



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 this geologic hazard. Using federal funding awarded by NOAA, DOGAMI has developed a new 2011). 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, as well as for far-travelled, or

earthquake activity surrounding the Pacific Ocean. It is an arc stretching from New Zealand, along the eastern edge of Asia, north across the Aleutian Islands of Alaska, and south along the coast of North and South America (Figure 1). The Ring of Fire is located at the borders of the Pacific Plate and other major tectonic plates. The Pacific Plate is colliding with and sliding underneath other plates creating subduction zones that eventually release energy in the form of an earthquake rupture. This rupture causes a vertical displacement of water that creates a tsunami. When these events occur around the Ring of Fire but not directly off the Oregon coast, they take more time to travel the Pacific Ocean and arrive onshore in Oregon (Figure 2). Distant earthquake/tsunami events have affected the Oregon coast: for example, offshore Alaska in 1964 and

"distant" tsunamis.

offshore Japan in March 2011.

Historically, about 28 distant tsunamis have been documented by is shown on this map. Oregon tide gauges since 1854. The most severe was generated by the 1964 M9.2 Prince William Sound earthquake in Alaska. Oregon was hit This map also shows the regulatory tsunami inundation line (Oregon hard by the tsunami, which killed four people and caused an estimated 750,000 to 1 million dollars in damage to bridges, houses, cars, boats, and sea walls. The greatest tsunami damage in Oregon did not occur area of expected tsunami inundation based on scientific evidence and along the ocean front as one might expect, but in the estuary channels tsunami modeling in order to prohibit the construction of new essential located further inland. Of the communities affected, Seaside was and special occupancy structures in this tsunami inundation zone inundated by a 10 foot tsunami wave and was the hardest hit. Tsunami (Priest, 1995). wave heights reached 10 to 11.5 feet in the Nehalem River, 10 to 11.5 feet at Depoe Bay, 11.5 feet at Newport, 10 to 11 feet at Florence, 11 feet

Time Series Graphs and Wave Elevation Profiles: In addition to the at Reedsport, 11 feet at Brookings, and 14 feet at Coos Bay (Witter and tsunami scenarios, the computer model produces time series data for others, 2011).

Alaska-Aleutian Model Specifications: DOGAMI modeled two distant wave height observed. It is especially noteworthy that the greatest wave earthquake and tsunami scenarios involving M9.2 earthquakes originating near the Gulf of Alaska. The first scenario attempts to replicate the 1964 Prince William Sound event, and the second scenario that the tsunami event is over until the proper authorities have sounded represents a hypothetical maximum event. This maximum event is the the all-clear at the end of the evacuation. Figure 4 depicts the tsunami same model used by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in their 2006 waves as they arrive at a simulated gauge station. Figure 5 depicts the tsunami hazard assessment of Seaside (TPSW, 2006). This model uses overall wave height and inundation extent for the two scenarios at the extreme fault model parameters that result in maximum seafloor uplift, profile locations shown on this map.

nearly twice as large as in the 1964 earthquake. The selected source location on the Aleutian chain of islands also shows higher energy directed toward the Oregon coast than other Alaskan source locations. For these reasons the hypothetical "Alaska Maximum" scenario is selected as the worst case distant tsunami scenario for Oregon. 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 Paper 43 (Witter and others,

This tsunami inundation map displays the output of computer models representing the two selected tsunami scenarios: Alaska M9.2 (1964) The "Ring of Fire", also called the Circum-Pacific belt, is the zone of and the Alaska Maximum. All tsunami simulations were run assuming that prevailing tide was static (no flow) and equal to 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 Port Orford tide gauge. The map legend depicts the respective amounts of deformation and the earthquake magnitude for these two scenarios. Figure 3 shows the cumulative number of buildings inundated within the map area.

> 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 Alaska Maximum Wet/Dry Zone

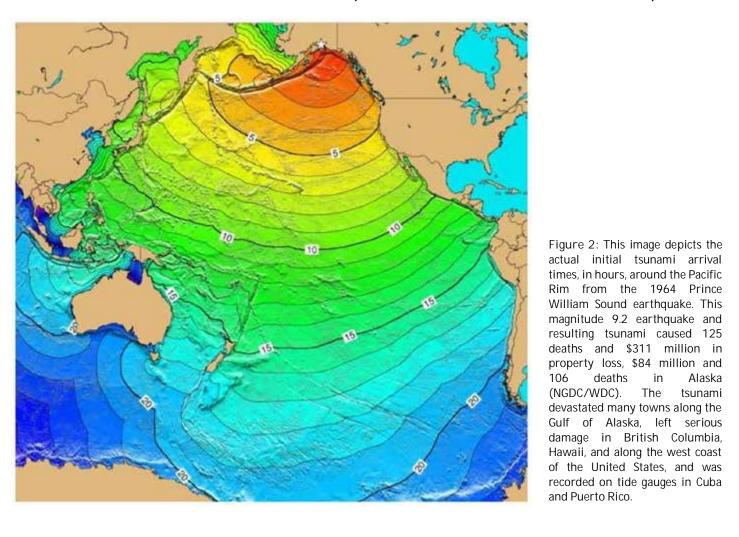
Revised Statutes 455.446 and 455.447), commonly known as the Senate Bill 379 line. Senate Bill 379 (1995) instructed DOGAMI to establish the

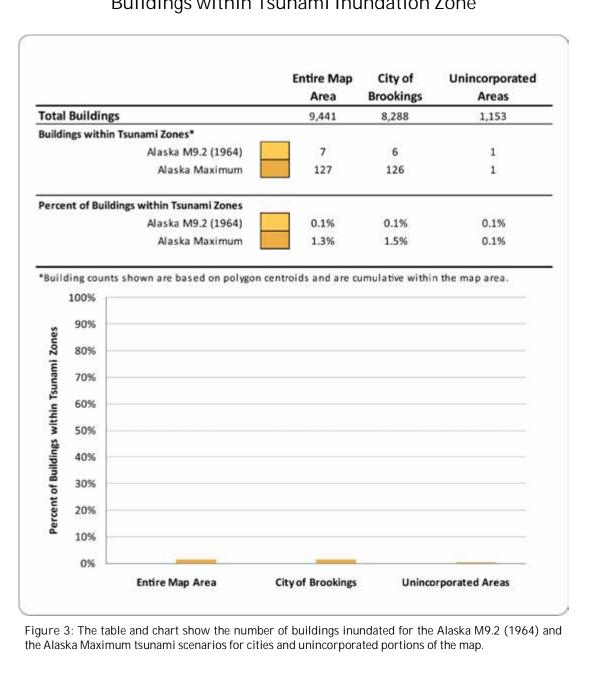
"gauge" locations in the area. These points are simulated gauge stations that record the time, in seconds, of the tsunami wave arrival and the height and velocity observed are not necessarily associated with the first tsunami wave to arrive onshore. Therefore evacuees should not assume

Figure 1: The "Ring of Fire" is a zone of active earthquakes and volcanoes that rings much of the Pacific Ocean, including the Oregon coast. Volcanoes and earthquakes on this ring are caused by the movements of tectonic plates. One type of movement is called subduction – when thin, oceanic plates, such as those that compose the rock beneath the Pacific Ocean, sink beneath thicker, lighter plates that make up continental plates. Earthquakes that occur as a result

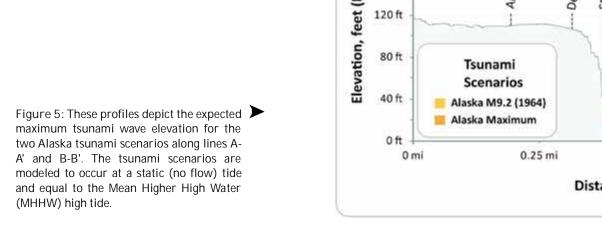
Prince William Sound 1964 M9.2 Earthquake and Tsunami Travel Time Map

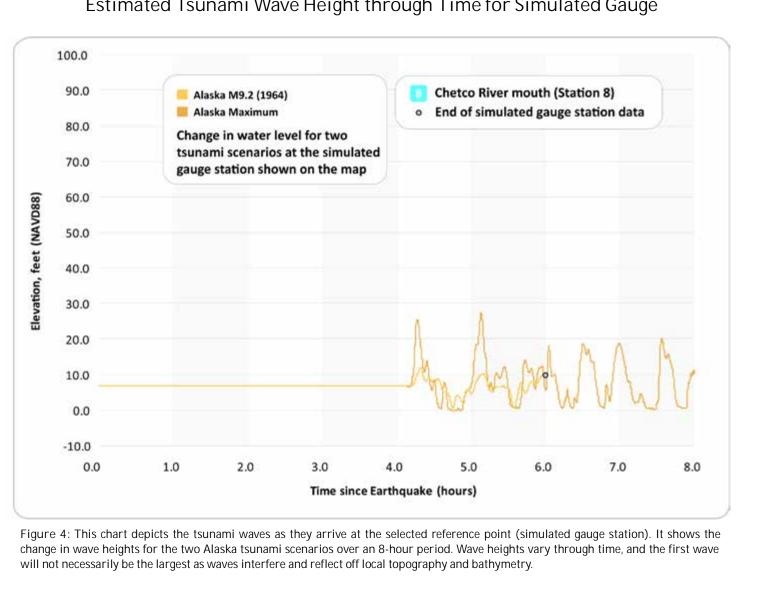
of subduction can trigger

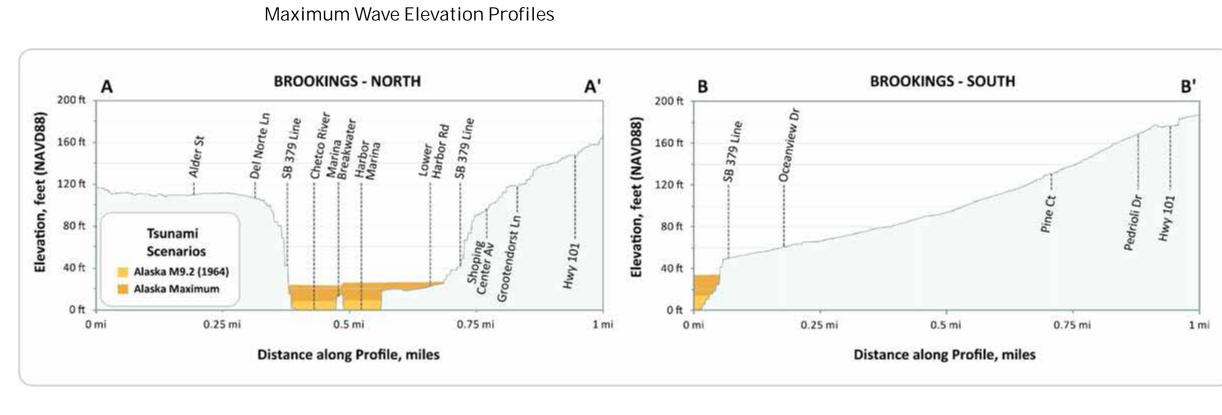












Curr-02 Cape Blanco

Curr-03 Denmark

Curr-04 Port Orford

Curr-06 Sisters Rock

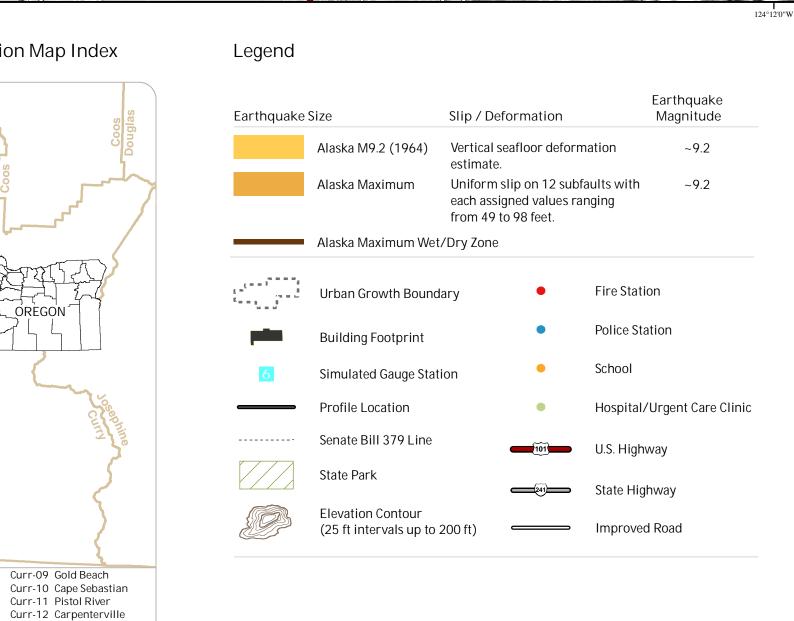
Curr-07 Nesika Beach

Curr-05 Humbug Mountain

Curr-08 North Rogue River Curr-16 Brookings

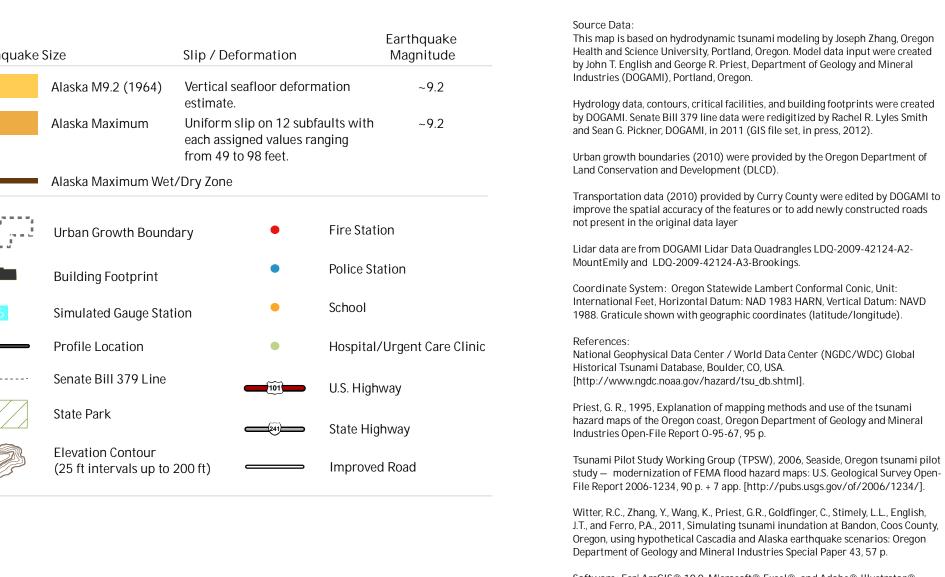
Curr-14 Chetco River

Curr-15 Winchuck River



Scale 1:12,000

0 0.25 0.5



Transportation data (2010) provided by Curry County were edited by DOGAMI to improve the spatial accuracy of the features or to add newly constructed roads Lidar data are from DOGAMI Lidar Data Quadrangles LDQ-2009-42124-A2-MountEmily and LDQ-2009-42124-A3-Brookings. Coordinate System: Oregon Statewide Lambert Conformal Conic, Unit: International Feet, Horizontal Datum: NAD 1983 HARN, Vertical Datum: NAVD 1988. Graticule shown with geographic coordinates (latitude/longitude). National Geophysical Data Center / World Data Center (NGDC/WDC) Global Historical Tsunami Database, Boulder, CO, USA. [http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/tsu_db.shtml]. 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 O-95-67, 95 p. Tsunami Pilot Study Working Group (TPSW), 2006, Seaside, Oregon tsunami pilot study — modernization of FEMA flood hazard maps: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1234, 90 p. + 7 app. [http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2006/1234/]. Witter, R.C., Zhang, Y., Wang, K., Priest, G.R., Goldfinger, C., Stimely, L.L., English, J.T., and Ferro, P.A., 2011, Simulating tsunami inundation at Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, using hypothetical Cascadia and Alaska earthquake scenarios: Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Special Paper 43, 57 p. Software: Esri ArcGIS® 10.0, Microsoft® Excel®, and Adobe® Illustrator® Funding: This map was funded under award #NA09NW54670014 by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. Map Data Creation/Development: Tsunami Inundation Scenarios. George R. Priest, Laura L. Stimely, Daniel E. Coe, Paul A. Ferro, Sean G. Pickner, Rachel R. Lyles Smith Basemap Data. Kaleena L.B. Hughes, Sean G. Pickner

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