

Southern California Earthquake Scenario and Overview of the November 2008 ShakeOut Exercise

Kenneth W. Hudnut, Ph.D.
U. S. Geological Survey
Leader, So. San Andreas Fault Evaluation (SoSAFE) Project

Threat to Lifelines: M_w 7.8 on the Southern San Andreas Fault

May 11, 2007 (slides revised 5/12/07)

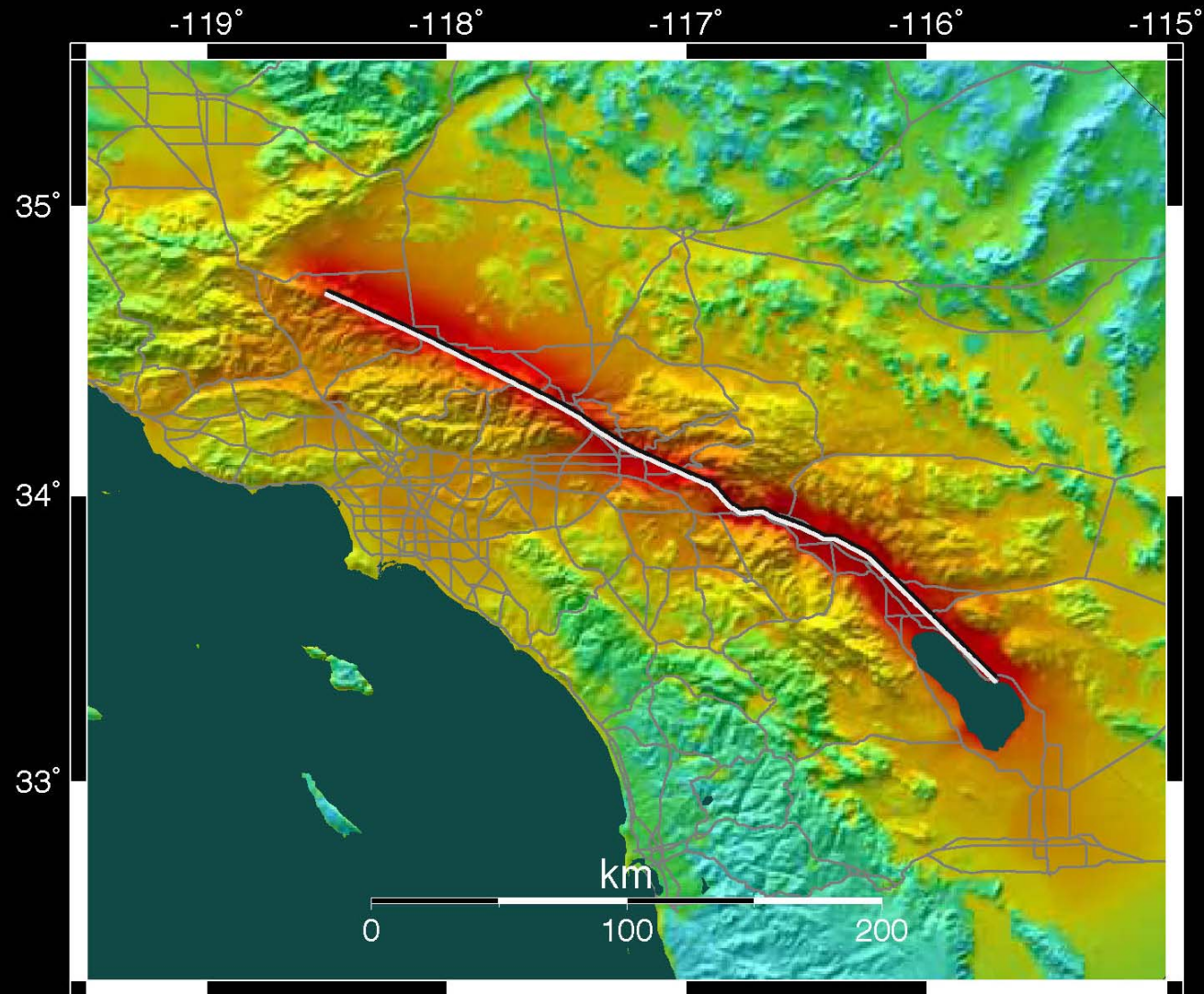
Caltech Earthquake Research Affiliates Meeting

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

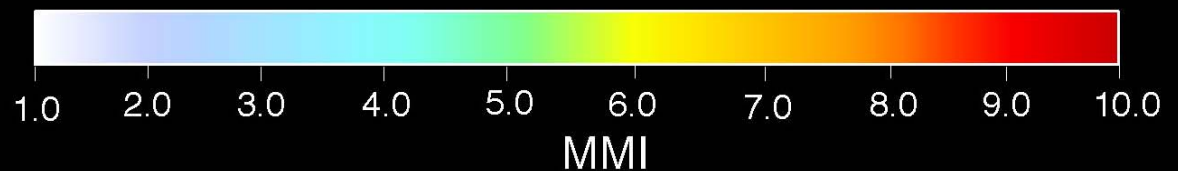


M_w7.8 'ShakeOut' Scenario (Nov. 2008)

- San Andreas 'Really Big One' simulated earthquake
- Initiation near Bombay Beach (unilateral rupture to the NW)
- Slip of 4.5 meters at Cajon Pass (I-15); disruption of critical lifeline infrastructure (freeway, internet, power and gas lines)
- Basic description sent out via OES statewide and announced at SoSAFE workshop Jan. 9, 2007
- Developments needed:
 - Earthquake Early Warning
 - Zipper array along fault
 - Lifeline crossings
 - Building Damage Assessment
 - DamageMap



Credit: Nitin Gupta, OpenSHA & Ned Field, USGS



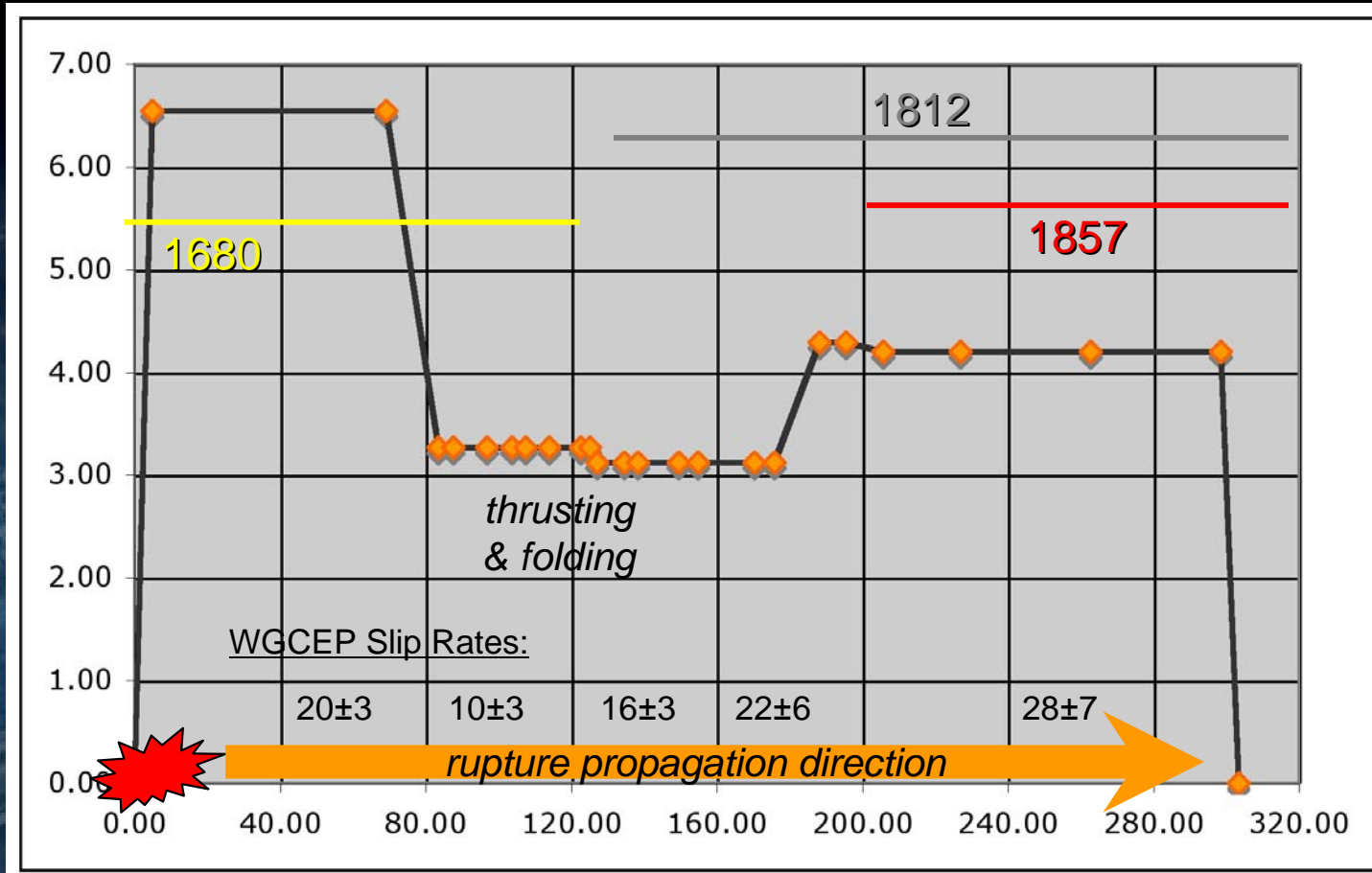


Earthquake Scenario at 3 Levels of Detail

- Basic Rupture Description:
 - Mw 7.8, unilateral rupture starting at Bombay Beach
 - SE endpoint (Bombay Beach): 33.35009, -115.71192
 - NW endpoint (Lake Hughes): 34.698495, -118.508948
- Static Rupture Description
 - 23 points along-strike (from SCEC CFM-R)
 - Slip predictable model to construct slip distribution along-strike
 - Slip rates, dips and depths for all sections of the San Andreas from the WGCEP, Appendix A. by Wills, Weldon and Bryant (March 1, 2007 - draft version)
- Kinematic Rupture Description (v 1.1.0 as of 5/12/07)
 - Uses the SCEC CFM triangular surface representation in full detail (rather than the CFM-R). The above Static Rupture Description slip distribution formed the 'background' model during construction of the Kinematic Rupture Description as follows; a 30 km wavelength random slip function was convolved with the background slip. Then, scaling criteria were applied to the slip distribution to generate the rise time and rupture speed. From this, contours showing the rupture front at one-second intervals were also computed.
- Available with documentation at --- <http://urbanearth.usgs.gov>

ShakeOut - Static Rupture Description

slip (meters)



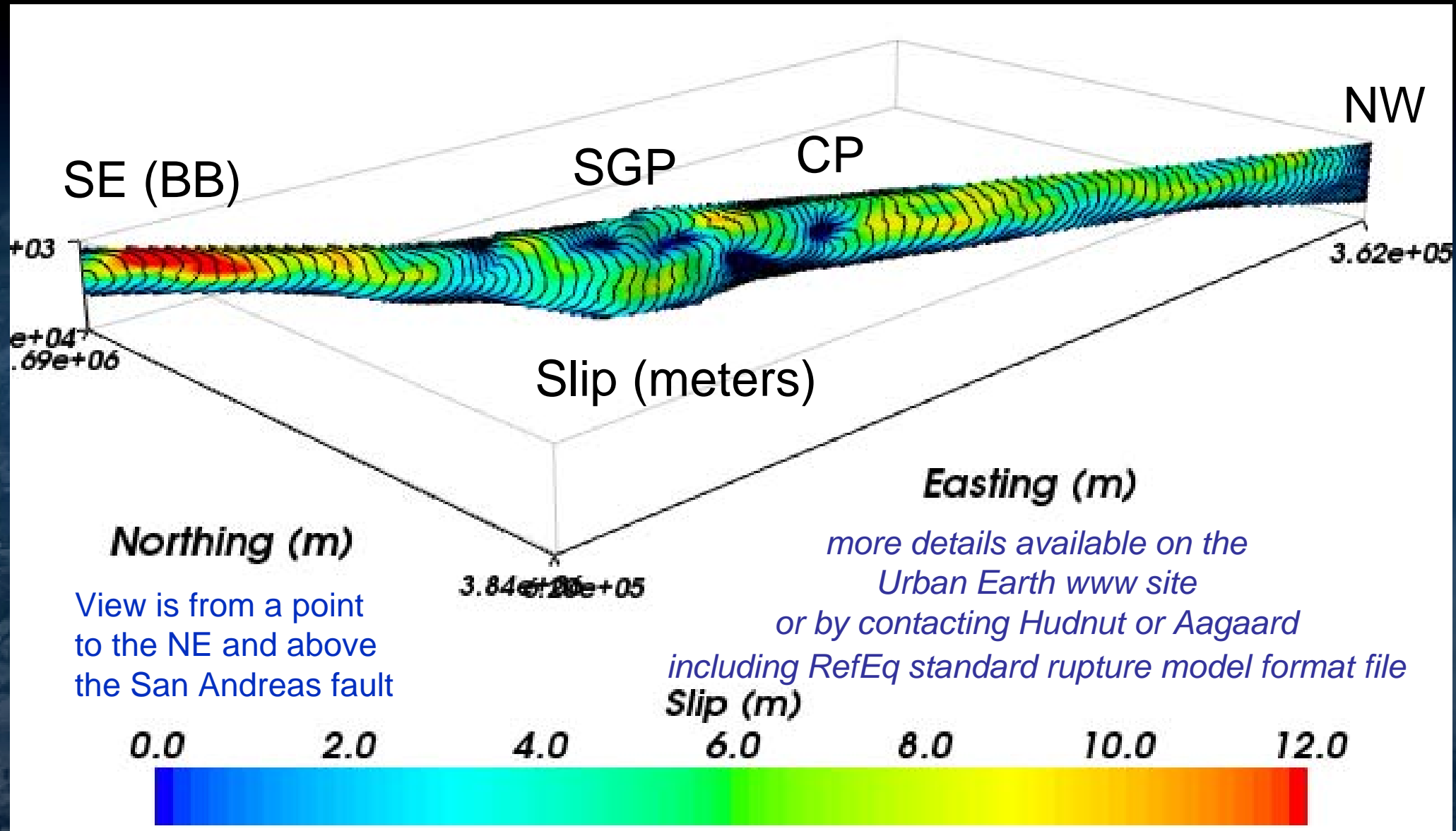
SE end
Bombay
Beach



NW end
Lake
Hughes



Kinematic Rupture Model (v 1.1.0)

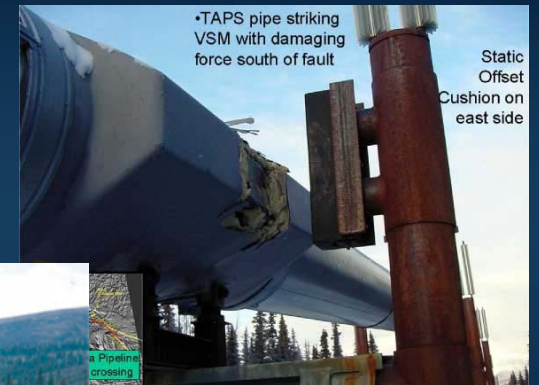
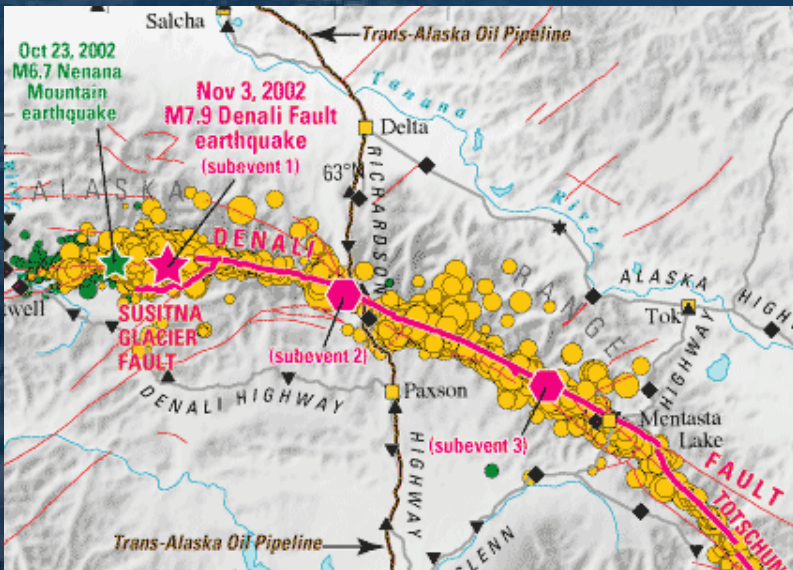


"Good science, when applied in the way that the people of Alaska have done, made the difference between an emergency and a tragedy."

Charles Groat, Director, United States Geological Survey

Each day, the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline carries one million barrels of oil, about 17% of the domestic oil supply for the United States, valued at about \$25 million. If the pipeline had ruptured during the 2002 Denali earthquake, the lost revenue and cost of repair and environmental cleanup would have been incalculable.

M 7.9 - similar to the anticipated San Andreas fault 'Big One'





Denali Fault Crossing (Before and After)

Courtesy of Gary Fuis

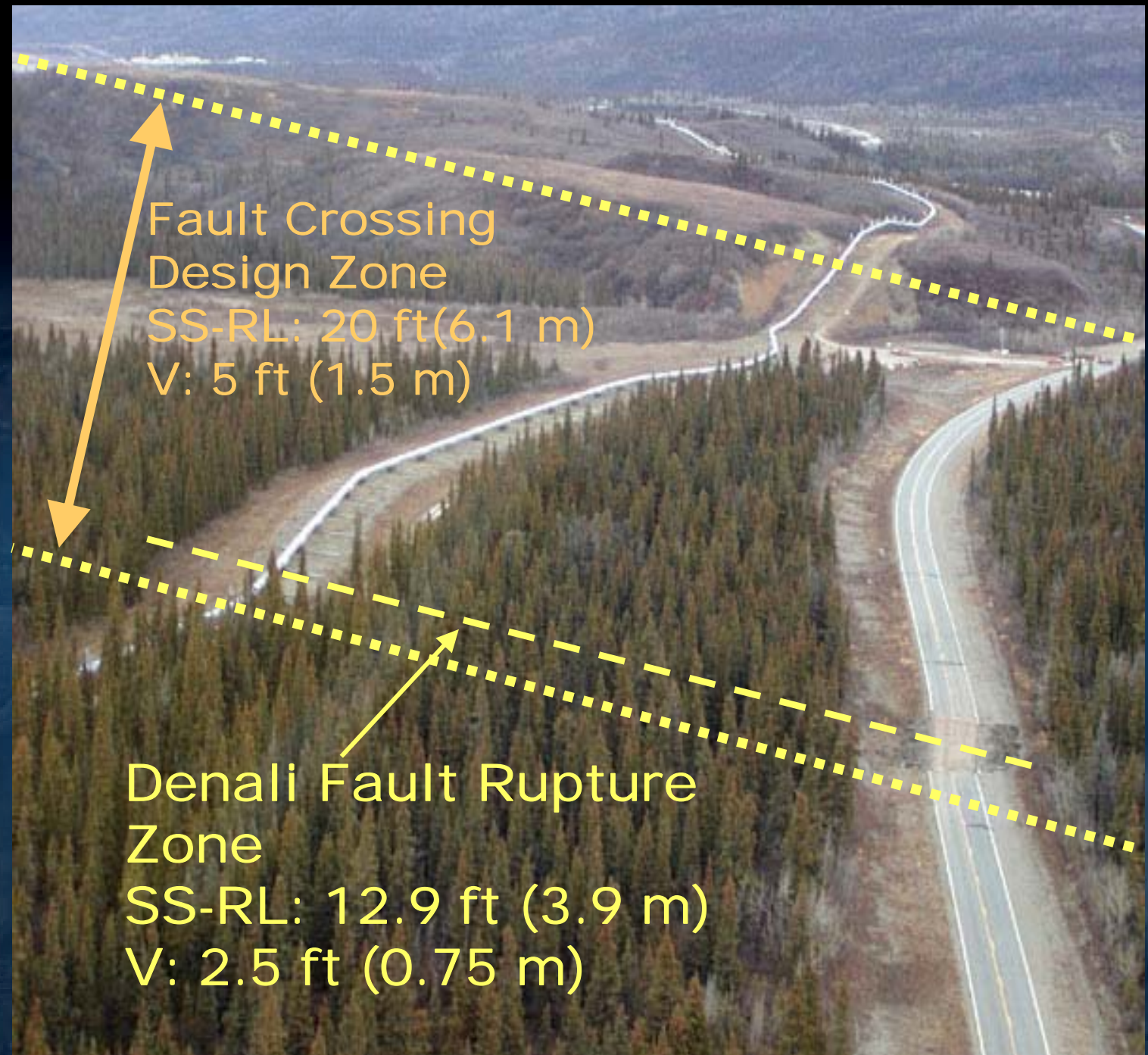


**TAPS
Pipeline**

**Denali
Fault
Crossing**

and

**Richardson
Highway**





Courtesy of Gary Fuis



Courtesy of Gary Fuis



San Andreas - need to instrument major lifeline infrastructure crossings





FEMA report series (1991-1992)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FEMA - 221 October 1991

**Collocation Impacts
on the
Vulnerability of Lifelines During
Earthquakes with Applications
to the
Cajon Pass, California**

disruption without
yet considering
collocation impact!

<u>Lifeline</u>	<u>Minimum Additional Delay Before Temporary Service is Restored, days</u>
Fiber Optic Telephone Communication	61
High Voltage Electric Power Transmission	19
Natural Gas Bulk Transmission	25
Petroleum Products Transmission	41
Interstate Highway Traffic	35
Railroad Service	17



B4 data at work for SoSAFE & ShakeOut





ShakeOut M_w 7.8 Surface Offsets

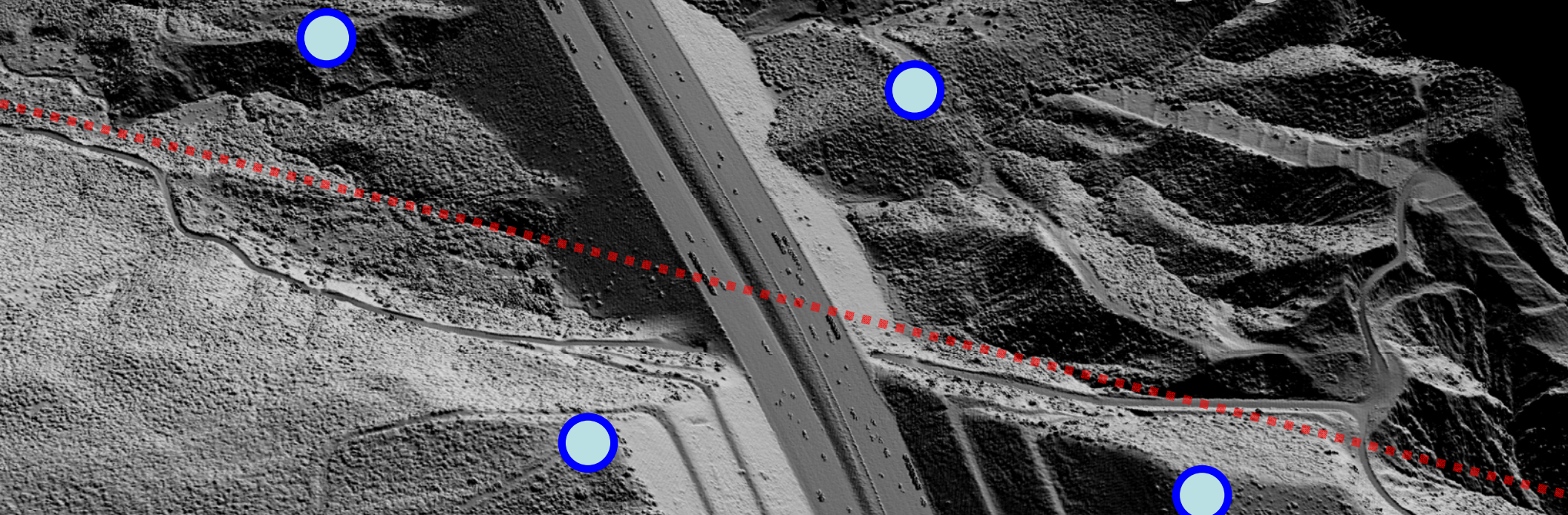
SUBJECT TO REVISION (KMD v. 1.1.0; 5/12/07)

Lifeline Crossing:	Fault Slip (meters)	Duration of Disruption (days)
Gorman (I-5)	0 (landslide - Pyramid)	15
Palmdale (Route 14)	2.6	10
Cajon Pass (I-15)	4.4 (low end of range)	35 (FEMA, 1991)
Whitewater	1.7	5
Indio (I-10)	7.3	10



Cajon Pass I-15 Fault Crossing

**Need a real-time
GPS array right here...**



**need before (B4) and after imaging for rapid
assessment of damage to lifeline infrastructure**



SoSAFE is under way (SCEC paleoseismology)

B4 LiDAR Project completed; data openly available

SCEC funds distributed

USGS NEHRP RFP deadline &

NSF proposal preparations

M_w 7.8 earthquake scenario has been specified

<http://urbanearth.usgs.gov/>

3 levels of rupture description detail made available

next-generation attenuation relation models done - to be input to HAZUS

ground motion simulations in progress

Slip at Lifelines Fault Crossings has been specified (v 1.1.0)

economic modeling to be conducted

workshop with lifeline operators (May & Oct. 2007)

*Multi-hazard triggered events to be included
in the scenario*

ShakeOut exercise - November '08 - "GG08" (date TBD)

-119° -118° -117° -116° -115°

What can I do to prepare my lifeline?

Improve engineering at lifeline crossing points (retrofit and mitigate) to reduce down-time and to avert ecological and environment impacts

Stockpile materials on-site that will be needed to make repairs quickly; develop a plan for repairs

Alaska Pipeline: \$3M invested prior, >\$100M saved

'You can pay me now, or you can pay me later...'

0 100 200 km

