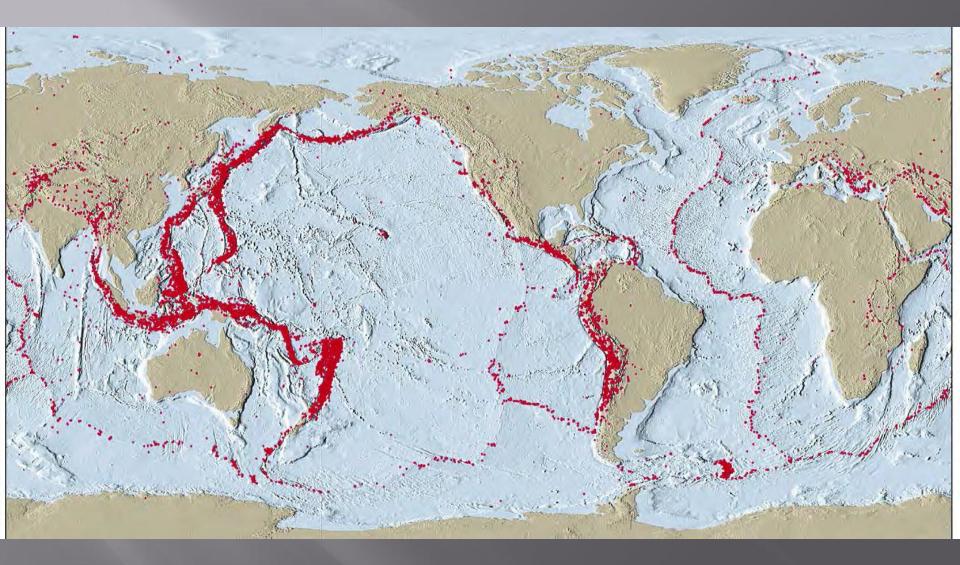


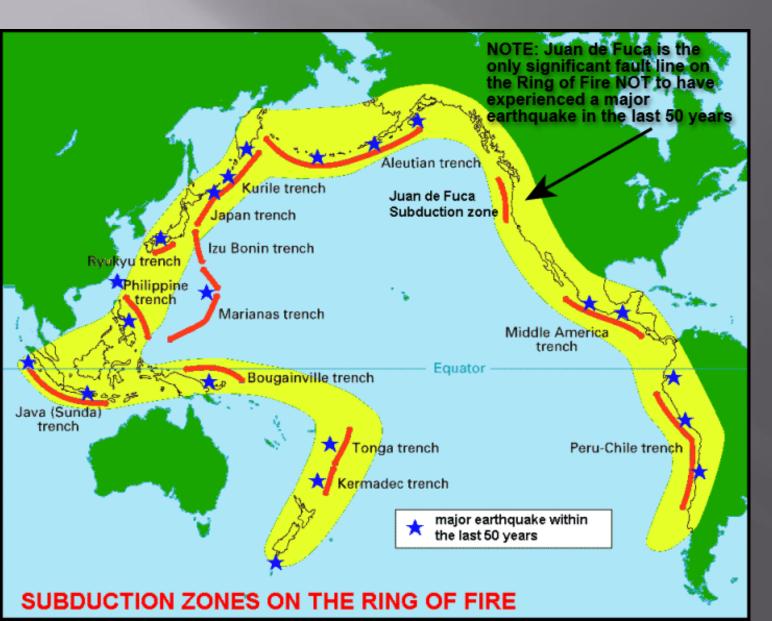
Thurston County has three types of Earthquakes: 1. Subduction Zone - Cascadia 2. Deep Plate/Benioff – Nisqually 3. Crustal - Olympia



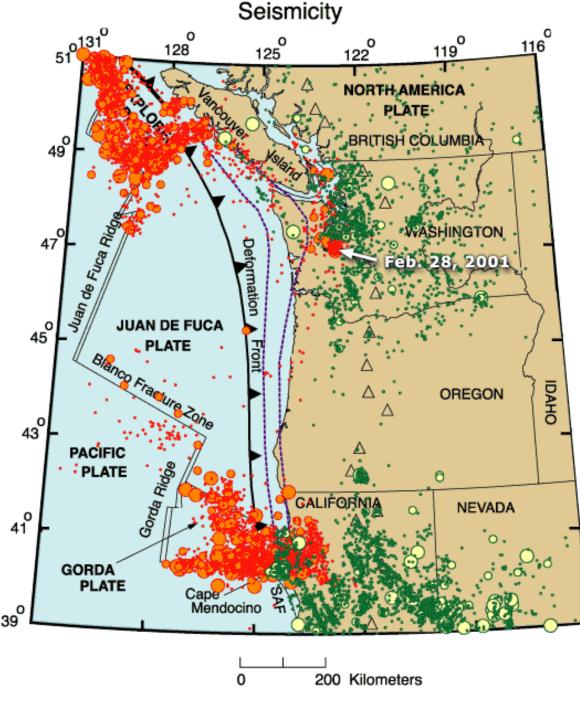
We keep hearing about Cascadia Earthquake



CASCADIA



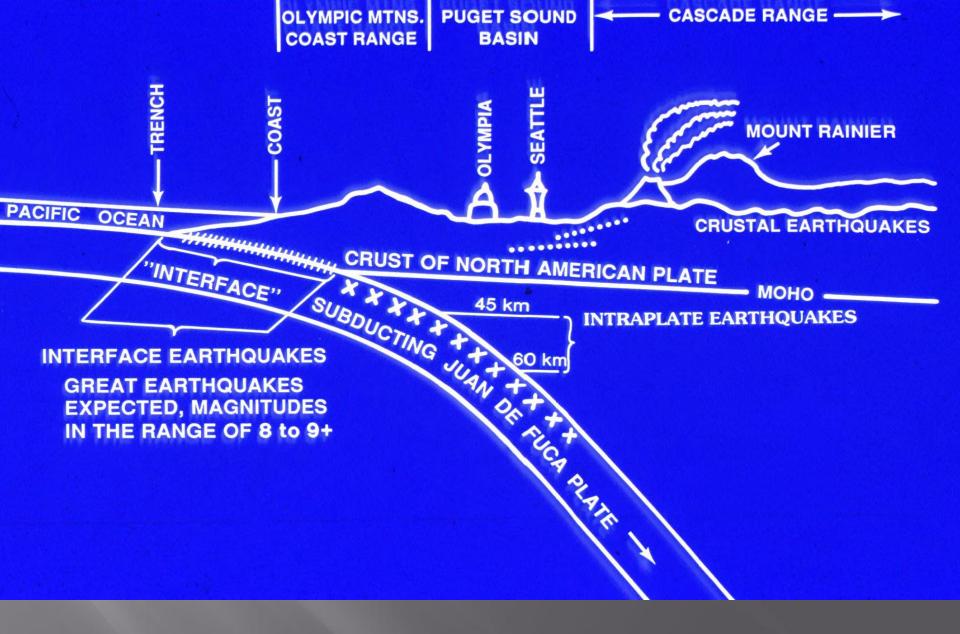
Geologic history shows that the Cascadia Subduction Zone shakes about every 200 to 500 years. Last time was January 26, 1700 at 9:00 PM, 314 years ago. When will it happen again?



CASCADIA

The Jan de Fuca plaate subducts under the North America plate along the Cascadia subduction zone, labeled "Deformation Front" in this diagram.

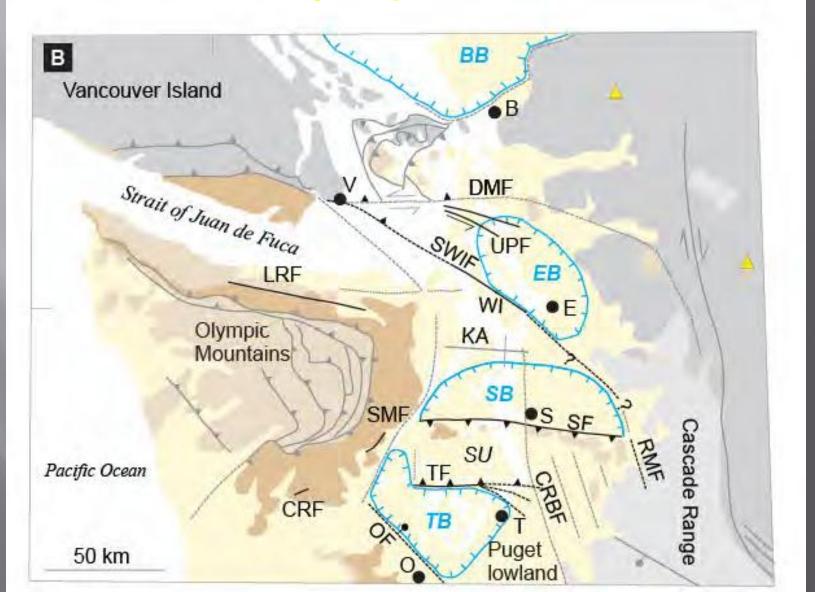
modified from Weaver and Shedlock, 1996

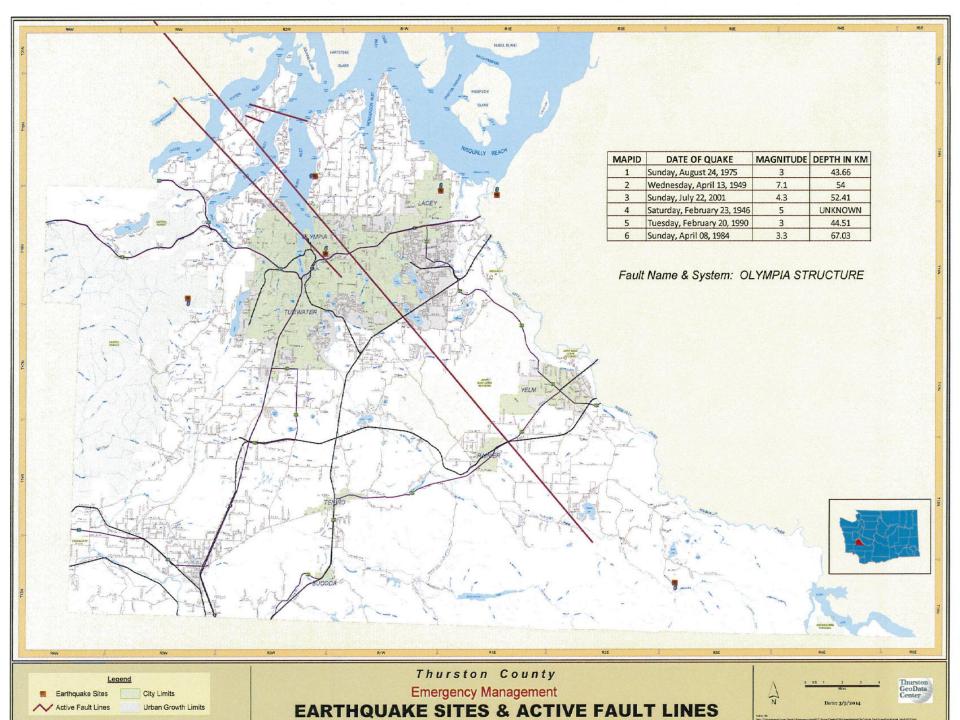


Intraplate Earthquakes or Deep Earthquakes 1949, 1965, and 2001 are examples for Thurston County

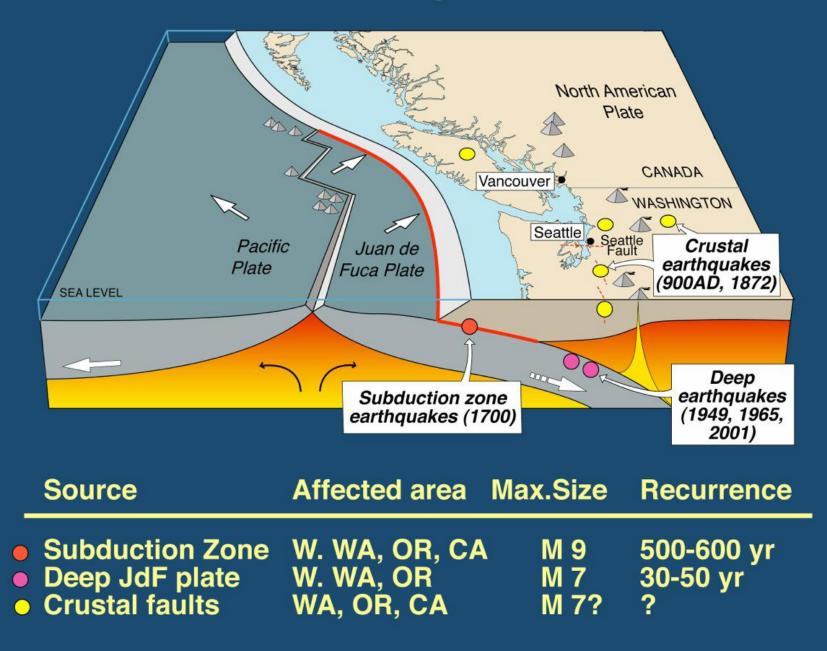


Crustal Earthquakes The Olympia Structure





Cascadia earthquake sources





HAZUS is a nationally applicable standardized methodology that contains models for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. HAZUS uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to estimate physical, economic, and social impacts of disasters.

REMEMBER - IT IS ONLY A MODEL!

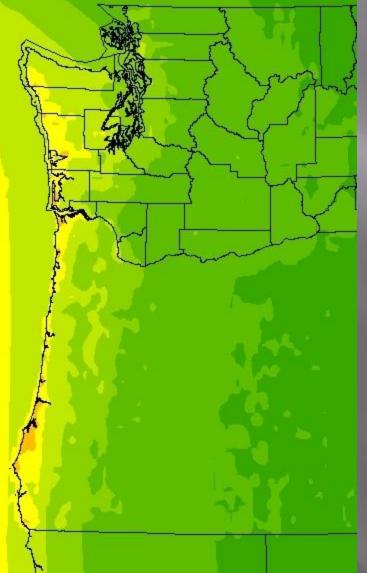
http://www.fema.gov/hazus

Through HAZUS We Will Explore the 3 types of **Earthquakes Potentially** Impacting Thurston County Cascadia 9.0 **Nisqually 7.2** Olympia 6.8

SCALE

Cascadia 9.0

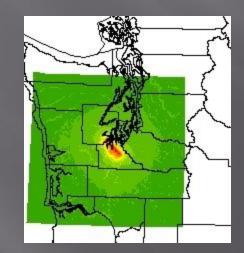
Nisqually 7.2

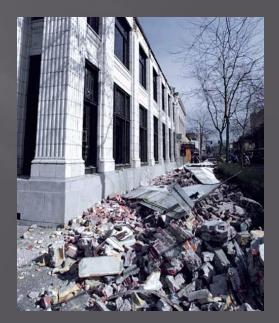


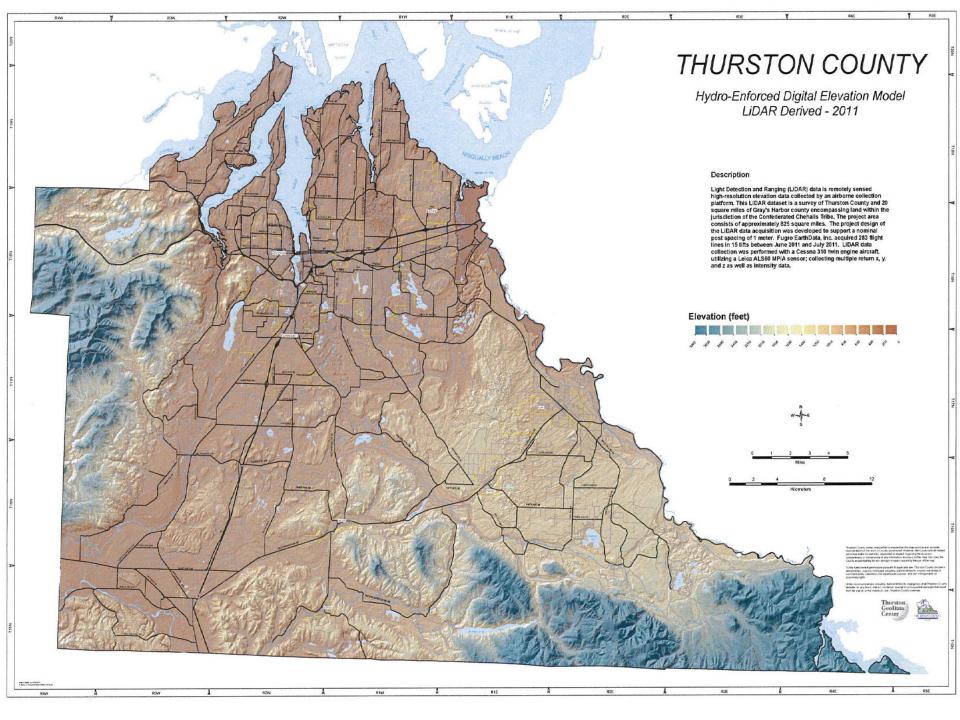




Olympia 6.8





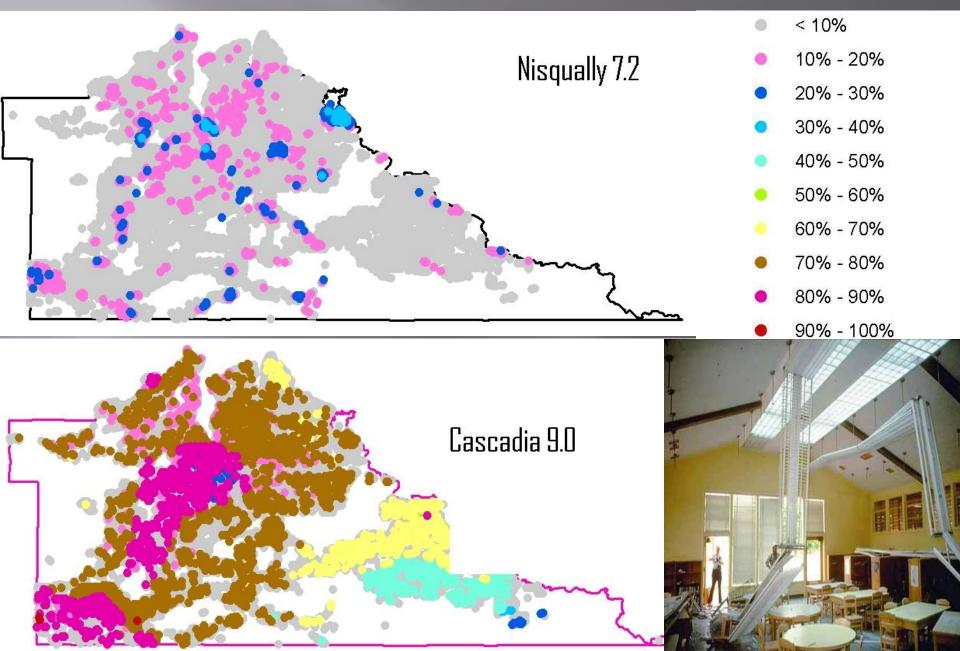


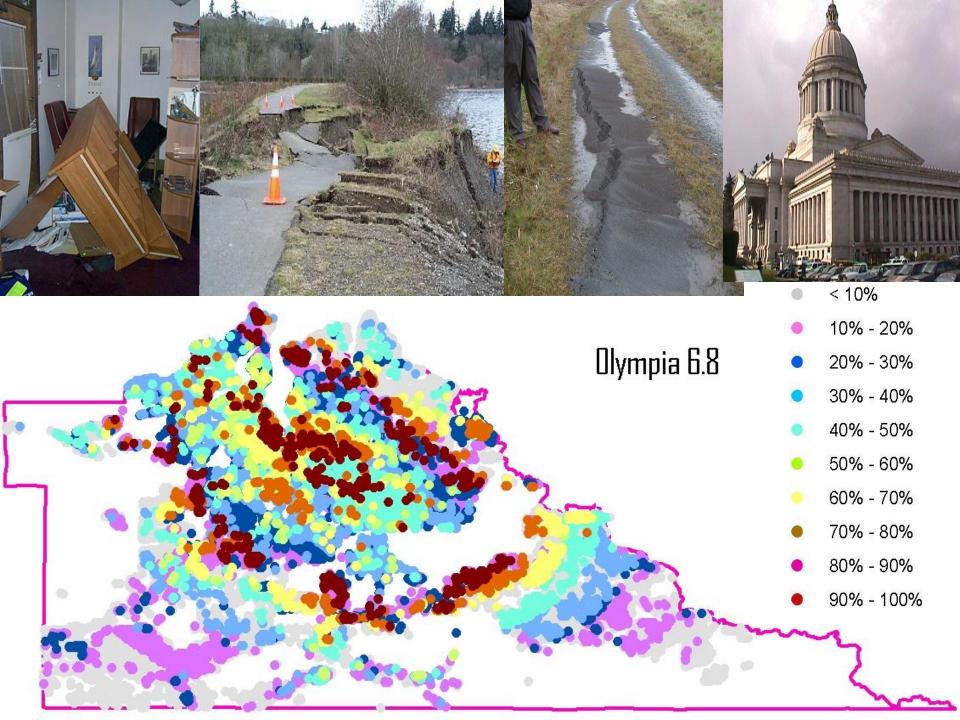
Again – HAZUS is a model in progress,

as is our effectiveness in its use. In our presentation of impacts I'll focus on Building Stock. We have updated the model with The Assessor database as of

April 2013 – approx. 90,370 structures.

PATTERNS – The colors represent the probability that a structure will be completely damaged.





Expected Building Damage HAZUS uses 5 damage categories – None, Slight, Moderate, Extensive and Complete.

						J	5			5 71	_					
		N	one/Slig	ght	Moderate			Extensive				Comple	te	% > Extensive		
		N 7.2	C 9.0	0 6.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	0 6.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	0 6.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	0 6.8	Ν	C	0
Wood	76,646	76,491	74,049	62,305	85	2,568	13,889	56	28	407	14	1	44	0.09	0.04	0.59
Manufactured Housing	6,510	5,764	1,619	2,865	694	3,436	2,263	50	1,325	1,058	1	130	324	0.78	22.35	21.24
Reinforced Masonary	2,954	2,910	2,152	1,238	40	618	1,074	3	171	500	0	13	141	0.10	6.26	21.70
Steel	1,474	1,373	736	477	93	516	472	8	189	386	0	33	140	0.54	15.06	35.69
Precast	1,021	960	471	293	55	366	352	4	155	262	0	29	114	0.39	18.02	36.83
Concrete	1,257	1,199	650	342	45	416	434	3	161	313	0	20	158	0.24	14.40	38.27
Unreinforced Masonry	508	458	69	60	47	217	95	3	178	142	0	44	210	0.59	43.70	69.29
TOTAL	90,370	89,168	79,744	67,679	1,059	8,135	18,579	127	2,208	3,068	15	270	1,131	0.16	2.74	4.65

Expected Building Damage by Building Type



< Olympia 1949

Olympia, 2001 >



HAZUS Damage State Descriptions

Damage	e state	Description
	Slight	Small plaster cracks at comers of door and window openings and wall-ceiling intersections; small cracks in masonry chinmeys and masonry veneers. Small cracks are assumed to be visible with a maximum width of less than 1/8 inch (cracks wider than 1/8 inch are referred to as "large" cracks).
	Moderate	Large plaster or gypsum-board cracks at corners of door and window openings; small diagonal cracks across shear-wall panels exhibited by small cracks in stucco and gypsum wall panels; large cracks in brick chimneys; toppling of tall masonry chimneys.
X	Extensive	Large diagonal cracks across shear-wall panels or large cracks at plywood joints; permanent lateral movement of floors and roof; toppling of most brick chimneys; cracks in foundations; splitting of wood sill plates and/or slippage of structure over foundations.
1X	Complete	Structure may have large permanent lateral displacement or be in imminent danger of collapse due to cripple-wall failure or failure of the lateral-load-resisting system; some structures may slip and fall off the foundation; large foundation cracks. Three percent of the total area of buildings with Complete damage is expected to be collapsed, on average.

Figure 7. Examples of damage states estimated by HAZUS-MH. The actual damage states vary slightly with building type, but this is representative.

		N	one/Slig	jht	Moderate			Extensive				Comple	te	% <u>></u> Extensive		
		N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N	С	0
Wood	76,646	76,491	74,049	62,305	85	2,568	13,889	56	28	407	14	1	44	0.09	0.04	0.59
Manufactured Housing	6,510	5,764	1,619	2,865	694	3,436	2,263	50	1,325	1,058	1	130	324	0.78	22.35	21.24
Reinforced Masonary	2,954	2,910	2,152	1,238	40	618	1,074	3	171	500	0	13	141	0.10	6.26	21.70
Steel	1,474	1,373	736	477	93	516	472	8	189	386	0	33	140	0.54	15.06	35.69
Precast	1,021	960	471	293	55	366	352	4	155	262	0	29	114	0.39	18.02	36.83
Concrete	1,257	1,199	650	342	45	416	434	3	161	313	0	20	158	0.24	14.40	38.27
Unreinforced Masonry	508	458	69	60	47	217	95	3	178	142	0	44	210	0.59	43.70	69.29
TOTAL	90,370	89,168	79,744	67,679	1,059	8,135	18,579	127	2,208	3,068	15	270	1,131	0.16	2.74	4.65

Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Expected Building Damage by Building Type

		N	one/Slig	lht	Moderate			Extensive				Comple	te	% <u>></u> Moderate		
		N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	O 6.8	N	С	0
Wood	76,646	76,491	74,049	62,305	85	2,568	13,889	56	28	407	14	1	44	0.20	3.39	18.70
Manufactured Housing	6,510	5,764	1,619	2,865	694	3,436	2,263	50	1,325	1,058	1	130	324	11.44	75.13	55.99
Reinforced Masonary	2,954	2,910	2,152	1,238	40	618	1,074	3	171	500	0	13	141	1.46	27.18	58.06
Steel	1,474	1,373	736	477	93	516	472	8	189	386	0	33	140	6.85	50.07	67.71
Precast	1,021	960	471	293	55	366	352	4	155	262	0	29	114	5.78	53.87	71.33
Concrete	1,257	1,199	650	342	45	416	434	3	161	313	0	20	158	3.82	47.49	72.00
Unreinforced Masonry	508	458	69	60	47	217	95	3	178	142	0	44	210	9.84	86.42	87.99
TOTAL	90,370	89,168	79,744	67,679	1,059	8,135	18,579	127	2,208	3,068	15	270	1,131	1.33	11.75	25.21

Nisqually earthquake is estimated to generate 2,000 tons of debris requiring 840 truckloads each hauling 25 tons for removal. Cascadia earthquake is estimated to generate 310,000 tons of debris requiring 12,360 truckloads each hauling 25 tons for removal. Olympia earthquake is estimated to generate 720,000 tons of debris requiring 28,800 truckloads each hauling 25 tons for removal.

		N	one/Slig	ht	Moderate				Extensive	е	(Complete	e	% ≥ Extensive		
		N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	Ν	С	0
Commercial	4,565	4,367	2,449	1,285	186	1,444	1,626	11	574	1,090	0	97	564	0.24	14.72	36.23
Government	330	314	186	125	15	97	100	2	42	69	0	7	36	0.61	14.85	31.82
Religion	176	169	112	74	6	44	52	2	18	33	0	3	18	1.14	12.50	28.98
Education	101	97	62	45	4	25	28	0	12	18	0	2	10	0.00	13.86	27.72
Industrial	208	198	111	93	11	69	64	1	32	36	0	6	15	0.48	18.27	25.00
Other Residential	10,167	9,383	4,733	5,094	728	3,844	3,278	55	1,444	1,337	2	145	459	0.56	15.48	17.49
Agriculture	856	826	615	642	27	163	146	2	67	51	0	11	17	0.23	9.11	7.94
Single Family	73,952	73,806	71,486	60,221	82	2,450	13,285	54	20	434	13	0	12	0.09	0.03	0.60
TOTAL	90,370	89,168	79,744	67,679	1,059	8,135	18,579	127	2,208	3,068	15	270	1,131	0.16	2.74	4.65

Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

		N	one/Slig	ht	Moderate			I	Extensive	e	(Complete	9	% <u>></u> Moderate		
		N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	06.8	Ν	С	0
Commercial	4,565	4,367	2,449	1,285	186	1,444	1,626	11	574	1,090	0	97	564	4.32	46.33	71.85
Government	330	314	186	125	15	97	100	2	42	69	0	7	36	5.15	44.24	62.12
Religion	176	169	112	74	6	44	52	2	18	33	0	3	18	4.55	36.93	58.52
Education	101	97	62	45	4	25	28	0	12	18	0	2	10	3.96	38.61	55.45
Industrial	208	197	111	93	11	69	64	1	32	36	0	6	15	5.77	51.44	55.29
Other Residential	10,167	9,383	4,733	5,094	728	3,844	3,278	55	1,444	1,337	2	145	459	7.72	53.44	49.91
Agriculture	856	826	615	642	27	163	146	2	67	51	0	11	17	3.39	28.15	25.00
Single Family	73,952	73,806	71,744	60,221	82	2,450	13,285	54	20	434	13	0	12	0.20	3.34	18.57
TOTAL	90,370	89,168	47,919	67,679	1,059	8,135	18,579	127	2,208	3,068	15	270	1,131	1.33	11.75	25.21

Nisqually earthquake total building-related losses are estimated at \$235,630,000. Cascadia earthquake total building-related losses are estimated at \$1,670,260,000. Olympia earthquake total building-related losses are estimated at \$4,663,110,000.

				Cası	ualty Es	stimate	S						
		Medi	cal Atte	ention	Hos	pitaliza	ation	Life	Threat	ening	F	atalitie	es
		N 7.2	C 9.0	O 6.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	O 6.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	O 6.8	N 7.2	C 9.0	O 6.8
2:00 AM	Commercial	0	5	19	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Educational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Commuting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotels	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	0	3	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Single Family	9	50	148	1	2	40	0	0	1	0	0	9
	Other-Residential	7	76	168	1	12	16	0	1	5	0	1	2
	TOTAL	16	136	346	2	16	65	0	1	7	0	1	14
2:00 PM	Commercial	13	283	1,051	1	63	307	0	9	50	0	17	99
	Educational	15	274	928	2	57	266	0	7	44	0	14	86
	Commuting	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1
	Hotels	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	21	55	0	5	15	0	1	2	0	1	5
	Single Family	2	8	25	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other-Residential	1	14	31	0	2	7	0	0	1	0	0.	2
	TOTAL	32	600	2,092	3	127	600	0	18	100	0	32	193
	Para												
5:00 PM	Commercial	10	214	754	1	47	218	0	6	36	0	12	69
	Educational	2	45	172	0	9	50	0	1	8	0	2	16
	Commuting	2	8	37	3	9	47	5	17	82	1	3	16
	Hotels	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Industrial	1	13	34	0	3	10	0	0	2	0	1	3
	Single Family	3	18	56	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other-Residential	2	28	63	0	4	15	0	0	2	0	1	3
	TOTAL	20	326	1,117	4	73	346	5	24	130	1	19	108

Nisqually, the model estimates 53 households displaced with 28 people seeking public shelters. Cascadia, the model estimates 907 households displaced with 498 people seeking public shelters. Olympia, the model estimates 2,432 households displaced with 1,325 people seeking public shelters. Ok. Computer Model! Most likely Worst Case. Can it be Less – Yes! Can it be More – Yes!

 The model considers liquefaction areas, but not soil saturation.
 The model is only a single event model, it does not consider aftershocks.

Picture Cascadia 9.0 with Olympia 6.8

What is next with HAZUS?

- Try to separate buildings by year built Pre and Post 1997. Sort data by jurisdictions.
- Conduct individual structure analysis.
- Shelter Planning In an Olympia earthquake we may to shelter about 1,300 people. In a Cascadia earthquake about 500 from Thurston County, but about 11,000 from the coast.



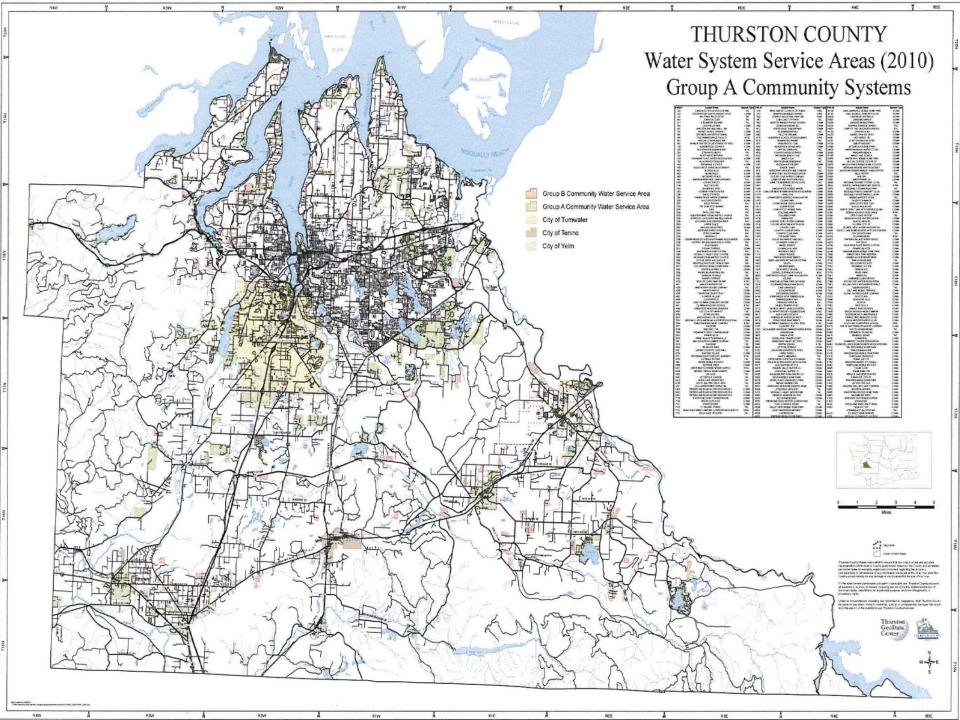
Good estimate for building stock, next we need to improve impact estimates for transportation, power, gas, pipelines, sewer, and water.



What HAZUS currently reports:

Nisqually – 1,373 Leaks, 343 Breaks, 11,091 at 7 days Cascadia – 1,373 Leaks, 343 Breaks, 11,091 at 7 days Olympia – 1,373 Leaks, 343 Breaks, 11,091 at 7 days

For waste water the patterns is the same: 690 Leaks, 172 Breaks. HAZUS uses 2,963 miles of water and 1,778 miles of waste



Need help from you on acquiring data for water systems and wells.

Type of data that would help our analysis: Well Locations Pipe distribution – AutoCad, GIS file, Hand drawing Pipe type (Hard or Flexible) Or length of pipe in your Utility

QUESTIONS?



EMERGENCY SERVICES Emergency Management 9521 Tilley Rd SW Olympia, WA 98512 (360) 867-2800 Fax: (360) 867-2811 www.co.thurston.wa.us/em Facebook.com/ThurstonEM Twitter.com/ThurstonEM

ANDREW KINNEY

Emergency Management Coordinator (360) 867-2827 • Fax (360) 867-2811 kinneya@co.thurston.wa.us