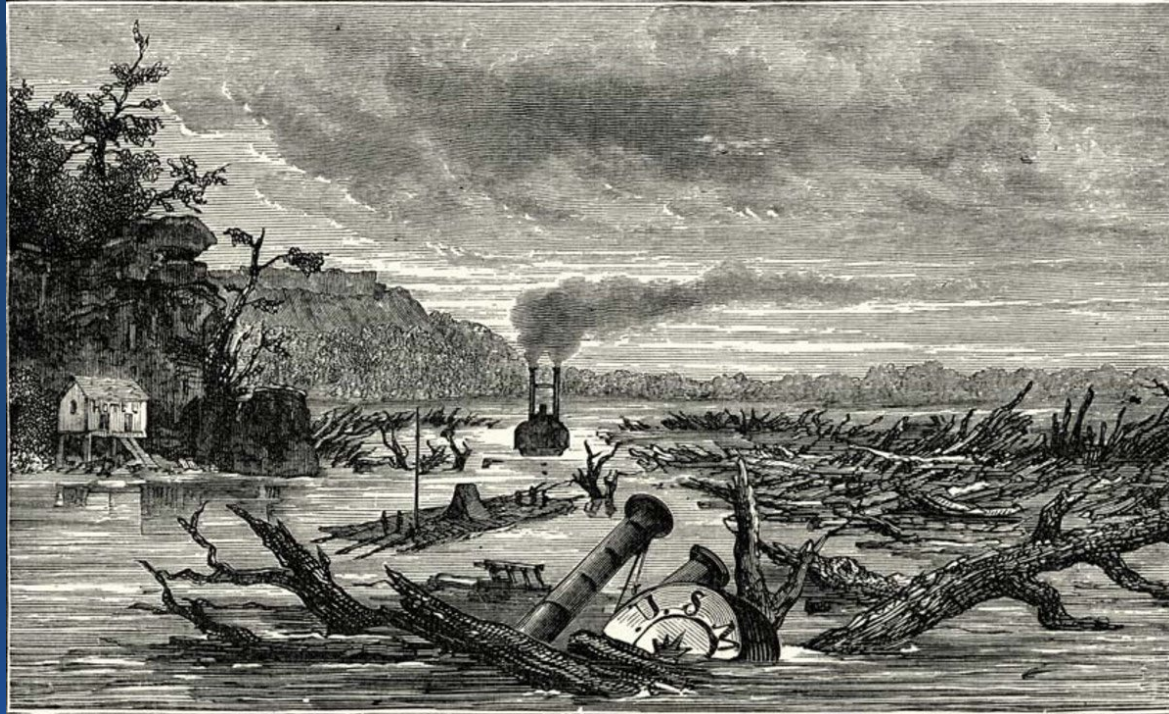


Planning & Response for a New Madrid Seismic Zone Earthquake



Chris Engelbrecht

Assistant to the Chief Safety & Operations Officer
MoDOT Safety & Emergency Management Unit

Feb 2023 – Turkey 7.8



March 2011 – Japan 9.1



Dec 2004 – Indonesia 9.3



Largest Earthquakes by Magnitude



Rank ↕	Magnitude ^[6] ↕	Event ↕	Location ↕	Date ↕
1	9.1–9.3	2004 Indian Ocean earthquake	 Indonesia, Sumatra, Indian Ocean,	December 26, 2004
2	9.0–9.1	2011 Tōhoku earthquake	 Japan, Tōhoku, Pacific Ocean	March 11, 2011
3	8.8	2010 Chile earthquake	 Chile, Maule	February 27, 2010
4	8.6	2005 Nias–Simeulue earthquake	 Indonesia, Sumatra	March 28, 2005
4	8.6	2012 Indian Ocean earthquakes	 Indonesia, Sumatra	April 11, 2012
5	8.5	September 2007 Sumatra earthquakes	 Indonesia, Sumatra	September 12, 2007

Deadliest Earthquakes

Rank ↕	Fatalities ↕	Magnitude ↕	Location ↕	Event ↕	Date ↕
1	227,898	9.1–9.3	 Indonesia, Indian Ocean	2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami	December 26, 2004
2	160,000 ^[3]	7.0	 Haiti	2010 Haiti earthquake	January 12, 2010
3	87,587	7.9	 China	2008 Sichuan earthquake	May 12, 2008
4	87,351	7.6	 India,  Pakistan	2005 Kashmir earthquake	October 8, 2005
5	51,130	7.8	 Turkey,  Syria	2023 Turkey–Syria earthquake	February 6, 2023
6	34,000 ^[4]	6.6	 Iran	2003 Bam earthquake	December 26, 2003
7	20,085	7.7	 India	2001 Gujarat earthquake	January 26, 2001
8	19,759	9.0–9.1	 Japan	2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami	March 11, 2011
9	8,964	7.8	 Nepal	2015 Nepal earthquake	April 25, 2015
10	5,782	6.4	 Indonesia	2006 Yogyakarta earthquake	May 26, 2006

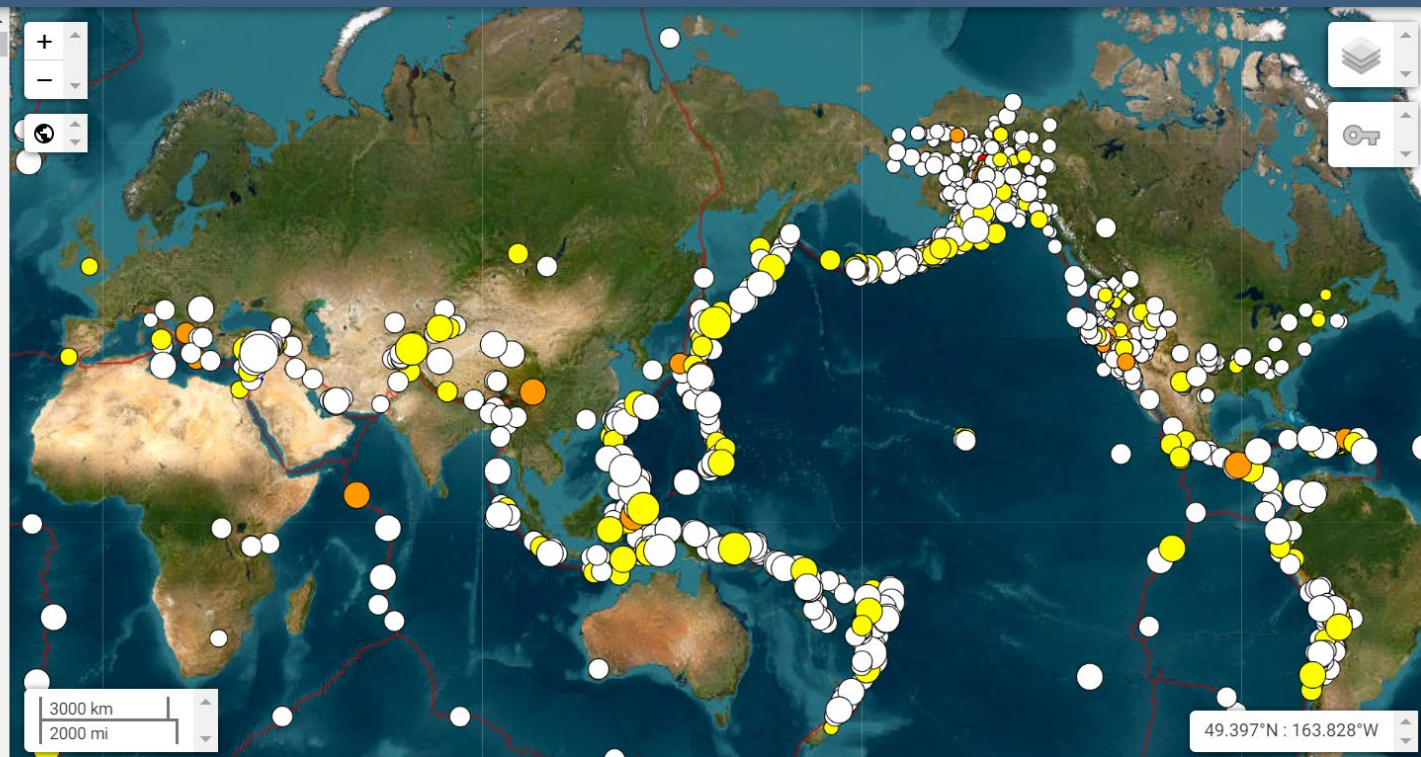
Costliest Earthquakes

Rank ↕	Damage \$Billions ↕	Magnitude ↕	Event ↕	Location ↕	Date ↕
1	\$360	9.0–9.1	2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami	 Japan	March 11, 2011
2	\$150	7.9	2008 Sichuan earthquake	 China	May 12, 2008
3	\$84.1 ^[7]	7.8	2023 Turkey–Syria earthquake	 Turkey  Syria	February 6, 2023
4	\$40	6.1	2011 Christchurch earthquake	 New Zealand	February 22, 2011
5	\$40	7.0	2010 Canterbury earthquake	 New Zealand	September 4, 2010
6	\$28	6.8	2004 Chūetsu earthquake	 Japan	October 23, 2004
7	\$22.3	6.9	2011 Sikkim earthquake	 India	September 18, 2011
8	\$20	7.0	2016 Kumamoto earthquakes	 Japan	April 15, 2016
9	\$16	6.3	2009 L'Aquila earthquake	 Italy	April 6, 2009
10	\$15.8	5.8	2012 Emilia earthquake	 Italy	May 20, 2012
11	\$15–\$30	8.8	2010 Chile earthquake	 Chile	February 27, 2010

Earthquakes Last 30 Days



- 7.8** 26 km ENE of Nurdaği, Turkey
2023-02-05 19:17:34 (UTC-0... 10.0 km
- 7.5** 4 km SSE of Ekinözü, Turkey
2023-02-06 04:24:49 (UTC-0... 10.0 km
- 6.8** 67 km W of Murghob, Tajikist...
2023-02-22 18:37:40 (UTC-0... 20.5 km
- 6.7** 18 km E of Nurdaği, Turkey
2023-02-05 19:28:15 (UTC-0... 10.7 km
- 6.3** 2 km NNW of Uzunbağ, Turkey
2023-02-20 11:04:29 (UTC-0... 16.0 km
- 6.3** 177 km N of Tobelo, Indonesia
2023-02-23 14:02:48 (UTC-0... 97.1 km
- 6.2** 29 km ENE of Kandrian, Papu...
2023-02-25 15:24:48 (UTC-0... 38.2 km



Nov 2022 – Indonesia 5.6



1811-1812 New Madrid Earthquakes

- December 16, 1811, Northeast Arkansas - 2:15 am
Magnitude 7.5 (first main shock)
- December 16, 1811, Northeast Arkansas - 7:15 am
Magnitude 7.0 (the "dawn" aftershock)
- January 23, 1812, New Madrid, Missouri - 9:15 am
Magnitude 7.3 (second principal shock)
- February 7, 1812, New Madrid, Missouri - 3:45 am
Magnitude 7.5 (along Reelfoot fault in MO and TN)

1811-1812 New Madrid Earthquakes

- At least three additional large aftershocks are inferred from historical accounts on December 16 and 17
- These three events were believed to range between 6.0 and 6.5 and located in Arkansas and Missouri
- This would make a total of seven earthquakes of magnitude 6.0–7.5 occurring from December 16, 1811 through February 7, 1812

Facts (SEMA SEOP)

- This is a no-notice event impacting multiple states
- The ability to gain access to impacted areas will be limited
- A large number of evacuees will require shelter
- Information demand is extensive, but situational awareness is limited
- Building damage is extensive with large numbers of trapped individuals
- Widespread liquefaction damage will amplify impacts
- Flooding will occur due to liquefaction and waterway infrastructure failures
- Casualties will be significant and include medically-complicated survivors
- Aftershocks will extend the response and recovery phases
- Aged, unreinforced masonry buildings and structures are common
- Seasonal weather conditions affect every aspect of response and recovery
- There will be long term impacts to all infrastructure sectors

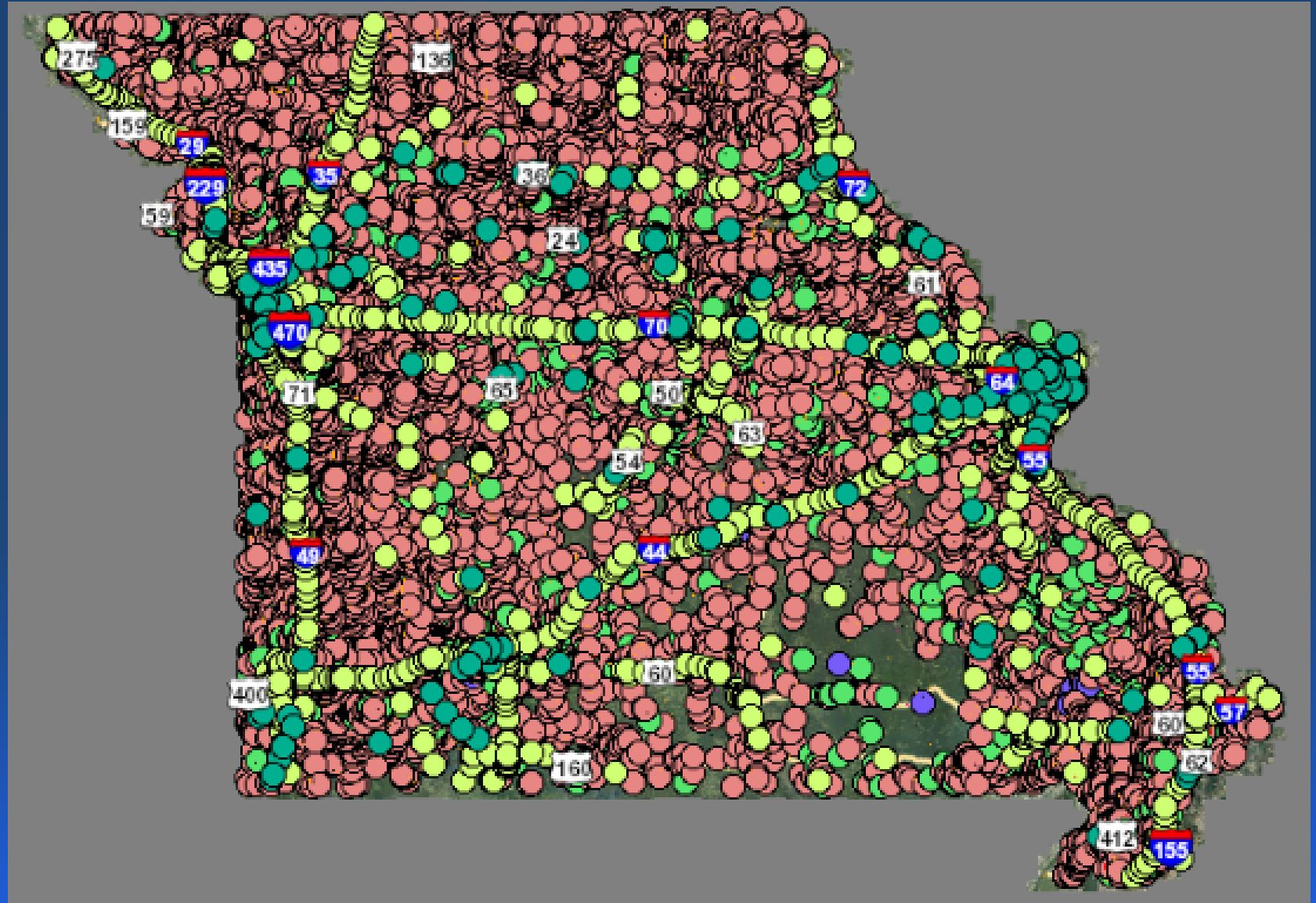
Assumptions (SEMA SEOP)

- Governor immediately declares State of Emergency and requests federal declaration
- The President will declare a major disaster, making federal assistance available
- Energy and transportation sectors may require support from neighboring states
- The State Emergency Operations Center is not damaged and is fully operational
- Ongoing multiple disasters elsewhere in the country also require resources
- Large scale evacuations, both organized and self-directed, occur
- Immediate support is required to save lives and mitigate damage to property
- Families are separated from each other, including parents from children
- FEMA will be required to adjudicate resource distribution to impacted states
- HAZMAT releases are extensive, response need exceeds available capability
- Large scale evacuation, self-evacuation, and sheltering exceeds capabilities

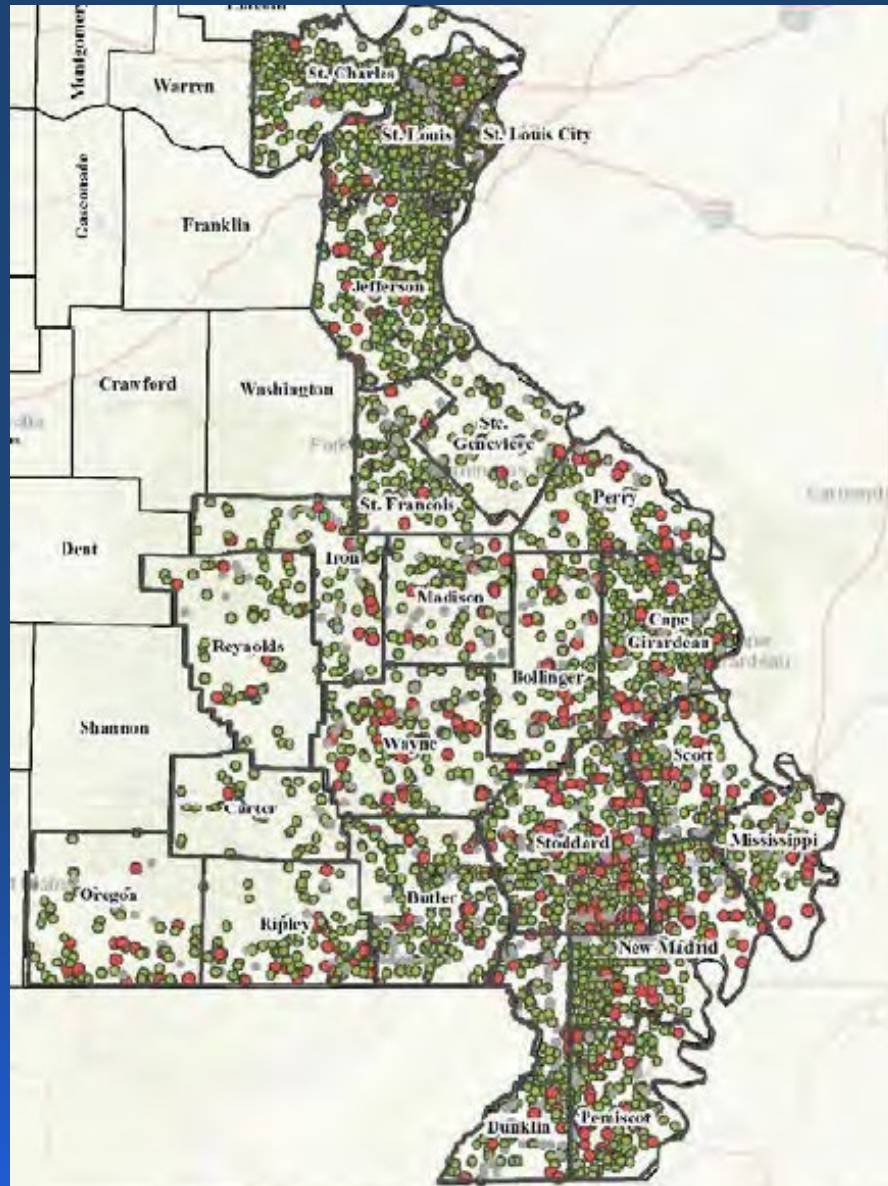
Estimated Damage to Roads/Bridges

- **2009 MAE Center Volume II data summarized impacts within the 22 highest-impacted Missouri counties:**
 - 1,004 bridges damaged or destroyed
 - 28 airports destroyed
 - 6.5 million tons of debris created
 - 842,002 individuals displaced

Bridges



Bridges



Magnitude 7.5 - Commerce_RLME

Version 5

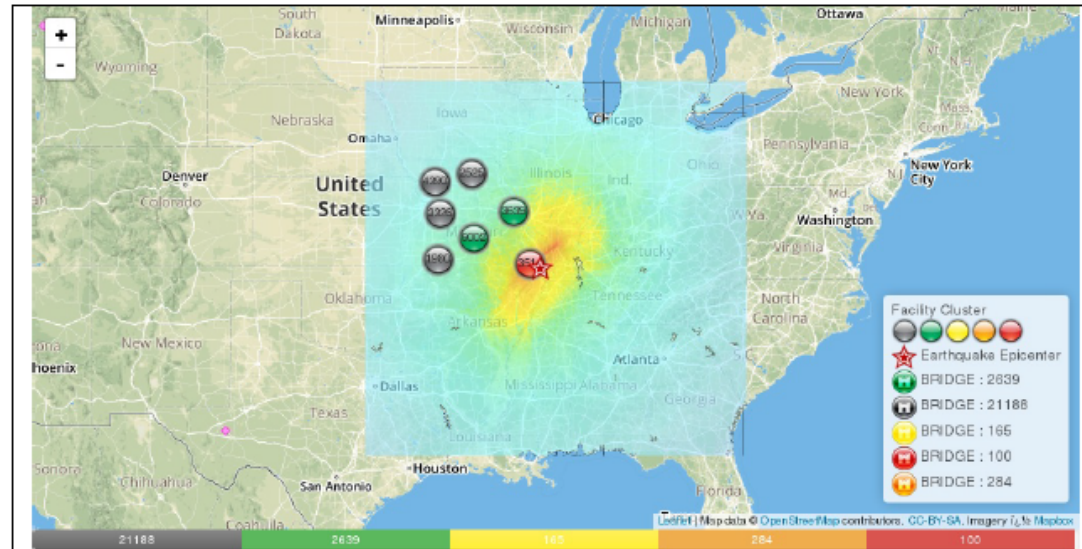
Origin Time: 2017-05-12 18:52:32 GMT

Created: 2018-07-24 18:14:56 GMT

Latitude: 36.94254 Longitude: -89.73817

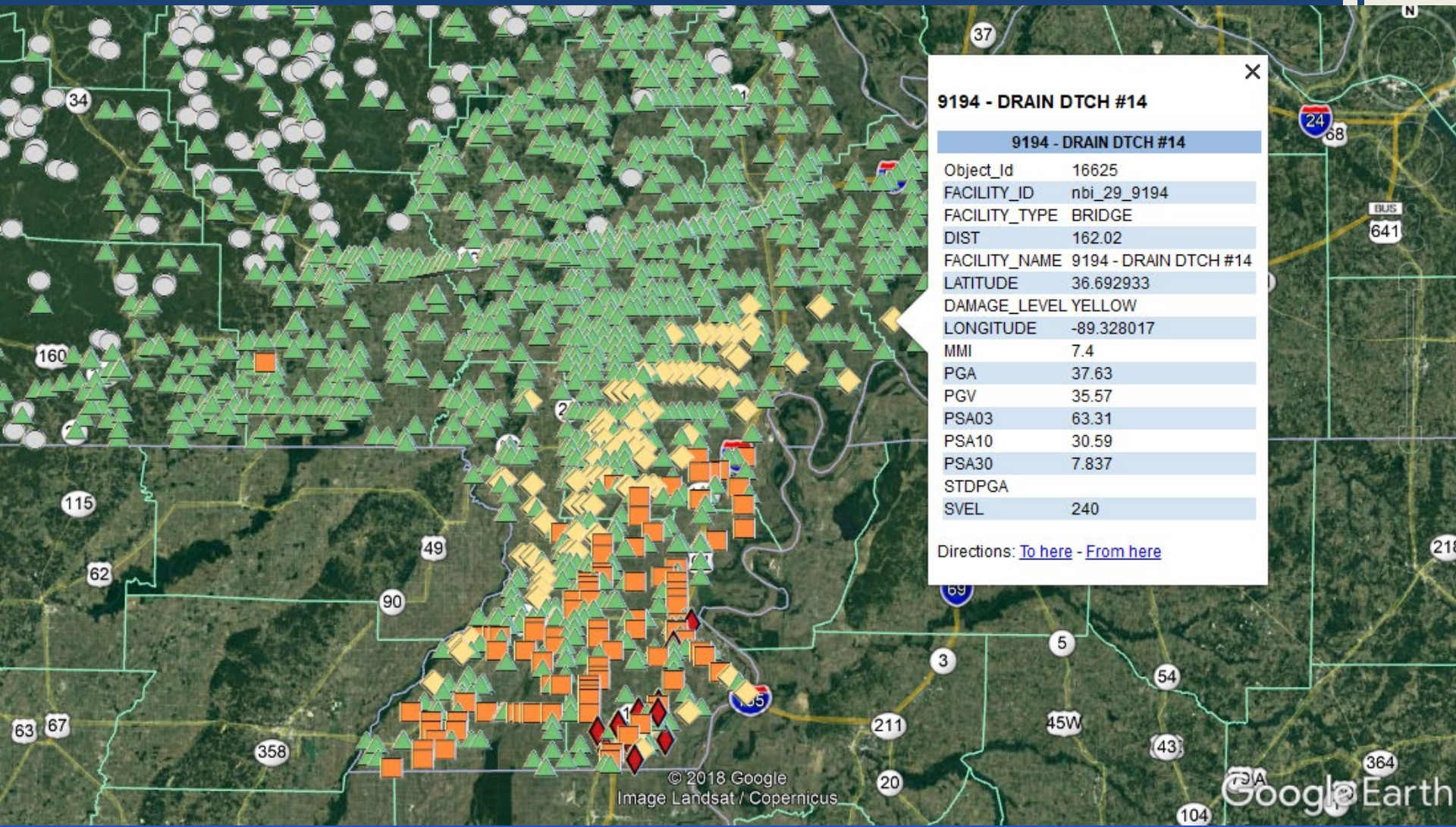
Depth: 19.6455 km

These results are from an automated system and users should consider the preliminary nature of this information when making decisions relating to public safety. ShakeCast results are often updated as additional or more accurate earthquake information is reported or derived.



Type	ID	Name	Ep. Distance (km)	Inspection Priority	PGA (%g)	PGV (cm/s)	PSA 1s (cm)	MMI	Vs30 (m/s)
BRIDGE	29_14360	14360 - WAHITE DRAIN DTCH	2.78	High	80.95	76.06	71.96	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_8169	8169 - DRAIN DTCH #35	2.97	High	80.21	74.15	70.21	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_14561	14561 - DRAIN DTCH	3.42	High	75.91	74.66	70.73	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_14577	14577 - LITTLE RVR	5.14	High	63.97	68.38	65.07	VII	
BRIDGE	29_16539	16539 - DRAIN DTCH NO 2	5.81	High	77.33	74.37	70.45	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_6967	6967 - DRAIN DTCH #24	5.95	High	85.26	80.81	76.26	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_16563	16563 - LITTLE RVR	6.04	High	83.81	82.87	78.17	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_16478	16478 - DTCH NO 2	6.1	High	82.15	79.41	75.01	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_9829	9829 - DRAIN DTCH #37	6.36	High	84.45	82.03	77.38	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_16617	16617 - DTCH NO 1	7.26	High	82.18	78.83	74.47	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_16504	16504 - DTCH NO 1	7.59	High	77.2	77.86	73.63	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_16463	16463 - DTCH NO 2	8.12	High	83.99	83.35	78.62	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_6165	6165 - DRAIN DTCH 1 DIST	8.53	High	79.95	80.73	76.26	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_15781	15781 - ANGLE DRAIN DTCH	9.52	High	86.12	84.62	79.75	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_6190	6190 - DRAIN DTCH 2 DIST	9.55	High	84.21	82.82	78.12	VIII	
BRIDGE	29_6166	6166 - DRAIN DTCH 4 DIST	9.88	High	83.02	82.37	77.71	VII	

* MMI level may extend beyond map boundary; some facilities may not appear on the map due to space restriction



9194 - DRAIN DTCH #14 X

9194 - DRAIN DTCH #14

Object_Id	16625
FACILITY_ID	nbi_29_9194
FACILITY_TYPE	BRIDGE
DIST	162.02
FACILITY_NAME	9194 - DRAIN DTCH #14
LATITUDE	36.692933
DAMAGE_LEVEL	YELLOW
LONGITUDE	-89.328017
MMI	7.4
PGA	37.63
PGV	35.57
PSA03	63.31
PSA10	30.59
PSA30	7.837
STDPGA	
SVEL	240

Directions: [To here](#) - [From here](#)

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Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

Regional Response Objectives

- Activate regional response plans
- Establish communications
- Begin road & bridge assessments
- Conduct emergency debris clearance operations
- Initiate regional re-routing plans
- Determine status of other transportation modes

Assessing Transportation Status

- **Utilize any available status information**
 - MoDOT inspection team reports
 - External source reports (MONG, MSHP, EMD's)
 - Social media postings (if available)
- **Generate GIS situation status map**
 - MoDOT Traveler Information Map layer
 - MoDOT Emergency Status Map layer
 - Other agency status layers











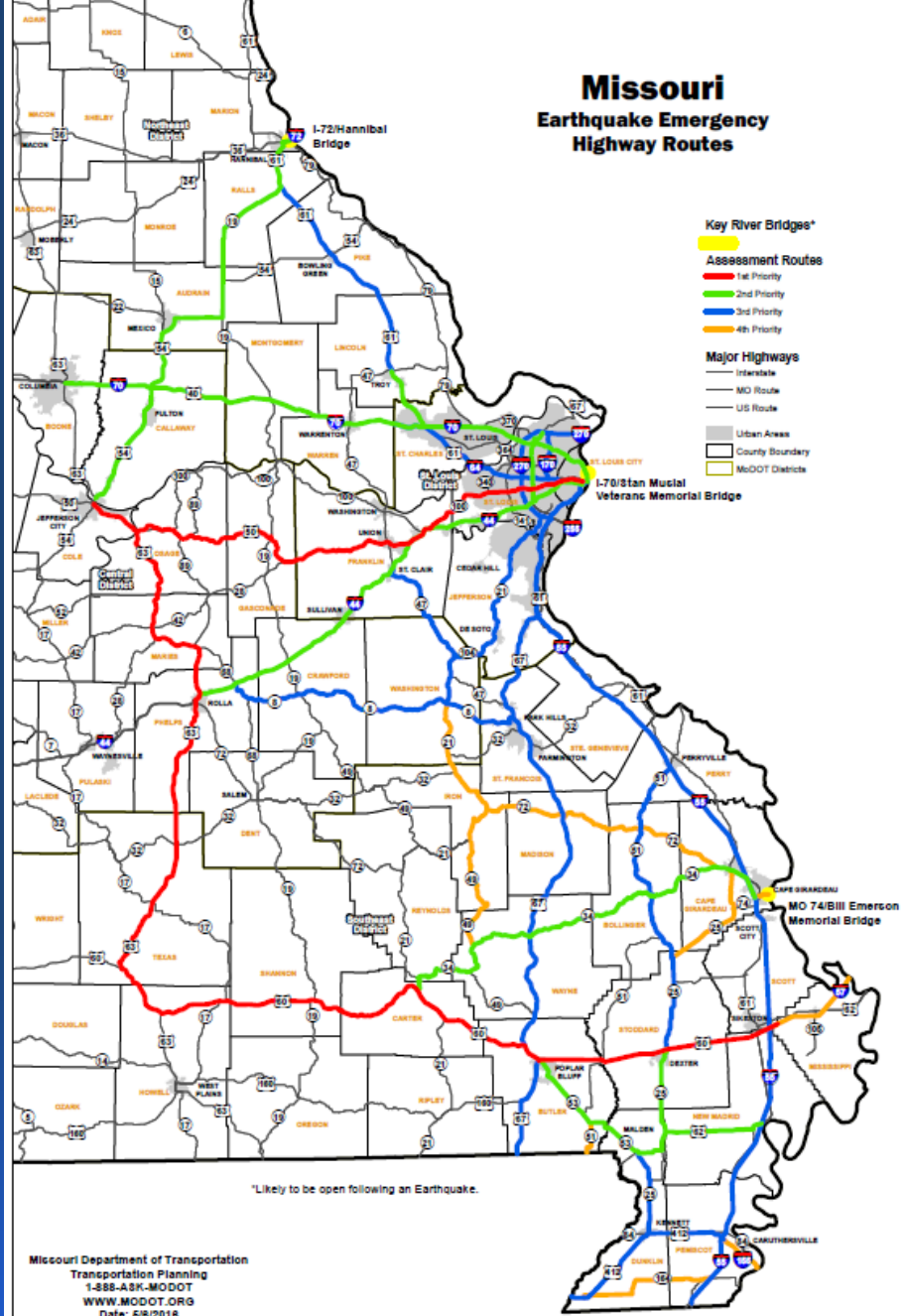




Ingress/Egress

- **Pre-determined emergency routes detailed in plan**
 - 4 levels of inspection priority
 - Highest likelihood of viability
 - Least number of bridge crossings

Missouri Earthquake Emergency Highway Routes



Missouri Department of Transportation
 Transportation Planning
 1-888-A-SH-4MO DOT
 WWW.MCDOT.ORG
 Date: 6/8/2018



Responder & Evacuee Movement

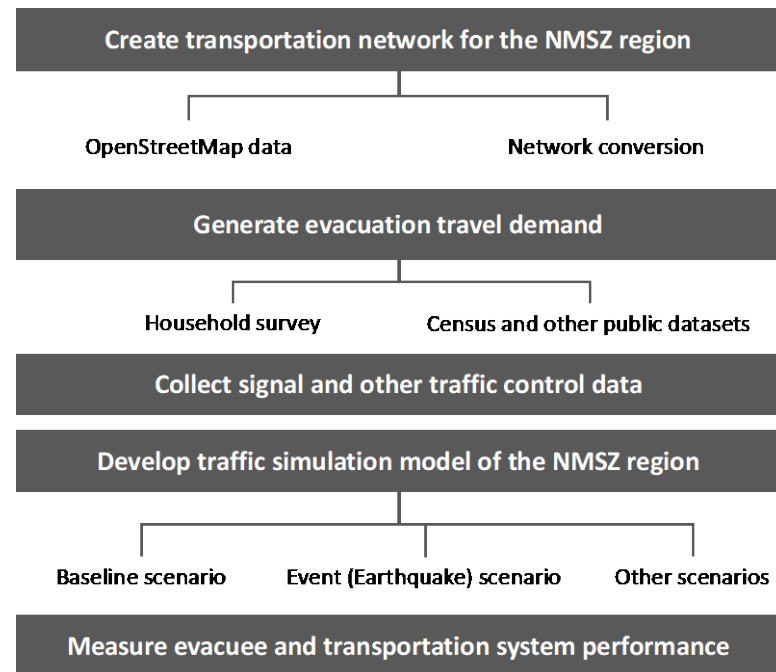
- Model potential traffic flow of evacuees/responders
- Coordinate route management and mass care plans
- Determine roadway limitations
- Analyze use options for available routes
- Determine alternative transportation options

Earthquake Evacuation Modeling of New Madrid Region



Project Objectives

- Assess evacuation performance using simulation models
- Identify potential bottlenecks in the road network
- Estimate delays on major evacuation routes





Project Tasks

- Identify vulnerable links in the road network
 - MoDOT data and Other data (e.g., National Bridge Inventory Data)
 - Bridge Seismic Screening Tools
 - USGS ShakeMap and ShakeCast Data
- Identify alternative routes for each Origin-Destinations
- Conduct household surveys to capture evacuee behavior
- Explore different resolutions of traffic simulation models

Household Survey



Household Survey

Purpose

- To obtain evacuation-related decisions
 - stay/evacuate
 - destination choice
 - route choice
- Demand generation models will be estimated using survey responses



Survey Administration

- SE survey was open from Jan 28 - Feb 21, 2022
 - 891 responses received
- STL survey was open from Oct 6 - Nov 30, 2022
 - 194 responses received

Closings And Delays

x

Researchers ask southeast Mo. residents to fill out earthquake survey



The Missouri Department of Transportation and the University of Missouri are studying ways that people would try to leave the Bootheel after a major quake. (KWCH)

By Amber Ruch

Published: Jan. 28, 2022 at 4:12 PM CST

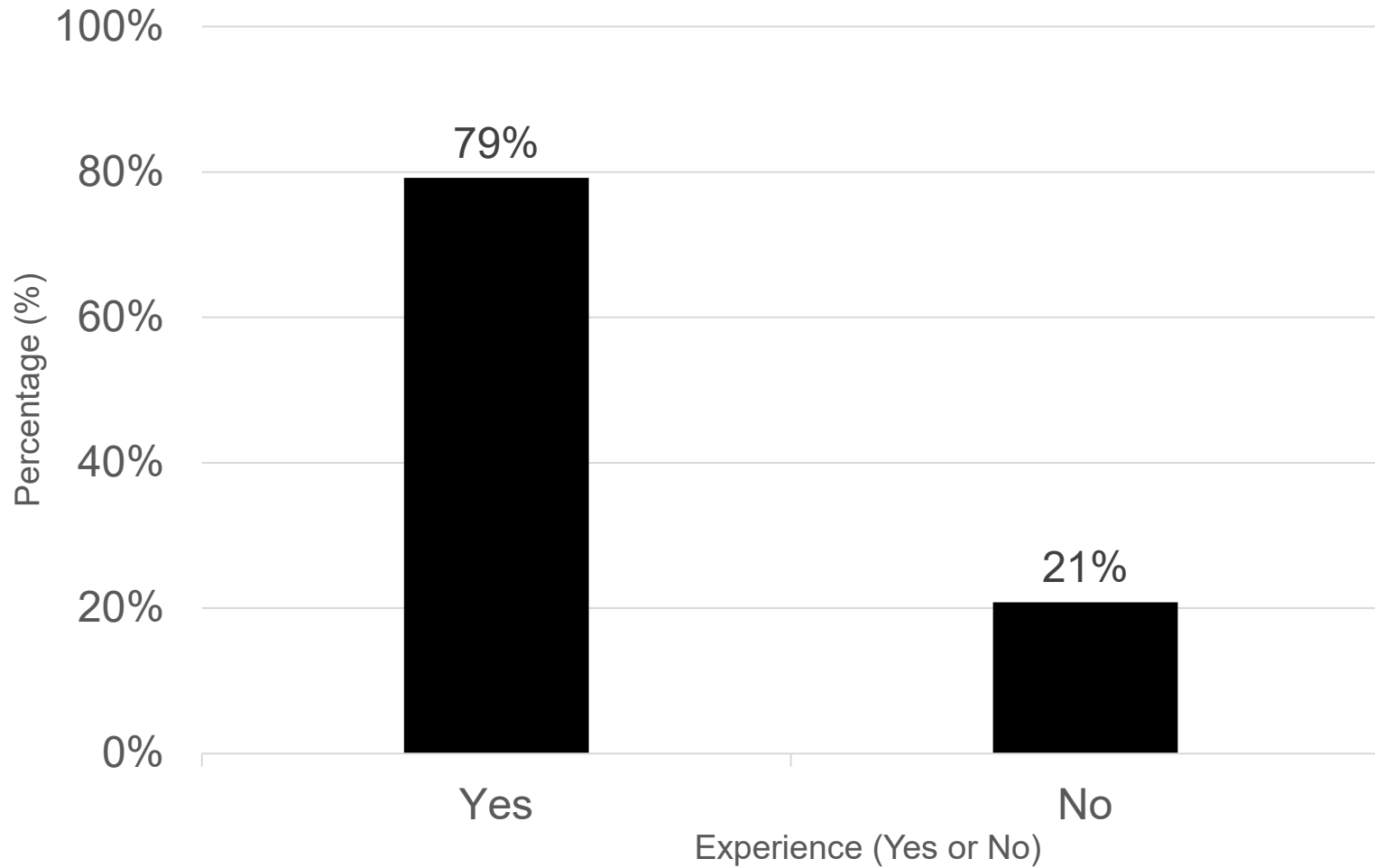


SOUTHEAST Mo. (KFVS) - Researchers want to understand what could happen after a major earthquake in the Bootheel.

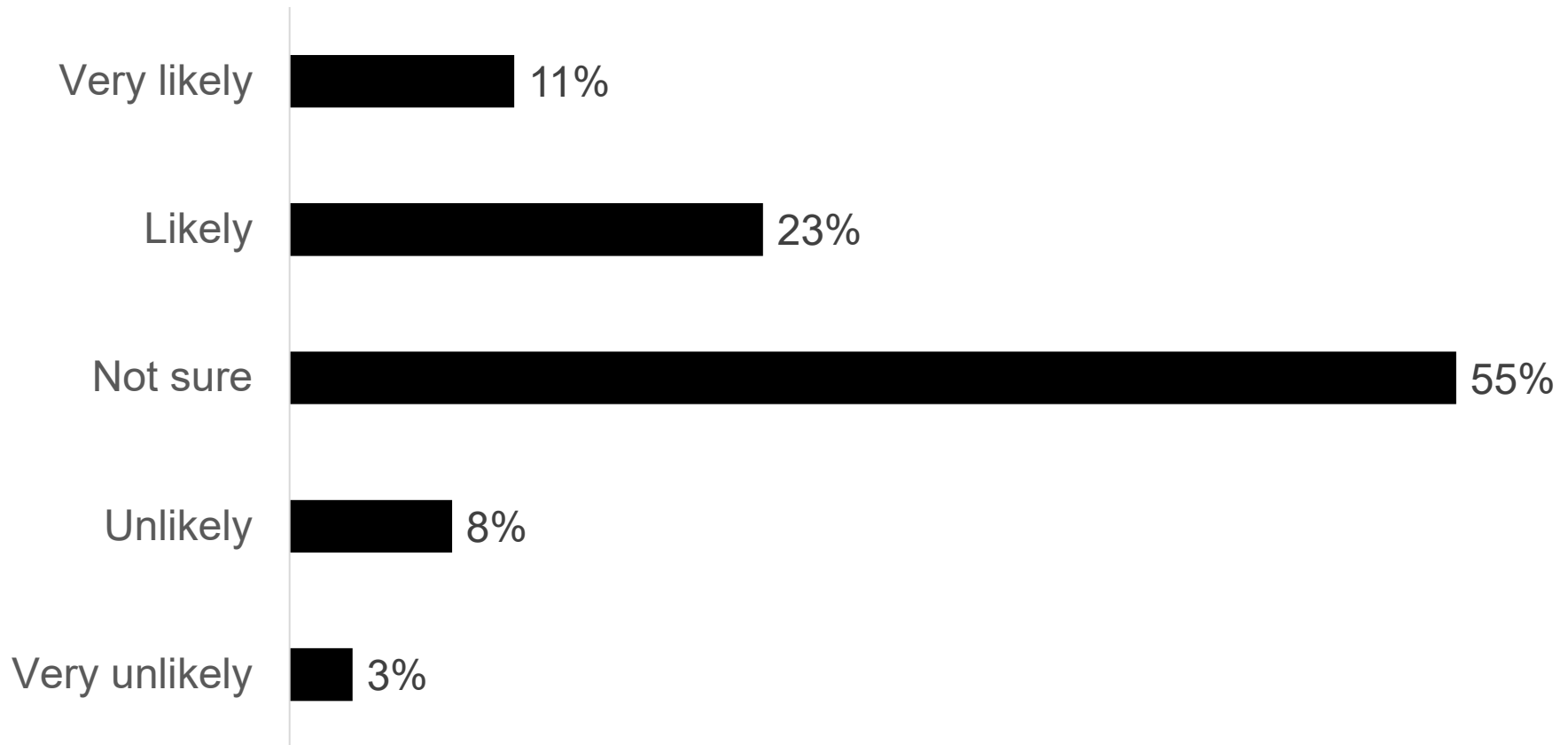
What would you do after a major earthquake on the New Madrid Fault?



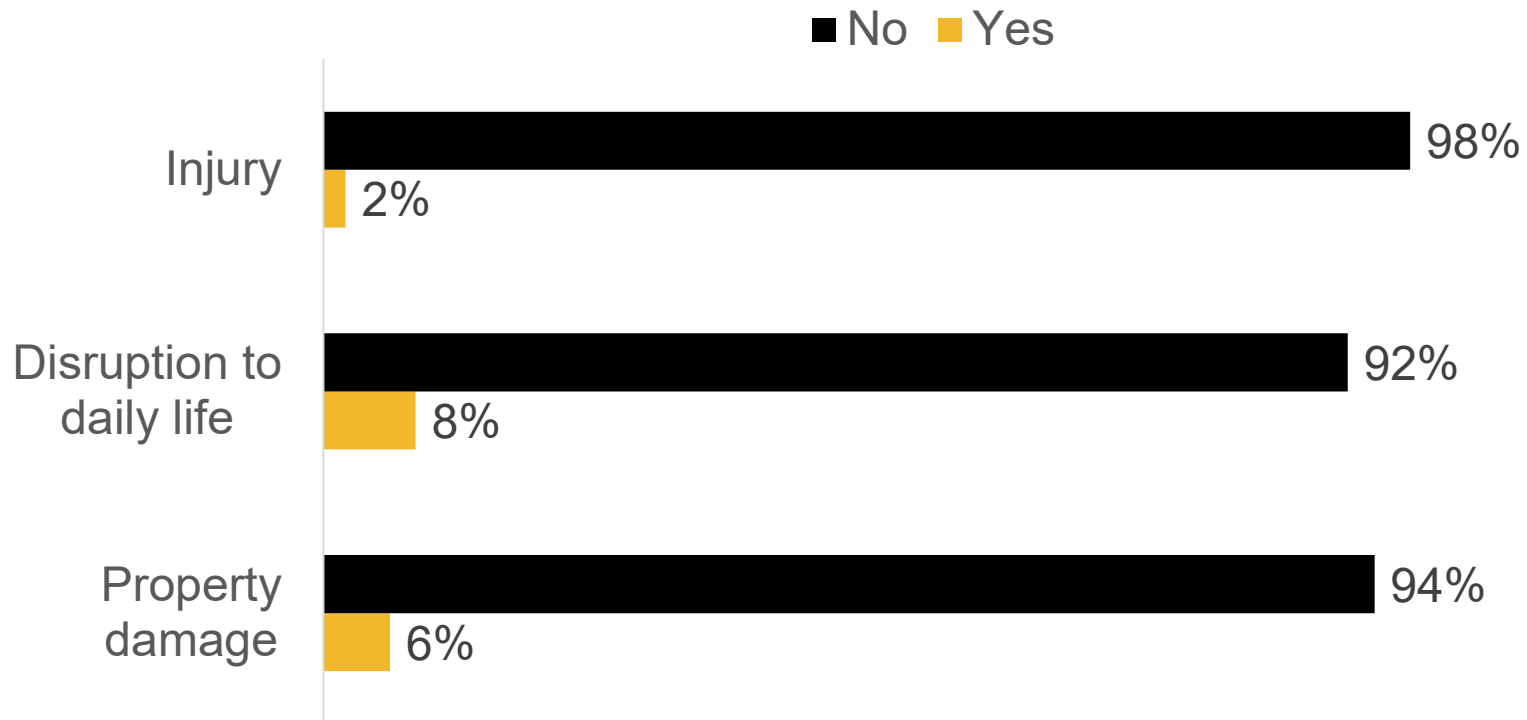
Q3. Have you ever experienced an earthquake? (N= 879)



Q2. How likely is that you and your family will be impacted by an earthquake in the next five years? (N= 880)

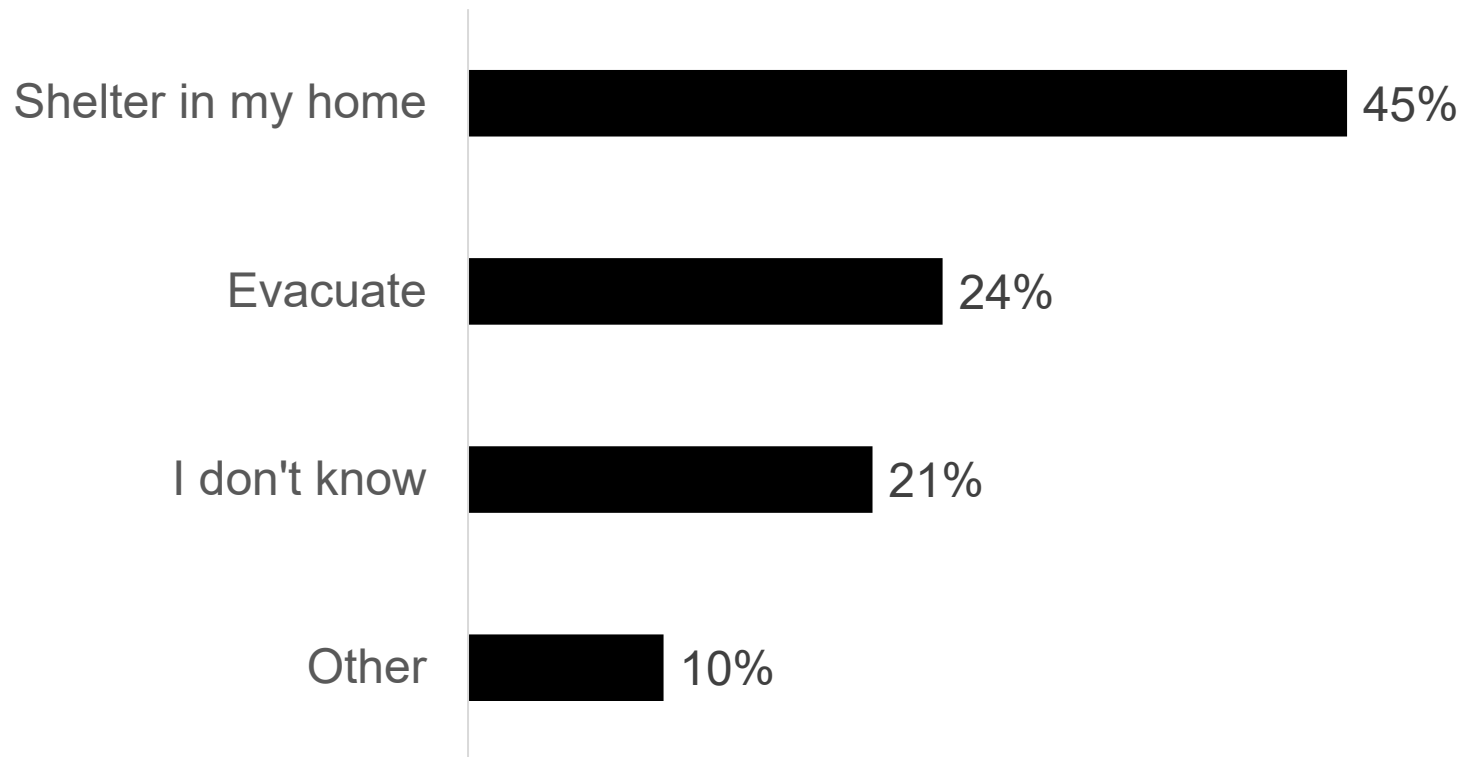


Q4. If you have experienced an earthquake before, did you have any of the following happen to you? (N= 790)



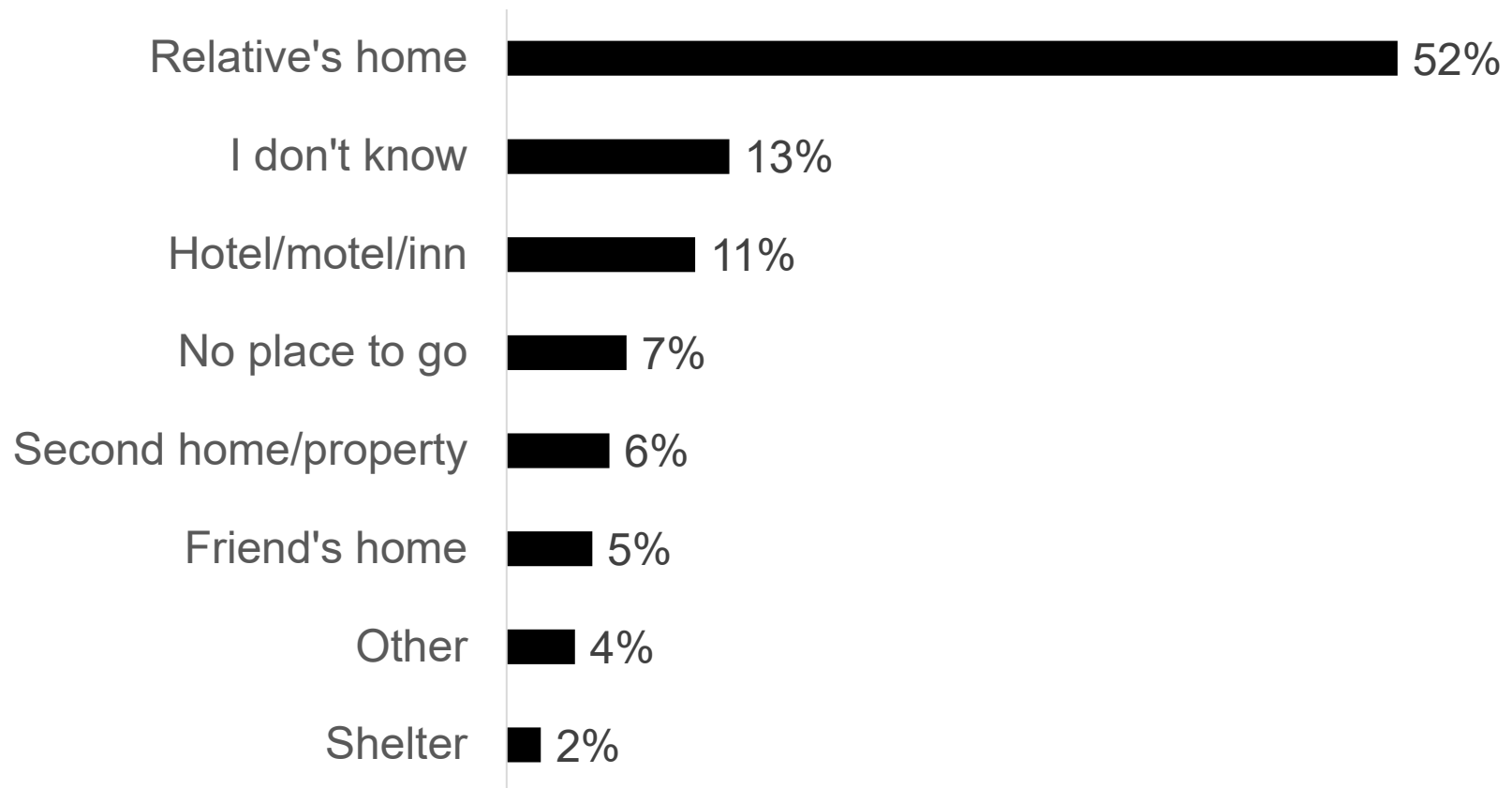
Q5. If an earthquake was going to impact your neighborhood, what would you be most likely to do? (N= 880)

Evacuation decision



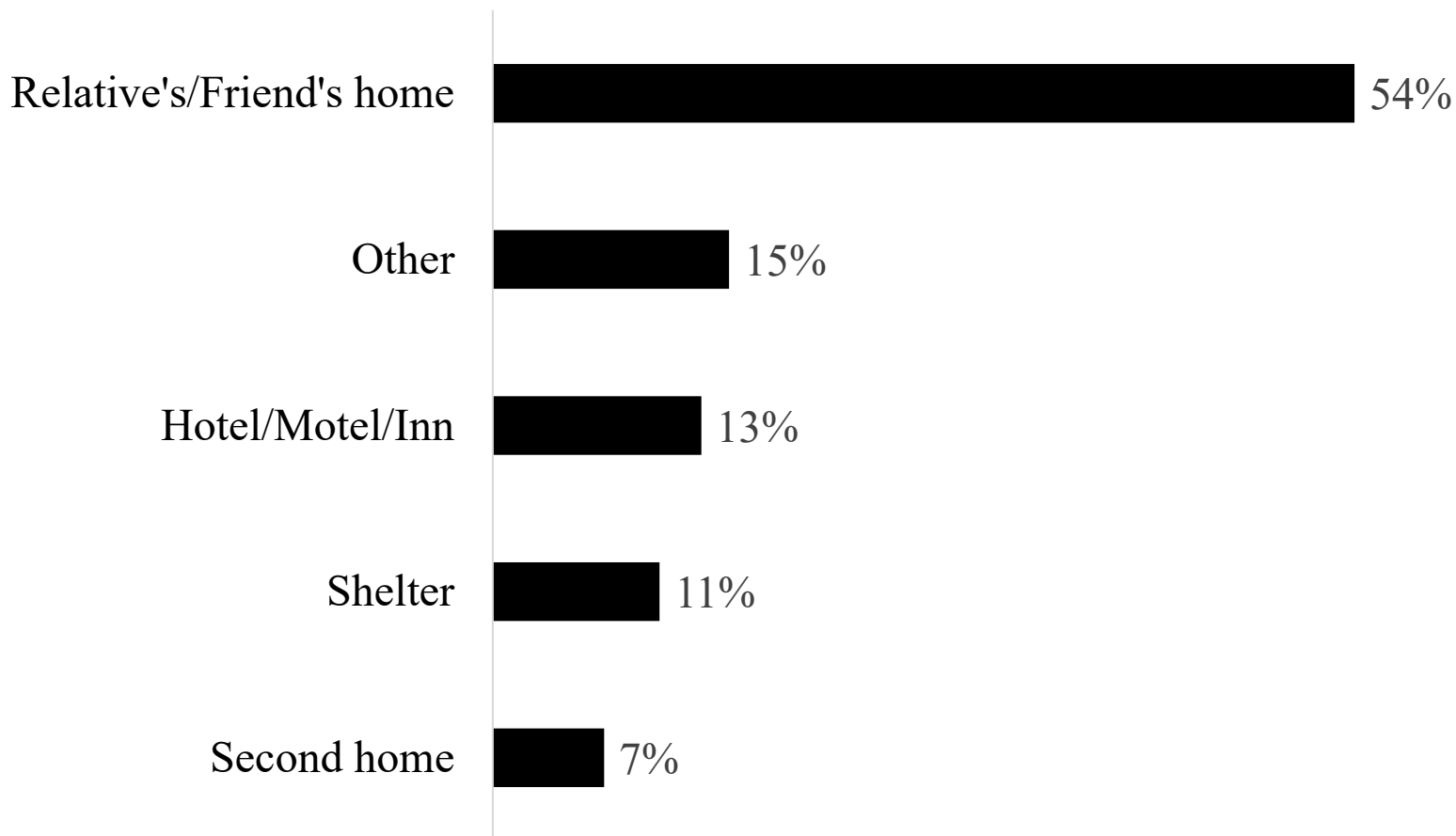
Q6. What kind of place would you go to? (N= 655)

Evacuation destination type



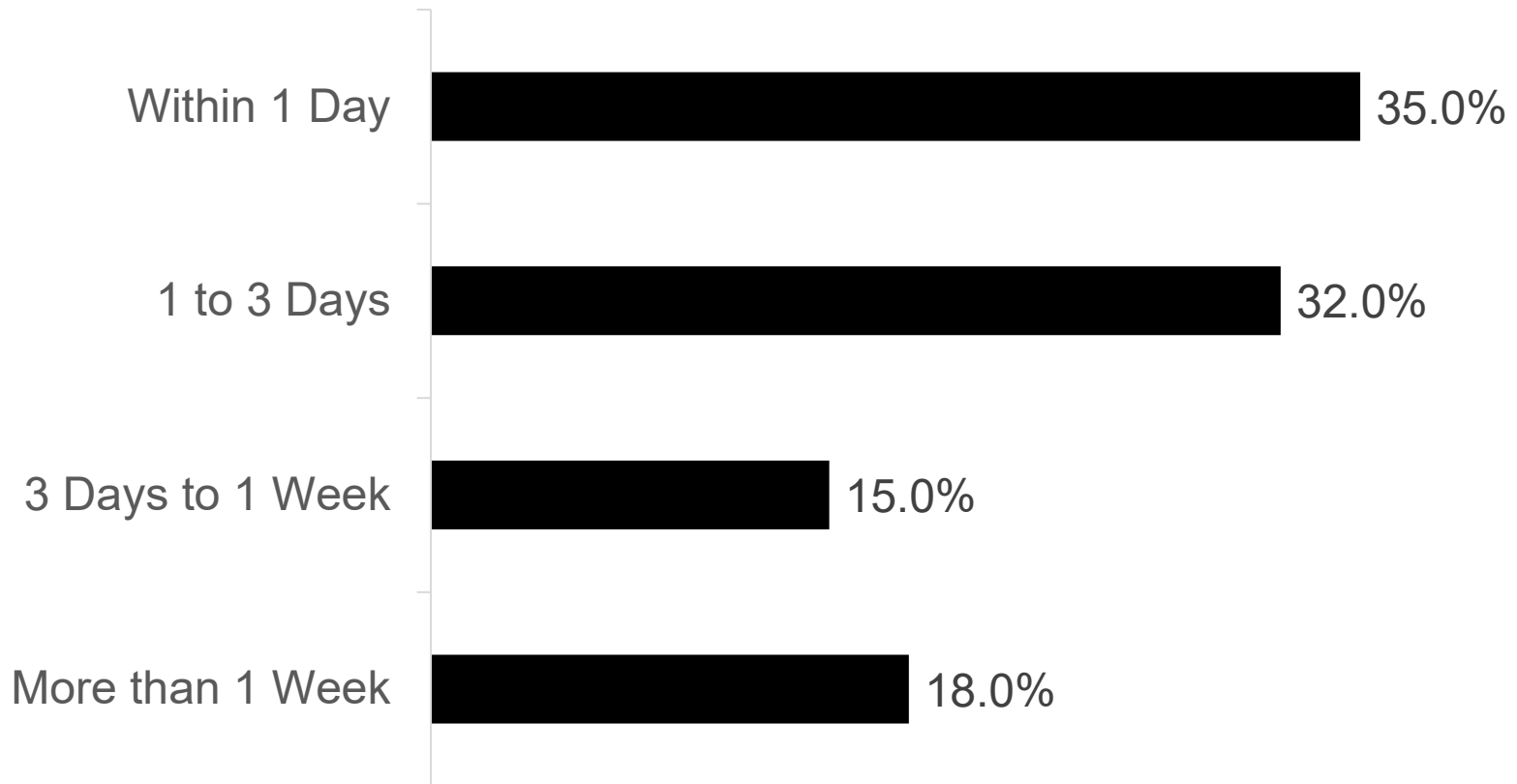


Q. Where would you go to? (N=114)



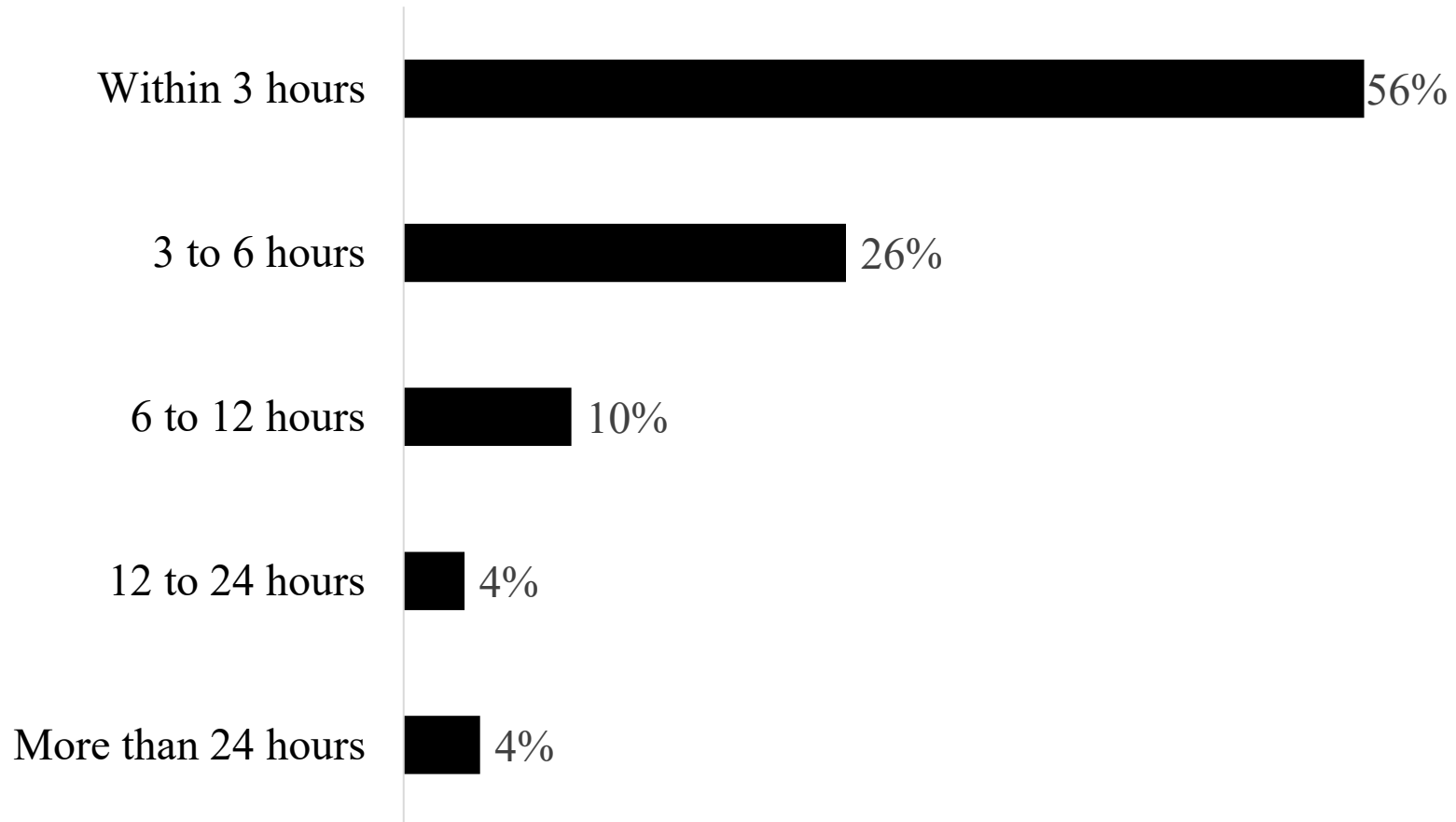
Q7. When do you think you would be most likely to leave to your destination after an earthquake? (N= 636)

Evacuation time



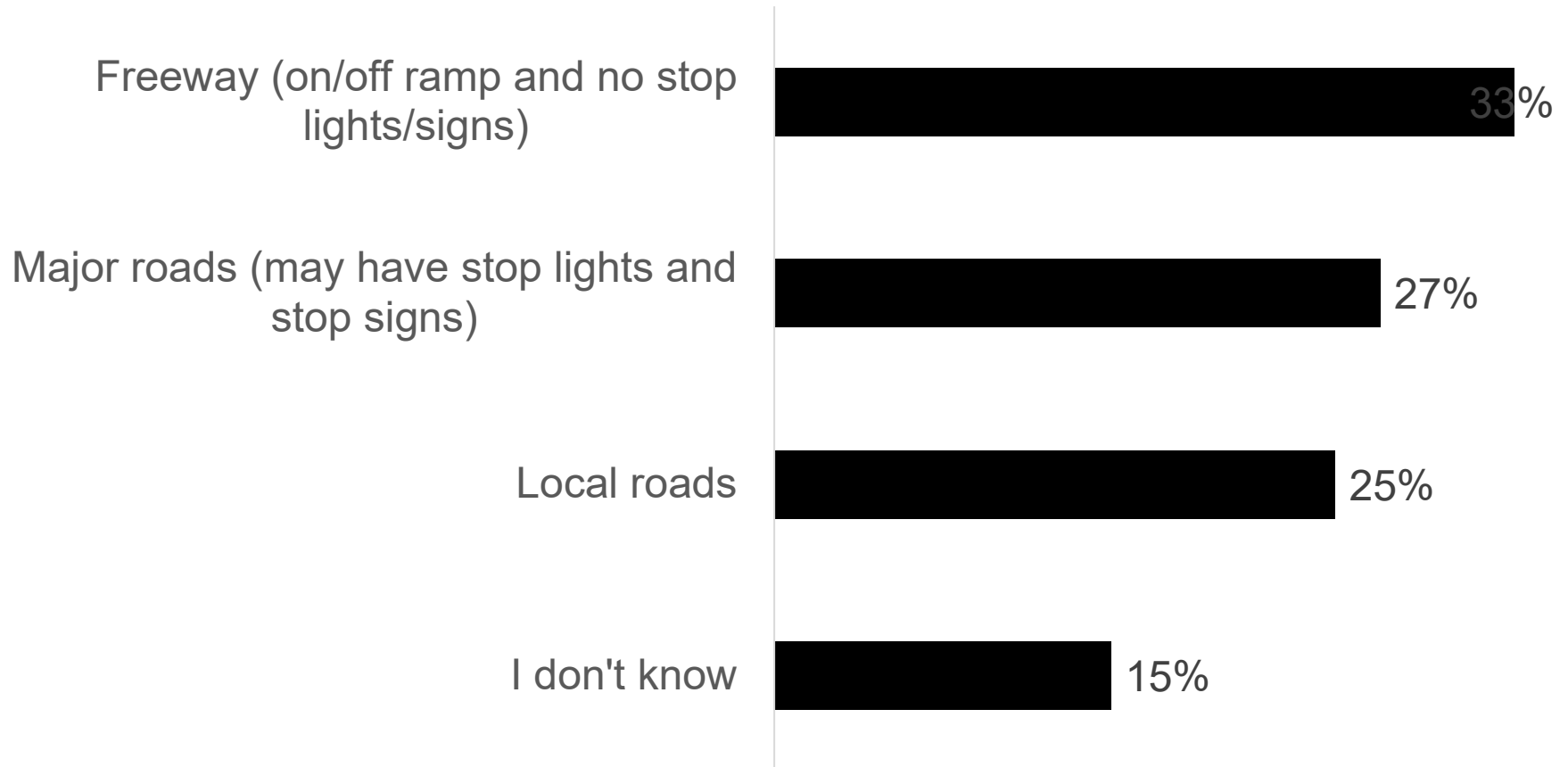


Q. If a mandatory evacuation order was issued, when would you most likely leave to your destination after the order was issued?
(N=112)



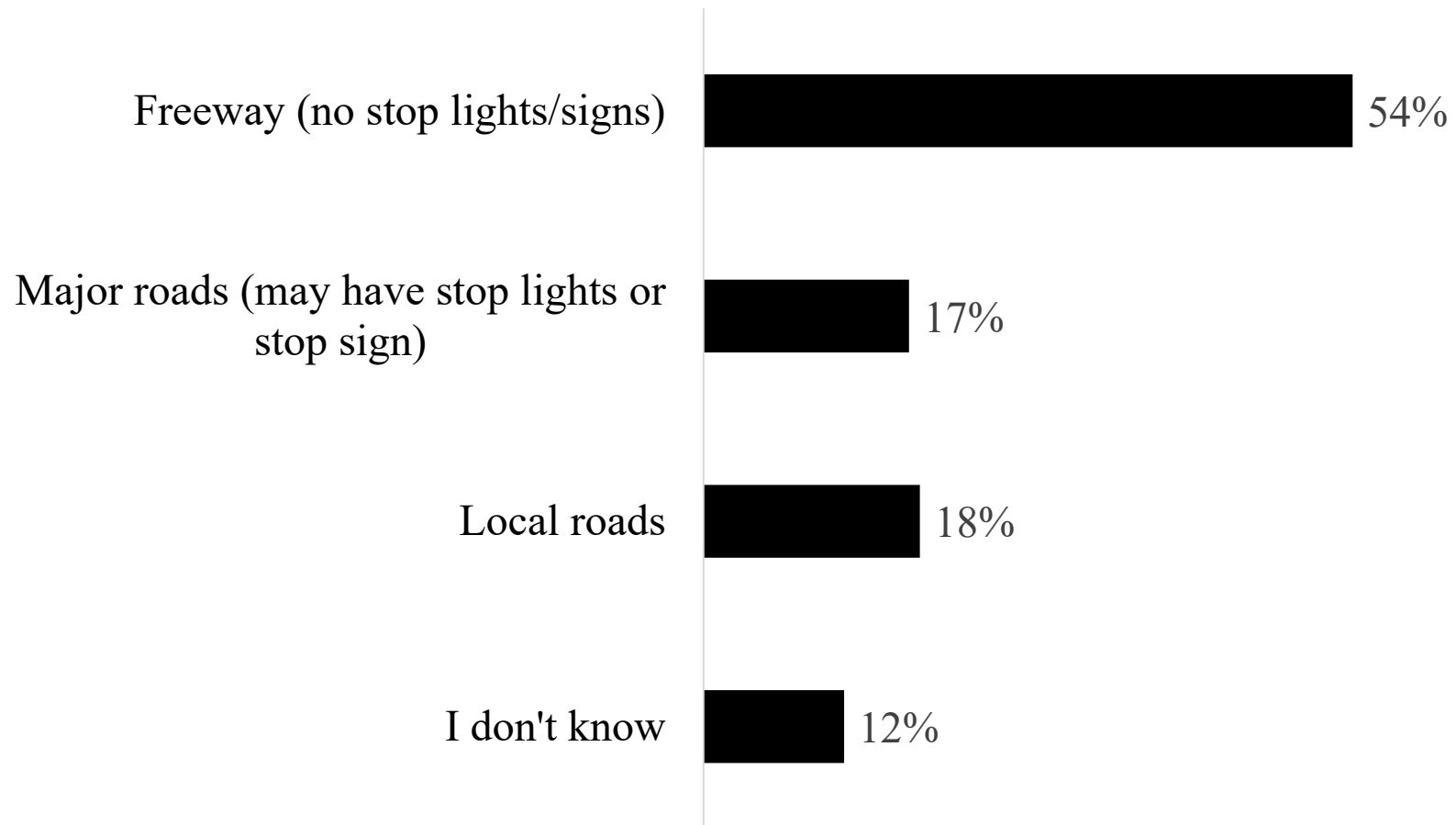
Q8. Which type of road would you mostly travel on? (N= 647)

Preference of roadway type

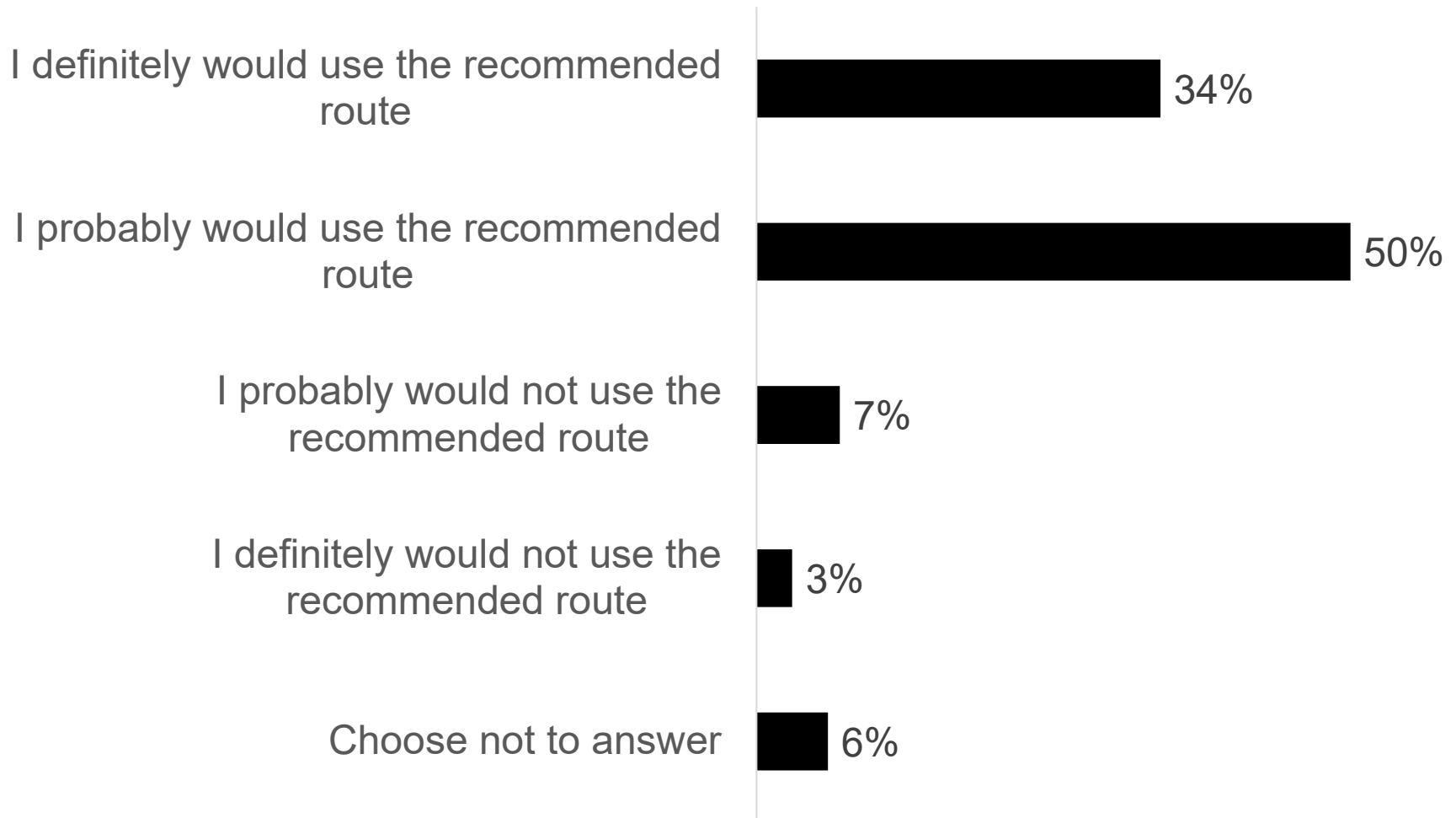




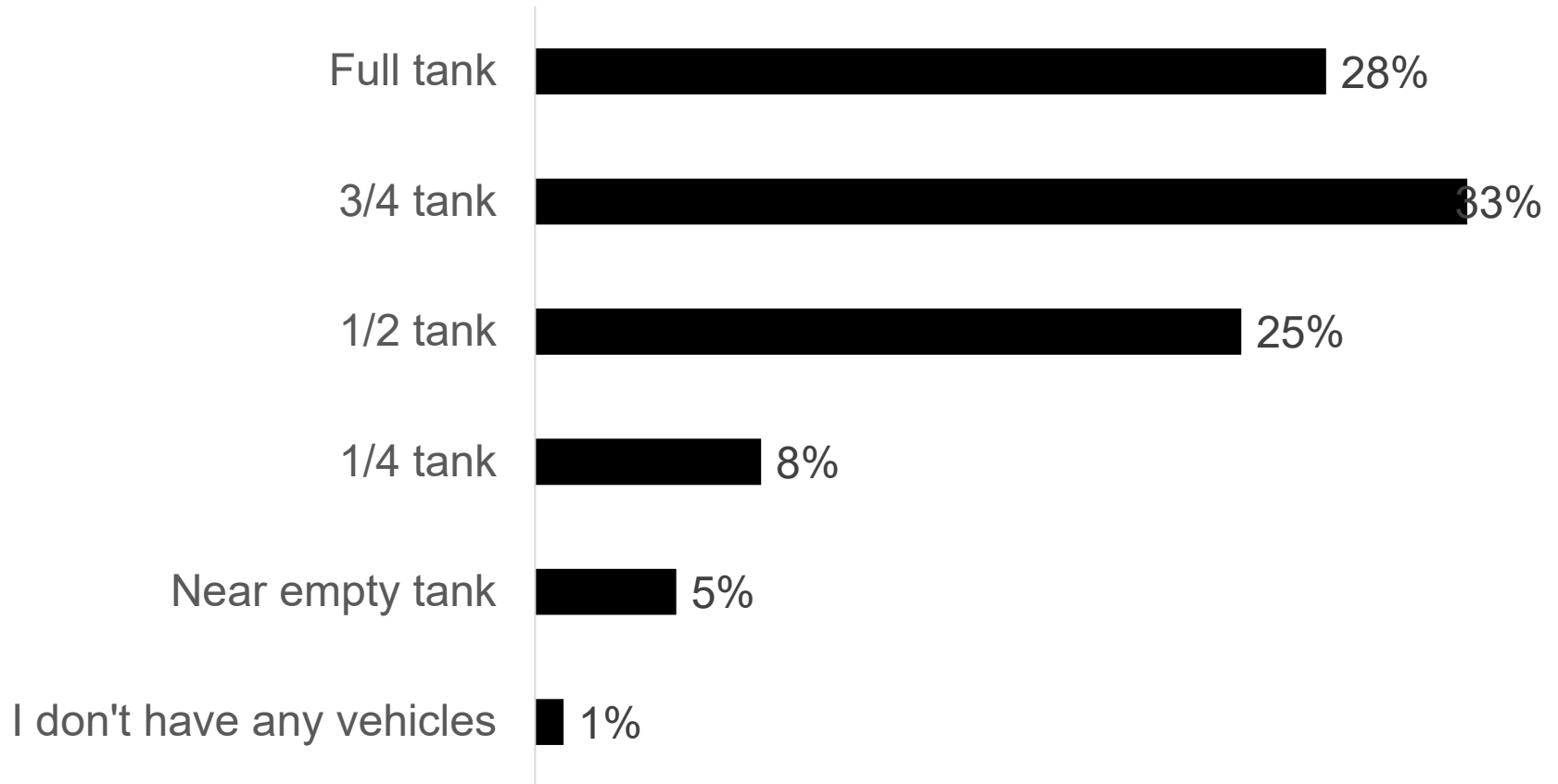
Q. Which type of road would you mostly travel on? (N=112)



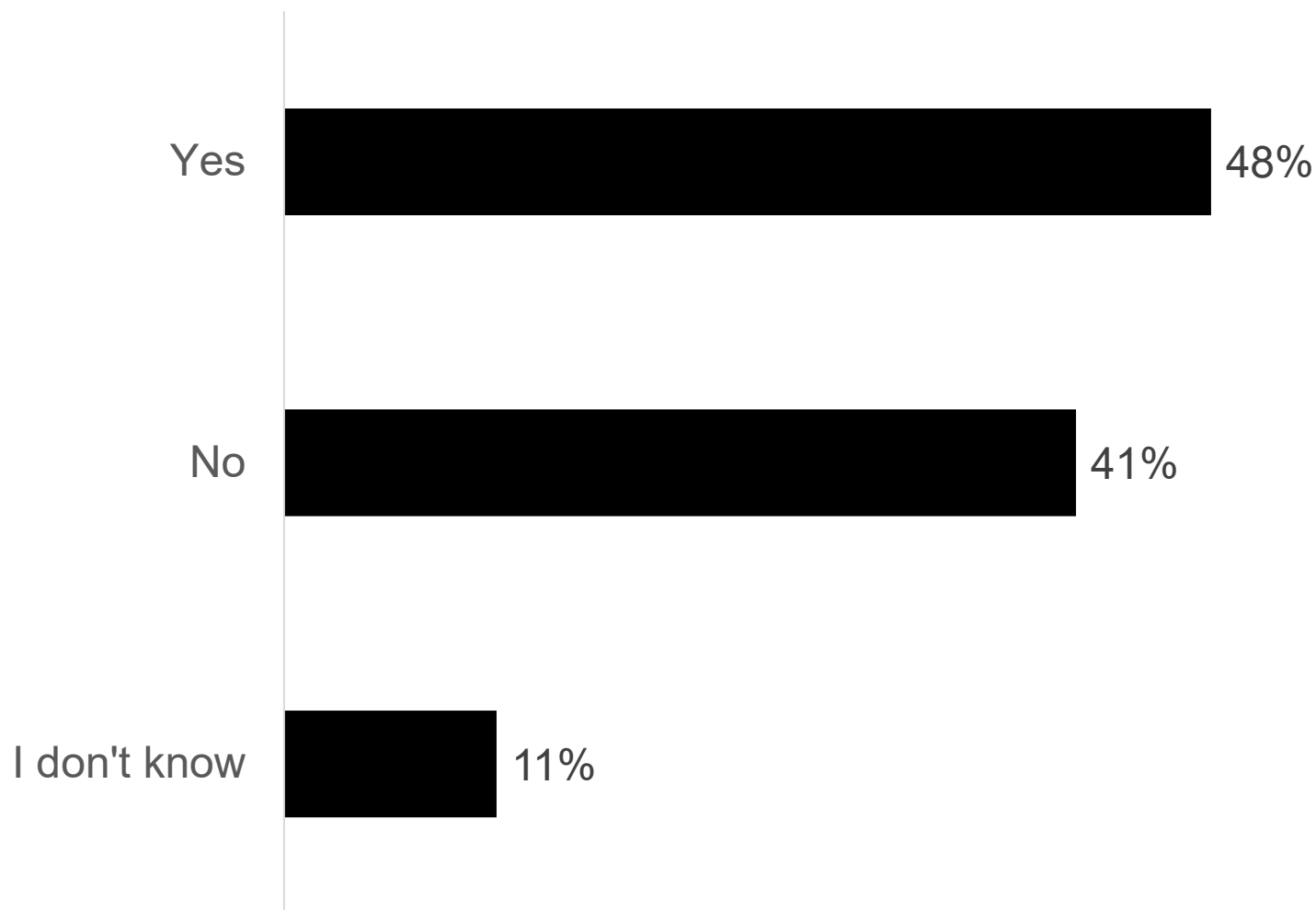
Q9. If officials recommend using a particular evacuation route, would you use that route? (N= 649)



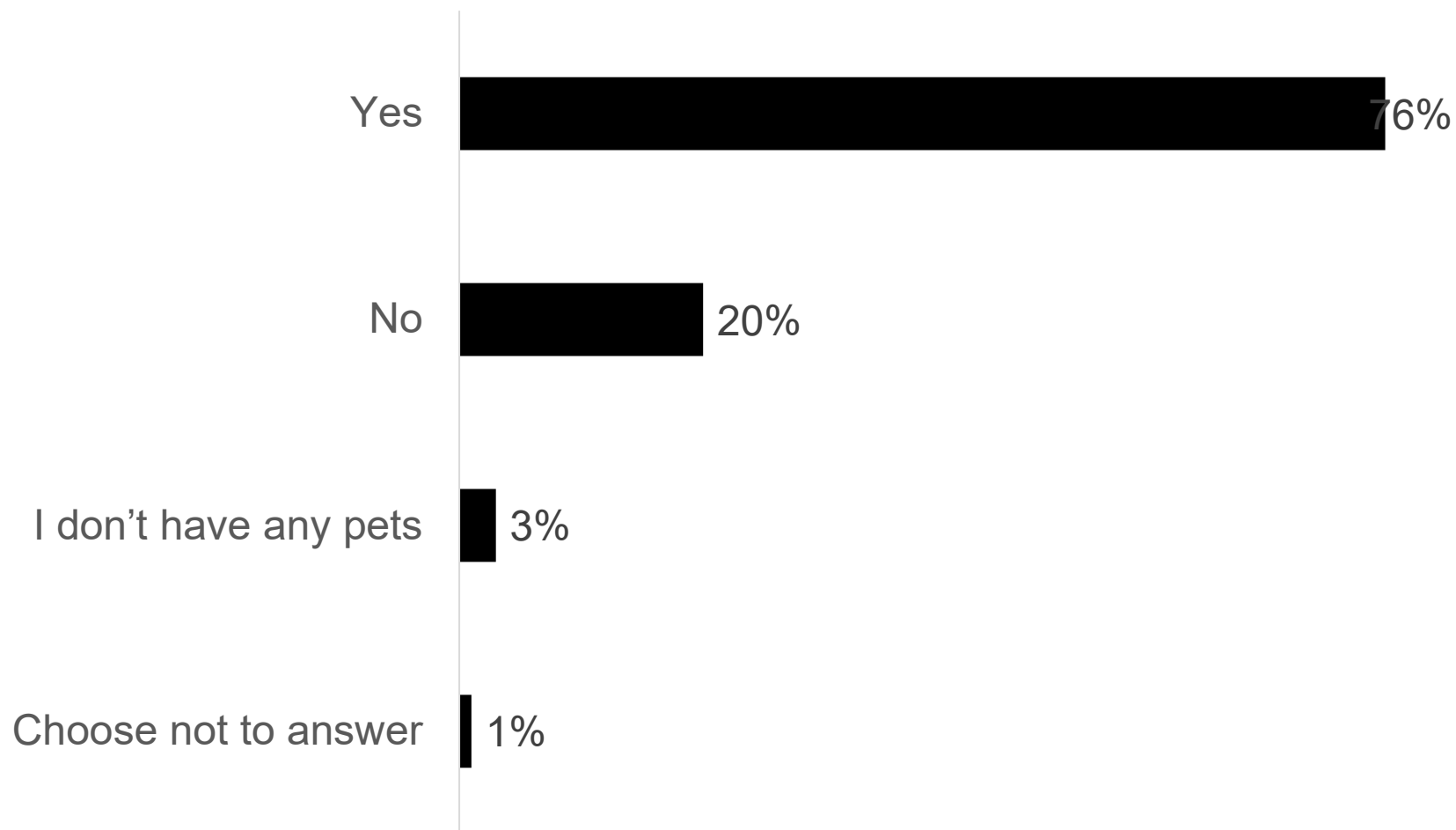
Q11. About how much fuel is in your household's primary vehicle right now? (N= 643)



Q12. Do you think this is enough fuel for you to reach the place you think you would evacuate to? (N= 643)



Q13. If you have any pets, will you take them with you if you evacuate? (N= 650)

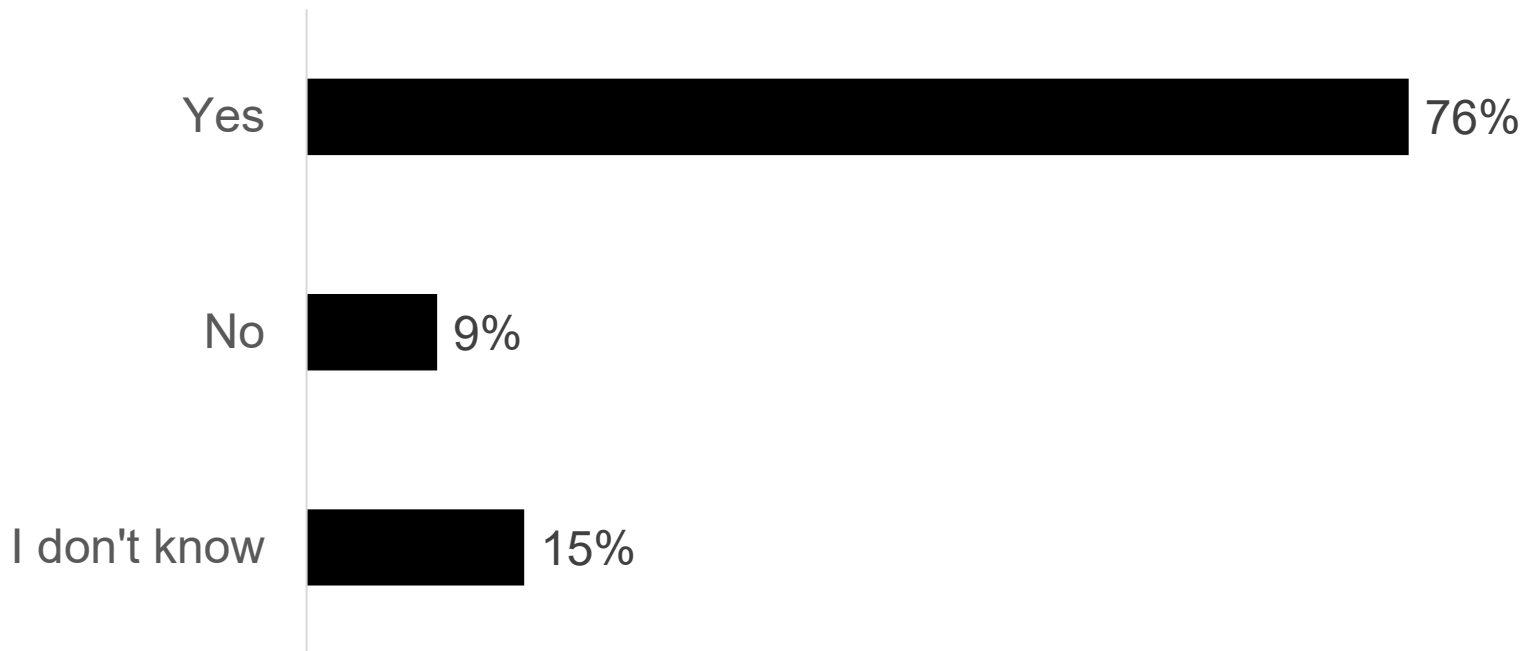


Earthquake Scenario

For the rest of the survey, we want you to imagine that a catastrophic earthquake of magnitude 8.0 has occurred in the New Madrid region. This region has experienced severe infrastructure damage with households losing access to basic utilities (power, internet, water, gas). A mandatory evacuation order has been given for your neighborhood. Please keep this scenario in mind as you answer the remaining questions.

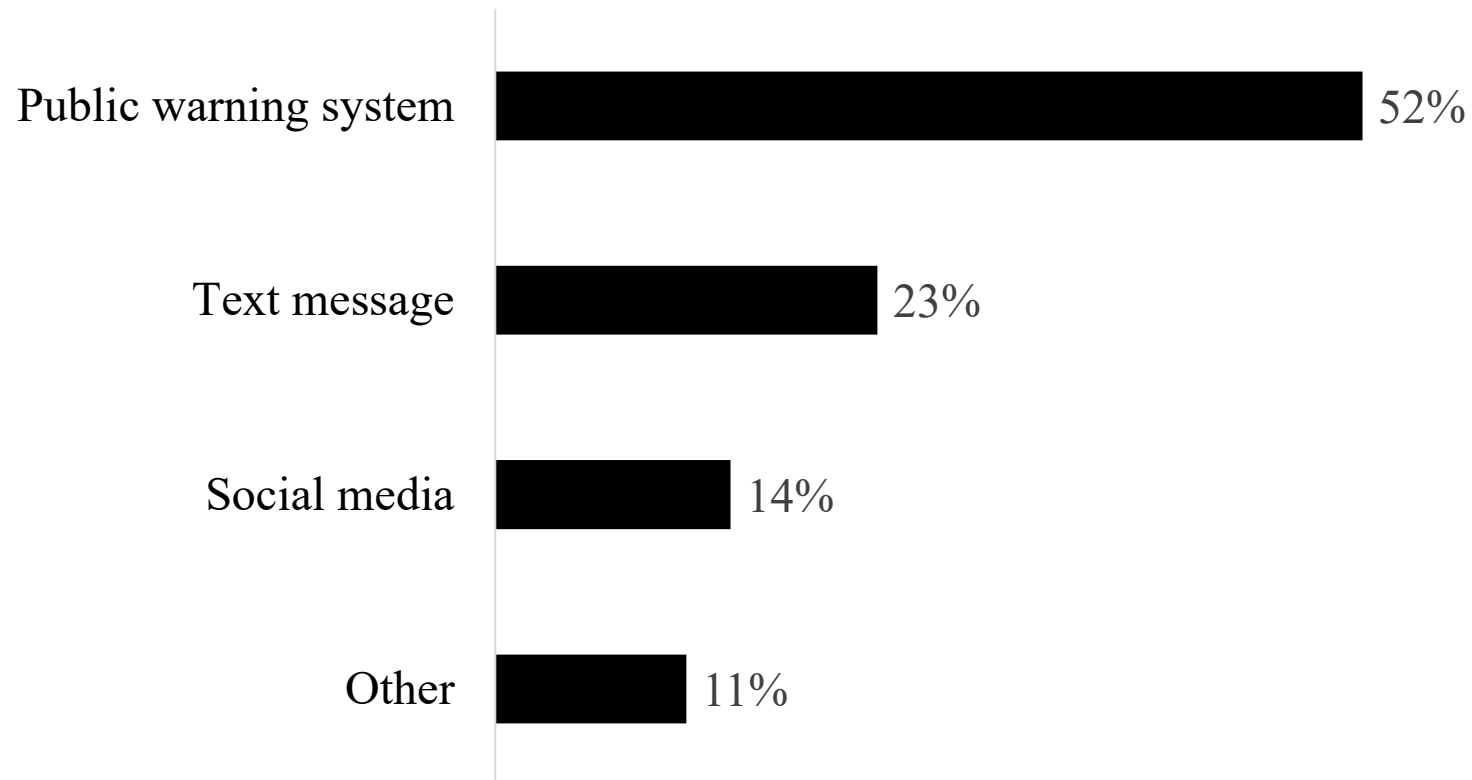


Q14. Given the scenario described above, would you evacuate? (N= 592)



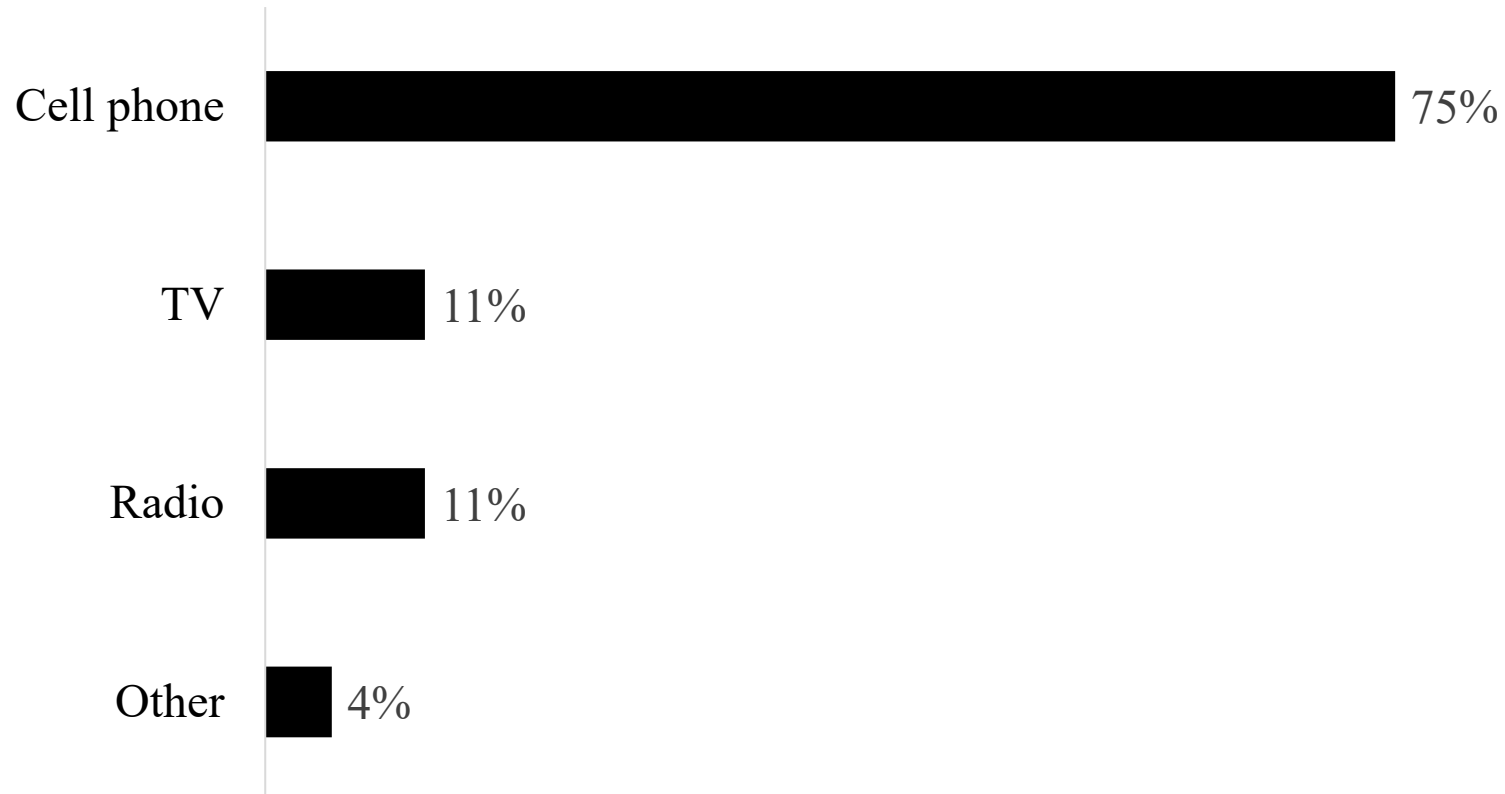


Q. From what sources do you expect to receive information related to evacuation? (N= 114)

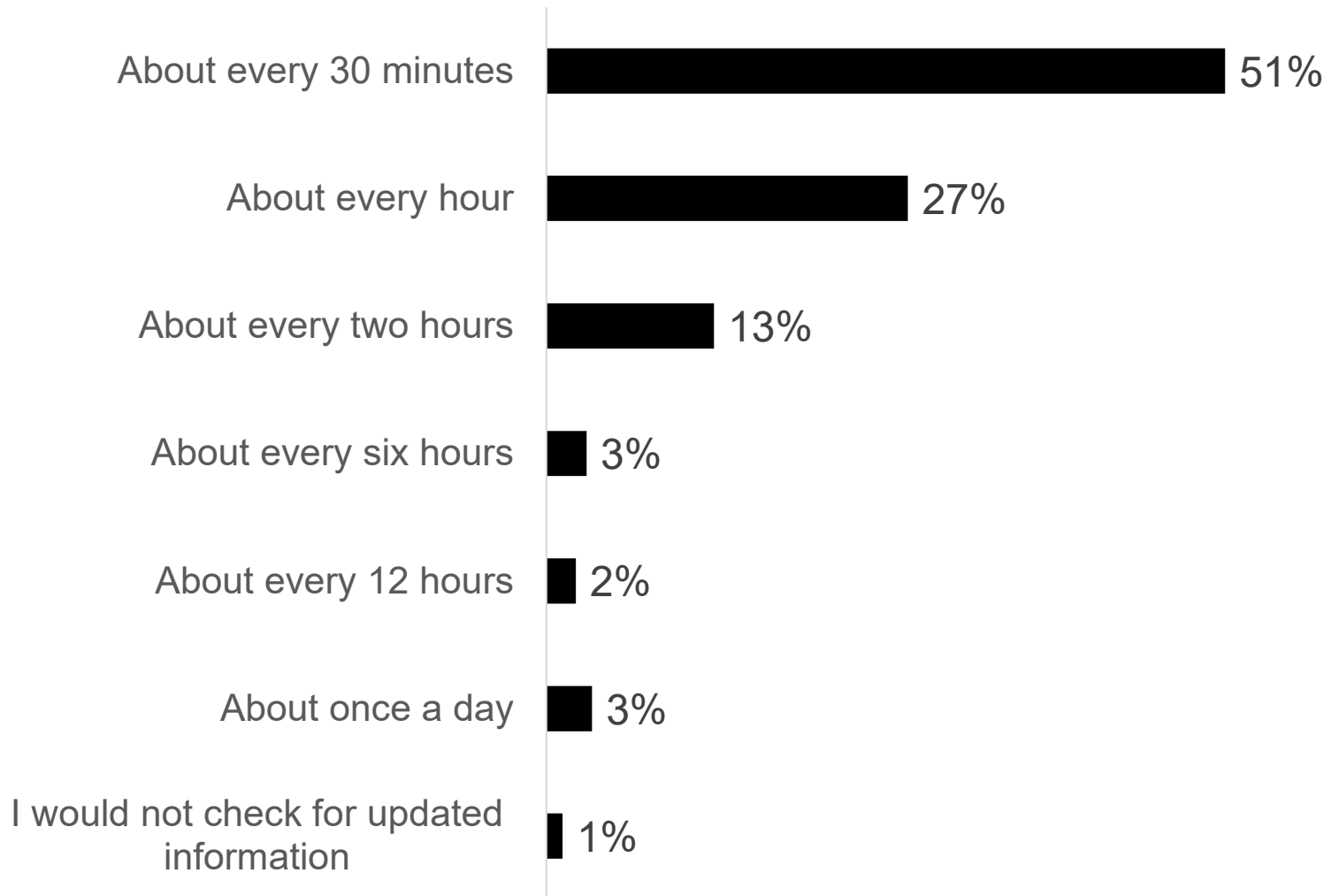




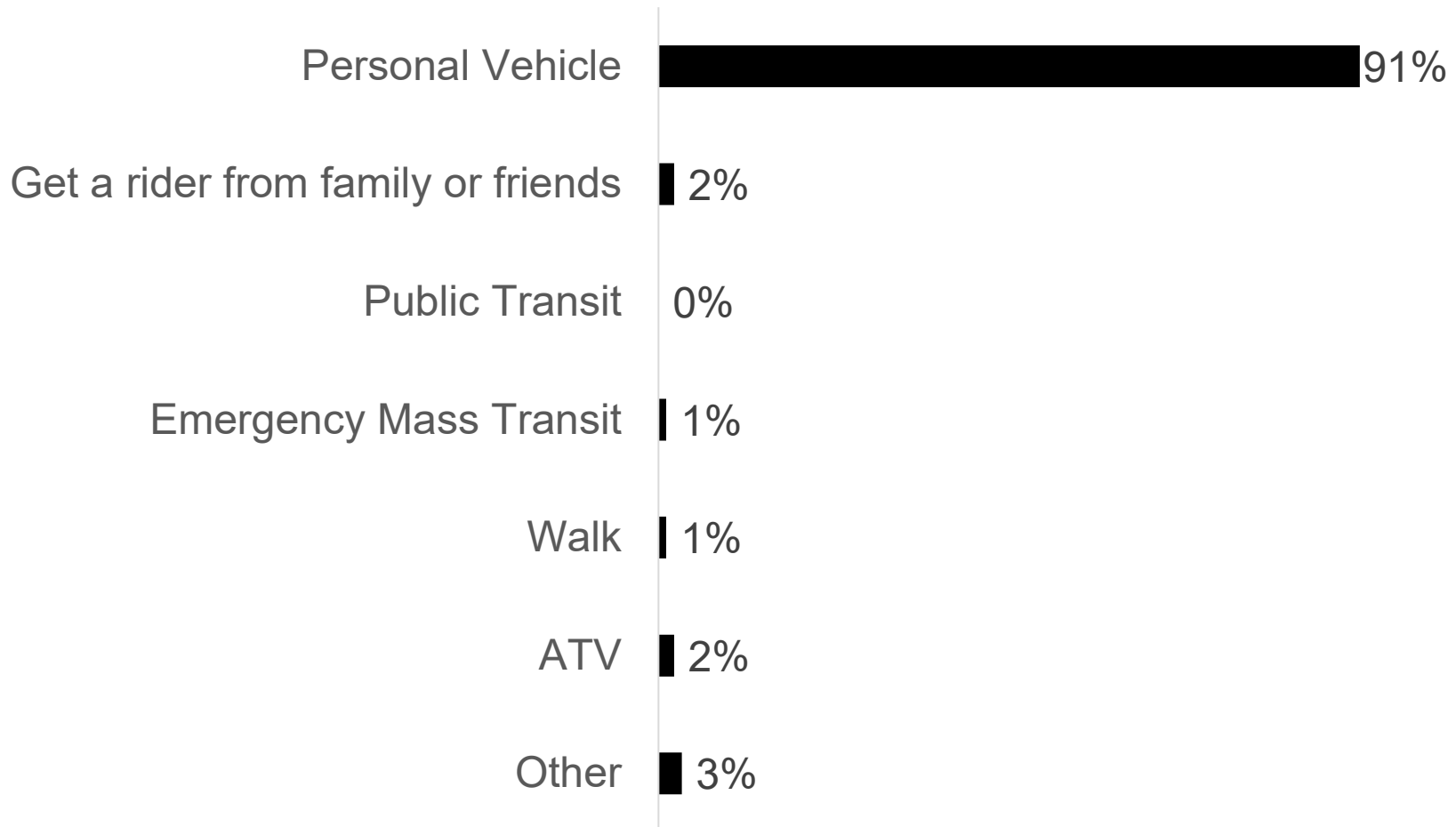
Q. From what devices do you expect to receive information related to evacuation? (N= 114)



Q15. How frequently would you check for updated information on the earthquake and/or the evacuation? (N= 592)

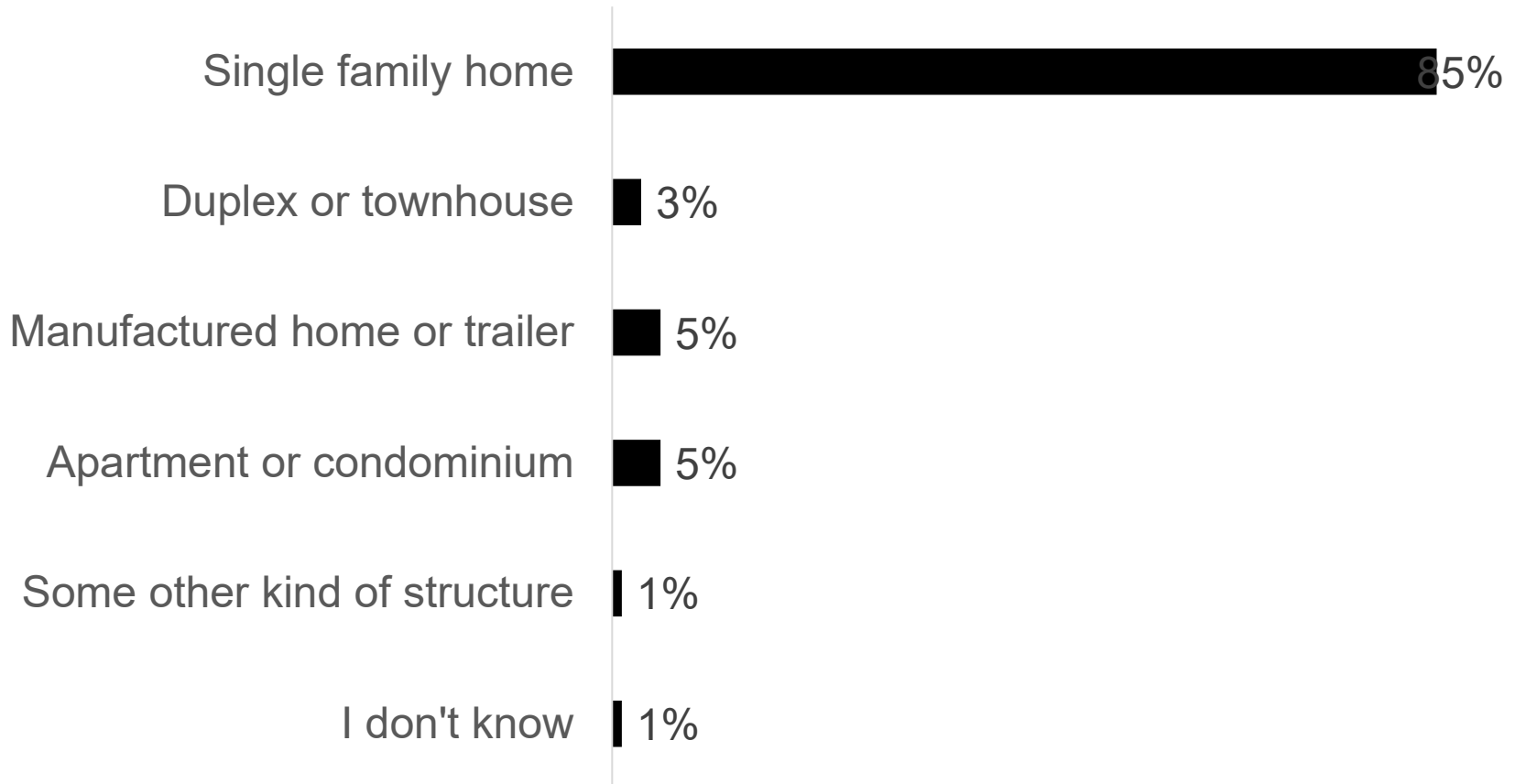


Q16. Which of the following options would you be most likely to use to evacuate? (N= 586)

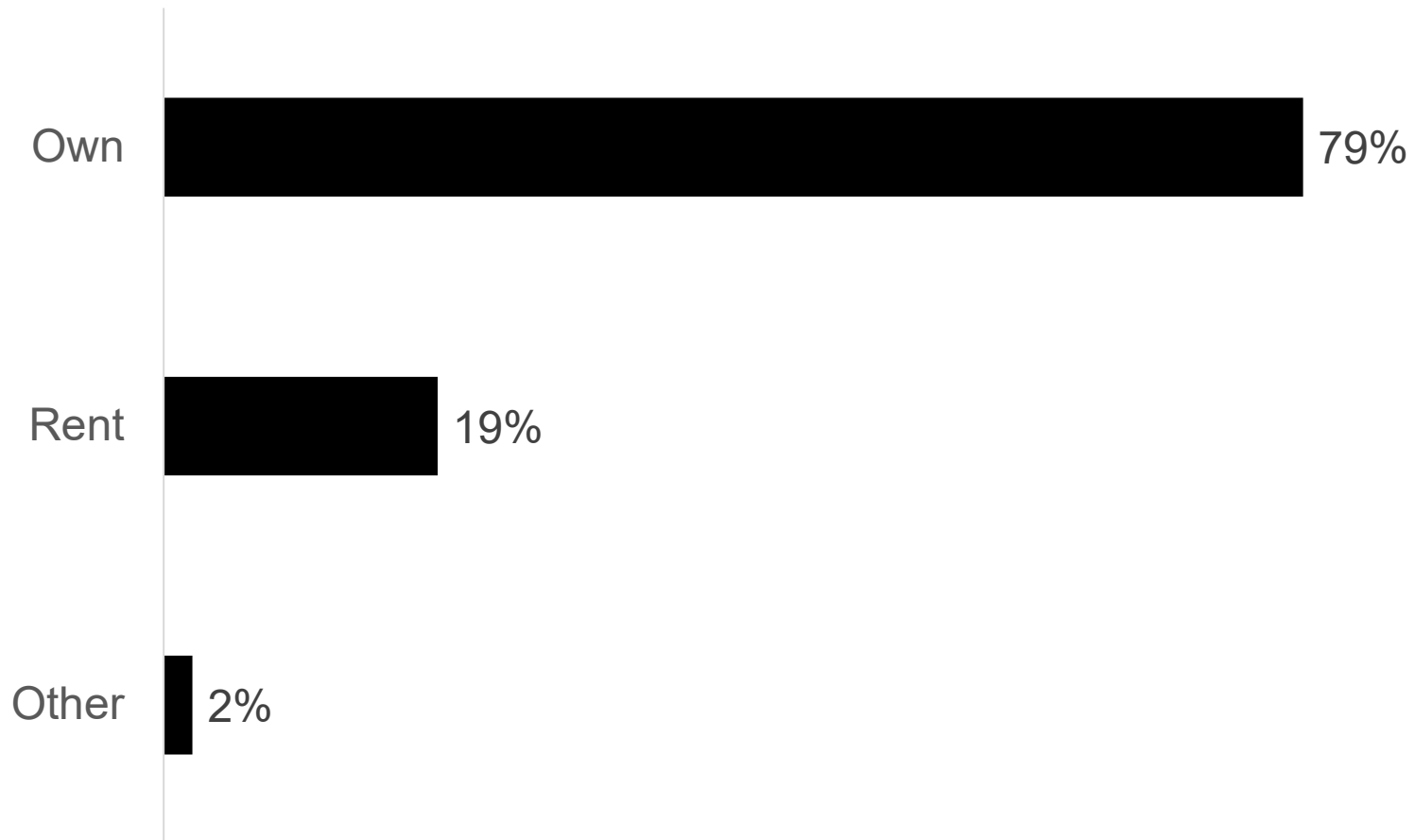


Q17. Which of the following best describes your home? (N= 546)

Dwelling type



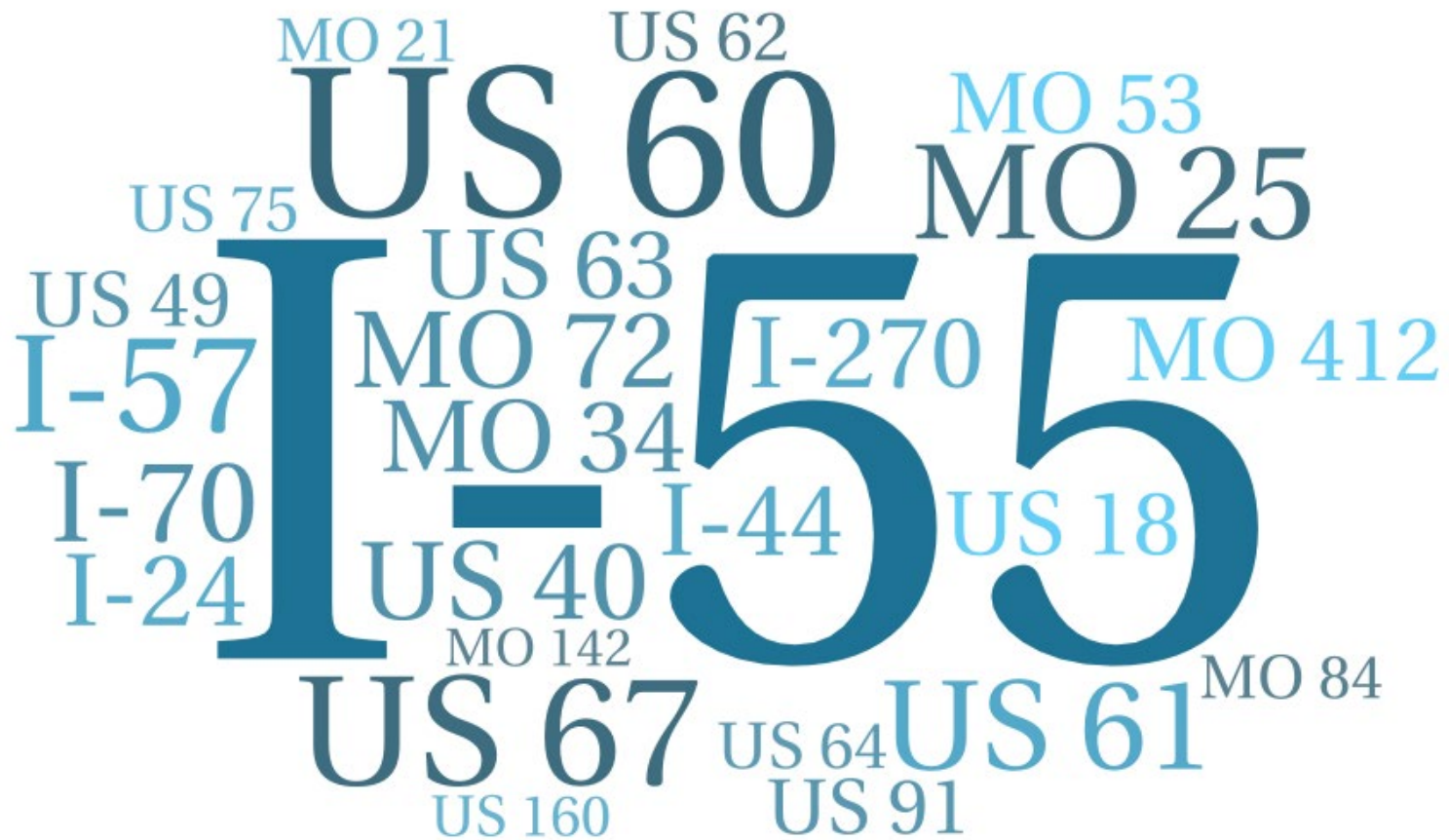
Q18. Do you (or your family) own your residence or do you rent? (N= 544)



Q19. Where would you go? (N= 603)



Q20. What route would you take to get there? (N= 539)

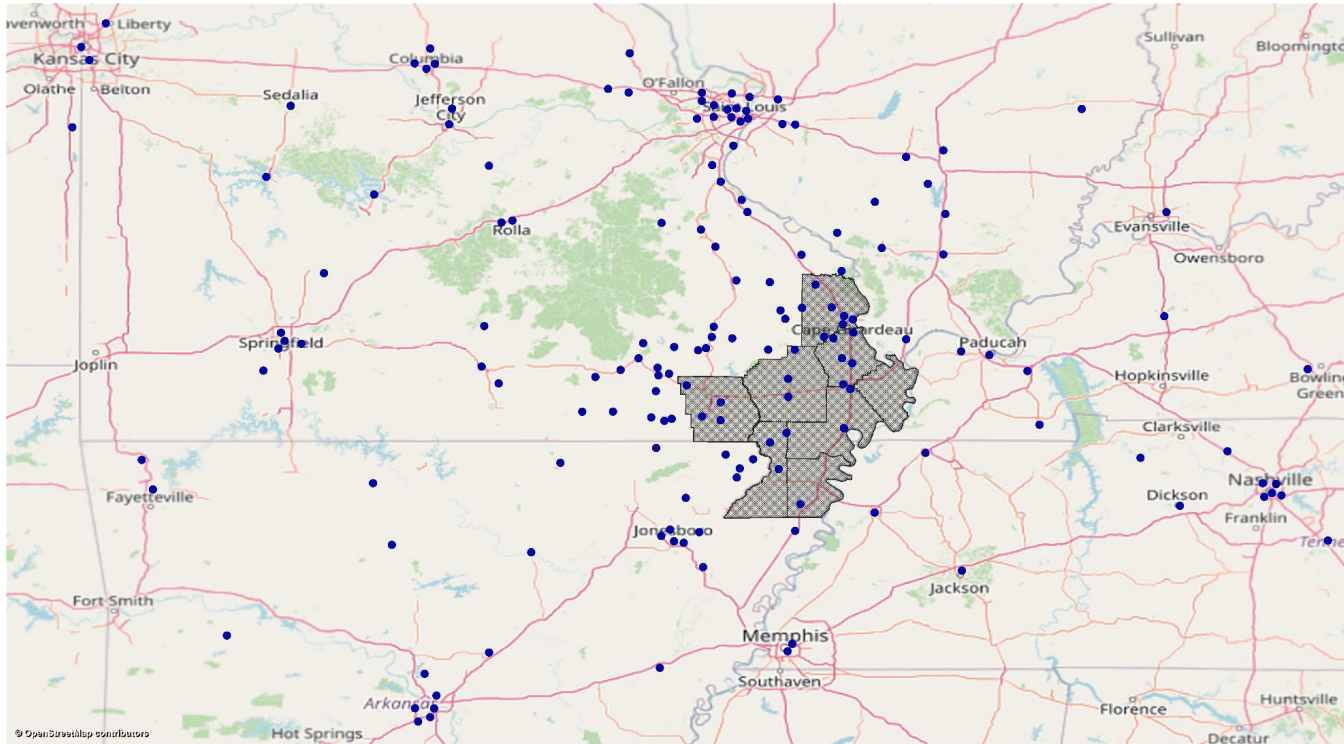


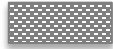



Q. What route would you take to get to your destination? (N=105)

US-67 I-55
US-141 I-44
I-270 US-364
US-94
I-64 US-30

Destination choice

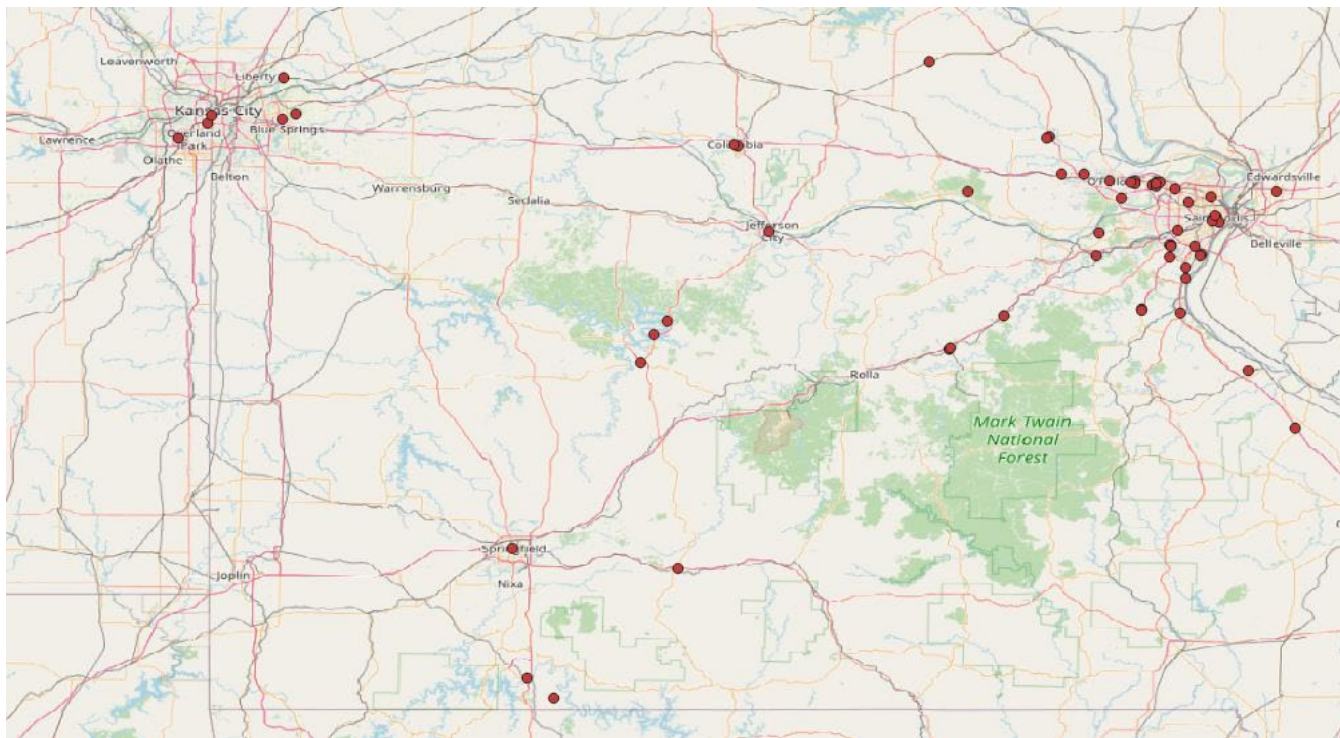


 Study area
 Destination

Destination	St. Louis	Springfield	Arkansas	Kansas City+ Columbia+ Jefferson city	In region (within eight counties)
Percentage	27.3%	18.1%	19.7%	11.7%	23.2%



Q. Where would you go? Please enter city name (N=82)



Red dots show destinations that respondents provided

Next Steps

- Build travel demand models using survey data and other public datasets (Census, ACS, BTS, etc)
- Generate demand between origin-destination pairs and assign it in traffic simulation models
- Generate evacuation performance measures
 - Delays, clearance time, bottlenecks



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