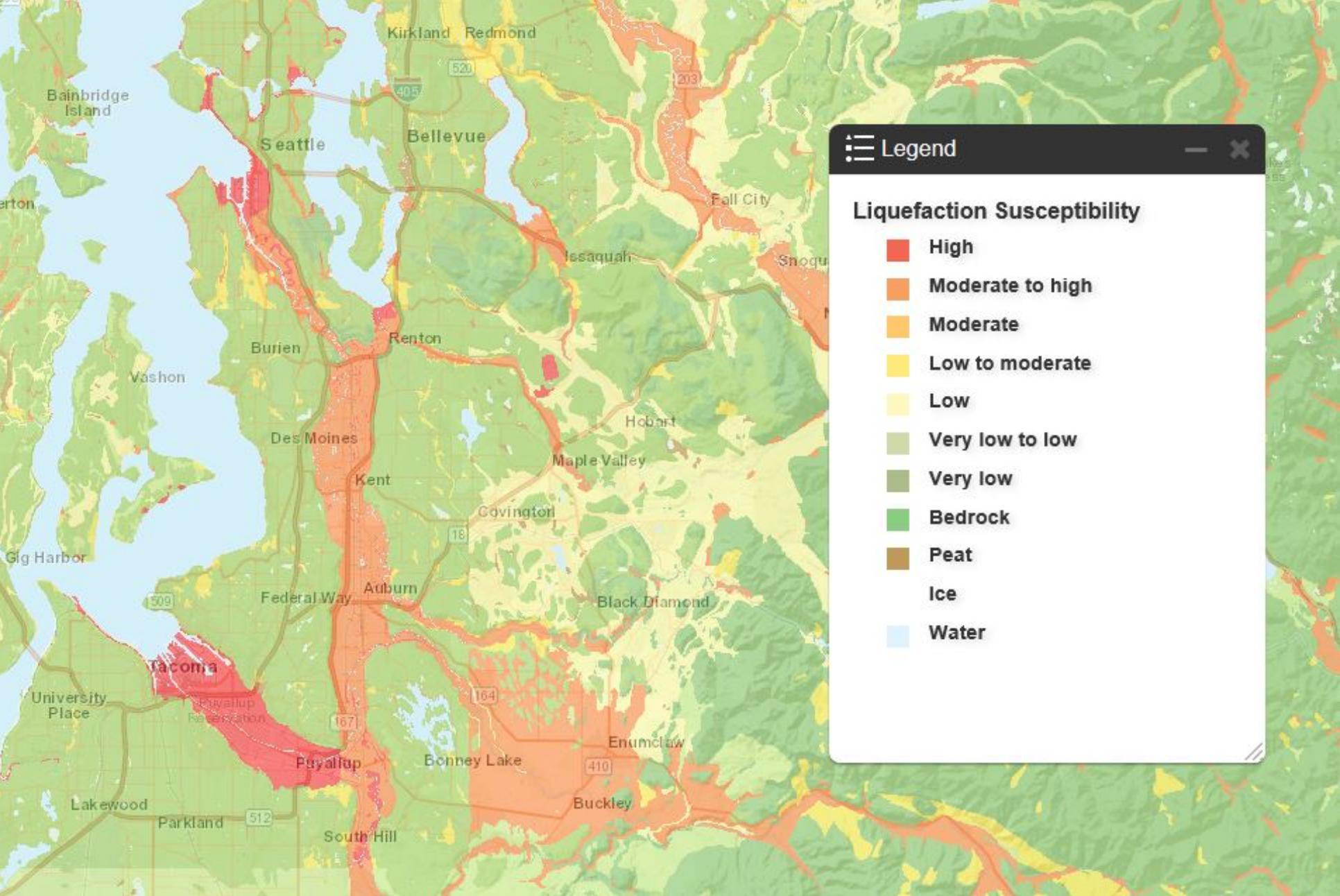


Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI)



Liquefaction





Legend

Liquefaction Susceptibility

- High
- Moderate to high
- Moderate
- Low to moderate
- Low
- Very low to low
- Very low
- Bedrock
- Peat
- Ice
- Water

Landslides





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Significant Shaking Impacts: Co-seismic Landslide Risk



Post- Earthquake Fires





Ignition sources/causes

- Electricity (electrical shorts, frayed wires, and tipped appliances)
- Gas Leaks ignited by sparks or open flames
- Reactions from spilled chemicals
- Open flames from stoves, candles, fireplaces and grills

Factors

- Time of day
- Wind speed and humidity (other weather conditions)
- Building density and construction features
- Impairment of communication and transportation systems

Lifeline Damage





Over 9,000 Bridges to be affected:
 ~700 in Washington Significantly Damaged or collapsed

Bridge Seismic Lifeline Routes - June 2017

Lifeline Status

-  Lifeline - 95% Complete*
-  Lifeline - Planned to Complete by 2027
-  High Cost Corridor Segments
-  Potential Lifeline - Requires More Analysis

Liquefaction Susceptibility

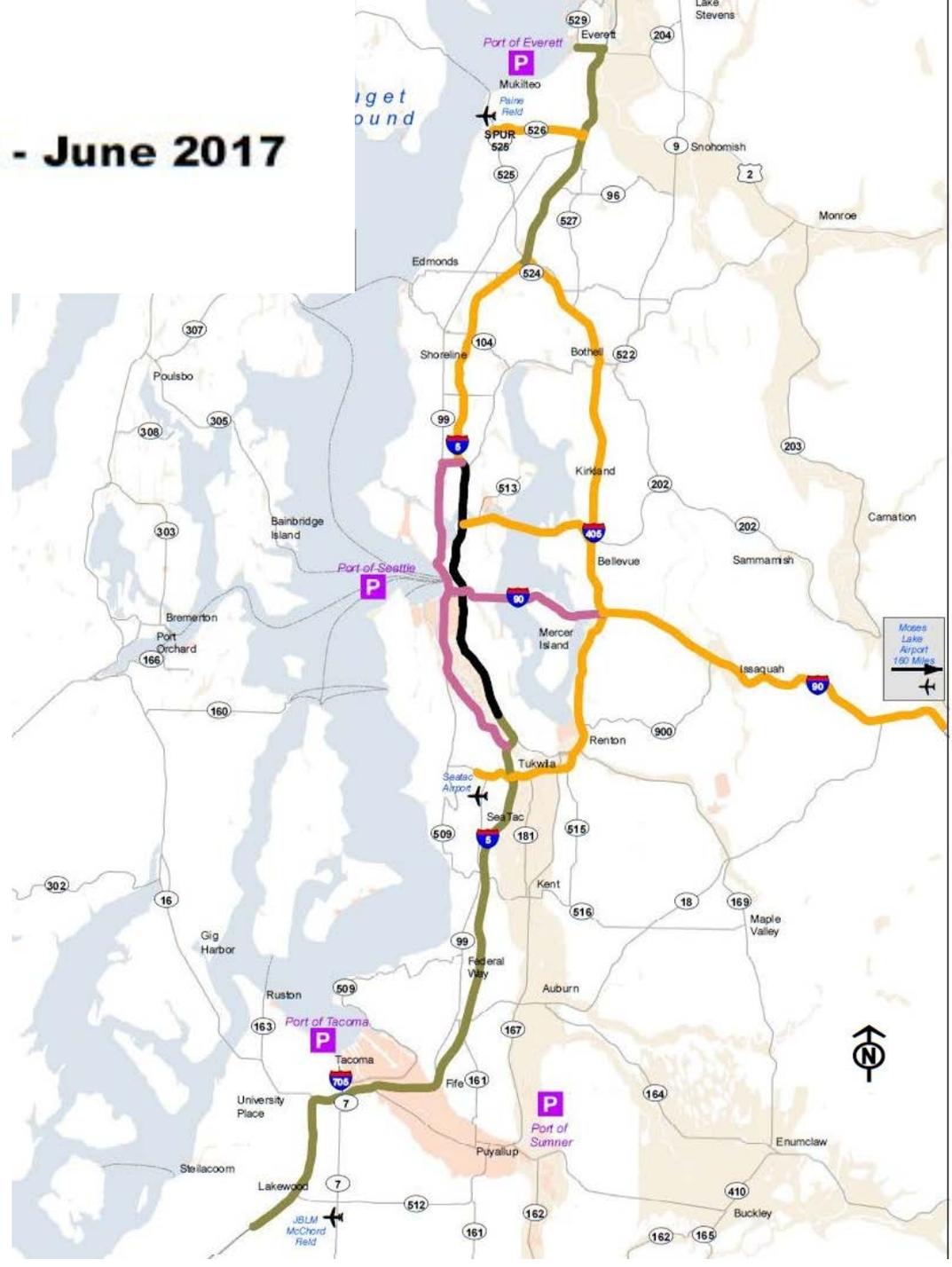
-  High
-  Moderate to high

 Ports

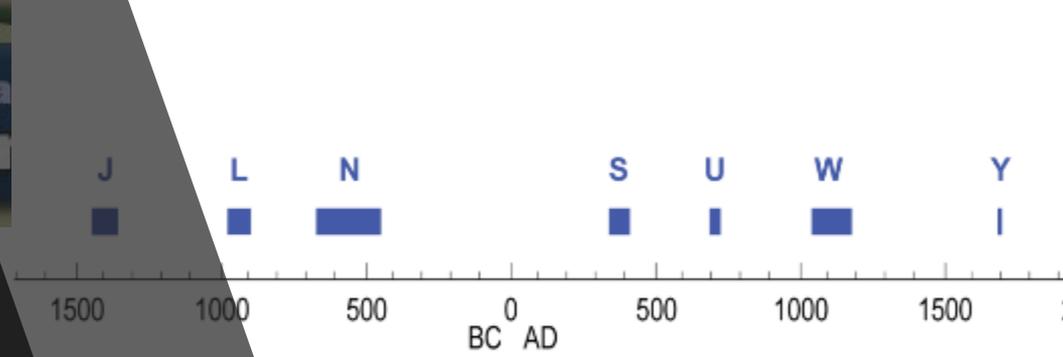
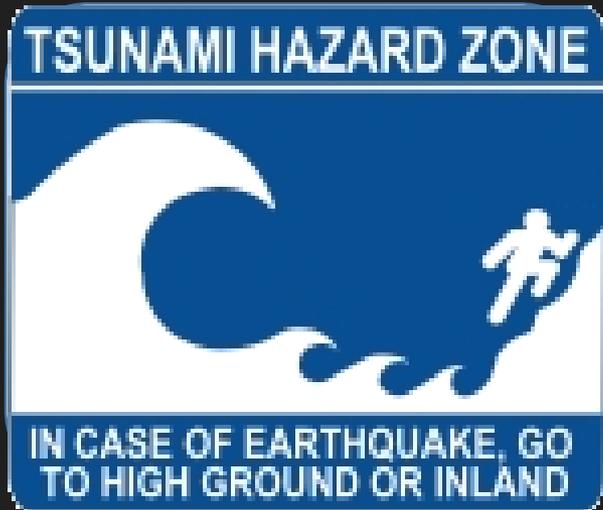
 Airports

 Ferry Routes

* The Puyallup River bridges on I-5 are currently under or planned for construction. Additionally, a few key overcrossings are also planned to be retrofitted in these segments.



Tsunamis



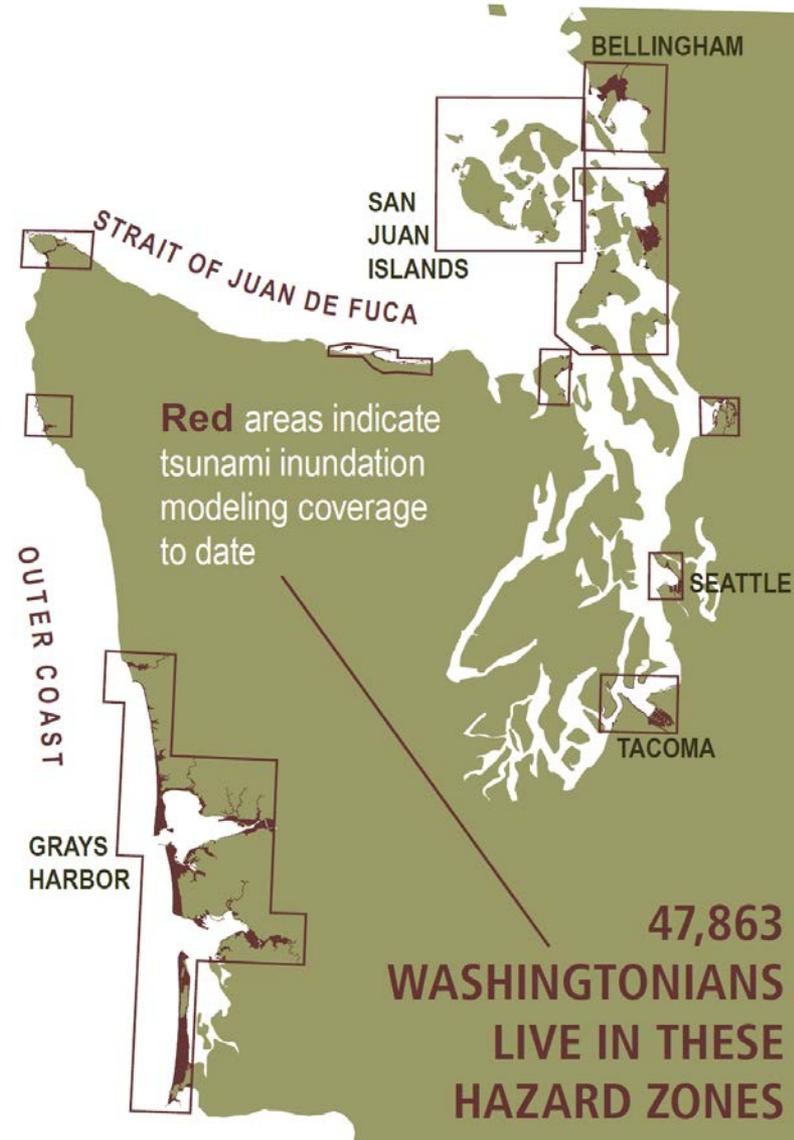
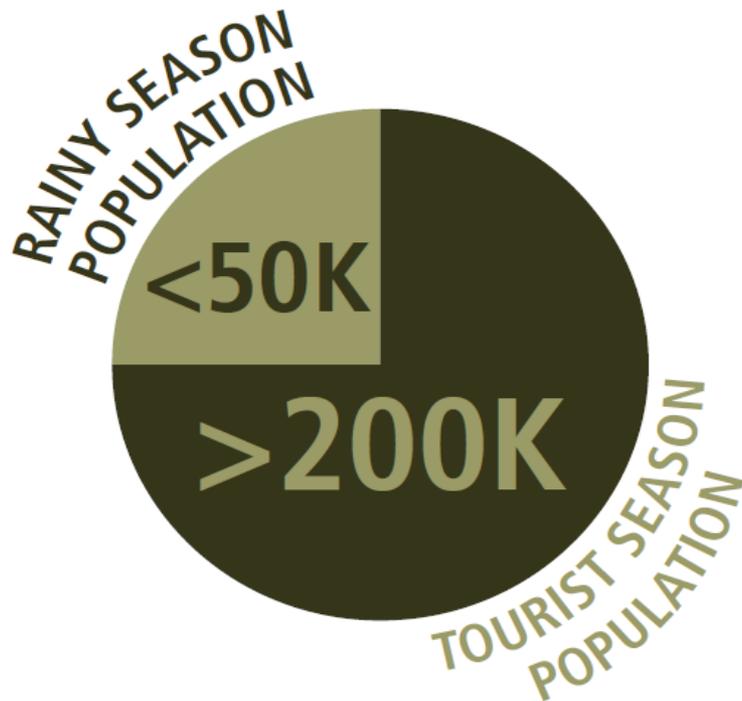


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Tsunami Risk

Seven tsunamis in the past 3500yr

Over 3000 miles of coastline





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Distance-Source Tsunami Video

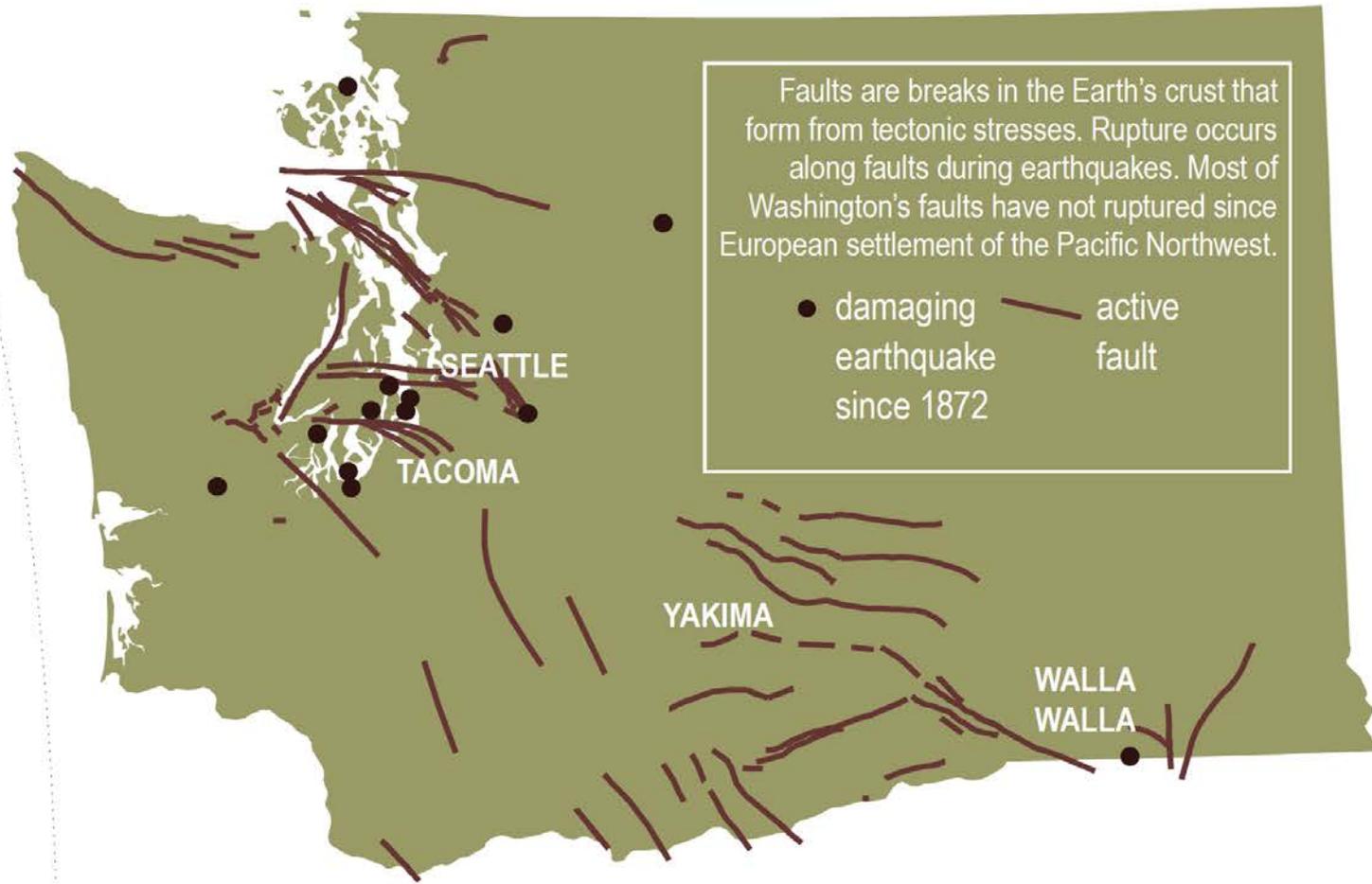
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SQ2nwnRbapE>





Near-Source Tsunami

CASCADIA
SUBDUCTION
ZONE

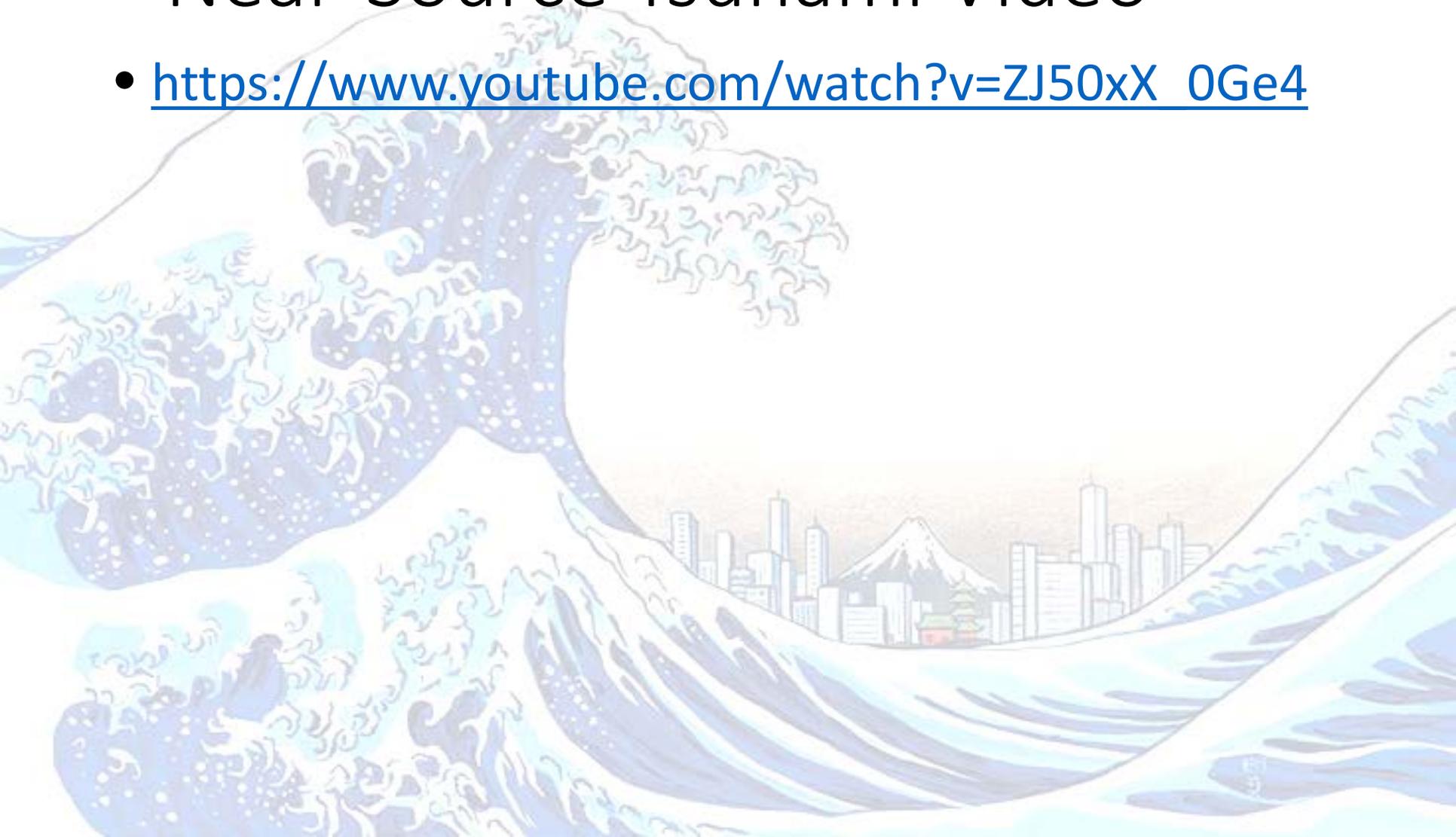




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Near-Source Tsunami Video

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZJ50xX_0Ge4





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Tsunami Inundation Zone Characteristics

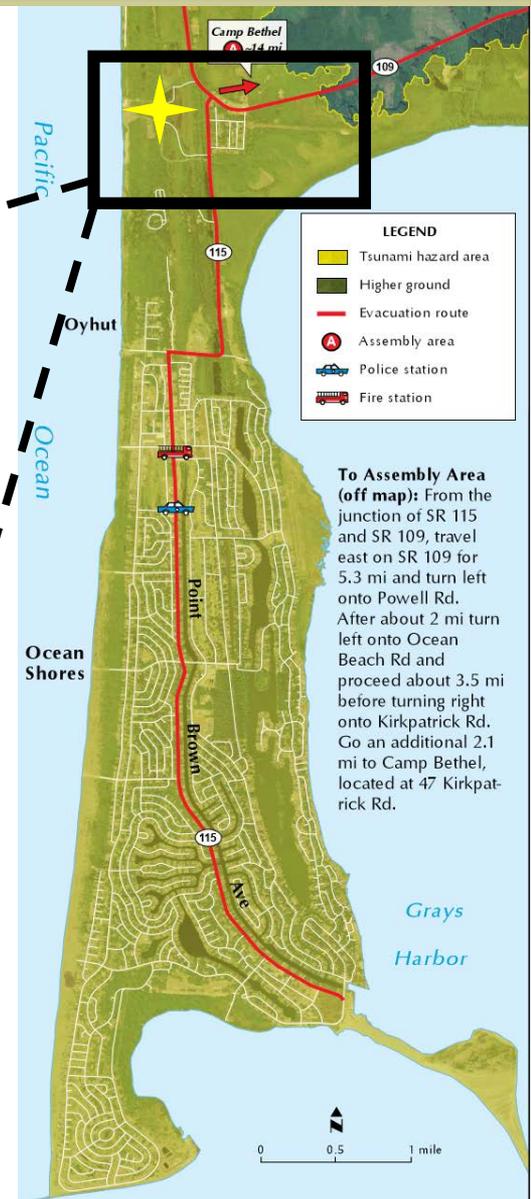
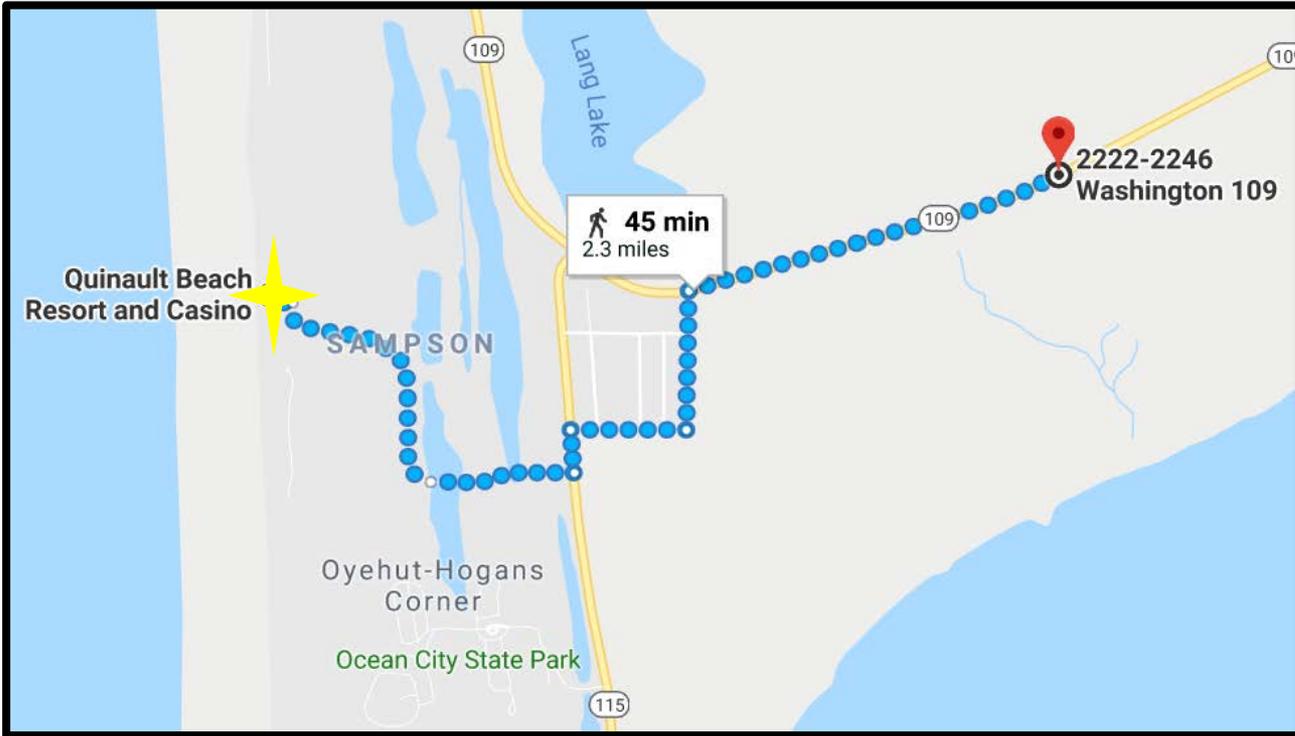


- Total loss of equip.
- Polluted waterways
- Hazardous waste
- Debris
- Persistent Fire/smoke hazards



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Our Evacuation Route



Examples of Telecommunications Interruptions



Japan



New Zealand



California



Chile



Japan Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami (9.1), 2011:

- 7 million customers (homes) without power at height of event
- 750,000 reported internet/telephone circuits down
- Updated information on tsunami heights was unable to be sent out due to damaged communication infrastructure
- Irreparable damage to *Fukushima* Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant
- Damaged production stations resulted in 23%-53% reduction in energy production capacity (by company)





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Christchurch, New Zealand (2010-2011)

Communications - Initial disruption was due to cell sites being damaged or losing power, with some on batteries/generators for several weeks, but overall service was maintained.

Energy - Initial disruption of electricity was gradually restored to most of the city, sometimes with temporary lines.





Chile, 2010

- Telecommunications disruptions, continued:
 - *Maule Earthquake (8.8), Chile, 2010*
 - *Structural damage: 1 week of telecomms failure*
 - *First 24 hours, emergency response crews had no communications capability, limited for first 72.*
 - *Note: needed more backup systems*
 - *Few post-earthquake fires, due to shutdown of many power plants by shaking.*
 - *Only immediate communications following EQ were via handheld radio*



California – Different type of Communications blackout:

California Earthquakes: Baja (7.2) and Chino Hills (5.5)

- Telecomms down due to being jammed by phone activity
- New Zealand Partners described this issue following the Christchurch and Kaikoura earthquakes as well
- Part of our messaging – “Text don’t call,” but there will still be a lot of people calling following an earthquake.
 - Out of Area contacts!!



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Preparedness Starts With YOU!

The more you and your family are prepared for disaster the more quickly your able to help others

- ✓ Be Informed
- ✓ Make a Plan
- ✓ Build a Kit
- ✓ Become Involved



OCTOBER 18, 2018

@ 10:18 a.m.

Earthquake Drill



Tsunami Siren Test



REGISTER: www.shakeout.org/washington



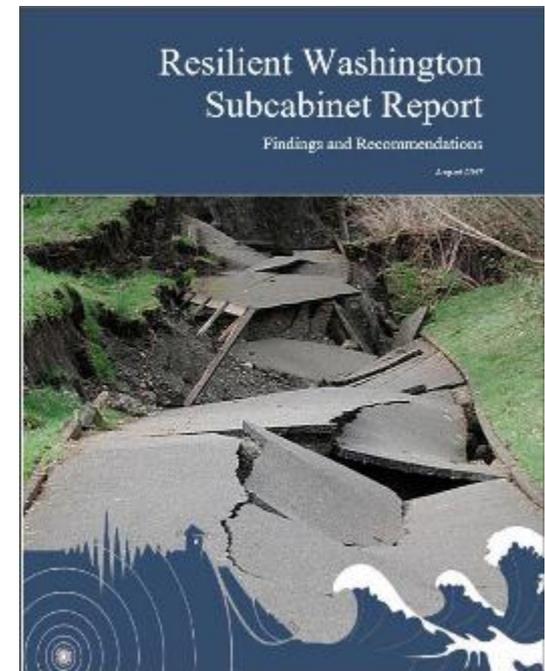
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Cascadia Rising Exercise, 2016: Exercised using 9.0 scenario

- *Simulated communications blackout for 6 hours;*
- *Overwhelmed response capabilities:*
- *Did not even simulate tsunami response*
 - *Communications blackout in a real event is likely to be longer, unless infrastructure is hardened*

Led to: DIRECTIVE 3

Build resilient communication systems and develop the relevant procedures to ensure reliable communications with clear protocol following a catastrophic seismic event.



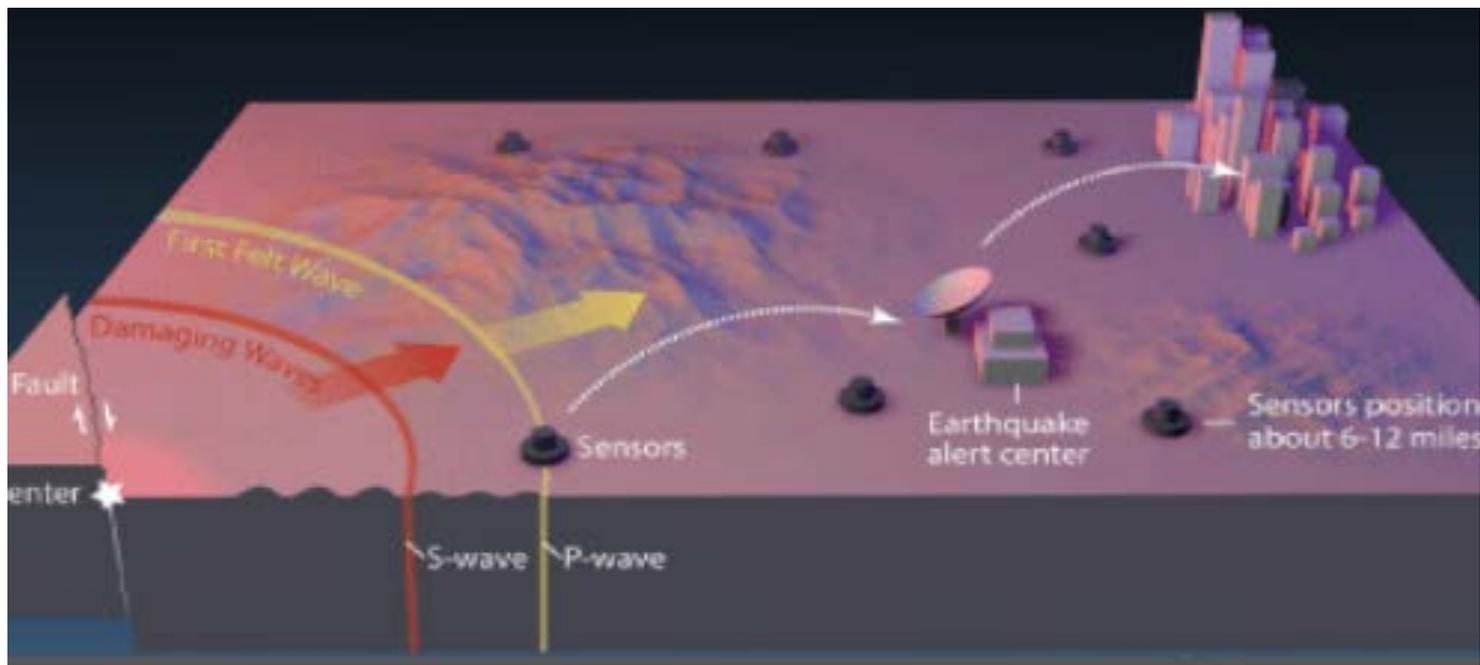


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Earthquake Early Warning

Seconds to several minutes warning before damaging earthquake shaking

- In use in several countries (i.e., Mexico and Japan)
- Provides public alert
- Technical users as well – Automatic reactions
- Limited Public Rollout – 10/2018
- *Communications Applications?*





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Questions?

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