

Introduction

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) has been identifying and mapping the tsunami inundation hazard along the Oregon coast since 1994. In Oregon, DOGAMI manages the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program, which has been administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) since 1995. DOGAMI's work is designed to help cities, counties, and other sites in coastal areas reduce the potential for disastrous tsunami-related consequences by understanding and mitigating the geologic hazard. Using federal funding awarded by NOAA, DOGAMI has developed a new generation of tsunami inundation maps to help residents and visitors along the entire Oregon coast prepare for the next Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake and tsunami.

The CSZ is the tectonic plate boundary between the North American Plate and the Juan de Fuca Plate (Figure 1). These plates are converging at a rate of about 1.5 inches per year, but the movement is not smooth and continuous. Rather, the plates lock in place and unreleased energy builds over time. At intervals, this accumulated energy is violently released in the form of a megathrust earthquake rupture, where the North American Plate suddenly slips westward over the Juan de Fuca Plate. This rupture causes a vertical displacement of water that creates a tsunami (Figure 2). Similar rupture processes and tsunamis have occurred elsewhere on the planet where subduction zones exist; for example, offshore Chile in 1960 and 2010, offshore Alaska in 1964, near Sumatra in 2004, and offshore Japan in March 2011.

CSZ Frequency: Comprehensive research of the offshore geologic record indicates that at least 19 major ruptures of the full length of the CSZ have occurred off the Oregon coast over the past 10,000 years (Figure 3). All 19 of these full-rupture CSZ events were likely magnitude 8.9 to 9.2 earthquakes (Witter and others, 2011). The most recent CSZ event happened approximately 300 years ago on January 26, 1700. Sand deposits carried onshore and left by the 1700 event have been found 1.2 miles inland; older tsunami sand deposits have also been discovered in estuaries 6 miles inland. As shown in Figure 3, the range in time between these 19 events varies from 110 to 1,150 years with a median time interval of 460 years. In 2008 the United States Geological Survey (USGS) released the results of a study announcing that the probability of a magnitude 9.0 CSZ earthquake occurring over the next 30 years is 10% and that such earthquakes occur about every 500 years (WGCEP, 2008).

CSZ Model Specifications: The sizes of the earthquake and its resultant tsunamis are primarily driven by the amount and geometry of the slip that takes place when the North American Plate slips westward over the Juan de Fuca Plate during a CSZ event. DOGAMI has modeled a wide range of earthquake and tsunami sizes that take into account different fault geometries that could amplify the amount of seawater displacement and increase tsunami inundation. Scientific geophysical profiles show that there may be a steep slip fault running nearly parallel to the CSZ but closer to the Oregon coastline (Figure 1). The effect of this slip fault moving during a full-rupture CSZ event would be an increase in the amount of vertical displacement of the Pacific Ocean, resulting in an increase of the tsunami inundation onshore in

Oregon. DOGAMI has also incorporated physical evidence that suggests that portions of the coast may drop 4 to 10 feet during the earthquake; this effect is known as subsidence. Detailed information on fault geometries, subsidence computer models, and the methodology used to create the tsunami scenarios presented on this map can be found in DOGAMI Special Papers 41 (Priest and others, 2009) and 43 (Witter and others, 2011).

Map Explanation

This tsunami inundation map displays the output of computer models representing five selected tsunami scenarios, all of which include the earthquake-produced subsidence and the tsunami-amplifying effects of the slip fault. Each scenario assumes that a tsunami occurs at Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) tide. MHHW is defined as the average height of the higher high tides observed over an 18-year period at the Astoria tide gauge (NOAA Station 9439040). To make it easier to understand this scientific material and to enhance the educational aspects of hazard mitigation and response, the five scenarios are labeled as "T-shirt sizes" ranging from Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large, to Extra Extra Large (S, M, L, XL, XXL). The map legend depicts the respective amounts of slip, the frequency of occurrence, and the earthquake magnitude for these five scenarios. Figure 4 shows the cumulative number of buildings inundated within the map areas.

The computer simulation model output is provided to DOGAMI as millions of points with values that indicate whether the location of each point is wet or dry. These points are converted to wet and dry contour lines that form the extent of inundation. The transition area between the wet and dry contour lines is termed the Wet/Dry Zone, which equates to the amount of error in the model when determining the maximum inundation for each scenario. Only the XXL Wet/Dry Zone is shown on this map.

This map also shows the regulatory tsunami inundation line (Oregon Revised Statutes 452.446 and 455.447), commonly known as the Senate Bill 379 line. Senate Bill 379 (1995) instructed DOGAMI to establish the area of expected tsunami inundation based on scientific evidence and tsunami modeling in order to prohibit the construction of new essential and special occupancy structures in this tsunami inundation zone (Priest, 1995).

Time Series Graphs and Wave Elevation Profiles: In addition to the tsunami scenarios, the computer model produces time series data for "gauge" locations in the area. These points are simulated gauge stations that record the time, in seconds, of the tsunami wave arrival and the wave height observed. It is especially noteworthy that the greatest wave height and velocity observed are not necessarily associated with the first tsunami wave to arrive onshore. Therefore, evacuees should not assume that the tsunami event is over until the proper authorities have sounded the all-clear signal at the end of the evacuation. Figure 5 depicts the tsunami waves as they arrive at a simulated gauge station. Figure 6 depicts the overall wave height and inundation extent for all five scenarios at the profile location shown on this map.

Cascadia Subduction Zone Setting

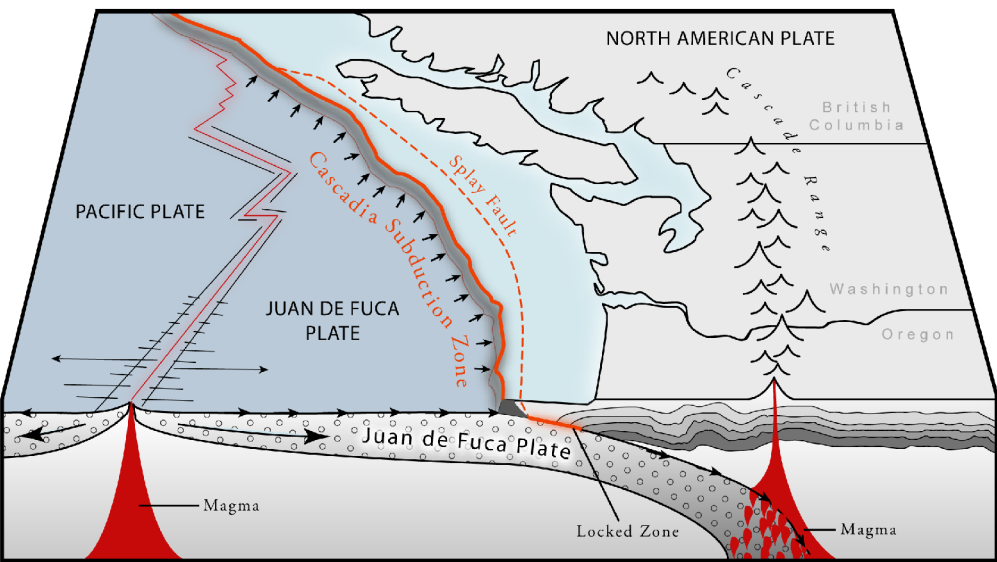
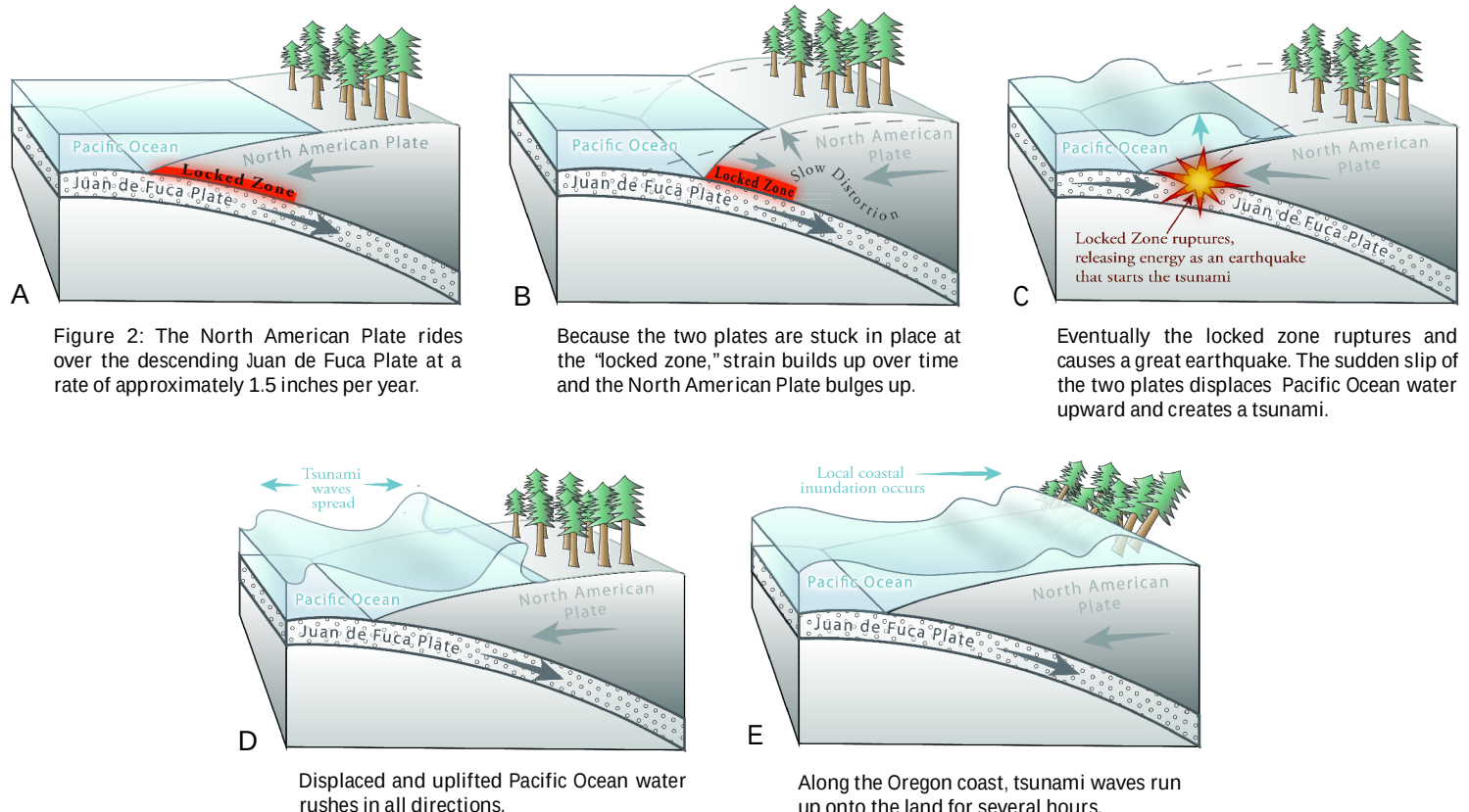
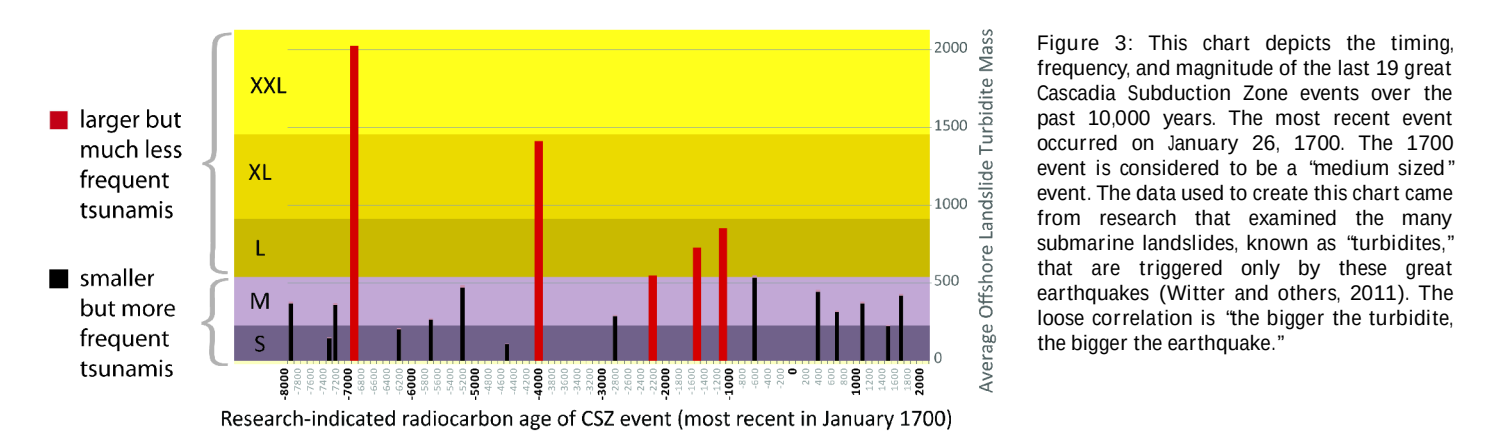


Figure 1: This block diagram depicts the tectonic setting of the region. See Figure 2 for the sequence of events that occur during a Cascadia Subduction Zone megathrust earthquake and tsunami.

How Tsunamis Occur



Occurrence and Relative Size of Cascadia Subduction Zone Megathrust Earthquakes



Buildings within Tsunami Inundation Zones

	Entire Map Area	Unincorporated Areas
Total Buildings within Tsunami Zones*	1,716	1,716
Buildings within Tsunami Zones*		
Small	0	0
Medium	32	32
Large	531	531
Extra Large	1,239	1,239
Extra Extra Large	1,273	1,273

Percent of Buildings within Tsunami Zones	Small	Medium	Large	Extra Large	Extra Extra Large
Small	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medium	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Large	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%	30.9%
Extra Large	72.2%	72.2%	72.2%	72.2%	72.2%
Extra Extra Large	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%	74.2%

*Building counts shown are based on polygon centroids and are cumulative within the map area.

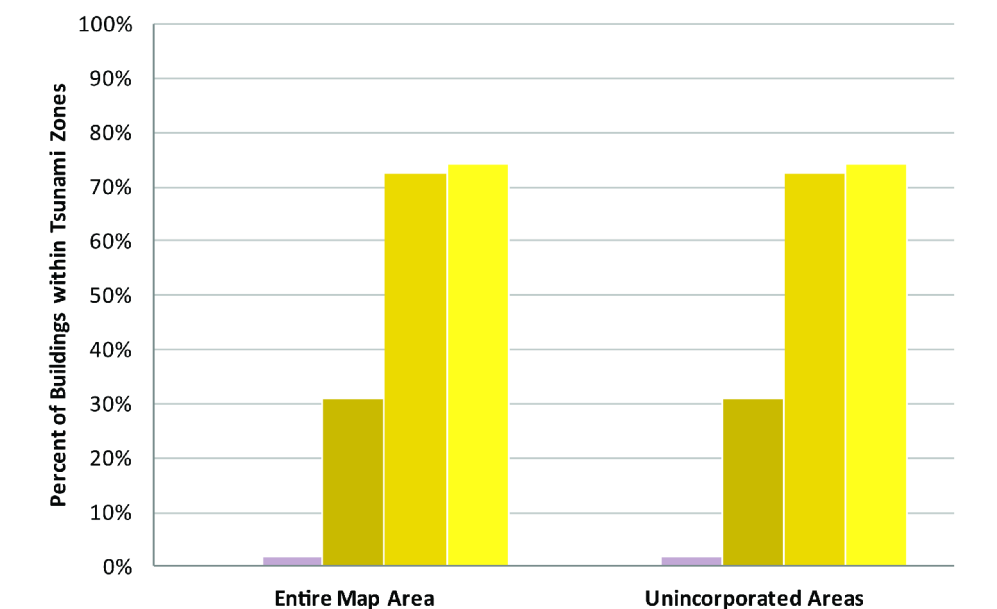
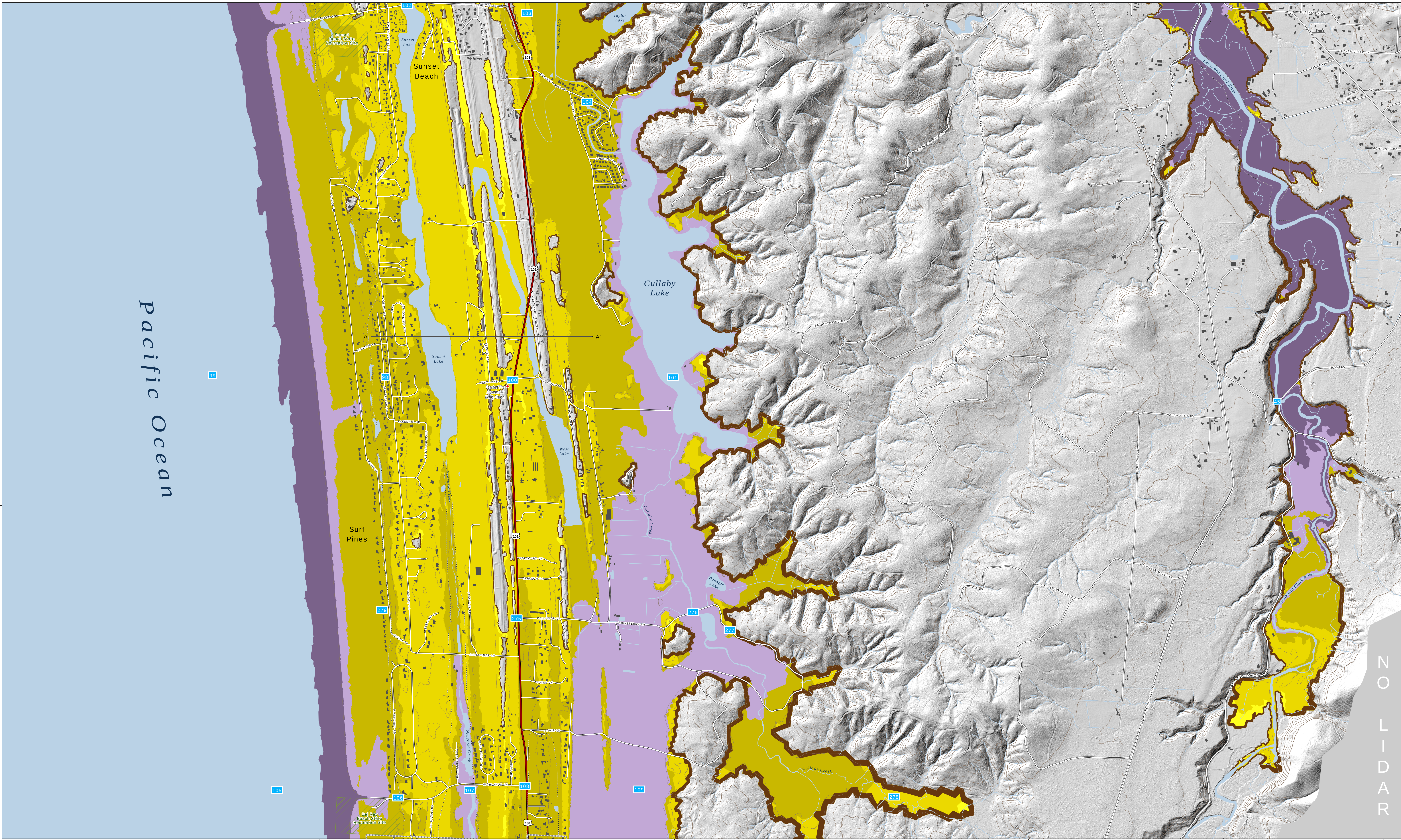


Figure 4: The table and chart show the number of buildings inundated for each 'T-shirt' scenario for cities and unincorporated portions of the map.

Local Source (Cascadia Subduction Zone) Tsunami Inundation Map Del Rey Beach, Oregon

2013



Estimated Tsunami Wave Height through Time for Simulated Gauge Station

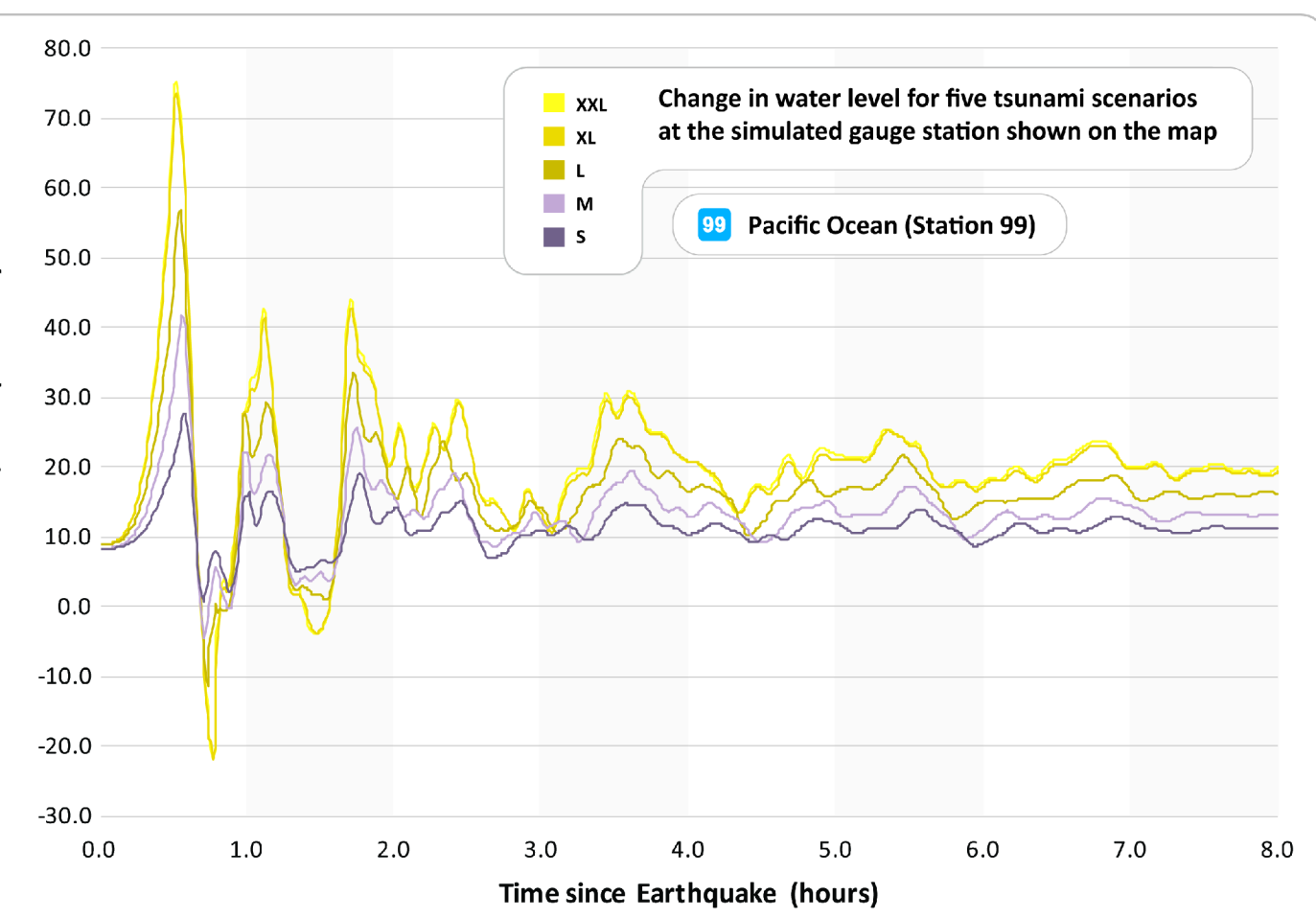


Figure 5: This chart depicts the tsunami waves as they arrive at the selected reference point (simulated gauge station). It shows the change in wave heights for all five tsunami scenarios over an 8-hour period. The starting water elevation (0.0 hour) takes into account the local land subsidence or uplift caused by the earthquake. Wave heights vary through time, and the first wave will not necessarily be the largest as waves interfere and reflect off local topography and bathymetry. Any absence of data indicates periods for which tsunami inundation has not yet reached or has receded from the station location and dry land is exposed.

Maximum Wave Elevation Profile

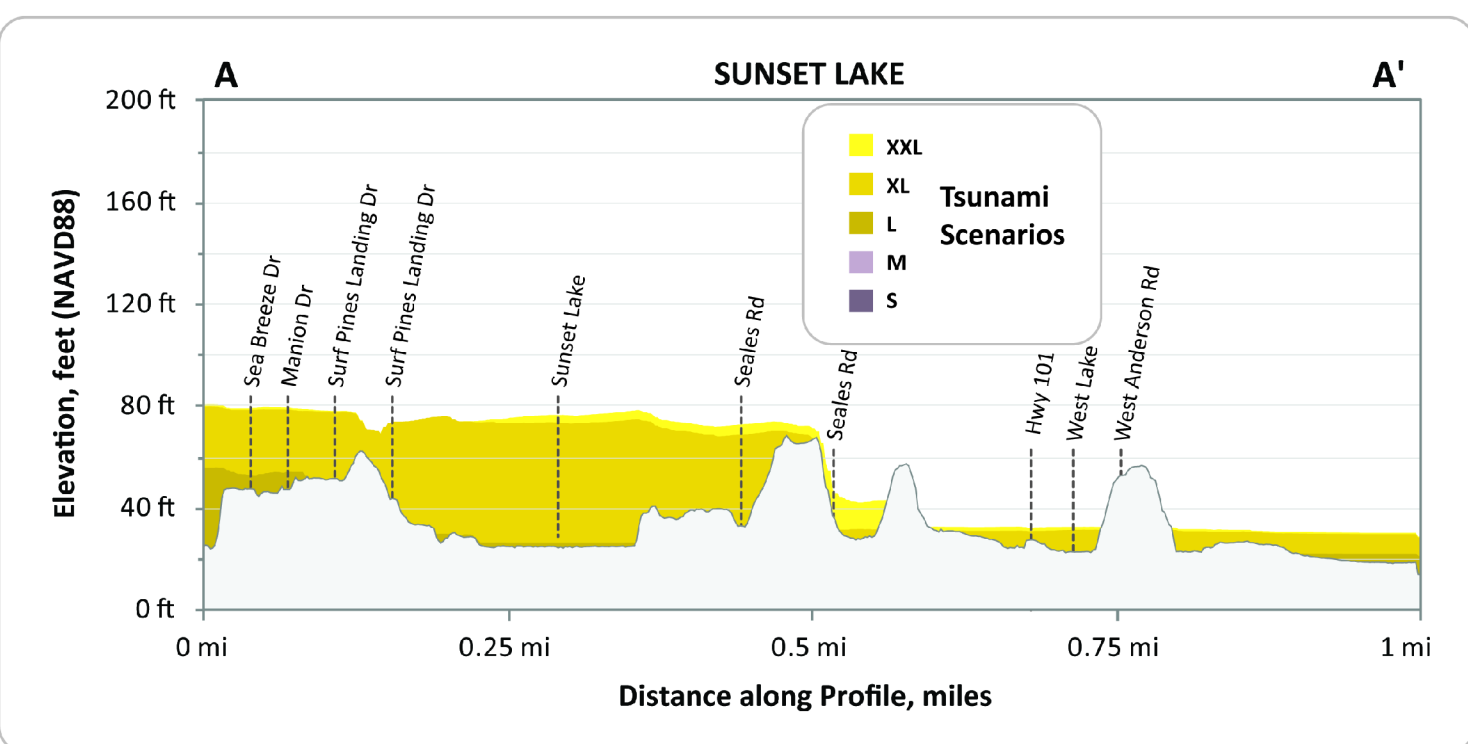
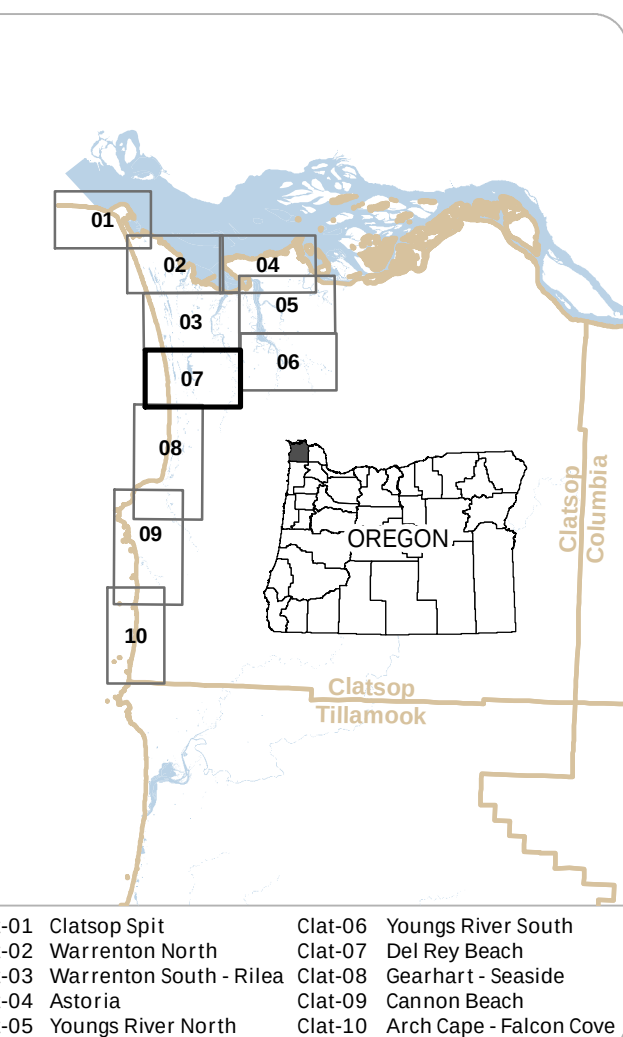


Figure 6: This profile depicts the expected maximum tsunami wave elevation for the five 'T-shirt' scenarios along lines A-A'. The tsunami scenarios are modeled to occur at high tide and to account for local subsidence or uplift of the ground surface.

Legend

Earthquake Size	Average Slip Range (ft)	Maximum Slip Range (ft)	Time to Accumulate Slip (yrs)	Earthquake Magnitude
XXL	59 to 72	118 to 144	1,200	-9.1
XL	56 to 72	115 to 144	1,050 to 1,200	-9.1
L	36 to 49	72 to 98	650 to 800	-9.0
M	23 to 30	46 to 62	425 to 525	-8.9
S	13 to 16	30 to 36	300	-8.7
XXL Wet/Dry Zone				
Urban Growth Boundary				
Building Footprint				
Simulated Gauge Station				
Profile Location				
Senate Bill 379 Line				
State Park				
Elevation Contour (25 ft intervals up to 200 ft)				
Fire Station				
Police Station				
School				
Hospital/Urgent Care Clinic				
U.S. Highway				
State Highway				
Improved Road				

Tsunami Inundation Map Index



Data References

Source Data:
This map is based on hydrodynamic tsunami modeling by Joseph Zhang, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, Oregon. Model data were created by John English and George R. Priest, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), Portland, Oregon.
Hydrology data, contours, critical facilities, and building footprints were provided by DOGAMI. Senate Bill 379 line data were provided by Rachel L. Smith and Ian P. Madin, DOGAMI, in 2011 (GSI file and gisproj, 2012).
Urban growth boundaries (2011) were provided by the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD).
Topographic data (2011) provided by Clatsop County and DOGAMI to improve the spatial accuracy of the features or to add newly constructed roads not present in the original data base.
Lidar data from DOGAMI Lidar Data Quadrangles: LDQ-2011-46123-A7-Oney and LDQ-2011-46123-A8-Salmon.
Coordinate System: Oregon Statewide Lambert Conformal Conic, 180 International Feet, Horizontal Datum: NAD 1983 datum, Vertical Datum: NAVD 1988 (Elevation shown with geographic coordinates (latitude/longitude)).
Software: Esri ArcGIS 10.1, Microsoft® Excel, and Adobe® Illustrator®.
Funding: This map was funded under award H400004010 by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program.
Map Data Creation/Development: Tsunami Inundation Scenario: George R. Priest, Laura L. Smith, Daniel C. Cox, Paul A. Fero, Sean W. Pollock, Rachel L. Smith.
Base Map Data: Aerial: L.R. Hughes, Sean C. Plummer.
Map Production: Data processed by the: Rachel L. Smith, Sean C. Plummer, Taylor E. White.
Editing: Don W.T. Lewis, Rachel L. Smith.
Publication: Clatsop County, Oregon.
Map Date: 06/11/2013.
References:
Priest, G.R., 1995. Explanation of mapping methods and use of the tsunami hazard maps of the Oregon coast. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Open File Report 05-07, 95 p.
Priest, G.R., Colfing, C., Wang, K., Witter, R.C., Zhang, Y., and Sorensen, A.J., 2008. Tsunami hazard assessment of the Oregon coast: A new approach based on the approach tested at Cannon Beach, Clatsop County, Oregon. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Special Paper 41, 87 p.
Witter, R.C., Zhang, Y., Wang, K., Priest, G.R., Colfing, C., Sorensen, A.J., English, J.T., and Fero, P.A., 2011. Simulating tsunami inundation at Cannon Beach, Clatsop County, Oregon, using topographic, geologic, and geologic data. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Special Paper 43, 57 p.
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