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Living with Earthquakes in the Pacific Northwest Cascadia's Fault Full-Rip 9.0 Life in the Subduction Zone Earthquake Time Bombs National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, Annual Project Summaries, XXXVI California Seismic Retrofit Policies International Handbook of Earthquake & Engineering Seismology Assessing Earthquake Hazards and Reducing Risk in the Pacific Northwest Quakeland The Washington Earthquake Handbook An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Proposal at the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3938 Earthquake Time Bombs Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2000 Heavy Vehicle Event Data Recorder Interpretation Witness To A Changing Earth Quakeland Fault Lines Sunset Area Community Planned Action Publications of the Geological Survey Submarine Landslides and Tsunamis Using Local, Global, and Simulated Earthquakes to Inform Earthquake Resilience Efforts in the Pacific Northwest U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper Earthquakes Mega Quakes: Cascading Earthquake Hazards and Compounding Risks The Reauthorization of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Cooperating with Nature New Federal Courthouse, Seattle Seismological Research Letters Constraining Seismic Hazard in the Pacific Northwest Through Observation and Direct Modeling of Earthquakes Eugene/Springfield New Federal Courthouse Curbing Catastrophe Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6552 Full-Rip 9.0 The Wave Scenario for a Magnitude 6.7 Earthquake on the Seattle Fault Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3029 Encyclopedia of Disaster Relief Tsunami Inundation Model Study of Eureka and Crescent City, California

There is a crack in the earth's crust that runs roughly 31 miles offshore, approximately 683 miles from Northern California up through Vancouver Island off the coast of British Columbia. The Cascadia Subduction Zone has generated massive earthquakes over and over again throughout geologic time—at least thirty–six major events in the last 10,000 years. This fault generates a monster earthquake about every 500 years. And the monster is due to return at any time. It could happen 200 years from now, or it could be tonight. The Cascadia Subduction Zone is virtually identical to the offshore fault that wrecked Sumatra in 2004. It will generate the same earthquake we saw in Sumatra, at magnitude nine or higher, sending crippling shockwaves across a far wider area than any California quake. Slamming into Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, and Vancouver, it will send tidal waves to the shores of Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, damaging the economies of the Pacific Rim countries and their trading partners for years to come. In light of recent massive quakes in Haiti, Chile, and Mexico, Cascadia's Fault not only tells the story of this potentially devastating earthquake and the tsunamis it will spawn, it also warns us about an impending crisis almost unprecedented in modern history. This volume focuses on the breakdown in sustainability--the capacity of the planet to provide quality of life now and in the future--that is signaled by disaster. The authors bring to light why land use and sustainability have been ignored in devising public policies to deal with natural hazards. They lay out a vision of sustainability, concrete suggestions for policy reform, and procedures for planning. The book chronicles the long evolution of land-use planning and identifies key components of sustainable planning for hazards. Stressing the importance of balance in land use, the authors offer principles and specific reforms for achieving their visions of sustainability. A riveting and rollicking tour-de-force about the terrifying power of nature's most deadly phenomena — colossal waves — and the scientists and super surfers who are obsessed with them. The New York Times bestselling author of The Devil's Teeth probes the dramatic convergence of baffling gargantuan waves that pummel oil rigs and sink massive ships, the extreme surfers willing to stare down death in order to ride them, and the marine scientists trying to unlock the physics of these waves, the climate changes that are provoking them, and what chaos they might wreak. Susan Casey explores the phenomenon of monster waves and how they have become an obsession for extreme surfers like Laird Hamilton — who serves as the author's guide as she takes the reader into the intense, white-knuckle world of 100-foot waves. An eye-opening account exploring common themes between major disasters and providing important lessons for successful natural hazard mitigation. Drop, cover and hold on. Tsunamis are water waves triggered by impulsive geologic events such as sea floor deformation, landslides, slumps, subsidence, volcanic eruptions and bolide impacts. Tsunamis can inflict significant damage and casualties both nearfield and after evolving over long propagation distances and impacting distant coastlines. Tsunamis can also effect geomorphologic changes along the coast. Understanding tsunami generation and evolution is of paramount importance for protecting coastal population at risk, coastal structures and the natural environment. Accurately and reliably predicting the initial waveform and the associated coastal effects of tsunamis remains one of the most vexing problems in geophysics, and -with few exceptions- has resisted routine numerical computation or data collection solutions. While ten years ago, it was believed that the generation problem was adequately understood for useful predictions, it is now clear that it is not, especially nearfield. By contrast, the runup problem earlier believed intractable is now well understood for all but the most extreme breaking wave events. Request a FREE 30-day online trial to this title at www.sagepub.com/freetrial! This encyclopedia covers response to disasters around the world, from governments to NGOs, from charities to politics, from refugees to health, and from economics to international relations, covering issues in both historical and contemporary context. The volumes include information relevant to students of sociology, national security, economics, health sciences, political science, emergency preparedness, history, agriculture, and many other subjects. The goal is to help readers appreciate the importance of the effects, responsibilities, and ethics of disaster relief, and to initiate educational discussion brought forth by the specific cultural, scientific, and topical articles contained within the work. Including 425 signed entries in a two-volume set presented in A-to-Z format, and drawing contributors from varied academic disciplines, this encyclopedia also features a preface by Thomas H. Kean and Lee H. Hamilton of the 9/11 Commission. This reference resource examines disaster response and relief in a manner that is authoritative yet accessible, jargon-free, and balanced to help readers better understand issues from varied perspectives. Key Themes - Geography - Government and International Agencies - History - Human-induced Disasters - Infrastructure - Local Response - Major Disasters (Relief Case Studies) - Medicine and Psychology - Methods and Practices - Mitigation - Natural Disasters (Overviews) - Politics and Funding - Preparedness - Recovery - Response - Science and Prediction - Sociology - U.S. Geographical Response What happens to the environment when a earthquake occurs? What are some of the causes of earthquakes? What can people do about the problems caused by earthquakes? How can you use your math skills to learn more about earthquakes? Read this book to find the answers to these questions and learn more about earthquakes. A journey around the United States in search of the truth about the threat of earthquakes leads to spine-tingling discoveries, unnerving experts, and ultimately the kind of preparations that will actually help guide us through disasters. It's a road trip full of surprises. Earthquakes. You need to worry about them only if you're in San Francisco, right? Wrong. We have been making enormous changes to subterranean America, and Mother Earth, as always, has been making some of her own. . . . The consequences for our real estate, our civil engineering, and our communities will be huge because they will include earthquakes most of us do not expect and cannot imagine—at least not without reading Quakeland. Kathryn Miles descends into mines in the Northwest, dissects Mississippi levee engineering studies, uncovers the horrific risks of an earthquake in the Northeast, and interviews the seismologists, structual engineers, and emergency managers around the country who are addressing this ground shaking threat. As Miles relates, the era of human-induced earthquakes began in 1962 in Colorado after millions of gallons of chemical-weapon waste was pumped underground in the Rockies. More than 1,500 quakes over the following seven years resulted. The Department of Energy plans to dump spent nuclear rods in the same way. Evidence of fracking's seismological impact continues to mount. . . . Humans as well as fault lines built our "quakeland". What will happen when Memphis, home of FedEx's 1.5-million-packages-a-day hub, goes offline as a result of an earthquake along the unstable Reelfoot Fault? FEMA has estimated that a modest 7.0 magnitude quake (twenty of these happen per year around the world) along the Wasatch Fault under Salt Lake City would put a $33 billion dent in our economy. When the Fukushima reactor melted down, tens of thousands were displaced. If New York's Indian Point nuclear power plant blows, ten million people will be displaced. How would that evacuation even begin? Kathryn Miles' tour of our land is as fascinating and frightening as it is irresistibly compelling. This book assesses the cities and communities at critical risk of devastating earthquakes, and asks what we can do to protect them. Describes the serious threat posed by one of the world's great earthquake faults -- the Cascadia Subduction Zone -- which runs for hundreds of miles offshore from British Columbia to northern California. Scientific reportage on what we know and don't know about the mega-earthquake predicted to hit the Pacific Northwest Scientists have identified Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver as the urban centers of what will be the biggest earthquake—the Really Big One—in the continental United States. A quake will happen—in fact, it's actually overdue. The Cascadia subduction zone is 750 miles long, running along the Pacific coast from Northern California up to southern British Columbia. In this fascinating book, The Seattle Times science reporter Sandi Doughton introduces readers to the scientists who are dedicated to understanding the way the earth moves and describes what patterns can be identified and how prepared (or not) people are. With a 100% chance of a mega-quake hitting the Pacific Northwest, this fascinating book reports on the scientists who are trying to understand when, where, and just how big The Big One will be. The last ten years have seen explosive growth in the technology available to the collision analyst, changing the way reconstruction is practiced in fundamental ways. The greatest technological advances for the crash reconstruction community have come in the realms of photogrammetry and digital media analysis. The widespread use of scanning technology has facilitated the implementation of powerful new tools to digitize forensic data, create 3D models and visualize and analyze crash vehicles and environments. The introduction of unmanned aerial systems and standardization of crash data recorders to the crash reconstruction community have enhanced the ability of a crash analyst to visualize and model the components of a crash reconstruction. Because of the technological changes occurring in the industry, many SAE papers have been written to address the validation and use of new tools for collision reconstruction. Collision Reconstruction Methodologies Volumes 1-12 bring together seminal SAE technical papers surrounding advancements in the crash reconstruction field. Topics featured in the series include: • Night Vision Study and Photogrammetry • Vehicle Event Data Recorders • Motorcycle, Heavy Vehicle, Bicycle and Pedestrian Accident

Reconstruction The goal is to provide the latest technologies and methodologies being introduced into collision reconstruction - appealing to crash analysts, consultants and safety engineers alike. In a media interview in January 2010, scientist Robert Yeats sounded the alarm on Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as an 'earthquake time bomb', a region at critical risk of major seismic activity. One week later, a catastrophic earthquake struck the city, leaving over 100,000 dead and triggering a humanitarian crisis. In this timely study, Yeats sheds new light on other earthquake hotspots around the world and the communities at risk. He examines these seismic threats in the context of recent cultural history, including economic development, national politics and international conflicts. Descriptions of emerging seismic resilience plans from some cities provide a more hopeful picture. Essential reading for policy-makers, infrastructure and emergency planners, scientists, students and anyone living in the shadow of an earthquake, this book raises the alarm so that we can protect our vulnerable cities before it's too late. A journey around the United States in search of the truth about the threat of earthquakes leads to spine-tingling discoveries, unnerving experts, and ultimately the kind of preparations that will actually help guide us through disasters. It’s a road trip full of surprises. Earthquakes. You need to worry about them only if you’re in San Francisco, right? Wrong. We have been making enormous changes to subterranean America, and Mother Earth, as always, has been making some of her own. . . . The consequences for our real estate, our civil engineering, and our communities will be huge because they will include earthquakes most of us do not expect and cannot imagine—at least not without reading Quakeland. 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FEMA has estimated that a modest 7.0 magnitude quake (twenty of these happen per year around the world) along the Wasatch Fault under Salt Lake City would put a $33 billion dent in our economy. When the Fukushima reactor melted down, tens of thousands were displaced. If New York’s Indian Point nuclear power plant blows, ten million people will be displaced. How would that evacuation even begin? Kathryn Miles’ tour of our land is as fascinating and frightening as it is irresistibly compelling. In this dissertation, we investigate how the geometry and rock composition of the Seattle and Tacoma basins influences strong ground motions during local earthquakes by surveying and interpreting strong-motion seismic records and generating 3D ground-motion simulations. We also evaluate the performance of an earthquake early warning system for the West Coast of the United States using historical records of local and global intraslab earthquakes and ground-motion simulations of hypothetical magnitude 9 megathrust earthquake scenarios on the Cascadia subduction zone (CSZ).Chapter 2 is a characterization of sedimentary basin effects within the Seattle and Tacoma basins using Pacific Northwest Seismic Network and U.S. Geological Survey strong-motion recordings of five local earthquakes (M 3.9–6.8), including the 2001 Nisqually earthquake. We observe basin-edge generated surface waves at sites within the Seattle basin for most ray paths that cross the Seattle fault zone. We also note previously undocumented basin-edge surface waves in the Tacoma basin during one of the local earthquakes. To place quantitative constraints on basin amplification, we determine amplification factors by computing the spectral ratios of inside-basin sites to outside-basin sites at 1, 2, 3, and 5 s periods. Ground shaking is amplified in the Seattle basin for all the earthquakes analyzed and for a subset of events in the Tacoma basin. We find that the largest amplification factors in the Seattle basin are produced by a shallow crustal earthquake located to the southwest of the basin. Our observation suggests that future shallow crustal and megathrust earthquakes rupturing west of the Puget Lowland will produce greater amplification within the Seattle basin than has been seen for intraslab events. We also perform ground-motion simulations using a finite-difference method to validate a 3D Cascadia velocity model (CVM) by comparing properties of observed and synthetic waveforms up to a frequency of 1 Hz. Basin-edge effects are well reproduced in the Seattle basin, but are less well resolved in the Tacoma basin. Continued study of basin effects in the Tacoma basin would improve the CVM. In Chapter 3, we investigate whether assuming a fixed shallow depth in the ShakeAlert network-based earthquake early warning system is sufficient to produce accurate ground-motion based alerts for intraslab earthquakes. ShakeAlert currently uses a fixed focal depth of 8 km to estimate earthquake location and magnitude. This is an appropriate way to reduce computational costs without compromising alert accuracy in California, where earthquakes typically occur on shallow crustal faults. In the Pacific Northwest (PNW), however, the most common moderate-magnitude events occur within the subducting Juan de Fuca slab at depths between ~35 and 65 km. Using a dataset of seismic recordings from 37 Mw 4.5+ intraslab earthquakes from the PNW and Chile, we replay events through the Earthquake Point-Source Integrated Code and eqInfo2GM algorithms to estimate source parameters and compute modified Mercalli intensity (MMI) alert threshold contours. Each event is replayed twice—once using a fixed 8 km depth and a second time using the actual catalog earthquake depth. For each depth scenario, we analyze MMI III and IV contours using various performance metrics to determine the number of correctly alerted sites and measure warning times. We determine that shallow depth replays are more likely to produce errors in location estimates of greater than 50 km if the event is located outside of a seismic network. When located within a seismic network, shallow and catalog depth replays have similar epicenter estimates. Results show that applying catalog earthquake depth does not improve the accuracy of magnitude estimates or MMI alert threshold contours, or increase warning times. We conclude that using a fixed shallow earthquake depth for intraslab earthquakes will not significantly impact alert accuracy in the PNW. Chapter 4 is an evaluation of ShakeAlert performance for M 9 megathrust earthquakes in the PNW. Since there are no recordings of large magnitude earthquakes on the CSZ, we use synthetic seismograms from a suite of 30 simulated M 9 earthquake scenarios on the Cascadia megathrust with varying hypocenters, down-dip rupture extents, slip distributions, and locations of high-stress drop subevents to test the performance of ShakeAlert algorithms. We implement new features not currently set up in the operational ShakeAlert system (version 2.1.5), such as an upgraded version of the FinDer algorithm capable of utilizing generic and fault specific templates, a set of generic crustal templates that increase the maximum allowed rupture length from 300 km to 1362 km, a new version of the eqInfo2GM algorithm that uses precomputed distance tables to determine the spatial extent of ShakeAlert MMI alert threshold contours, and contour distance tables generated with the Next Generation Attenuation – West 2 ground motion models. We measure the timeliness and accuracy of source estimates and evaluate the performance of ShakeAlert alert contours using a station-based alert classification scheme. We also a develop a population-based alert classification method by aligning a 30 arc-second resolution population grid with Voronoi diagrams computed from the classified sites for each scenario. Using raster statistics, we estimate the approximate population in the PNW that would receive timely accurate alerts during an offshore M 9 earthquake. We also observe the range of expected warning times with respect to the spatial distribution of the population. Our results, disaggregated by MMI alert threshold, show that most of the population could receive alerts with positive warning times for an alert threshold of MMI III, but that the number of late and missed alerts increases as the MMI alert threshold is increased. For MMI V, an average of just under 60% of the population would be alerted prior to the arrival of threshold level shaking. Large regions of late and missed alerts for alert thresholds MMI IV and V are caused by delays in alert updates, inaccurate FinDer source estimates, and undersized alert contours. We also evaluate whether some end-users in the MMI V (moderate shaking) late alert zones could receive an alert prior to experiencing MMI VI (strong) or MMI VII (very strong) level shaking. Correct timely alerts increase by about 10% for MMI V using this warning time definition. Finally, we investigate an alerting strategy where ShakeAlert sends out an alert to the entire PNW region when the system detects at least an M 8 earthquake on the coast. This strategy eliminates all missed alerts and all late alerts except at sites close to the epicenter. The mean percentage of timely correct alerts is similar to using an alert threshold of MMI III, but the range of warning times is significantly greater and there is less risk of over-alerting in California. This book is of interest to all of you willing to gain perspective both in time and in depth about the global environmental crises we are facing in the Anthropocene as well as pondering potential solutions. Humans are dominating the Earth’s environment and causing global changes in the most recent geologic time called the Anthropocene. Global changes are caused by both natural events like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, or caused by humans like global warming and pollution of air, water, and soil. The author documents all types of global changes, beyond climate change, pointing out the risks for humanity when all these changes combine in time. Hans Nelson describes global changes while traveling through an earth scientist’s 60-year global journey. Throughout his memoirs, the author provides many humorous examples of adventures taking place during the scientific studies on land and at sea. He makes suggestions for a sustainable planet and shows that humans worldwide in the past, and can in the future, work together on solutions for global change problems. Students can use this book to learn about the many aspects of global change and methods that marine geologists use to obtain data on geologic hazards, resources, and environmental changes. Scientists have identified Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver as the urban centers of what will be the biggest earthquake—the Really Big One—in the continental United States. A quake will happen--in fact it's actually overdue. The Cascadia subduction zone is 750 miles long, running along the Pacific coast from Northern California up to southern British Columbia. In this fascinating book, The Seattle Times science reporter Sandi Doughton introduces readers to the scientists who are dedicated to understanding the way the earth moves and describes what patterns can be identified and how prepared (or not) people are. With a 100% chance of a mega-quake hitting the Pacific Northwest, this fascinating book reports on the scientists who are trying to understand when, where, and just how big THE BIG ONE will be. From the Trade Paperback edition. The two volume International Handbook of Earthquake and Engineering Seismology represents the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior's (IASPEI) ambition to provide a comprehensive overview of our present knowledge of earthquakes and seismology. This state-of-the-art work is the only reference to cover all aspects of seismology--a "resource library" for civil and structural engineers, geologists, geophysicists, and seismologists in academia and industry around the globe. Part B, by more than 100 leading researchers from major institutions of science around the globe, features 34 chapters detailing strong-motion seismology, earthquake engineering, quake prediction and hazards mitigation, as well as detailed reports from more than 40 nations. Also available is The International Handbook of Earthquake and Engineering Seismology, Part A. Authoritative articles by more than 100 leading scientists Extensive glossary of terminology plus 2000+ biographical sketches of notable seismologists

Large-scale earthquake hazards pose major threats to modern society, generating casualties, disrupting socioeconomic activities, and causing enormous economic loss across the world. Events, such as the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the 2011 Tohoku earthquake, highlighted the vulnerability of urban cities to catastrophic earthquakes. Accurate assessment of earthquake-related hazards (both primary and secondary) is essential to mitigate and control disaster risk exposure effectively. To date, various approaches and tools have been developed in different disciplines. However, they are fragmented over a number of research disciplines and underlying assumptions are often inconsistent. Our society and infrastructure are subjected to multiple types of cascading earthquake hazards; therefore, integrated hazard assessment and risk management strategy is needed for mitigating potential consequences due to multi-hazards. Moreover, uncertainty modeling and its impact on hazard prediction and anticipated consequences are essential parts of probabilistic earthquake hazard and risk assessment. The Research Topic is focused upon modeling and impact assessment of cascading earthquake hazards, including mainshock ground shaking, aftershock, tsunami, liquefaction, and landslide. In this dissertation, we seek to expand knowledge of the processes controlling seismic hazard in the Pacific Northwest through observing and interpreting earthquake records, as well as through directly modeling earthquake source processes. In Chapter 2, we develop a catalog of earthquakes occurring in the vicinity of the Cascadia Subduction Zone using a four-year dataset of seismograms recorded with ocean bottom seismometers (OBS). We locate 271 earthquakes of M0.4-4.0 with epicenters in or directly adjacent to the subduction zone. The distribution of near-interface seismicity shows distinct along-strike variability, which we associate with changes in plate deformation and the amount of subducted sediments. Earthquakes off the coast of Vancouver Island and Northern Washington are typically sparse, coinciding with a relatively undeformed subducting plate and a thin layer of subducted sediments. Near-interface seismicity is relatively abundant off Southern Washington and Northern Oregon, where subduction bending has roughened the lower plate and where entrained sediments are still relatively thin. Seismicity abruptly decreases between Central and Southern Oregon. Despite significant deformation in the subducting plate, seismicity is only clustered in a few distinct swarms. We suggest this is due to a thick layer of largely unconsolidated sediments entering the subduction zone at this location, which encourages geodetically observed partial creeping; the earthquake swarms are likely related to seamounts on the subducting plate, which pierce through the thick sediment sequence to come in contact with the overriding plate. In Southern Oregon and Northern California, seismicity is abundant, corresponding with very little entrained sediments and a subducting slab significantly deformed by the complex plate interactions near the Mendocino Triple Junction. In Chapter 3, we explore the effect of topography on earthquake ground motion during finite fault ruptures by directly modeling M7 earthquakes on the Seattle Fault. Our study focuses on a ~60 X 60 km region centered on the Seattle Fault and simulates seismic wave propagation via a spectral element method (SEM) code. We accurately model ground motion up to 3 Hz using a realistic 3-D velocity model and a model mesh built with a 30 m topographic surface. We ultimately test nine different kinematic rupture scenarios, in which we vary the slip distribution and hypocenter location, to judge the sensitivity of topographic amplification to kinematic rupture parameters. We demonstrate that adding topography to a simulation does not significantly change the average strength of ground motion; however, amplification of shaking is common, with over a quarter of the model area experiencing short period (

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