

Floods

Update on USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

Tsunamis

Volcanoes

Wildfires

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ACEHR Meeting

Landslides

Hurricanes

November 2009

U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

The USGS role in NEHRP

- Statute: The United States Geological Survey shall conduct research and other activities necessary to characterize and identify earthquake hazards, assess earthquake risks, monitor seismic activity, and improve earthquake predictions.
- Provide earthquake monitoring and notifications,
- Assess seismic hazards, and

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 Conduct targeted research needed to reduce the risk from earthquake hazards nationwide.







Recent Earthquake Hazards Program funding history including final FY10 appropriation



Tsunami Supplemental (became part of base in FY06)

Congressional adds for Multi-Hazards Initiative

Arkansas earmark

FY10 House mark added \$1M above request for "critically needed LIDAR and other seismological studies of areas with high earthquake risk and community danger."

Taking the multi-hazard initiative on the road: Pacific Northwest







External funding is a key component of the Earthquake Hazards Program

- Approximately 25% of core program funds (\$14.1M in FY09)
 - Competitive grants (\$4.7M)
 - Seismic & Geodetic monitoring operations (\$7.2M)
 - Non-competitive agreements, including SCEC (\$2.2M)
- Gives flexibility and adds breadth of expertise to program
- Leverages support from other state and federal agencies, and universities

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NEHRP Strategic Priorities

- Fully implement the Advanced National Seismic System.
- Improve techniques for evaluating and rehabilitating existing buildings.
- Further develop Performance-Based Seismic Design.
- Increase consideration of socioeconomic issues related to hazard mitigation implementation.
- Develop a national post-earthquake information management system.
- Develop advanced earthquake risk mitigation technologies and practices.
- Develop guidelines for earthquake-resilient lifeline components and systems.
- Develop and conduct earthquake scenarios for effective earthquake risk reduction and response and recovery planning.
- Facilitate improved earthquake mitigation at State and local levels.





Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS)



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ANSS Backbone completion with support from NSF's EarthScope





Existing seismic stations targeted for upgrades with ARRA funding

> © 2009 Europa Technologies © 2009 Tele Atlas © 2009 LeadDog Consulting © 2009 AND

Global Seismographic Network

USGS Funding for GSN FY 2005: \$3.4 million FY 2005 post-Sumatra supplemental: +\$4.1M FY 2006: \$3.9M FY 2007: \$3.9M FY 2007: \$3.9M FY 2008: \$4.4M FY 2009: \$5.4M + ARRA FY 2010: \$5.7M + ARRA

Progress upgrading USGS-operated GSN stations

ShakeCast

Automated notifications to operators of critical facilities

Done

Caltans ShakeCast System

Google Maps

Facility Damage Estimates from ShakeMap

Bridges presented in the table below are sorted in order of potential damage level.

Bridge Name Bridge		Dist-Cty-Rte-PM	Damage Level	Value	Exceedance Ratio	
Pisgah Overhead	54 0689L	08-SBD-040-R37.41	RED	47.6856	1.163	
Pisgah Overhead	54 0689R	08-SBD-040-R37.44	RED	47.6856	1.163	
Lavic Road OC	54 0734	08-SBD-040-R41.91	YELLOW	56.4714	0.867	
Ash Hill Wash	54 0758L	08-SBD-040-R54.75	GREEN	25.5495	0.887	
Ash Hill Wash	54 0758R	08-SBD-040-R54.77	GREEN	25.5495	0.887	
Argos Wash	54 0737L	08-SBD-040-R43.84	GREEN	48.8524	0.053	
Argos Wash	54 0737R	08-SBD-040-R43.84	GREEN	48.8524	0.053	

/Inagery Scour/ Collector, Map upta CASCA Telephies - 1

Example Shakecast Users

PAGER

Prompt **A**ssessment of Global Earthquakes for Response

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M 7.0, PLE 4-09 Scenario

Origin Time: Wed 2009-10-21 18:00:00 UTC Location: 37.55°N 121.99°W Depth: 10 km

Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking

ESTIMATED	POPULATION E (k = x1000)			*	2,434k*	2,111k	2,715k	1,921k	712k	0
ESTIMATEL MERCALLI	D MODIFIED	- 1	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVE	D SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL	Resistant Structures	none	none	none	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy
DAMAGE	Vulnerable Structures	none	none	none	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy	V. Heavy

*Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area.

Population Exposure

population per ~1 sq. km from Landscan 2006 Selected City Exposure

MMI	City	Population
IX	Fremont	202k
IX	Ashland	23k
IX	San Lorenzo	23k
IX	San Leandro	79k
IX	East Richmond Heights	Зk
IX	San Pablo	31k
VIII	Oakland	399k
VIII	San Francisco	732k
VIII	San Jose	894k
VI	Stockton	289k
۷	Sacramento	467k
bold	cities appear on map	(k = x1000)
Sh	aking Intensity	MM
_		

Prototype LossPAGER coming soon

Red

Alert

M 7.9, EASTERN SICHUAN, CHINA

Origin Time: Mon 2008-05-12 06:28:01 UTC Location: 30.99°N 103.36°E Depth: 19 km

Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking

ESTIMATED	POPULATION (k = x1000)			1,514k*	63,388k*	18,723k	3,970k	1,236k	541k	2k
ESTIMATED MERCALLI	MODIFIED	1	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVE	D SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL	Resistant Structures	none	none	none	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy
DAMAGE	Vulnerable Structures	none	none	none	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy	V. Heavy

Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area

Overall, the population in this region resides in structures that are highly vulnerable to earthquake shaking, though some resistant structures exist. A magnitude 7.7 earthquake 271 km West of this one struck Luhuo, China on February 06, 1973 (UTC), with estimated population exposures of 31,000 at intensity IX or greater and 19,000 at intensity VIII, resulting in an estimated 2,199 fatallies. Recent earthquakes in this area have caused landslides that may have contributed to losses.

This information was automatically generated and has not been reviewed by a seismologist.

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/pager

Created: 1 year, 4 months after earthquake

Estimated Fatalities

Based on currently available data, this event is estimated to be a red alert level for fatalities. A red

alert indicates high casualties are likely and the disaster is potentially widespread. Past events with

Estimated Economic Losses

Alert Likeliho

US Dollars (Millions

Population

61

264k 127k

3,950k

213k

56k

152k

58k

4k

154k

3,967

Based on currently available data, this event is

Selected City Exposure

MMI City

VII Tianpeng

VII Mianyang

VII Jiangyou VI Chengdu

VI Guangyuan

V Tongchuan

IV Chongqing

bold cities appear on map

VI Lingiong

V Deyang

V Dongxi

V Leshan

estimated to be a red alert level for losses. A red alert indicates widespread damage is likely and the disaster is potentially widespread. Past events with this alert level have required a national or international level resonance.

this alert level have required a national or international level response.

Alert Likelihoo

Version 1

Alert Likelihood

Estimated Fatalities

Based on currently available data, this event is estimated to be a red alert level for fatalities. A red alert indicates high casualties are likely and the disaster is potentially widespread. Past events with this alert level have required a national or international level response.

Estimated Economic Losses

Based on currently available data, this event is estimated to be a red alert level for losses. A red alert indicates widespread damage is likely and the disaster is potentially widespread. Past events with this alert level have required a national or international level response.

ear on map (k = x1000) Event ID: us2008rvan

Seismic hazard assessments: National, regional, urban

The Great Southern California ShakeOut

- November 13, 2008
- Golden Guardian DHS exercise
- Public drills
 - Schools earthquake drills
 - Business emergency drills
 - Faith-based communities

• Art Center Earthquake Spectacle

DARE to **prepare**

Earthquake Readiness Campaign

Actions from the ShakeOut – addressing critical infrastructure vulnerability

California-wide public preparedness drill

The Great

California Π **October 15, 2009**

Earthquake early warning – getting ahead of strong ground shaking

- USGS/CISN Phase I (2007-2009) cooperative agreement supported algorithm testing
- Phase II (2010-2012) supports prototype development and identifies test users
- ARRA funding used to reduce datalogger delays
- EEW requirements:
 - -- rapid earthquake detection
 - -- early magnitude estimation
 - -- ground shaking prediction
 - -- robust monitoring networks
 - -- well-defined user community

New Madrid earthquake preparedness

-- Earthquake Planning Scenario --ShakeMap for Newmadridms1 Scenario Scenario Date: Tue Jun 19, 2007 14:00:00 GMT M 7.7 N35.53 W90.38 Depth: 10.0km ape Girardeau Poolar Bluff 36 Uackson Conwe Memohis . Tupek 34 -90° -92° -88° PLANNING SCENARIO ONLY -- Map Version 1 Processed Mon May 14, 2007 03:45:52 PM MDT

PERCEIVED SHAKING	Notfelt	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	I	IFIII	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scenario ShakeMap and PAGER prepared for SONS emergency response exercise

581

51k

36k

37k

ΜМ

M 7.7 New Madrid Scenario - First Main Shock (Finite Fault) PAGER Origin Time: Tue 2007-06-19 14:00:00 UTC Version 1 Location: 35.53'N 90.38'W Depth: 10 km

Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking

							. J			
ESTIMATED EXPOSURE	POPULATION (k = x1000)	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,584k	89k	79k
ESTIMATED MERCALLI	MODIFIED	- 1	11-111	IV	v	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVE	D SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL	Resistant Structures	none	none	none	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy
DAMAGE	Vul nerable Structures	none	none	none	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy	V. Heavy
Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area.										

Population Exposure population per ~1 sq. km from Landscan 2005 Selected City Exposure

USGS is currently collaborating with State Surveys and Universities to produce an urban hazard map for the St. Louis Area – multi-hazards funds will accelerate it

0.2 sec SA, 2% PE in 50 years

Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country

Echando raíces en tierra de terremotos

≪USGS

Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country Your Handbook for the San Francisco Bay Region

CEACAR

FEMA

Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country Your Handbook for Earthquakes in Utah

Utah Seismic Safety Commission

American Red Cross, Pacific Gas

& Electric and many more...

Putting Down Roots for the Central US

(coming soon)

SC/

an NSF+USGS cent

Earthquake Hazard in the New Madrid Seismic Zone Remains a Concern

There is broad agreement in the scientific community that a continuing concern exists for a major destructive earthquake in the New Madrid seismic zone. Many structures in Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., and other communities in the central Mississippi River Valley region are vulnerable and at risk from severe ground shaking. This assessment is based on decades of research on New Madrid earthquakes and related phenomena by dozens of Federal, university, State, and consulting earth scientists.

Considerable interest has developed recently from media reports that the New Madrid seismic zone may be shutting down. These reports stem from published research using global positioning system (GPS) instruments with results of geodetic measurements of strain in the Earth's crust. Because of a lack of measurable strain at the surface in some areas of the seismic zone over the past 14 years, arguments have been advanced that there is no buildup of stress at depth within the New Madrid seismic zone and that the zone may no longer pose a significant hazard.

As part of the consensus-building process used to develop the national seismic hazard maps, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) convened a workshop of experts in 2006 to evaluate the latest findings in earthquake hazards in the Eastern United States. These experts considered the GPS data from New Madrid available at that time that also showed little to no ground movement at the surface. The experts did not find the GPS data to be a convincing ground shaking from previous clusters of large earthquakes around A.D. 1450 and A.D. 900 and 2350 B.C. The sizes and areal distribution of the prehistoric sand blows indicate that the older earthquakes were similar in locations and magnitudes to the 1811–12 shocks.

Any questions?

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