## Preparing for Disaster Using Scenarios: The Earthquake Experience

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Natural Hazards Center
Annual Workshop
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Boulder, Colorado


## Scenario Questions Posed:

Earthquakes $\star$ Floods $\star$ Hurricanes $\star$ Landslides $\star$ Tsunamis $\star$ Volcanoes $\star$ Wildfires

1. What tools are you using to portray disaster impacts in a meaningful way?
2. Can the same scenarios be used for mitigation \& response planning? What specific elements do you need for one as opposed to the other?
3. Some scenarios are highly technical \& depend on cutting edge scientific \& engineering input. Are more comprehensive scenarios more effective in bringing about the desired behavior of members of the technical \& emergency management communities, educate the general public, and policy makers? How are scenarios modified for different audiences \& what techniques help to get buy in \& ownership of a scenario.
4. Are you aware of any post scenario evaluations that have determined effectiveness in changing behavior/attitudes, etc? Have you attempted to evaluate the materials you have created?
5. What technical, financial, or information resources exist for communities, agencies, or organizations wishing to develop their own scenarios?

## Earthquake Scenarios



- USGS ShakeCast -

ShakeMap _ FEMA's HAZUS $\qquad$

- USGS's PAGER


## ZUSGS

## USGS ShakeCast

Automating, Simplifying, and Improving the Use of ShakeMap for Post-Earthquake Decisionmaking and Response
hakeCast is a freely available, post-earthquake situaticnal awareness application that automatically retrieves earthquake shaking data from ShakeMap, generates potential damage assessment notifications, facility damage maps, and other Web-based products for emergency managers and responders.

What is ShakeCast?
ShakeCast, short for ShakeMap Broadcast, is a fully automated system for delivering specific ShakeMap products to critical users and for triggering established post-earthquake response protococs. ShakeMap is a well-established tool used to
portray the extent of potentially damaging shaking following an earthquake. ShakeMap is automatically generated for small and large earthquakes in areas where it is available and can be found on the Internet at $h$ trp:///oarthquake. usgs. gov/shakemap/. It was


RESPONDING TO GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS PAGER—Rapid Assessment of an Earthquake's Impact

PAGER (Prompt Assessment of Giobal Eartiquakes for Response) is an automated system to rapidly assess the number of people and regions exposed to severe shaking by an earthquake, and inform emergency responders, government agencies, and the media to the scope of the potential disaster. PAGER monitors the U.S. Geological Survey's near real-time U.S. and global earthquake detections and automatically identifies events that are of societal importance, well in advance of ground-truth or news accounts.

The U.S. Geological Survey's National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), located in Golden, Colorado, reports over 30,000 earthquakes a year. Tragically about 25 of these cause significant damage, injuries, or fatalities. The
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) often detects earthquakes well before eyewitness reports are available. It must then decide rapidly whether Federal and international agencies should be alerted to a potentially damaging event. In the past, the USGS primarily relied on the experience and intuition of its on-duty seismologists to estimate the impact of an event. To improve the n automated sysem to rapidly estimate the number of people an automated system to rapidy estimate te number of people occurring anywhere in the world.

PAGER provides important information to help emer gency relief organizations, government agencies, and the media plan their responses to carthquake disasters. Content includes instrumentally-determined carthquake parameters of location, magnitude, and depth and an estimate of the number of people exposed to different severities of shaking-a useful indicator
of potential impact. For most events, the system generates a
comment describing infrastructure vulnerability in the region,
and damage and fatality reports from previous nearby earthquakes. A table summarizes the predicted shaking intensity overvicws of shaking levers and maps provide quiek This information is available on the USGS earthquak cbsite http://earthquake.usgs.gov/ and as a printable, one-page report with accompanying description such as that shown in the following pages. Fundamental to such a system, the USGS operates a robust computational and communication infrastructure necessary for earthquake respons.

PAGER results are generally available within 30 minutes of a significant earthquake, shortly after the determination of its location and magnitude. However, information on the extent of shaking will be uncertain in the minutes and hours following an earthquake and typically improves as additional sensor data and reported intenssies are acquired and incorporated into models should account for uncertainty and always scek the most current PAGER release for any earthquake

Collapsed adobe church in Pisce, Pen following the August 15, 2007, magnitude a0 arathquake For events such as this, PACER emergency relief organizations with information that helps them determine which areas likely require the most attention. Photograph by

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## Farthquake Hazards Program

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(1) Feeds \& Data

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## ShakeMaps

ShakeMap is a product of the U.S. Geological Survey Earthquake Hazards Program in conjunction with regional seismic network operators. ShakeMap sites provide near-real-time maps of ground motion and shaking intensity following significant earthquakes. These maps are used by federal, state, and local organizations, both public and private, for post-earthquake response and recovery, public and scientific information, as well as for preparedness exercises and disaster planning.

Networks producing ShakeMaps
Click a network name to view a list of events, or on an image to view the event


10347253

Hawaii





## Earthquake Hazards Program

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Shakemap scShakeOut2_full_se
Instrumental Intensity Peak Ground Acceleration Peak Spectral Response
0.3 sec Period 1.0 sec Period

Media Maps
Decorated Bare
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Downloads

Maps
Instrumental Intensity JPG (149 kB) PS ( 308 kB )

Peak Ground Acceleration
JPG ( 106 kB )
PS (180 kB)
Contours ( 45 kB )
Peak Ground Velocity
JPG (108 kB)
PS (181 kB)
Contours ( 58 kB )
Uncertainty
JPG (117 kB) PS (89 kB)

Spectral Response
0.3 sec Period JPG (112 kB) PS (181 kB)

## Metadata

## Data

## Raw Grids

Text X, Y, Z Values ( 988 kB ) XML ( 5 Mb )

## GIS Files

HAZUS Zip File (9 Mb)
Shape Files ( 5 Mb ) KML ( 2 kB )

Station Lists
Text (492 B)
XML (2 kB)
Metadata
HTML ( 43 kB )
Text ( 31 kB )
XML ( 27 kB )
Supplemental Information
XML (2 kB)
.3 sec Period JPG ( 112 kB )
PS ( 181 kB )

HTML ( 43 kB )
Text ( 31 kB )
XML (27 kB)
Supplemental I
XML (2 kB)
ShakeMap "Download" Page

## The USGS Earthquake Scenario Development Project

Wald, D., Wald, L., Petersen, M., Frankel, A., Quitoriano, V., Lin, K., Bausch, D.

The USGS Earthquake Hazards program is producing a comprehensive suite of earthquake scenarios for planning, mitigation, loss estimation, and scientific purposes. For each event, fundamental input is i) the magnitude and specified fault dimensions, and ii) regional Vs30 shear velocity values for site amplification. A grid of standard ShakeMap ground motion parameters (PGA, PGV, and three response spectral values) is then produced using the well-defined, regionally-specific approach developed by the USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (NHSMP), including recent advances in empirical ground motion predictions (e.g., the NGA relations). The framework also allows for numerical (3D) ground motion computations for specific, detailed scenario analyses. Unlike NSHMP ground motions, for these scenarios, local rock and soil site conditions and commensurate shaking amplifications will be applied based on detailed Vs30 maps where available or based on topographic slope as a default.

The scenario event set is comprised primarily by disaggregation of NSHMP events, though custom events are also chosen based on coordination of the scenario team and regional seismic hazard or seismic network coordinators. The event set will be harmonized with existing and future scenario earthquake events produced regionally or by other researchers. This includes $\sim 200$ events in CA, $\sim 200$ in NV, dozens in NM, UT, and smaller number in other regions. Systematic output will include all standard ShakeMap products, including HAZUS input, GIS, KML, and XML files used for visualization and loss estimation, ShakeCast, PAGER, and other systems. All products will be delivered via the ShakeMap web pages in a user-searchable archive. For each event, USGS PAGER runs will be produced, providing population exposure at current population levels. Hence, three types of ShakeMap events will be available: Scenario (specified fault and estimated ground motions); Historic (faulting, ground motion and intensity data where available); and, Modern events (e.g., recent events in regions with numerous ground motion recordings).

Anticipated users include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the loss

## ShakeMap Atlas

ShakeMaps for >5,600 Earthquakes globally (1973-2008)

- All available data (ground motion, intensity, fault plane)
- Site conditions from topography
- Standard ShakeMap approach to combine observed/estimated ground motions
- Over 60 events in Califormia alonet)

2USGS
scrence for a changing world


An Atlas of ShakeMaps for Selected Global Earthquakes


Open-File Report 2008-1236

## U.S. Department of the interior <br> U.S. Department of U.S. Geological Survey



Latest Earthquakes

## USA

World
Feeds \& Data Animations Days
Earthquake Archives Lists \& Maps
Search EQ Database

Scientific Data
About EQ Maps
Did You Feel It?
Fast Moment Tensors
Media Info
PAGER
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ShakeMaps
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ShakeMap Atlas

## Other uses than Scenarios: PAGER, GEM, Loss Estimation, Insurance, Mitigation, Response Planning, UNEP, CUEDD, ...

science for a changing world
Earthquake Hazards Program
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EQ Notification Service

Recent Earthquakes:Last 8-30

EQ Summary Posters

ShakeMap Atlas
Scientific Background on ShakeMap Atlas

Years: $2007|\underline{2006}| \underline{2005}|\underline{2004}| \underline{2003}|\underline{2002}| \underline{2001}|\underline{2000}| \underline{1999}|\underline{1998}| \underline{1997}|\underline{1996}| \underline{1995}|\underline{1994}| \underline{1993}|\underline{1992}| 15$ 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | | 1981 | | 1980 | | 1979 | | 1978 | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 | 1973

## ShakeMaps during 2007

10 Matching ShakeMaps Found!
Mag Name/Epicenter Date Time Lat Lon Event ID
8.0 Off Coast of Central Peru Aug 152007 23:40:58 UTC -13.358 -76.522 200708152340
6.2 RUSSIAN FEDERATION Aug 022007 02:37:42 UTC 47.110141 .810200708020237 Jul 212007 22:44:13 UTC 38.93670 .485200707212244 Jul 162007 01:13:22 UTC 37.520138 .460200707160113 Jun 022007 21:34:57 UTC 23.020101 .010200706022134 Apr 212007 17:53:46 UTC -45.240-72.670 200704211753 Apr 012007 20:39:56 UTC -8.430157 .060200704012039 Mar 252007 00:41:58 UTC 37.340136 .540200703250041 Mar 062007 03:49:39 UTC -0.480 100.470200703060349 Jan 212007 11:27:45 UTC 1.065 126.282 200701211127

-- Earthquake Planning Scenario --
ShakeMap for Shakeout2 Full Scenario
Scenario Date: NOV 132008 10:00:00 AM M 7.8 N33.35 W115.71 Depth: 7.6km


PLANNING SCENARIO ONLY -- Map Version 1 Processed Tue Apr 1, 2008 02:08:50 PM MDT

| PERCEIVED <br> SHAKING | Not felt | Weak | Light | Moderate | Strong | Very strong | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POTENTIAL <br> DAMAGE | none | none | none | Very light | Light | Moderate | Moderate/Heavy | Heavy | Very Heavy |
| PEAK ACC.(\%g) | $<.17$ | $\mathbf{. 1 7 - 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 - 3 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 9 - 9 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 2 - 1 8}$ | $18-34$ | $34-65$ | $65-124$ | $>124$ |
| PEAK VEL.(cm/s) | $<0.1$ | $0.1-1.1$ | $1.1-3.4$ | $3.4-8.1$ | $\mathbf{8 . 1 - 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 - 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 - 1 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{> 1 1 6}$ |
| INSTRUMENTAL <br> INTENSITY | $\mathbf{I}$ | II-III | $\mathbf{I V}$ | $\mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{V I}$ | VII | VIII | $\mathbf{I X}$ | X+ |

-- Earthquake Planning Scenario --
ShakeMap for Saf South7.8 Scenario


| PERCEIVED <br> SHAKING | Not felt | Weak | Light | Moderate | Strong | Very strong | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POTENTIAL <br> DAMAGE | none | none | none | Very light | Light | Moderate | Moderate/Heavy | Heavy | Very Heavy |
| PEAK ACC.(\%g) | $<.17$ | $\mathbf{. 1 7 - 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 - 3 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 9 - 9 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 2 - 1 8}$ | $18-34$ | $34-65$ | $65-124$ | $>124$ |
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| INSTRUMENTAL <br> INTENSITY | I | II-III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X+ |

-- Earthquake Planning Scenario --
ShakeMap for Shakeout2 Full Scenario
Scenario Date: NOV 132008 10:00:00 AM M 7.8 N33.35 W115.71 Depth: 7.6km


| PERCEIIED <br> SHAKING | Not felt | Weak | Light | Moderate | Strong | Very strong | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POTTNTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DAMAGE | none | none | none | Very light | Light | Moderate | Moderate/Heavy | Heavy | Very Heavy |
| PEAK ACC.(\%g) | $<\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{. 1 7 - 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 - 3 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 9 - 9 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 2 - 1 8}$ | $18-34$ | $34-65$ | $65-124$ | $>124$ |
| PEAK VEL.(cm/s) | $<0.1$ | $0.1-1.1$ | $1.1-3.4$ | $3.4-8.1$ | $\mathbf{8 . 1 - 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 - 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 - 1 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{> 1 1 6}$ |
| INSTRUMENTAL <br> INTENSITY | $\mathbf{I}$ | II-III | IV | $\mathbf{V}$ | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X+ |

## Building Inventory Data in HAZUS

Exposure data: total building square footage \& dollars, by occupancy (33), and census tract for entire US. ( $\rightarrow$ proxy data)

- Mapping scheme data: for each occupancy, provides a \% distribution across structural or "model building" types. $\rightarrow \sim$ Based on ATC-13 profiles.


## 

## San Luis Obispo County Comparison to HAZUS default

Difference Between Assessor's Data And HAZUS MR-2 Default Data (Relative To Assessor's Data)

| General <br> Occupancy | Number of <br> Buildings (MR-2) | Square Footage <br> (MR-2) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | $29 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| Commercial | $-76 \%$ | $240 \%$ |
| Industrial | $18 \%$ | $1725 \%$ |

$\rightarrow$ Lesson Learned: HAZUS default data may overestimate exposure (sq ft) in smaller, less urban counties.

## $\frac{1 ㄹ ㅡ ㄹ ㄹ ~}{12}$

## Los Angeles County Comparison to HAZUS default

Difference Between Assessor's Data And HAZUS Default Data (Relative To Assessor's Data)

| General <br> Occupancy | \# Bldgs <br> (MR-2) | Sq. Ft. <br> (MR-2) | Sq. Ft. <br> (MR-3) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residential | $18 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Commercial | $-68 \%$ | $-46 \%$ | $-41 \%$ |
| Industrial | $-81 \%$ | $-55 \%$ | $-40 \%$ |

$\rightarrow$ Lesson Learned: HAZUS default data may underestimate non-residential exposure (sq ft) in large, urban counties.

Courtesy of H. Seligson, MMI Engineering

## ShakeCast

 ShakeMap BroadCast - Moving beyond "looking at" ShakeMapAutomatic Damage Assessment for Critical Facilities

U.S. Department of the Interior

SHAKEMAP WEB SERVERS


USER'S DATABASES


Internal Web Page \& User Interface

```
To Caltrans-ShakeCastAdmin@dot.ca.gov
```

cc

Subject BRIDGE ASSESSMENT: 6.7, Northridge (Northridge_scte Version 1)

## Caltrans ShakeCast Preliminary Earthquake Bridge Impact Report

This report supersedes any earlier reports about this event. This is a computer-generated message and has not yet been reviewed by an Engineer or Seismologist. Information about the epicenter,



 $227-7174$ or by email.

CISN Rapid Instrumental Intensity Map for Northridge Earthquake


Piccessect: Tue Jun ze, 2004 cs 35.17 PM PDT.

| PECLVED | Not iell | Wesk | Lighi | Misderats | Storg |  | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | none | now | nore | Very ight | Ligin | Iisoderate | Iisoderats/feary | Heary | Very Hoa |
|  | $<.17$ | .17-1.4 | 1.4-3.9 | 3.0-0.2 | 0.2.18 | 18.31 | 34.85 | 65-124 | $>124$ |
| prakvel.(en/a) | 00.1 | 0.1-1.1 | 1.1-3.4 | 3.4-3.1 | 8.1.18 | 16.31 | 31-60 | 60-116 | $\rightarrow 116$ |
| IMSTFLMEMTAL IIIEISTIY | I | IL-III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X 1 |

## Event Summary



## Event Summary

Name: (Unnamed Event) , Version 1
Magnitude: 6.7
ID: Northridge scte-1
Location: Northridge
Latitude: 34.213
Longitude: -118.5357
Time: 1994-01-17 12:30:55 GMT

## Downloads \& Resources

- View an interactive version of this report on the Caltrans ShakeCast Website. (Login with username: guest , password: guest .)
- Download ArcGIS shapefiles, GoogleEarth KML files, and other products from the Caltrans ShakeCast Products directory
- Download the Statewide Bridge Inventory as a GoogleEarth KML file
- Download the bridge priority list as an Excel Spreadsheet


## Bridge Assessment Summary

Maximum Peak 1.0 sec Spectral Acceleration: $198.7484 \% \mathrm{~g}$
Maximum Acceleration: (not measured)
Total number of bridges assessed: 2448
Summary by inspection priority:

| High | $\mathbf{1 6}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Medium-High | 35 |
| Medium | 53 |
| Low | $\mathbf{2 3 4}$ |

High Priority for full engineering assessment
Medium-High Priority for full engineering assessment
Medium Priority for full engineering assessment
Low Priority for full engineering assessment; quick visual inspection likely sufficient.

## Bridge Assessment Details

Bridges presented in the table below are sorted in order of severity of impact(exceedance ratio). The list includes all state bridges in the area of shaking where the 1 sec Peak Spectral Acceleration exceeds $10 \% \mathrm{~g}$.

| Bridge Name | Bridge Number | Dist-Cty-Rte-PM | Inspection Priority | 1sec Peak Spectral Acceleration (\%g) | Exceedance Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 531548 - ROUTE 5T/405 SEPARATION | 531548 | 07-LA-005-41.55-LA | High | 127.2633 | 1.686 |
| 532217 H - E118-S405 CONNECTOR UC | 532217 H | 07-LA-118-R9.74-LA | High | 140.0625 | 1.569 |
| 532204 - HAYVENHURST AVENUE UC | 532204 | 07-LA-118-R8.34-LA | High | 198.7484 | 1.378 |
| 531133 - ROUTE 5/405 SEPARATION | 531133 | 07-LA-005-41.57-LA | High | 127.2633 | 1.347 |
| 531013 - SIERRA HIGHWAY OC | 531013 | 07-LA-014-24.3 | High | 115.578 | 1.257 |
| 53 2793R - MISSION-GOTHIC UC | 532793 R | 07-LA-118-R8.63-LA | High | 198.7484 | 1.202 |
| 532793 L - MISSION-GOTHIC UC | 532793 L | 07-LA-118-R8.63-LA | High | 198.7484 | 1.184 |
| 53 1991F - NORTH CONNECTOR OC | 531991 F | 07-LA-210-R.02-LA | High | 129.9639 | 1.144 |
| 532207 - WOODLEY AVENUE UC | 532207 | 07-LA-118-R9.04-LA | High | 171.7947 | 1.138 |
| 531011 - LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT CHANNEL | 531011 | 07-LA-005-R44.4-LA | High | 131.0299 | 1.031 |
| 532794 L - BULL CREEK CANYON CHANNEL | 532794 L | 07-LA-118-R8.84-LA | High | 171.7947 | 1.025 |
| 532794 R - BULL CREEK CANYON CHANNEL | 532794 R | 07-LA-118-R8.84-LA | High | 171.7947 | 1.025 |
| 53 2016L - FOOTHILL BLVD UC | 532016 L | 07-LA-210-R.43-LA | High | 129.9639 | 1.018 |
| 53 2016R - FOOTHILL BLVD UC | 532016 R | 07-LA-210-R.43-LA | High | 129.9639 | 1.018 |
| 532208 - GAYNOR AVENUE UC | 532208 | 07-LA-118-R9.33-LA | High | 171.7947 | 1.017 |
| PENSTOCK | 531012 | 07-LA-005-R44.41-LA | High | 131.0299 | 1.005 |
| 531984 L - WEST SYLMAR OH | 531984 L | 07-LA-005-R44.87-LA | Medium-High | 115.578 | 0.923 |
| 531983 - S5TRUCK-S5 UC | 531983 | 07-LA-005-R44.81 | Medium-High | 115.578 | 0.869 |
| 532925 - SANTA CLARA RIVER BRIDGE | 532925 | 07-LA-005-R53.7-SCTA | Medium-High | 144.1786 | 0.811 |
| 53 0996L - WELDON CANYON ROAD UC | 530996 L | 07-LA-005-C45.86 | Medium-High | 115.578 | 0.691 |
| 53 1519M - EAST CANYON CHANNEL | 531519 M | 07-LA-005-40.53-LA | Medium-High | 122.517 | 0.514 |
| 53 1988F - W210-S5 CONNECTOR SEPARATION | 531988 F | 07-LA-210-R.12-LA | Medium-High | 129.9639 | 0.436 |
| 530688 - SANTA CLARA OVERHEAD | 530688 | 07-LA-005-R53.94-SCTA | Medium-High | 144.1786 | 0.430 |
| 532209 - HASKELL AVENUE UC | 532209 | 07-LA-118-R9.57-LA | Medium-High | 140.0625 | 0.401 |
| 53 2210G - E118-S405 CONNECTOR UC | 532210 G | 07-LA-118-R9.7-LA | Medium-High | 140.0625 | 0.401 |
| 531986 - BALBOA BLVD OC | 531986 | 07-LA-005-R44.43 | Medium-High | 131.0299 | 0.355 |
| 53 1989F - W210-S5 CONNECTOR OC | 531989 F | 07-LA-210-R.06-LA | Medium-High | 129.9639 | 0.353 |
| 531506 - RINALDI STREET UC | 531506 | 07-LA-405-47.75-LA | Medium-High | 134.893 | 0.339 |
| 532214 - CHATSWORTH DRIVE UC | 532214 | 07-LA-118-R10.51-LA | Medium-High | 111.3769 | 0.323 |
| 532215 - FOX STREET UC | 532215 | 07-LA-118-R10.83-LA | Medium-High | 111.3769 | 0.323 |
| 53 1961G - N5 TRK-N14 CONNECTOR | 53 1961G | 07-LA-005-C45.63-LA | Medium-High | 115.578 | 0.312 |
| 531507 - SAN FERNANDO MISSION BLVD | 531507 | 07-LA-405-47.24-LA | Medium-High | 134.893 | 0.303 |
| 531688 - RYE CANYON ROAD UNDERCROSSING | 531688 | 07-LA-005-R54.17-SCTA | Medium-High | 144.1786 | 0.303 |
| 530849 - WELDON CANYON OH | 530849 | 07-LA-005-C45.75 | Medium-High | 115.578 | 0.270 |
| 531501 - CHATSWORTH STREET UC | 531501 | 07-LA-405-46.74-LA | Medium-High | 140.0625 | 0.242 |
| 532396 - RUFFNER AVENUE OC | 532396 | 07-LA-118-R8.05-LA | Medium-High | 175.6548 | 0.239 |
| 530730 - SAN FERNANDO ROAD OH | 530730 | 07-LA-005-R43.84-LA | Medium-High | 129.9639 | 0.230 |
| 532139 M - WILEY CANYON CHANNEL | 532139 M | 07-LA-005-R49.2 | Medium-High | 91.7766 | 0.196 |
| 532216 G - N405-E\&W118 CONNECTOR OC <br> 531131 - SAN FERNANDO MISSION | 532216 G | 07-LA-405-46.8-LA | Medium-High | 140.0625 | 0.151 |
| BOULEVARD UC | 531131 | 07-LA-005-40.24-LA | Medium-High | 122.517 | 0.079 |
| 53 2343G - E118-S5 CONNECTOR OC | 532343 G | 07-LA-118-R11.32-LA | Medium-High | 111.3769 | 0.077 |
| 532357 - ARLETA. AVENUE UC | 532357 | 07-LA-118-R11.05-LA | Medium-High | 111.3769 | 0.077 |
| 532395 - BALBOA BLVD OC | 532395 | 07-LA-118-R7.8-LA | Medium-High | 175.6548 | 0.069 |


\#Google Earth


## Scenario Questions Posed:

Earthquakes $\star$ Floods $\star$ Hurricanes $\star$ Landslides $\star$ Tsunamis $\star$ Volcanoes $\star$ Wildfires

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4. Are you aware of any post scenario evaluations that have determined effectiveness in changing behavior/attitudes, etc? Have you attempted to evaluate the materials you have created?
5. What technical, financial, or information resources exist for communities, agencies, or organizations wishing to develop their own scenarios?

## Scenario Questions Posed:

Earthquakes $\star$ Floods $\star$ Hurricanes $\star$ Landslides $\star$ Tsunamis $\star$ Volcanoes $\star$ Wildfires

1. What tools are you using to portray disaster impacts in a meaningful way? ShakeMap + HAZUS, ShakeCast, or PAGER, etc.
2. Can the same scenarios be used for mitigation \& response planning? What specific elements do you need for one as opposed to the other? Yes \& No: Depends on scale of analyses, users, uses.
3. Some scenarios are highly technical \& depend on cutting edge scientific \& engineering input. Are more comprehensive scenarios more effective in bringing about the desired behavior of members of the technical \& emergency management communities, educate the general public, and policy makers? How are scenarios modified for different audiences \& what techniques help to get buy in \& ownership of a scenario.
Input must be realistic but not overdone; that said, benefits come from efforts to inlist users.
4. Aware of or attempted to evaluate the materials you have created? No formal analyses; plenty of annectdotal feedback leads to new approaches.
5. What technical, financial, or information resources exist for communities, agencies, or organizations wishing to develop their own scenarios? Comprehensive ShakeMap/HAZUS/ ShakeCast collection will be available based on input from regional users/local experts. Responders need to practice/plan with same tools that will be available after an earthquake!

## Closing thoughts:

## Earthquakes

Floods
Hurricanes
Landslides

Quote from President and military leader, Dwight D. Eisenhower:
"In preparing for battle I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable."

Quote from Professor Hiroo Kanamori:
"If the next big earthquake [in California] was expected, that would be unexpected."

## minnip

## ThanR ou

http://earthquake.usgs.gov

