



Seattle Fault Earthquake Scenario

Conference

February 28, 2005



Earthquake Engineering
Research Institute



Seattle Fault
Earthquake
Scenario

Transportation

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Transportation Team

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Lee Marsh, Ph.D., PE	Road and Bridges	Berger ABAM Consulting Engineers



Transportation Network

Roads and Bridges

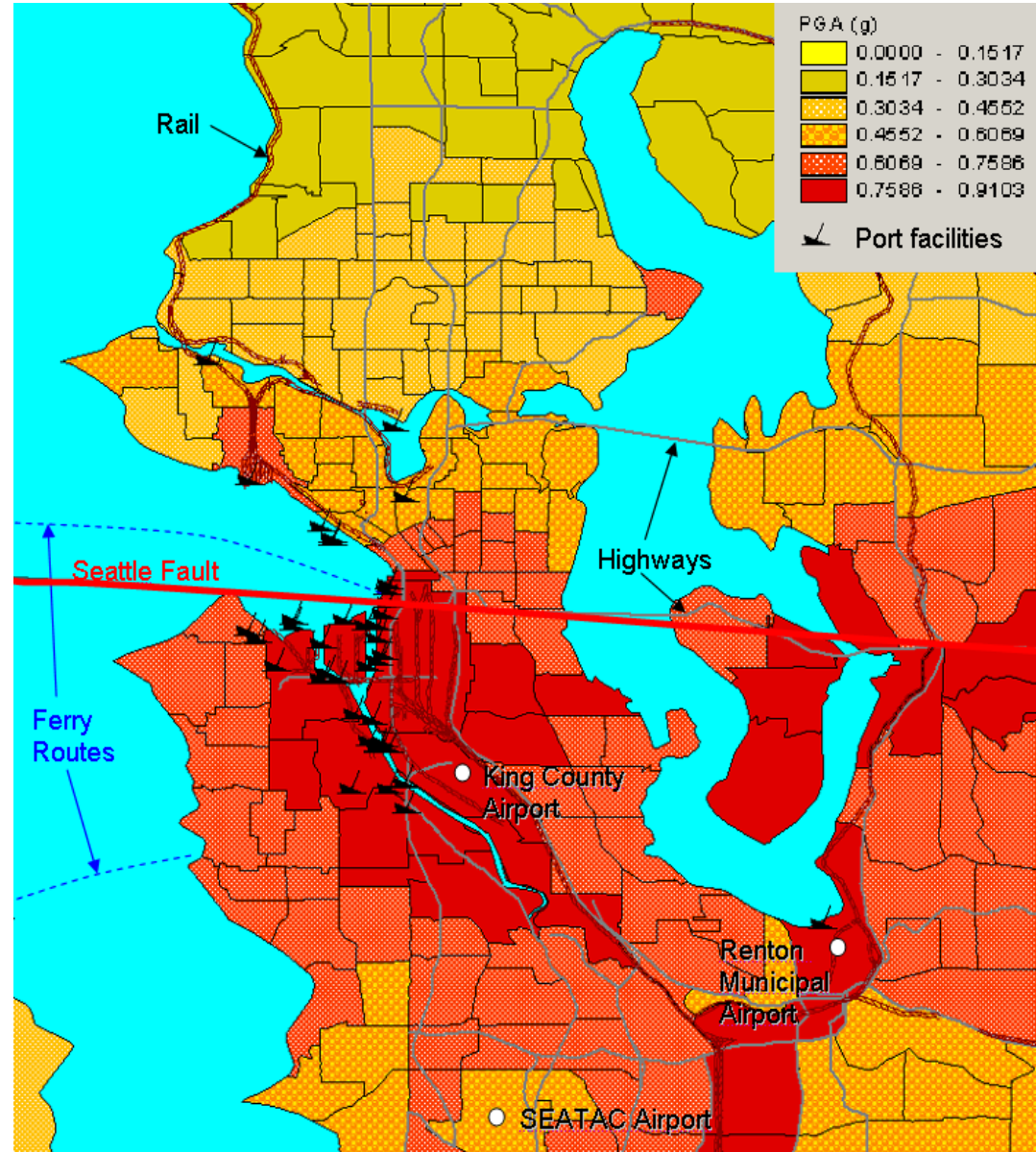
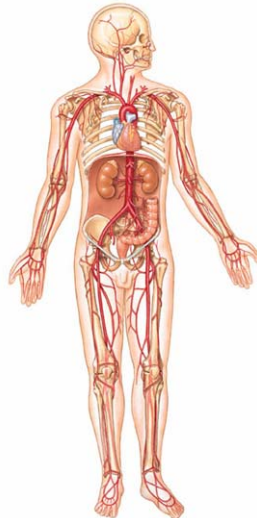
Rail

Airports

Ports

Ferries

Interdependent



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Roads and Bridges

Major arterial roads near fault region:

- I-5 > 240,000 vpd
- I-90 (Seattle east) > 148,000 vpd
- I-405 (N-S through Bellevue) > 200,000 vpd
- I-520 (Seattle east) > 100,000 vpd
- SR-99 > 110,000 vpd

Local roads



Highway 101 near Olympia
2001 M6.8 Nisqually Earthquake



Washington State Highway Bridges Years Constructed

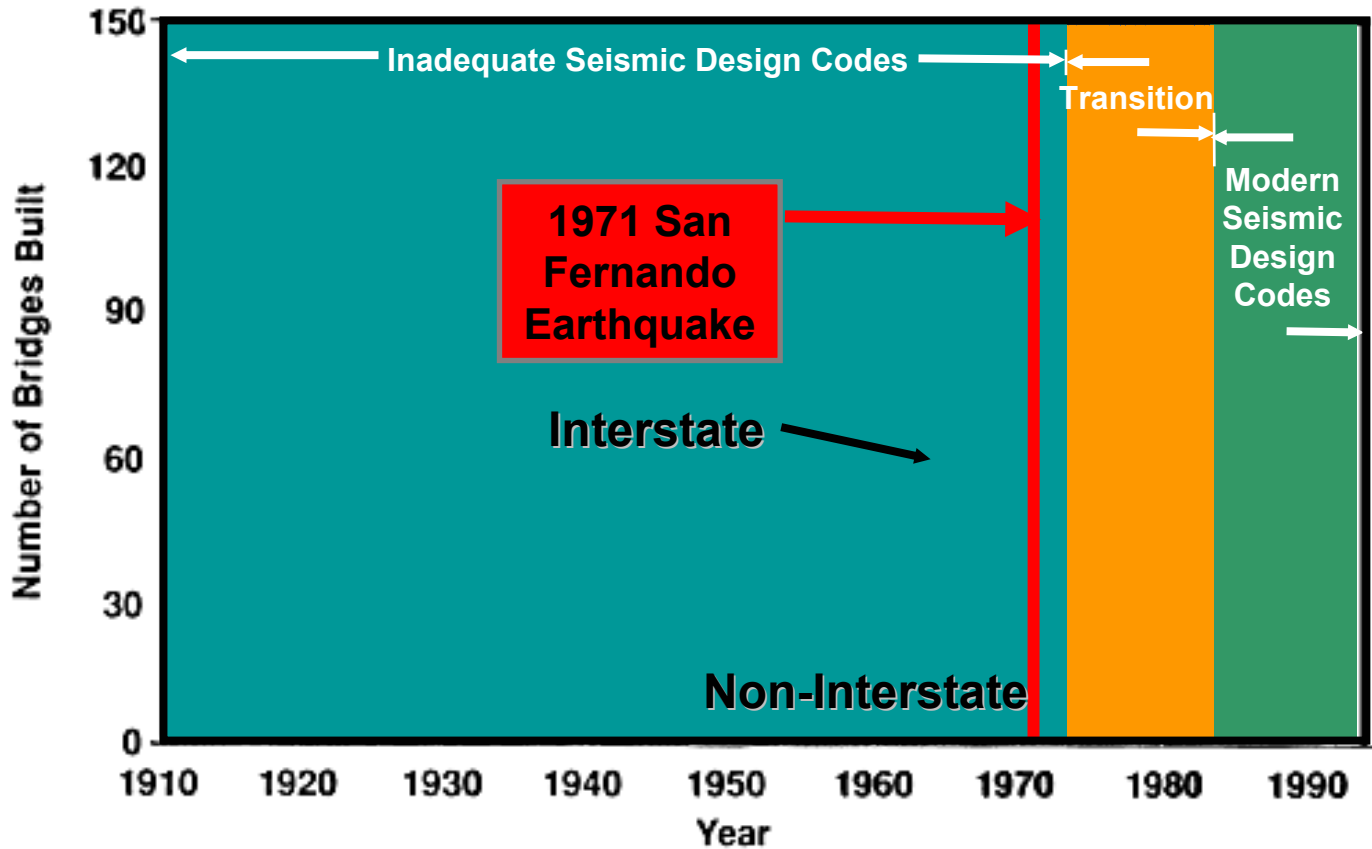
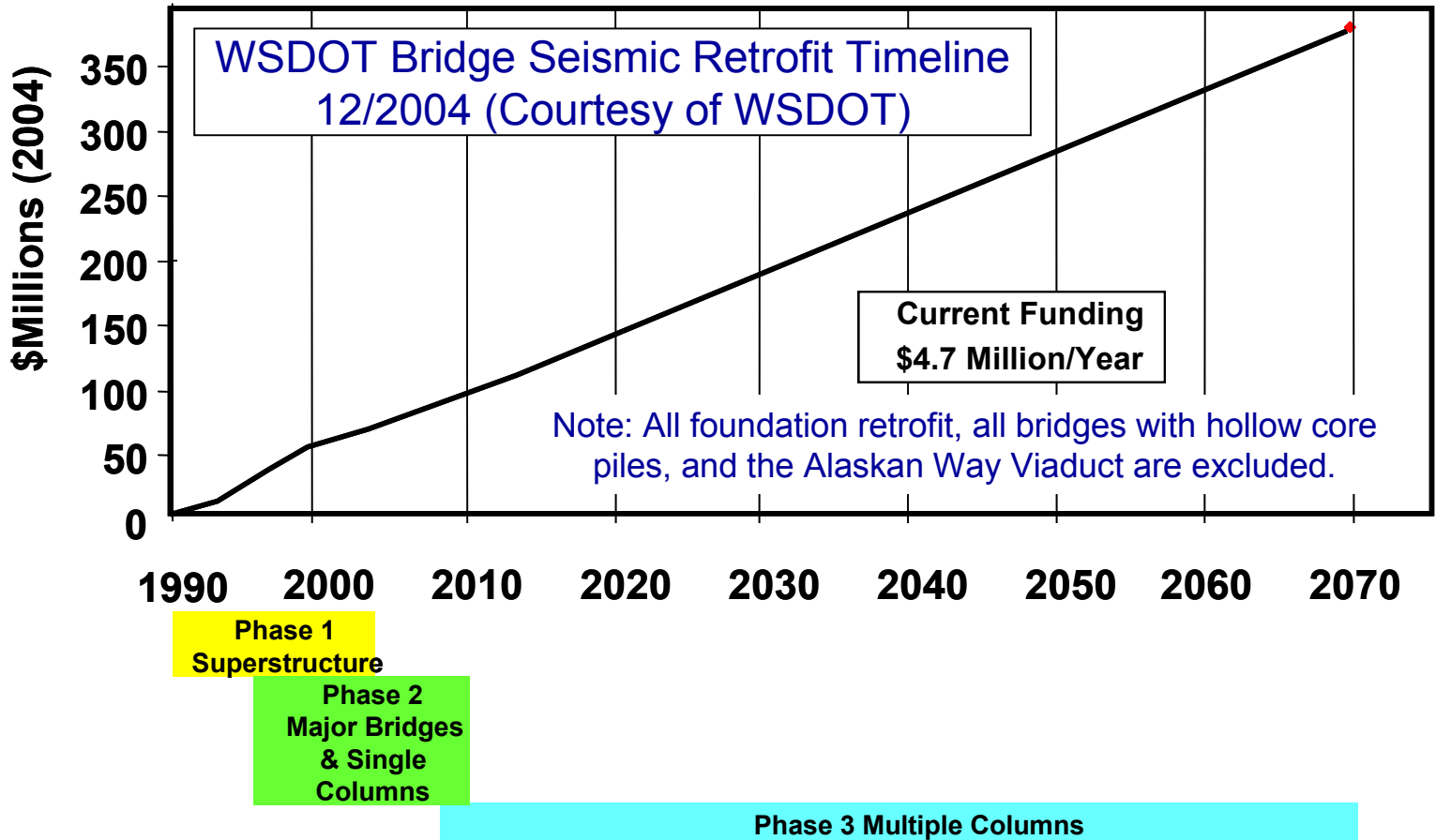


Figure Courtesy WSDOT/EQE/ABS Consulting

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WSDOT Bridge Seismic Retrofit



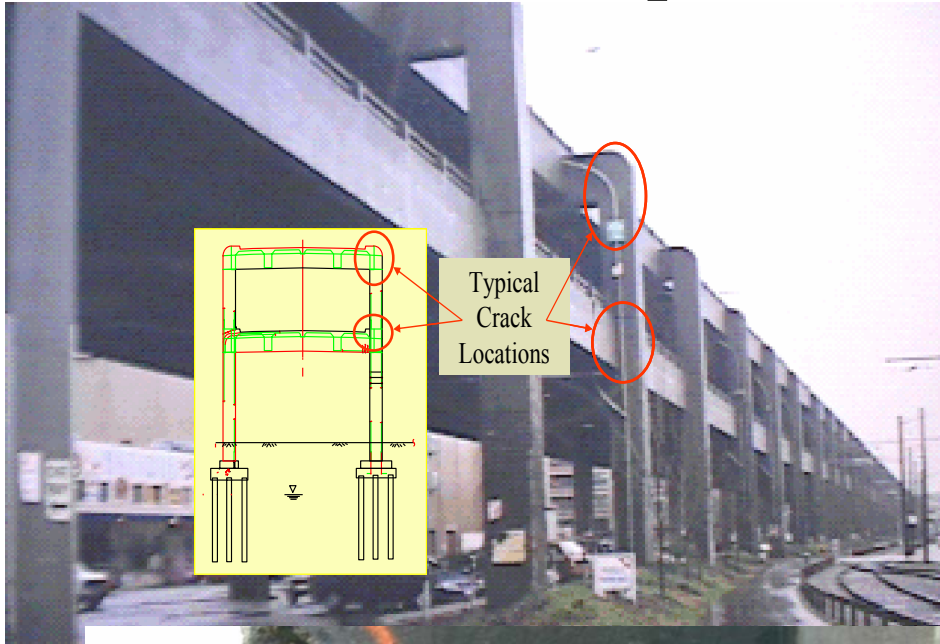
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Multicolumn Bents (Courtesy: WSDOT)



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Alaskan Way Viaduct



Alaskan Way Viaduct



Cypress Viaduct
(Loma Prieta, 1989)

E.Q. Effects on Highways

Likely Scenario

- I-5, I-90 and I-405, and SR 99, 167 and 520 have major damage or collapse.
- Moveable bridges will be jammed open or shut
- Other local bridges may experience damage
- Landslides/slips and liquefaction will affect local roads

Impacts - Immediate

- Severe traffic congestion
- Emergency services will be limited

Recovery Issues

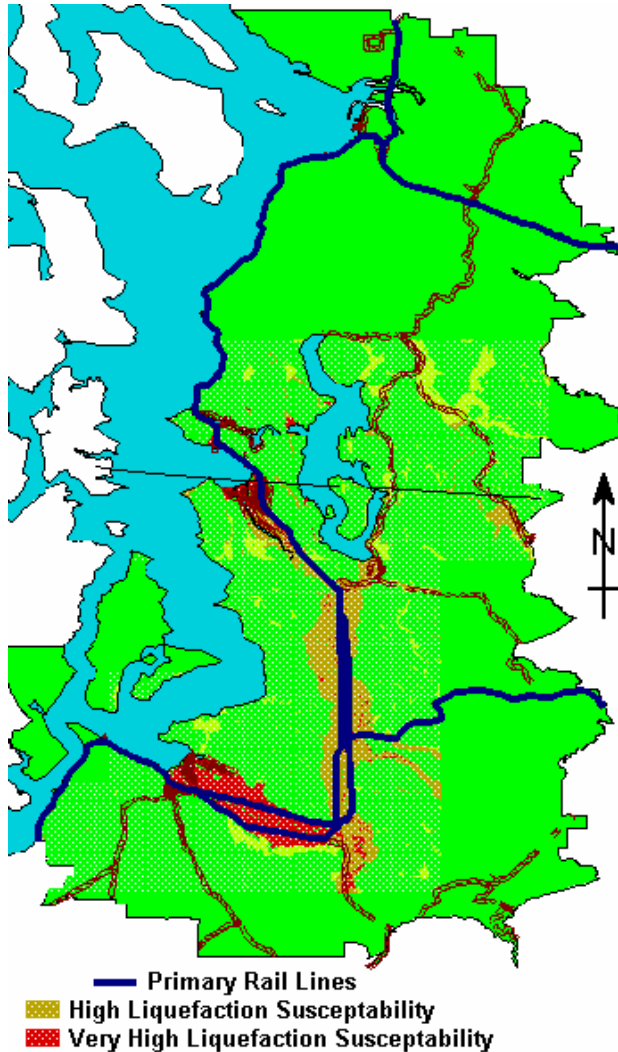
- Surface streets cannot carry increased traffic volumes.
- Single bridges on some major routes may be replaced within a year
- Probably take > 6 years to replace Alaskan Way Viaduct on SR-99

Impacts – Long term

- Severe traffic congestion will occur for at least a year
- Commutes to work that took 30 minutes could take hours
- Movement of goods to final destinations – manufacturers, retail outlets, and hospitals, for example – will be much slower.
- Businesses will move from Seattle



Railroads



BNSF and UP handle about 200,000 tons/day share a line south of Seattle. Equipment for realigning track is available after floods, etc.

Expected damage:

- Distortion over the fault
- Track settlement due to liquefaction
- Slumping, landslides
- Some damage to cars and facilities
- Jamming of moveable bridges
- Slumping at bridge abutments
- NOT expected to fixed bridges or tunnels

Inspection will require 6+ hours. Depending on damage extent, full restoration may take much more than one week. Loss of revenue is likely to exceed repair cost.



Airports

SeaTac International Airport

(26 million passengers/year)

- Structural damage

- potentially even to retrofitted structures

- Non-structural damage

King County Int. Airport/Boeing Field

and Renton Municipal Airport

(contributing \$1.43billion and \$17 million to the economy/year respectively)

- Significant damage to:

- liquefaction and runway damage
- structures, older ones may collapse

Boeing Field and Renton closed immediately

Possibly more than a month to open to full operation at some airports



Ports



Second largest regional employer (after Boeing)
7% of U.S. trade through Seattle and Tacoma ports
Seattle is 5th largest container port in US
Seattle cargo terminal revenue > \$1.58 billion (1999)

Damage is expected due to:

- pier and wharf deformations due to > 1 ~ 5ft soil movement
- seawalls
- cranes
- structures
- buried structures/pipes
- containers yards (liquefaction)

Recovery:

- full economic recovery may take several years (Kobe)

This will have a multibillion \$ effect on local economy



Kobe Port Damage
Courtesy: EQE



Ferries



Susceptible Terminals

- Seattle: Pier 50 Terminal – Vashon (walk-on)
- Seattle: Pier 52 Terminal - Bremerton/Bainbridge Island
- Fauntleroy: Vashon/Southworth

Planning

- WS Ferries (WSF) with 26 million passengers/year has contingency plans for other disasters. Other ports will be used with more frequent trips.
- Ferries may be used as alternative transportation

Major Concerns

- Piers and Terminal Structures
- Liquefaction/Spreading ~ similar to port damage



Transportation Summary

The system is essential:

- For daily life and the regional economy
- To protect life during an earthquake
- To provide emergency response
- To provide long-term recovery

Many elements of the system are vulnerable

The rate of preparing the interdependent system for earthquake should be increased.





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