



Earthquakes ★ Floods ★ Hurricanes ★ Landslides ★ Tsunamis ★ Volcanoes ★ Wildfires

USGS Presentations

ACEHR Meeting, Golden CO

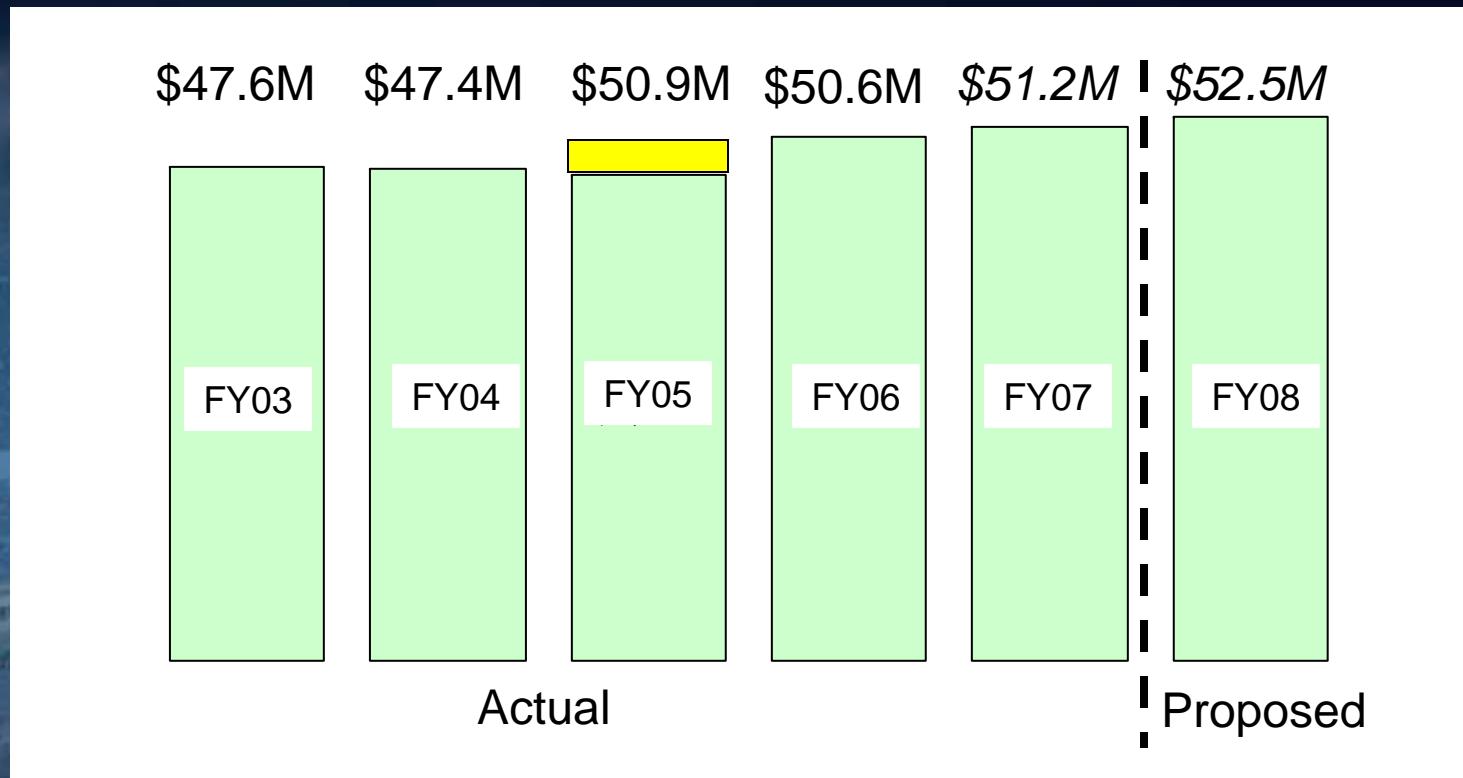
October 23-24, 2007

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Recent USGS Program Changes



Recent Earthquake Hazards Program funding history and FY08 request



Tsunami Supplemental
(became part of base in FY06)

USGS Role in President's Tsunami Warning Initiative

- Operate NEIC 24-hours-a-day seven days a week
- Enhance NEIC hardware and software
- Make all possible GSN stations available in real time
- Place GSN stations in the Caribbean
- Coastal mapping for tsunami hazard assessment
- Implement PAGER
- Enhanced distribution of NOAA tsunami warnings

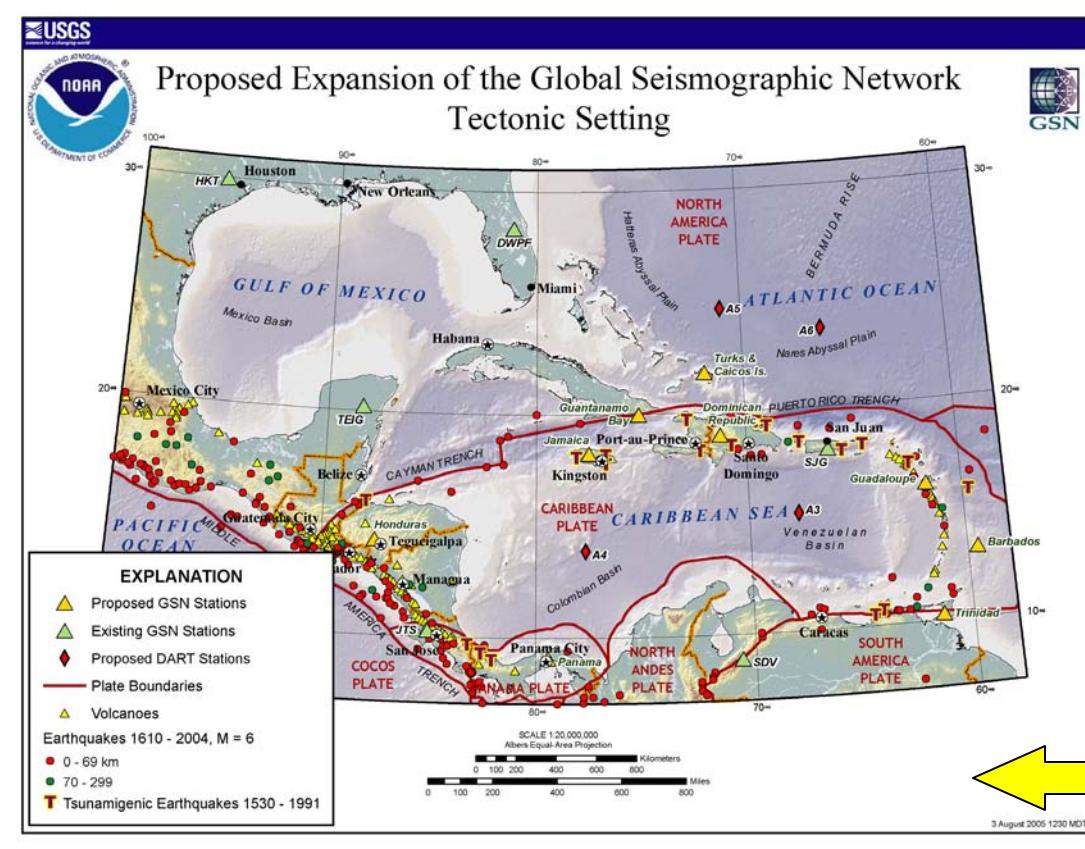
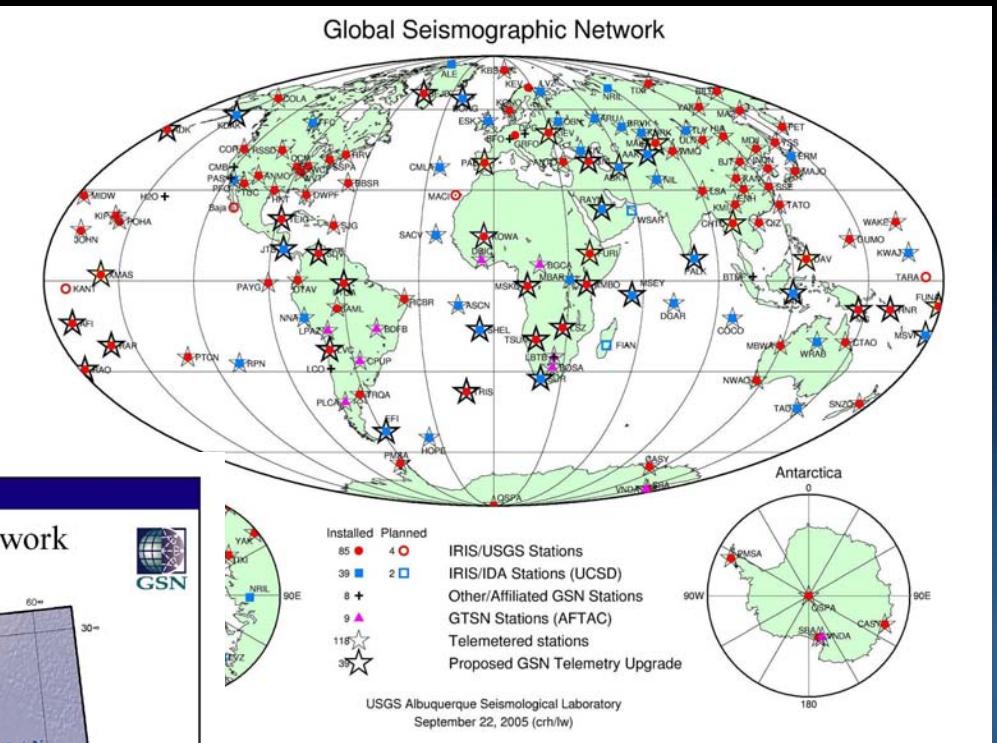




**USGS National Earthquake
Information Center,
Golden, Colorado**

Global Seismographic Network

FY 2005 enacted: \$3.4 million
FY 2005 supplemental: +\$4.1M
FY 2006 enacted: \$3.9M
FY 2007 operating plan: \$3.9M
FY 2008 request: \$4.0M



- 32 stations upgraded
- Bandwidth expanded at 21 stations
- Telemetry added to 8 stations

9 new stations

PAGER

Prompt Assessment of Global Earthquakes for Response

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/pager/>



M 8.4, SOUTHERN SUMATRA, INDONESIA

Origin Time: Wed 2007-09-12 11:10:26 UTC

Location: 4.52°S 101.38°E Depth: 30 km



PAGER
Version 11

Created: 6 hrs, 7 mins after earthquake

Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking

ESTIMATED POPULATION EXPOSURE (k = x1000)	- - *	54,342k*	53,605k	12,285k	2,632k	2,014k	480k	0	0
ESTIMATED MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	Resistant Structures	none	none	none	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy
	Vulnerable Structures	none	none	none	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy

*Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area.

Population Exposure

population per ~1 sq. km from Landscan 2005

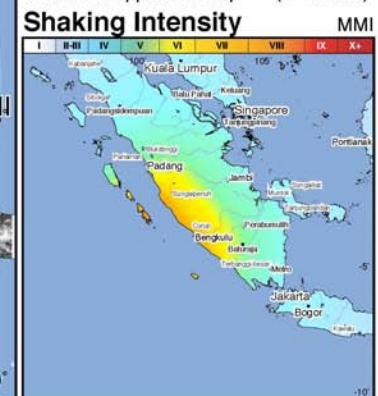


Selected City Exposure

MMI City	Population
VII Curup	46k
VII Sungaiipenuh	95k
VII Pagaralam	70k
VI Bengkulu	309k
V Palembang	1,441k
IV Singapore	3,547k
IV Jakarta	8,540k
IV Tangerang	1,372k
IV Bekasi	1,520k
III Kuala Lumpur	1,453k
III Bandung	1,699k

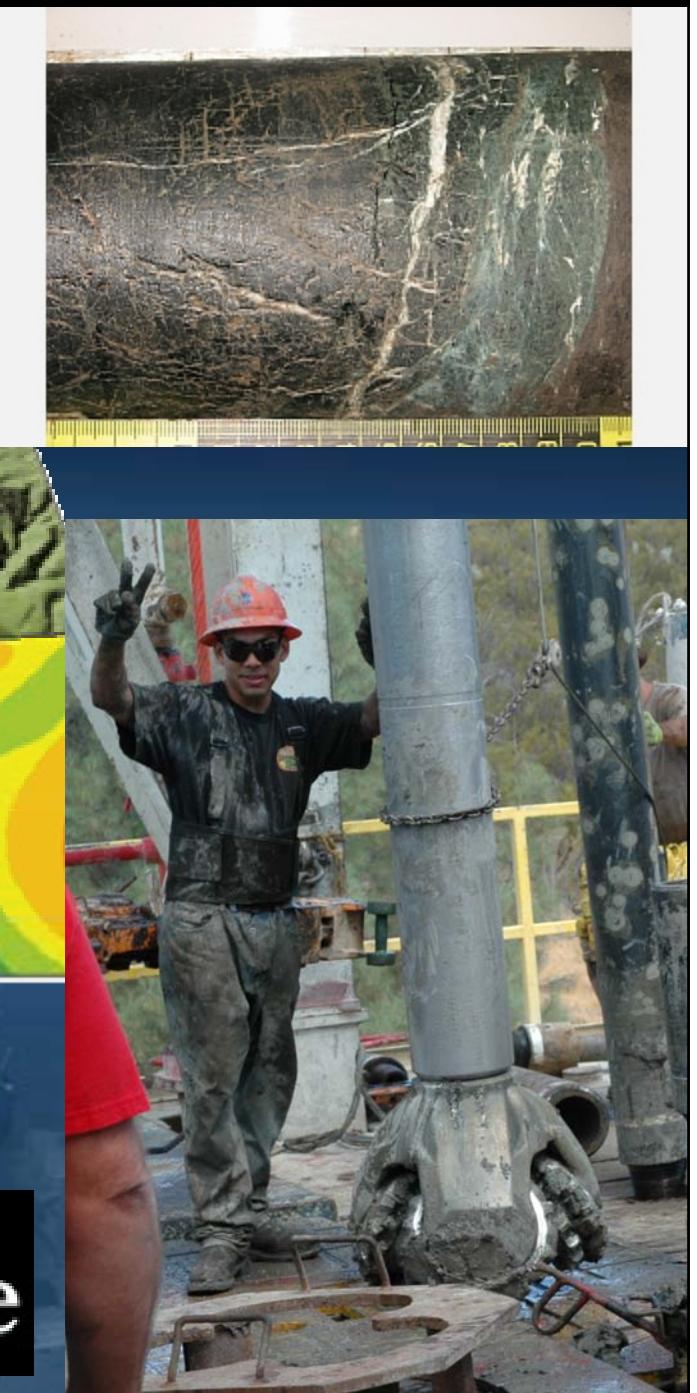
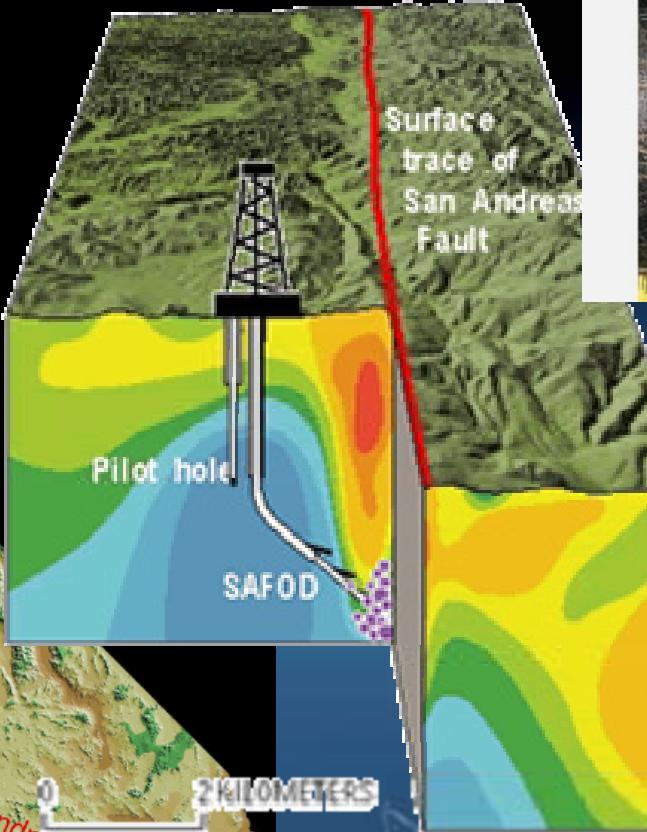
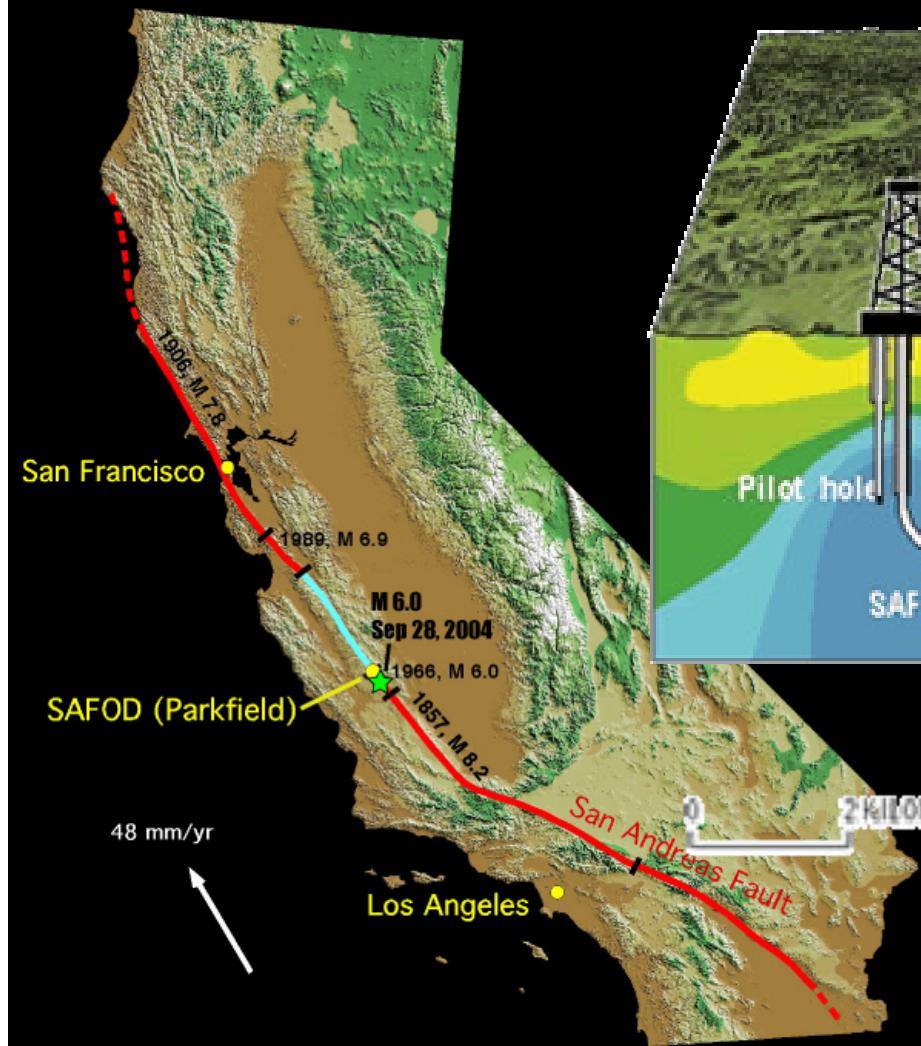
bold cities appear on map (k = x1000)

Shaking Intensity



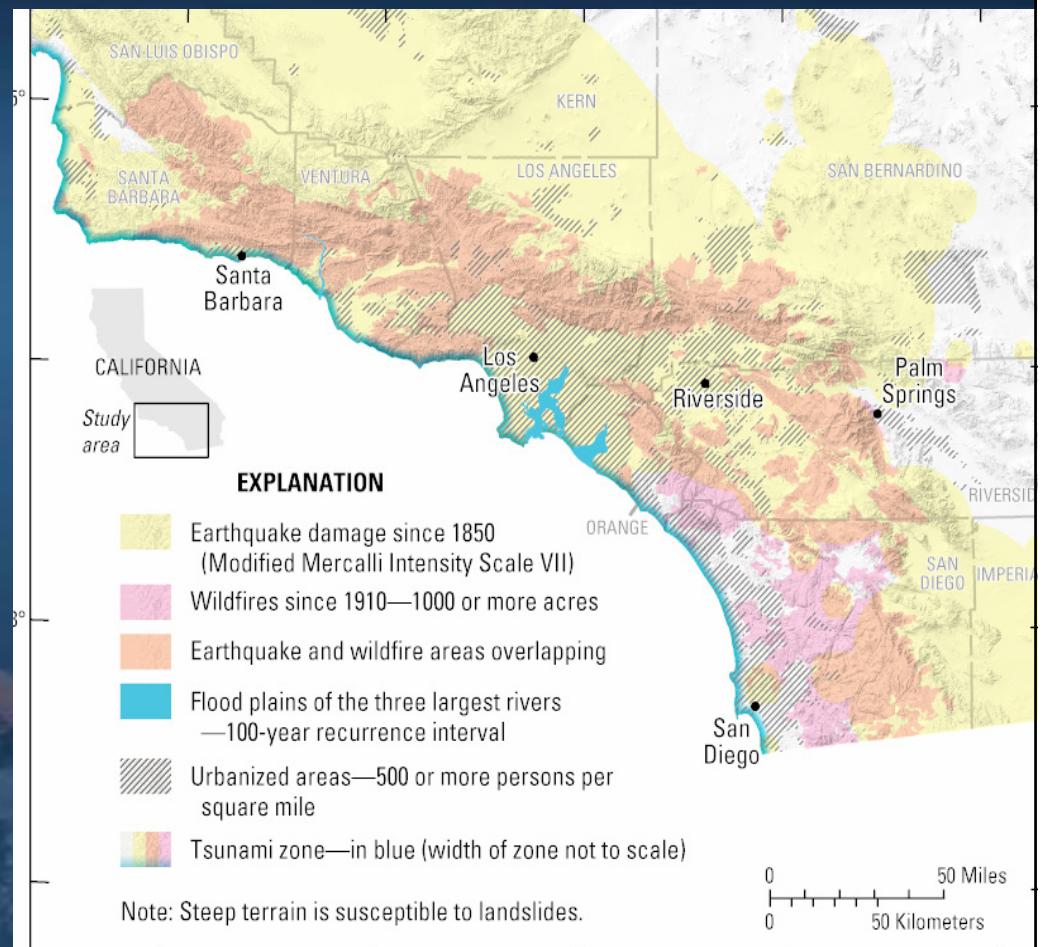
Overall, structures in this region are vulnerable to earthquake shaking, though some resistant structures exist. A magnitude 7.9 earthquake struck the offshore Bengkulu, Indonesia region on June 4, 2000, with estimated population exposures of 2,000 at intensity VIII and 510,000 at intensity VII, resulting in 103 deaths. Recent earthquakes in this area have also triggered tsunami, landslide and liquefaction hazards that have contributed to losses.

Parkfield and SAFOD



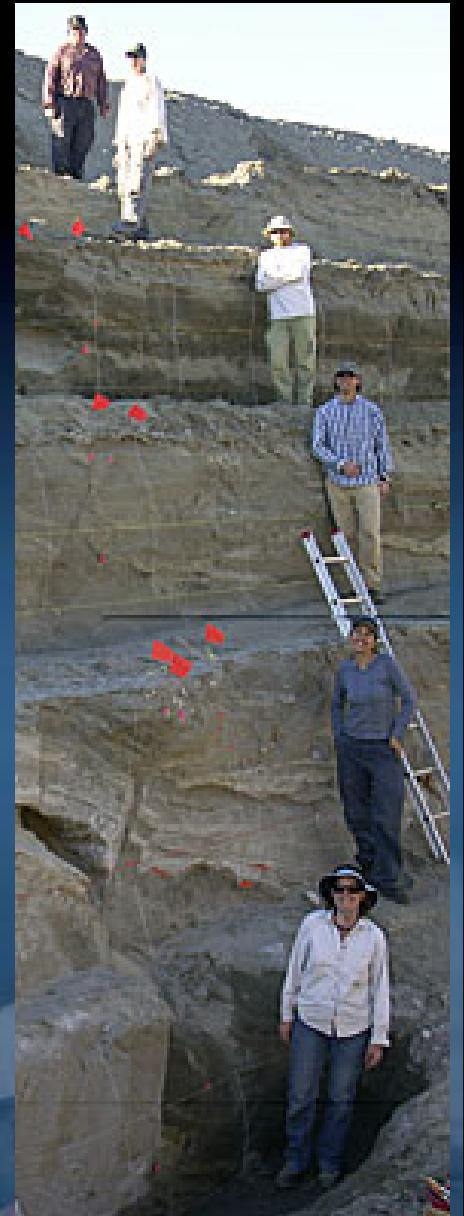
USGS hazards initiative in FY07: Multi-hazard demonstration project

- Focused on reducing losses in Southern California: a region subject to multiple hazards
- Integrate information from multiple hazards to improve usefulness
- Work closely with dozens of partner organizations to leverage resources and optimize performance



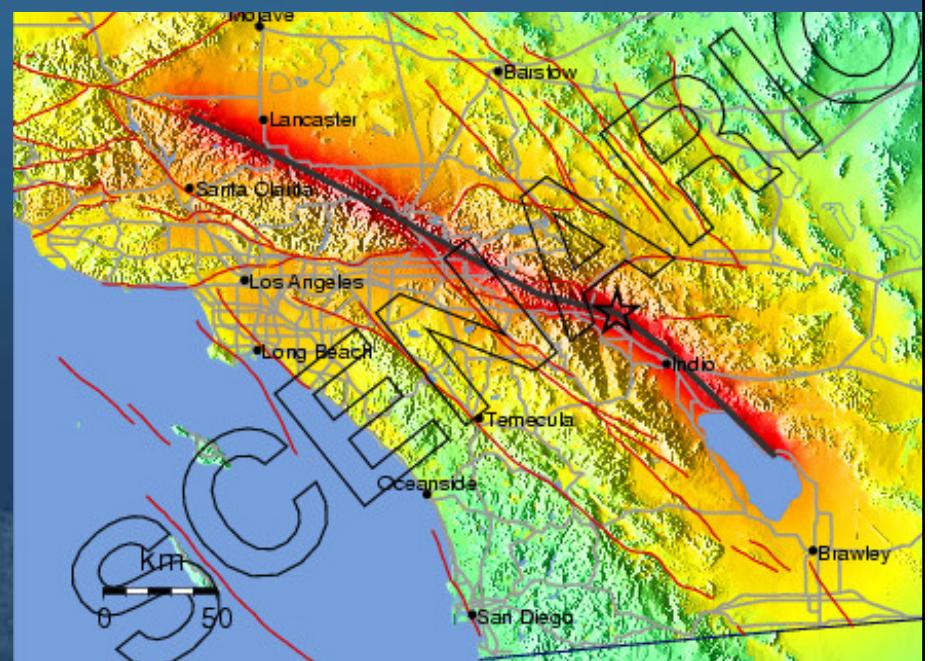
Southern San Andreas Fault Evaluation project

- Digging into the fault because the past is the key to understanding the future
- Targeted research to fill critical gaps in our understanding of the southern San Andreas Fault
- Carried out with academic partners through Southern California Earthquake Center

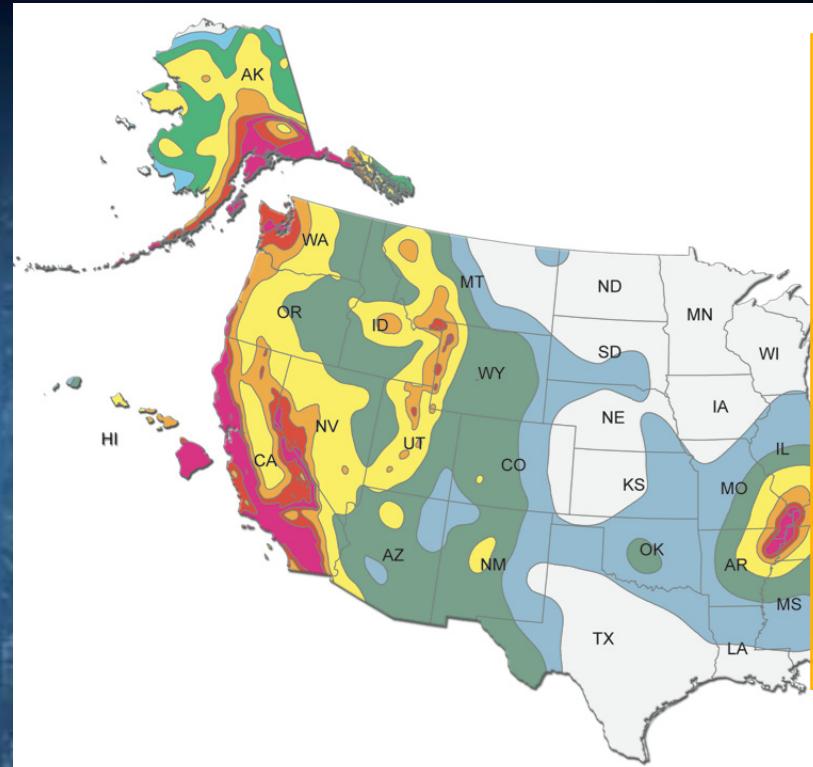


The Great Southern California ShakeOut

- USGS and partners will create complete “rupture-to-recovery scenario” for most likely earthquake
- Use scenario to run region-wide exercise in 2008
- Agreement with Office of Homeland Security to make this the 2008 “Golden Guardian Exercise”



Translating USGS national hazard maps into model building codes... the next generation



2008 NEHRP Recommended Provisions
for Seismic Regulations for New Buildings and Structures and Accompanying Commentary and
FEMA 450-CD – 2003 Edition/June 2004



FEMA



2012



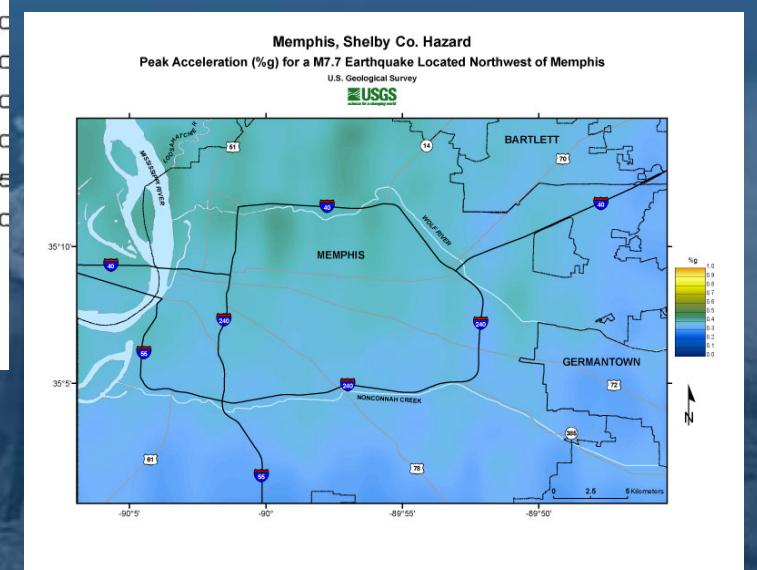
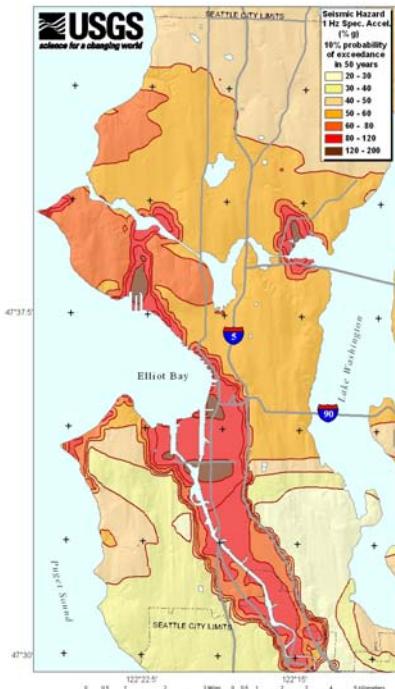
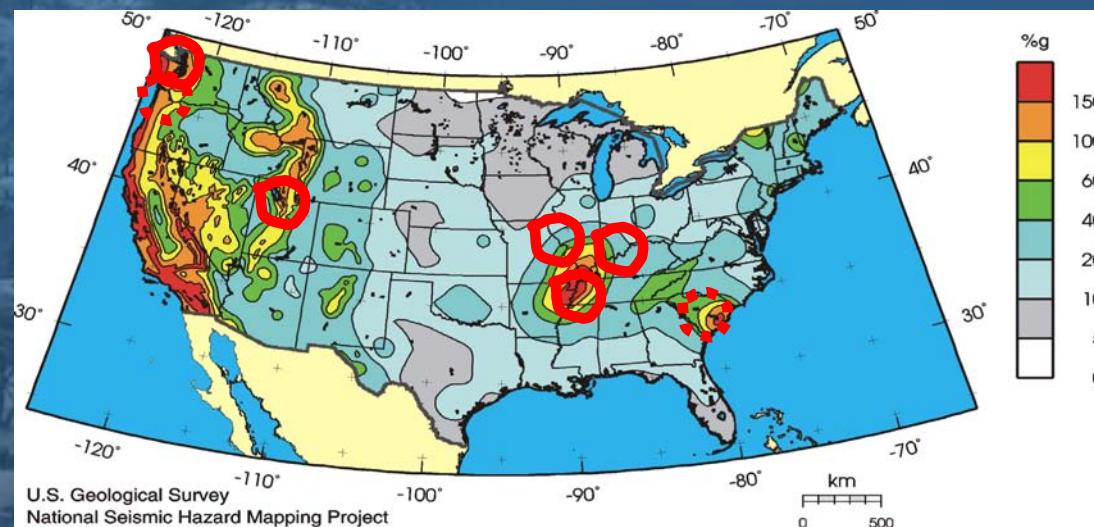
Seismic element of NEHRP Provisions and Int'l Building Code based on the USGS national seismic hazard map

Urban seismic hazard maps

Recently completed Seattle & Memphis

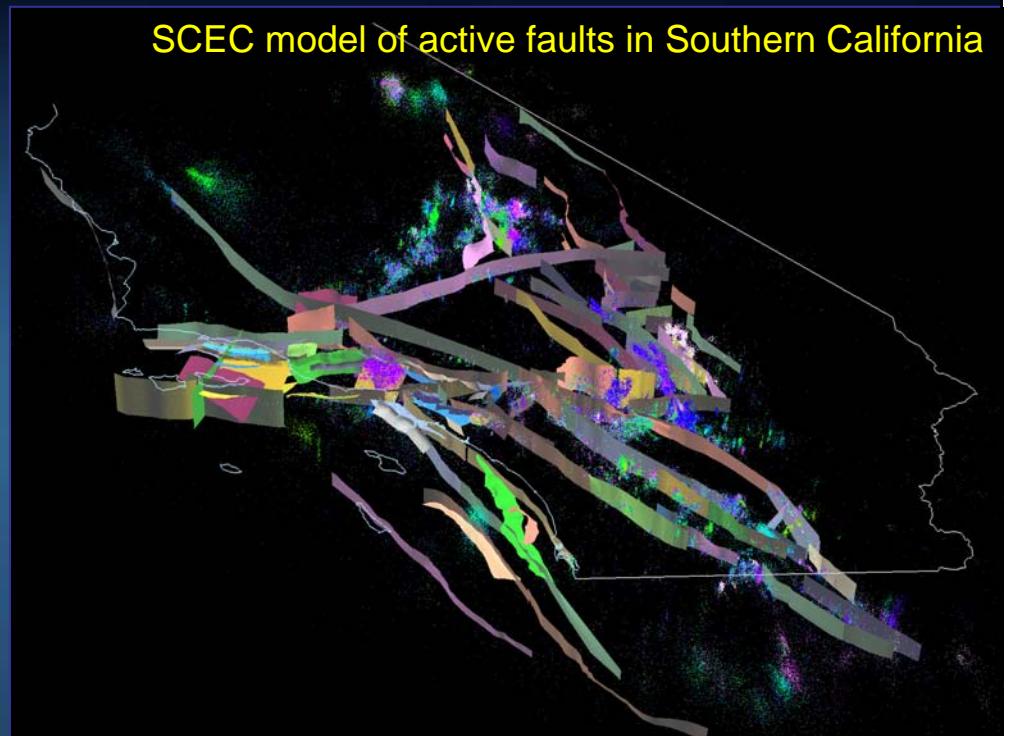
Underway in St. Louis, Evansville, &
Salt Lake regions;

Projected for Portland and Charleston.



External grants and cooperative agreements are a key component of the Earthquake Hazards Program

- Approximately 25% of core program funds (just over \$12M in FY06)
- Gives flexibility and adds breadth of expertise to program
- Leverages support from other state and federal agencies, and universities



FY06 External grants and cooperative agreements

- “NEHRP” Grants allow independence of investigators
 - 94 one-year grants and 5 two-year grants for a total of \$4.6M
- Cooperative Agreements are used when USGS will have substantive involvement during investigations or network operations
 - 18 regional seismic networks funded with a combination of base program and ANSS funds (\$5.9M)
 - 7 geodetic monitoring operations (\$0.5M)
 - 15 unsolicited proposals (\$1.8M) including
 - Southern California Earthquake Center (\$1.1M; jointly funded with NSF)
 - CalTech, UC Berkeley, & USC for testing of **earthquake early warning** algorithms



Facing Tomorrow's Challenges – USGS Science in the Decade 2007-2017



Understanding Ecosystems and Predicting Ecosystem Change



Climate Variability and Change



Energy and Minerals for
America's Future



**A National Hazards, Risk, and
Resilience Assessment Program**



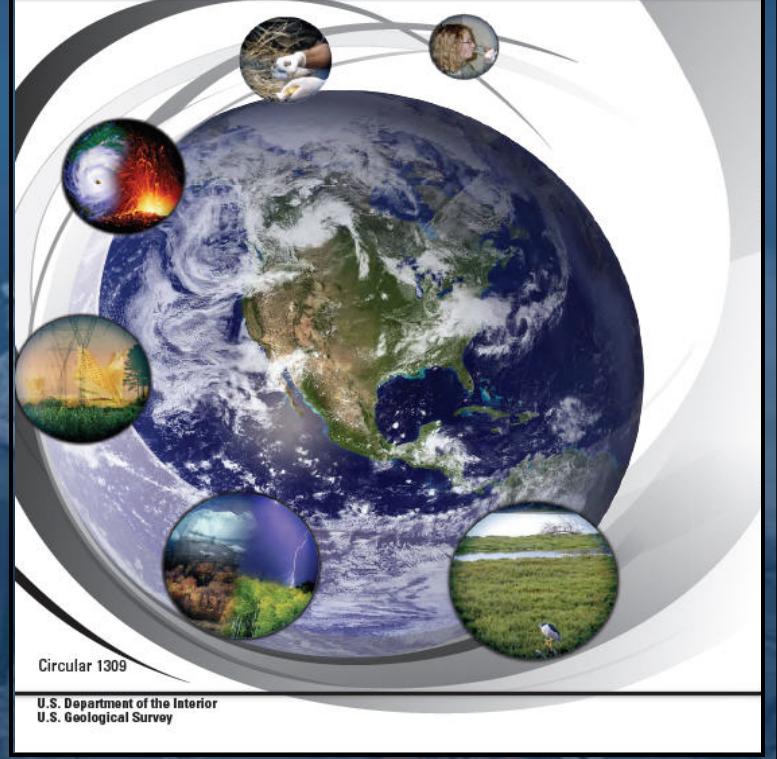
The Role of Environment and
Wildlife in Human Health



A Water Census of the United States



*Facing Tomorrow's Challenges—
U.S. Geological Survey Science in the Decade 2007–2017*



Strategy identifies five areas for USGS to focus hazards efforts in the next decade:

–Robust monitoring infrastructure

- calls out ANSS, NVEWS, stream gauges, Marsh Surface Elevation Table Network, and LiDAR

–Technology for network communications

–Characterizing and assessing hazards

- expand urban hazard mapping and incorporate vulnerability to deliver risk assessment

–Improved forecasting capability based on understanding physical processes

–Partnerships

