A map of the Pacific Northwest coastline, showing seismic hazard zones. The zones are color-coded: red for the highest hazard, followed by orange, yellow, and green for lower hazards. The map covers the coastline from Seattle down to the southern tip of Oregon. The labels 'Seattle' and 'Portland' are visible on the map.

Region X Cascadia Subduction Zone Planning Effort

National Earthquake
Program Managers Meeting

1 May 2013



FEMA



Tohoku Japan

- 16,447 Deaths
- 4,787 Missing
- 5,888 Injured
- 430,000 Homeless
- 111,944 Buildings destroyed
- 637,277 Buildings damaged



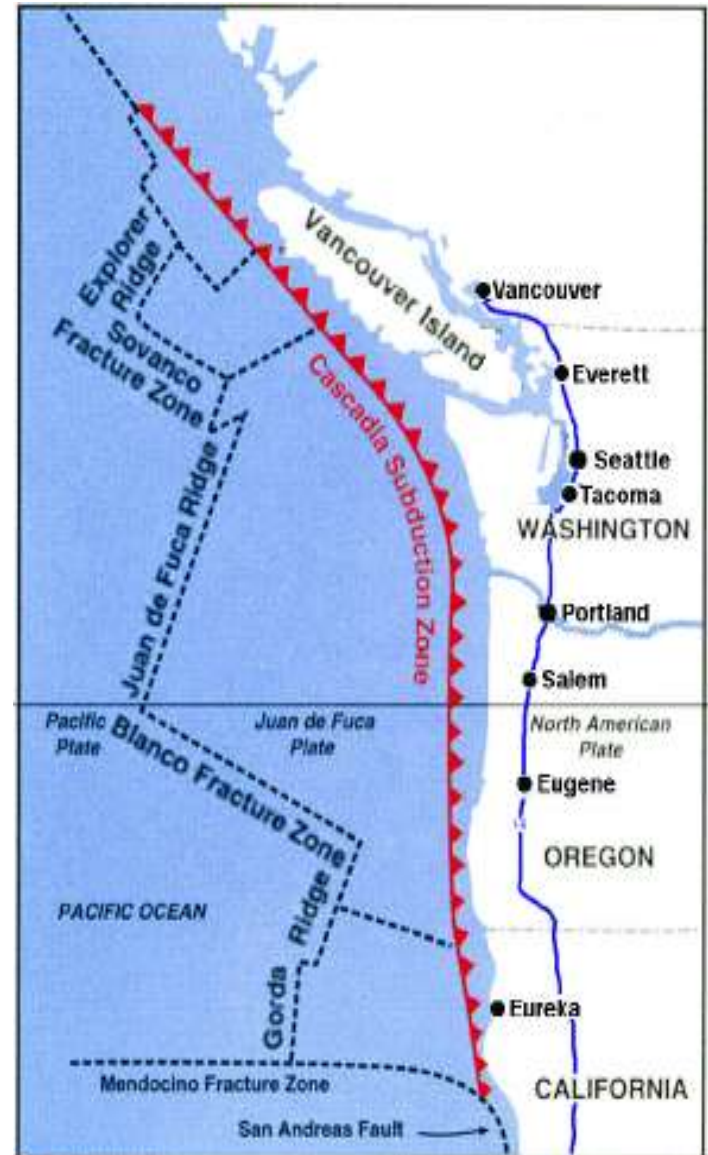
FEMA

Planning Scenario

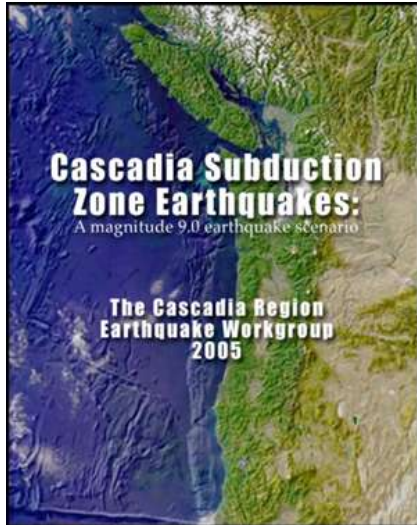
- 9.0 m. Earthquake
- February 6, 2012 at 9:41 AM PST
- Direct Impact to 3 States, 2 FEMA Regions
- Complete rupture of the 800 Mile Fault Line
- Impacts affecting over 140,000 sq. mi.
- Ground shaking lasts up to 5 minutes
- Numerous aftershocks with several of M7.0+
- 1,100+ Deaths From Earthquake 24,000+ injuries
- 10,600+ Deaths from tsunami & 2,600 injuries



FEMA



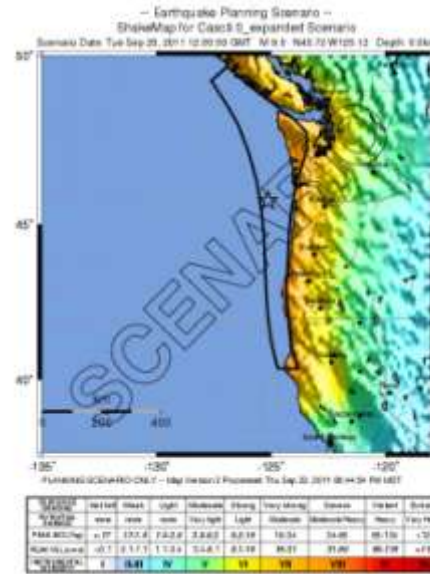
Supporting Materials



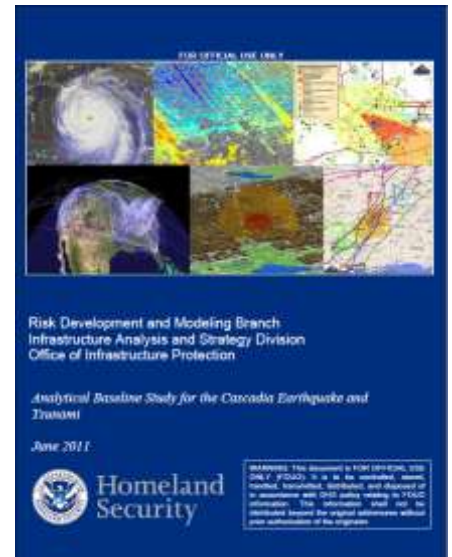
Homeland Security Preparedness
Technical Assistance Program

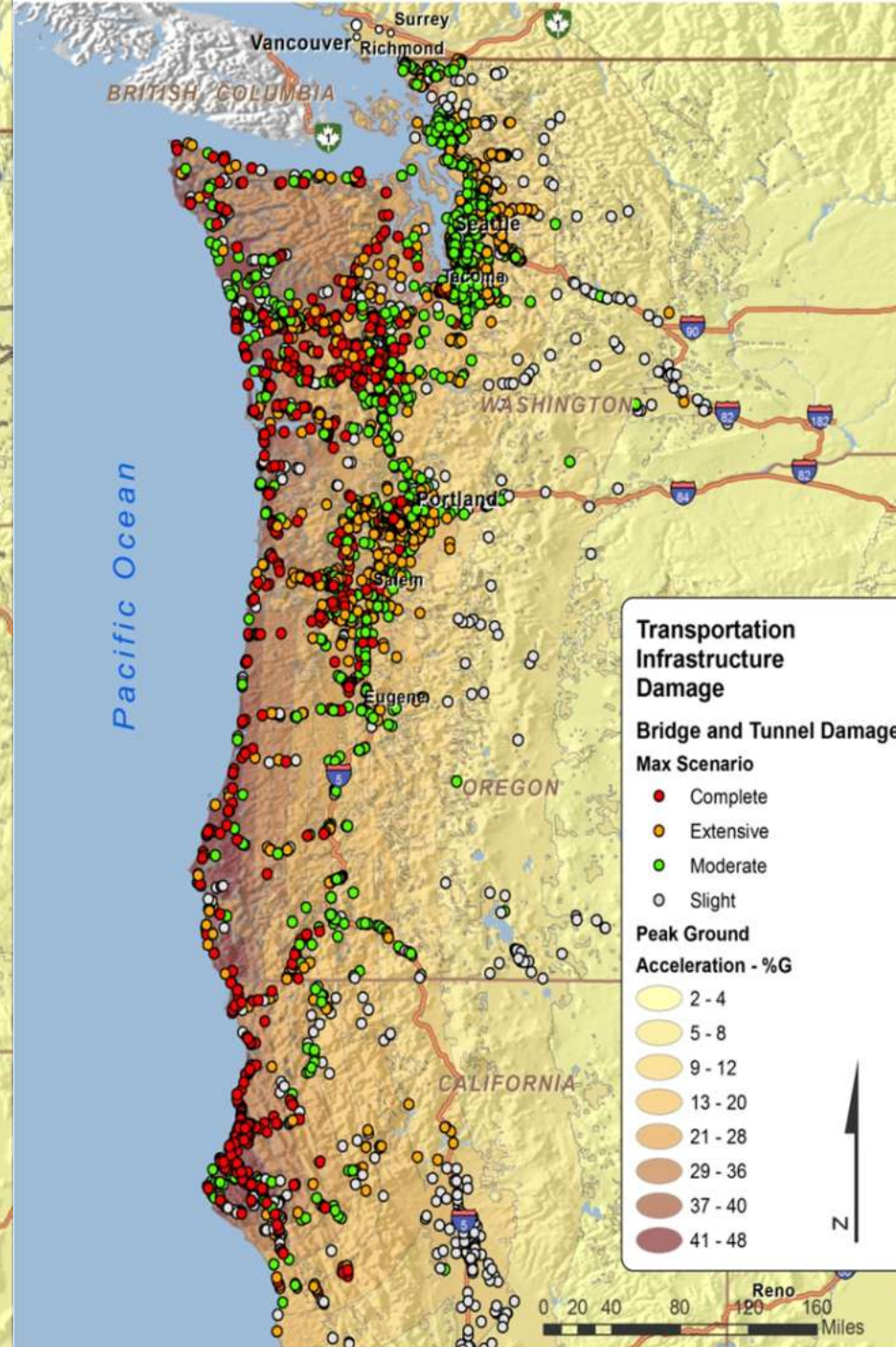
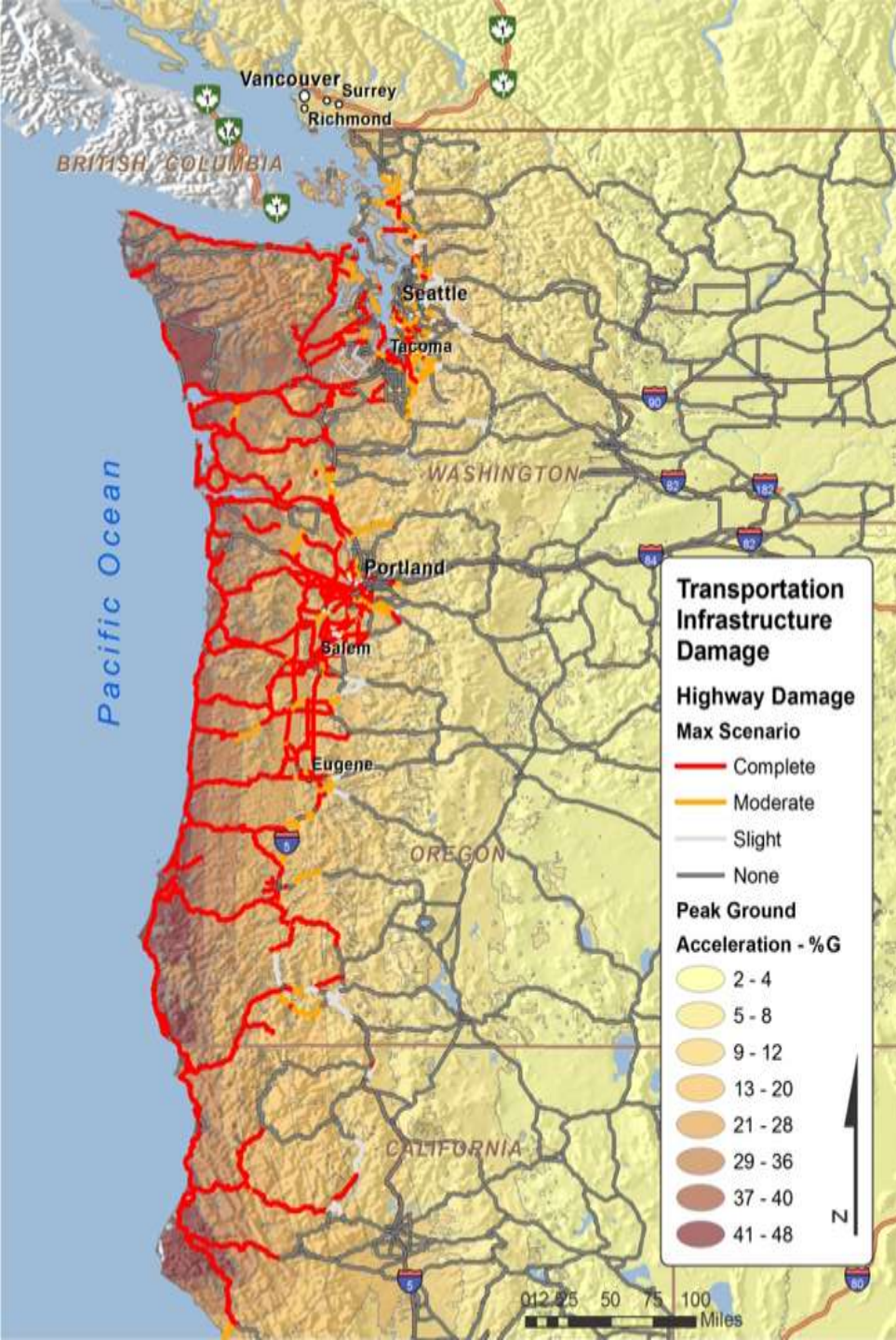
Cascadia Subduction Zone
Literature Review and Analysis for Region X States

December 31, 2010



FEMA





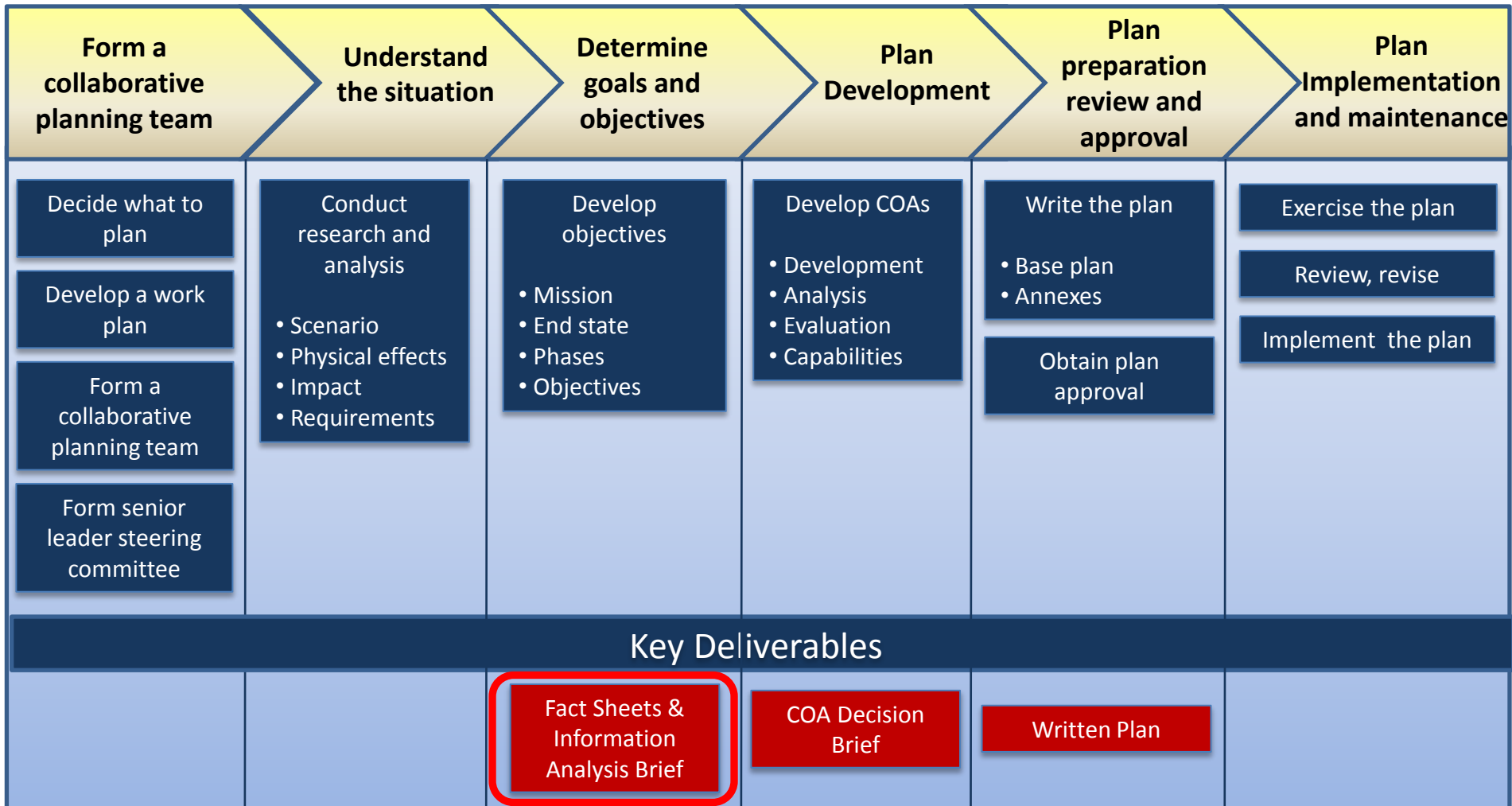
General Assumptions

- Local, State and Federal capabilities and resources will be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the incident.
- Aftershocks will cause a significant amount of additional damage during the response.
- Response resources in the impacted area will have limited capability to function and some impacted areas will be isolated.
- Resources outside of the impacted will have extended response times due to significant impact to transportation infrastructure.
- Severe winter weather including rain, snow, fog will hamper response operations.



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Planning Process



Senior Leaders Intent

Purpose

Provide immediate disaster support to the Region X states impacted by a Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami.

Key Tasks

- Immediately alert and deploy resources to save lives, protect property and the environment, and prevent suffering.
- Integrate seamlessly with state organizations and actions.
- Coordinate the employment of external personnel and life saving/sustaining resources.
- Stabilize and restore essential critical infrastructure.
- Develop atypical solutions (e.g. whole community) to support critical resource shortfalls.

End State

Complete all life saving operations, stabilize essential infrastructure, re-establish life support functions and complete the transition to long term recovery.



Geographic Response Areas

The response concept covers three **Geographic Response Areas (GRA)** for the purpose of this planning effort.

- **In each state:** (Divided by Columbia River)
 - Coastal
 - I-5 Corridor
 - East of the Cascades
- **As depicted in the figure:**
 - Each GRA generally follows county borders and/or mountain terrain features.

Further break down will be developed in coordination with each state as the plan develops.



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COA Recommendation

Resource Allocation During the First 72 Hours				
		Coastal	I-5 Corridor	East of the Cascades
COA 1	Immediate deployment of federal resources to FSAs within the I-5 Corridor GRA in order to stage resources in support of state requests. Resources will be pre-identified based on estimated damage ratios.	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining Restoration Capability Recovery Resources	
COA 2	Establishment of one or more ISBs to build capability and allocate resources based on verification of the scenario impacts and state requests.	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining Restoration Capability Recovery Resources
COA 3	Immediate deployment of federal resources to pre-identified FSAs throughout the impacted area based on risk and pre-identified shortfalls in order to facilitate rapid employment by state and local officials.	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining	Lifesaving Incident Response Teams Life-Sustaining	Restoration Capability Recovery Resources

Speed: Direct deployments to the most severely impacted areas increase the speed of the response.

Risk: Increases the opportunity to save lives and provide the greatest impact within 72 hours.

Mobility: Provides the most flexibility based on the severe damage to the transportation infrastructure.

Resources: Provides state and local responders with direct access to federal resources during the initial stages of the response.

24 HRS

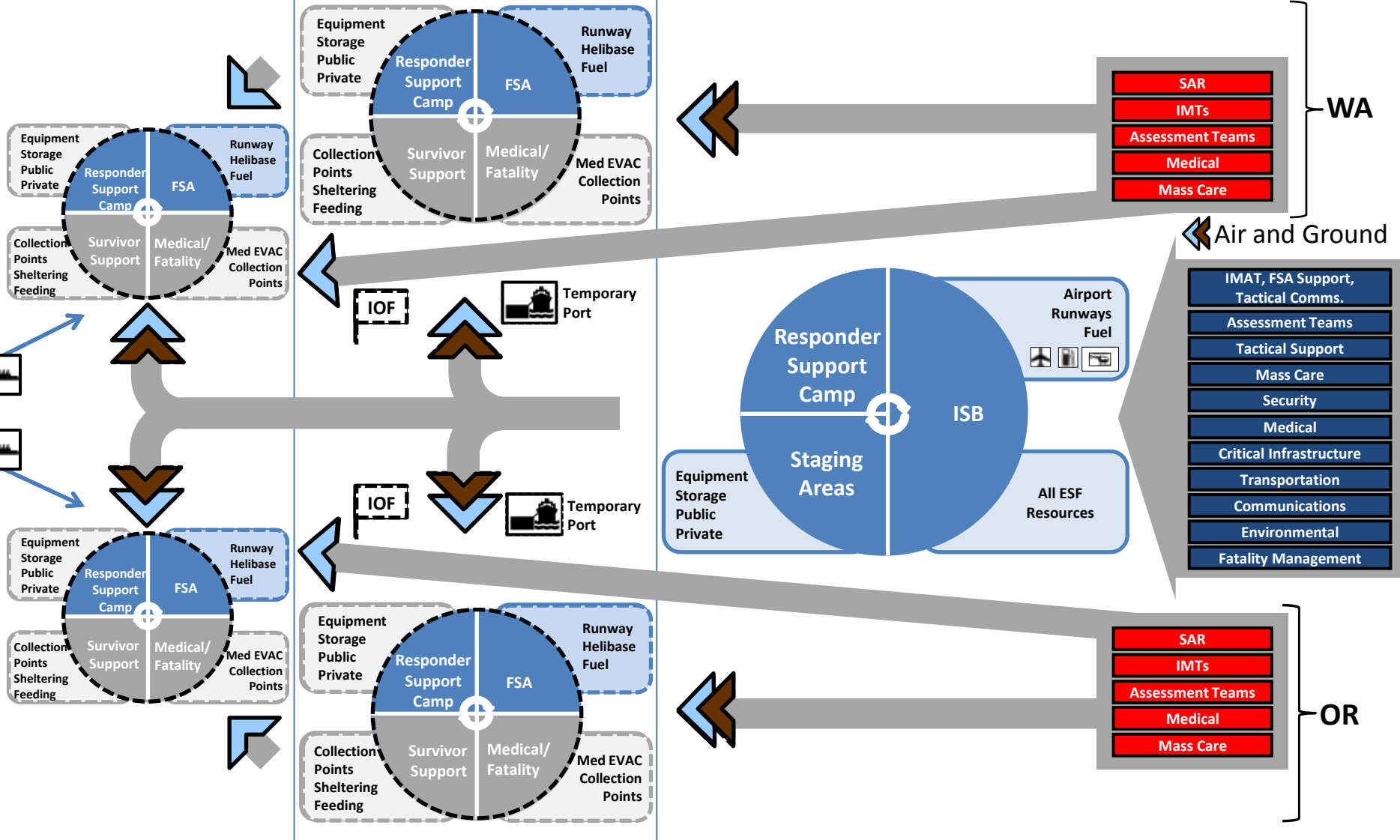
48 HRS

72 HRS

COA 3: Concept of Support



East of the Cascades





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