



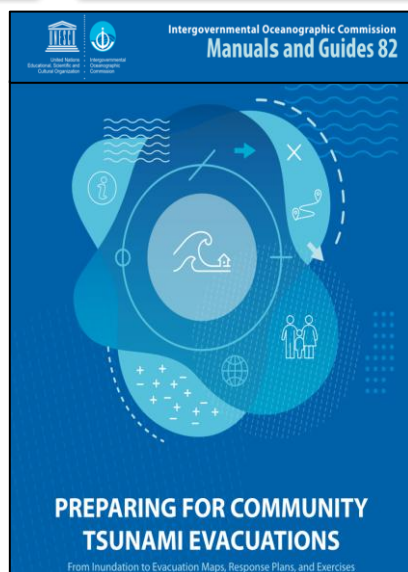
# Preparedness Indicators How to achieve, challenges, solution

## 4.1b Evacuation maps when inundation modeling is not possible or practical Case Study – Caribbean Example

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*Pacific Tsunami Warning Center*  
*charles.mccreery@noaa.gov*

# Evacuation maps when inundation modeling is not possible

## IOC Manuals and Guides 82 Preparing for Community Tsunami Evacuations



**Module 1 – Identifying Tsunami Inundation Areas**  
**Module 2 – Developing Tsunami Evacuation Maps**

# Basis for Maximum Credible Tsunami Inundation Maps

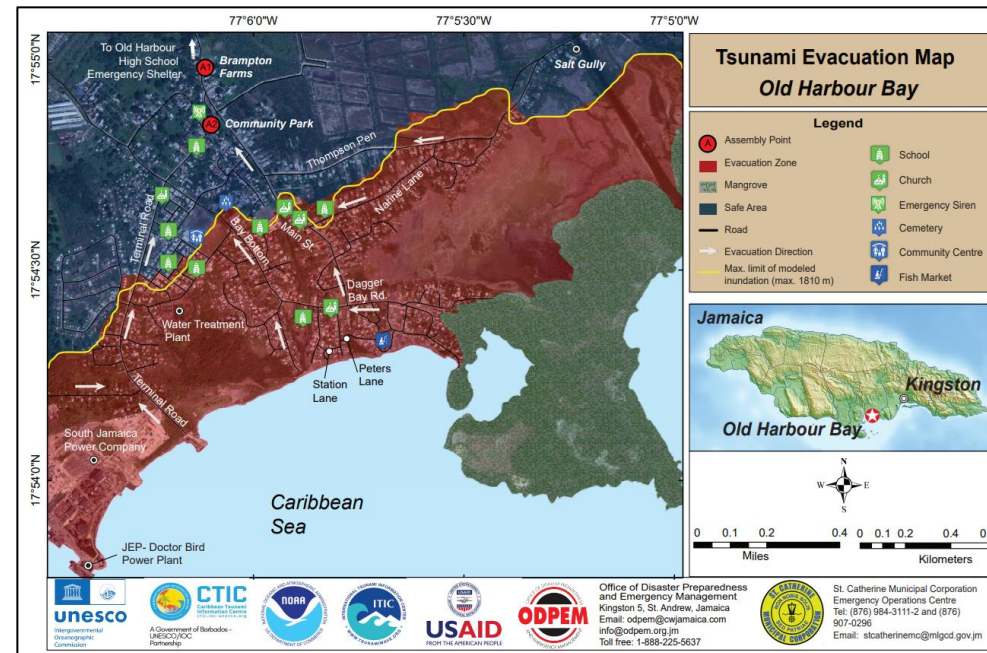
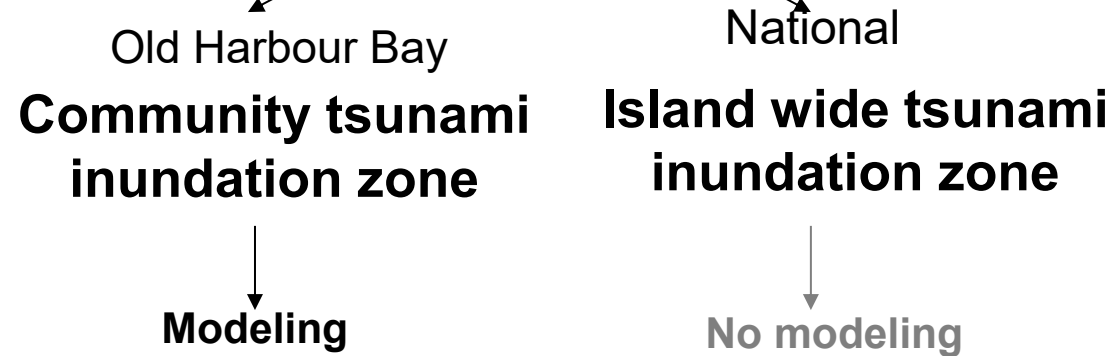
- Model inundations based on maximum credible tsunamis from all potential tsunami sources along all coasts and use maximum inundation of all scenarios at each place along the coast

## Otherwise

- Use any inundation model results where they exist
- Use any known inundations from historical tsunami events
- Use any known inundations from storm surge
- Use a safe elevation above sea level
- Use a safe distance inland from the coast
- Combine the above in a conservative way

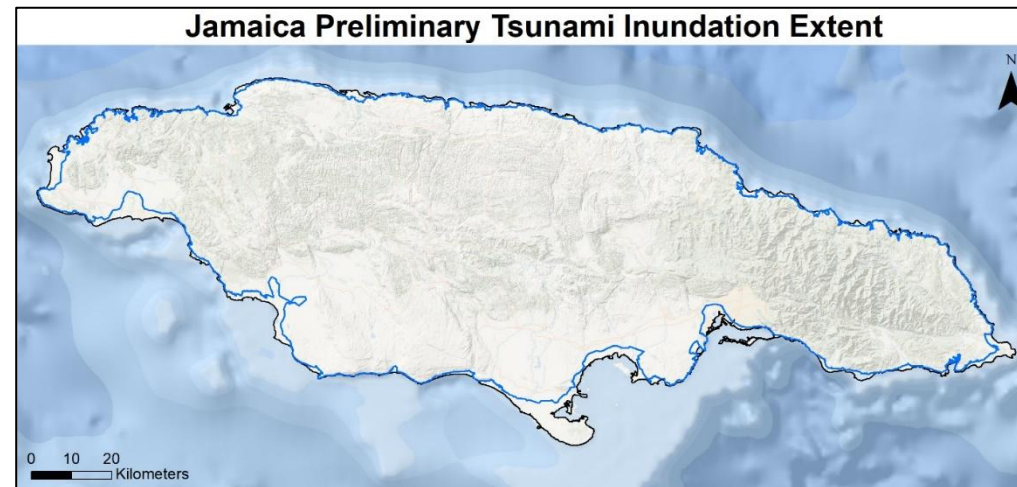
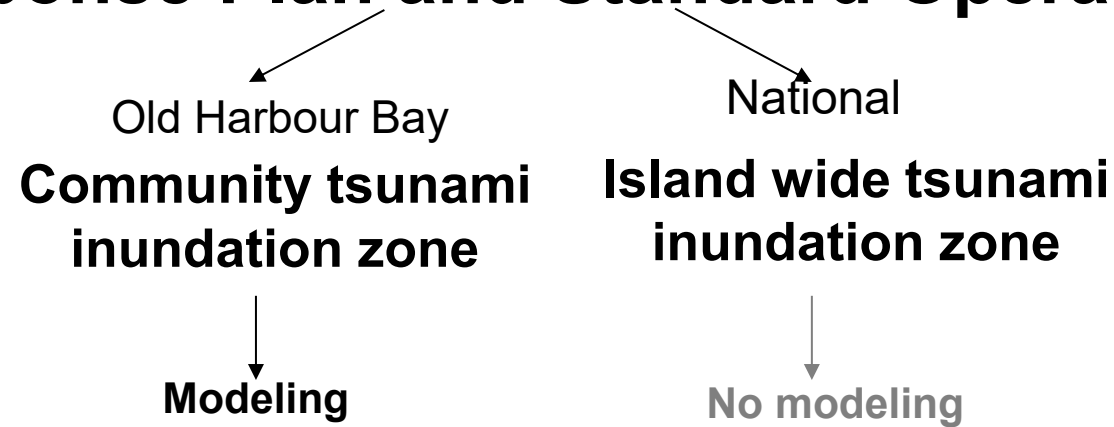
# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

## Tsunami Response Plan and Standard Operating Procedures



# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

## Tsunami Response Plan and Standard Operating Procedures

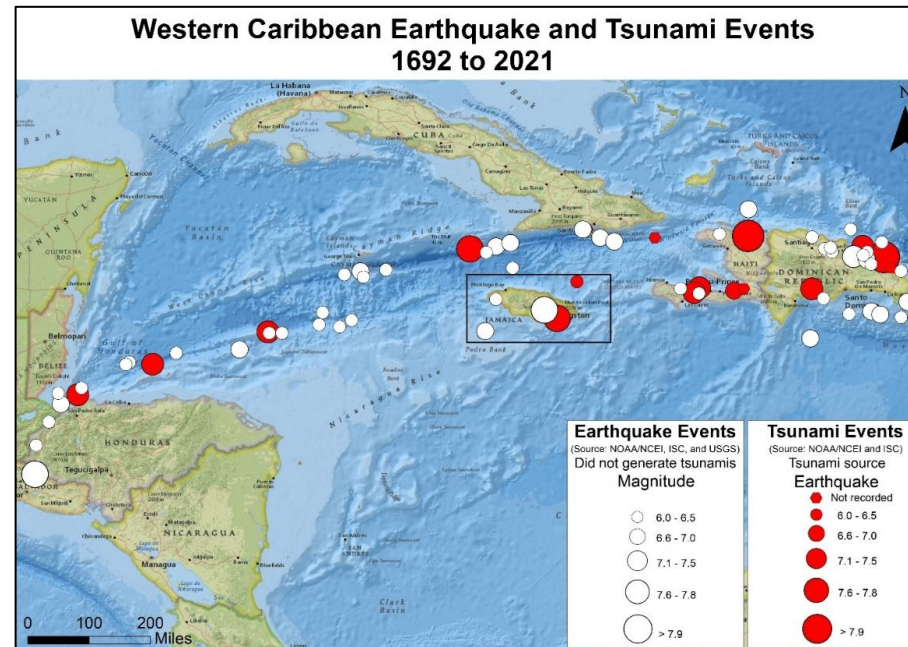




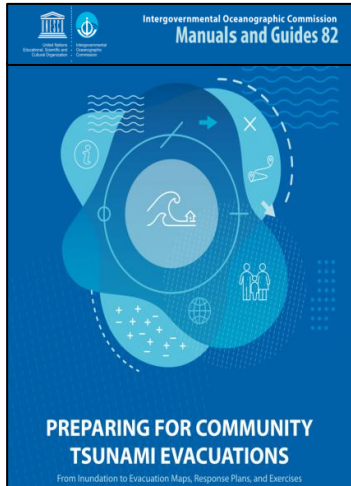
# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

## Following the MG-82 guidelines

- Use of GIS tools to support Jamaica's Tsunami Ready recognition
- Event and runup data obtained from
  1. NOAAs National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI)
  2. International Seismological Center – Global Earthquake Model (ISC-GEM) Global Instrumental Earthquake Catalogue
  3. United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Catalogue



# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica



## Following the MG-82 guidelines

- **Local and historical** data provided by Jamaica's Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)
  - Island's outline
  - Digital elevation model (DEM)
  - Hurricane Allen storm surge data
  - Coastal inundation data
- **Establish a nationwide preliminary** inundation extent using the provided datasets, GIS software, ArcMap, and consulting ODPEM on specific mapping considerations and parameters
  - 10 m elevation and 1.6 km distance from the shoreline

# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

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Jamaica's outline



# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

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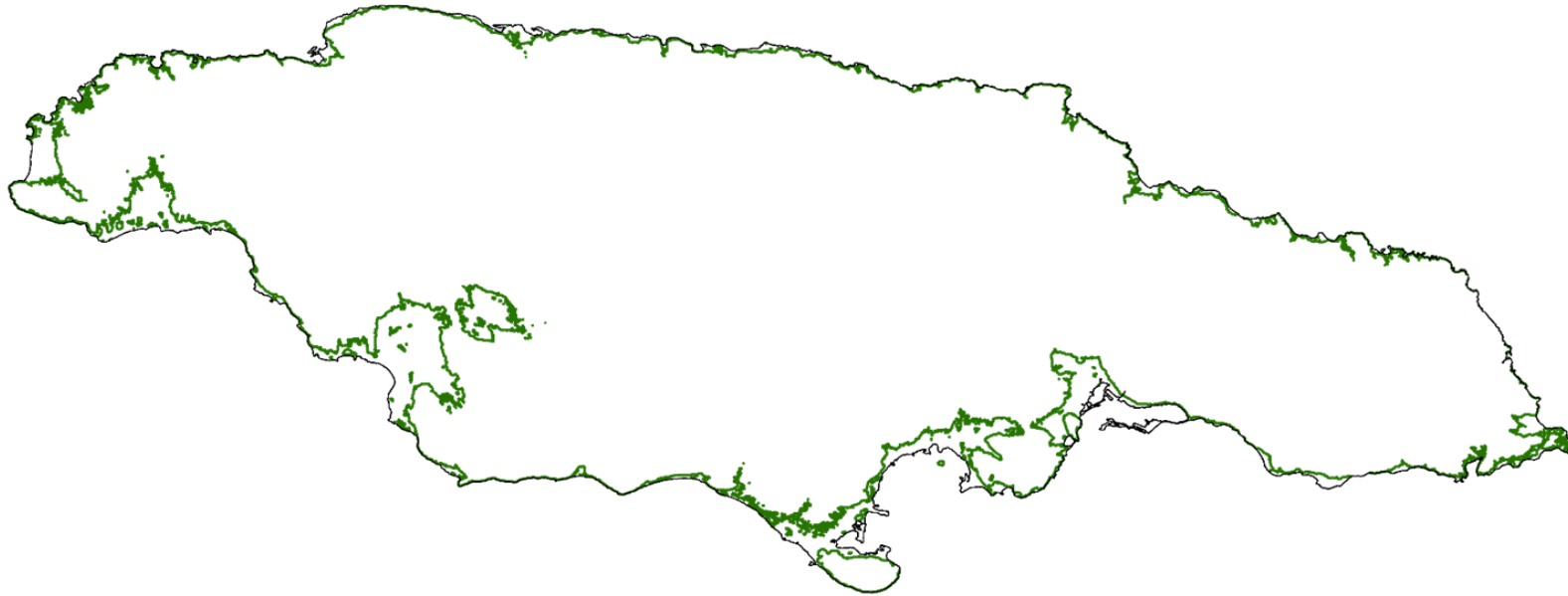


1.6 km inland buffer

*Use this boundary if the minimum elevation above sea level is not closer to the coast  
and if known or model inundations do not extend further inland*

# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

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Jamaica DEM – 10 m contour

*Use this boundary if it is closer to the coast than the inland buffer distance and where there are no known modeled inundations.*

# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

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Known or Modeled Coastal Inundation

*Use this boundary where it exists with a safety factor added.*

# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

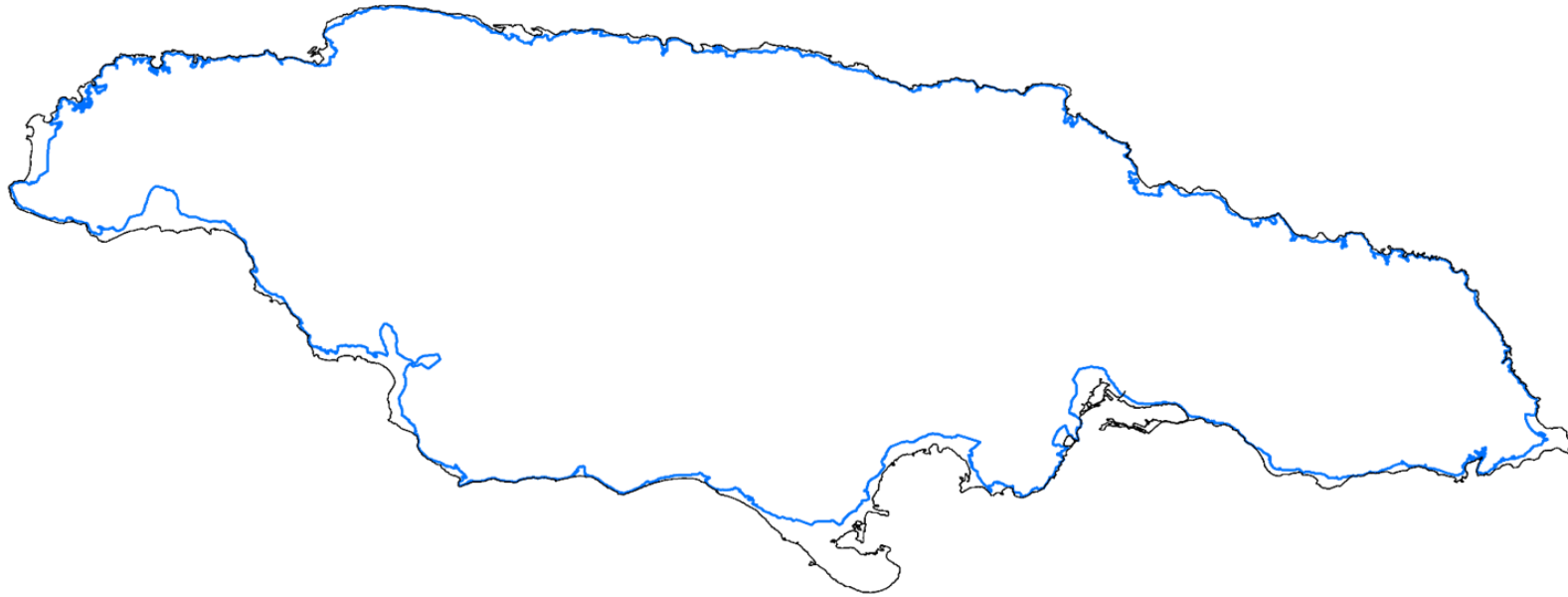
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Evaluate the three sets of data superimposed  
to make a conservative map of expected  
maximum inundation

# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

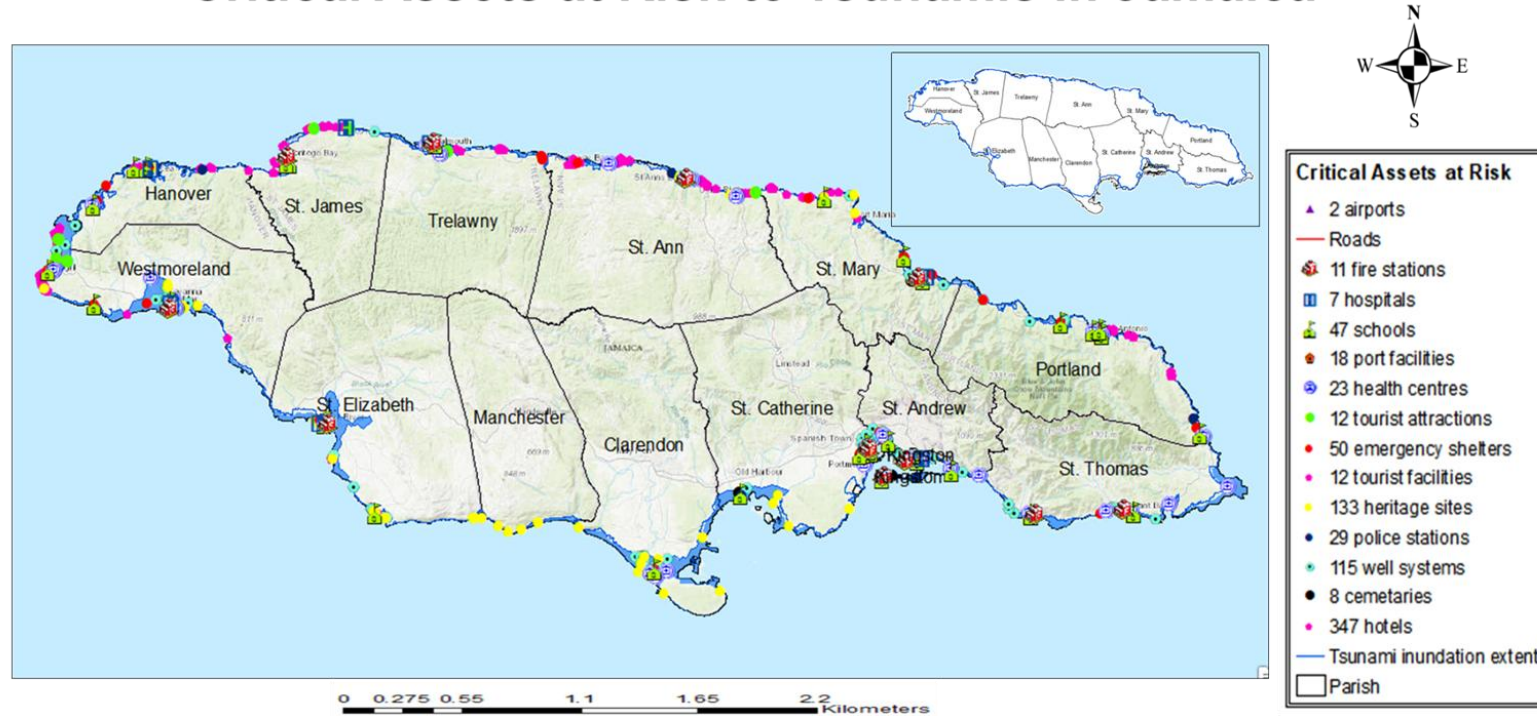
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Produce the map of expected maximum tsunami  
inundation

# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

## Critical Assets at Risk to Tsunamis in Jamaica



Critical assets located within the tsunami inundation extent

Map creation: Anna Tucker-Abrahams

Date created: September 27, 2021

Data credits: ODPEM Critical assets at risk,  
NOAA Tsunami Inundation Extent

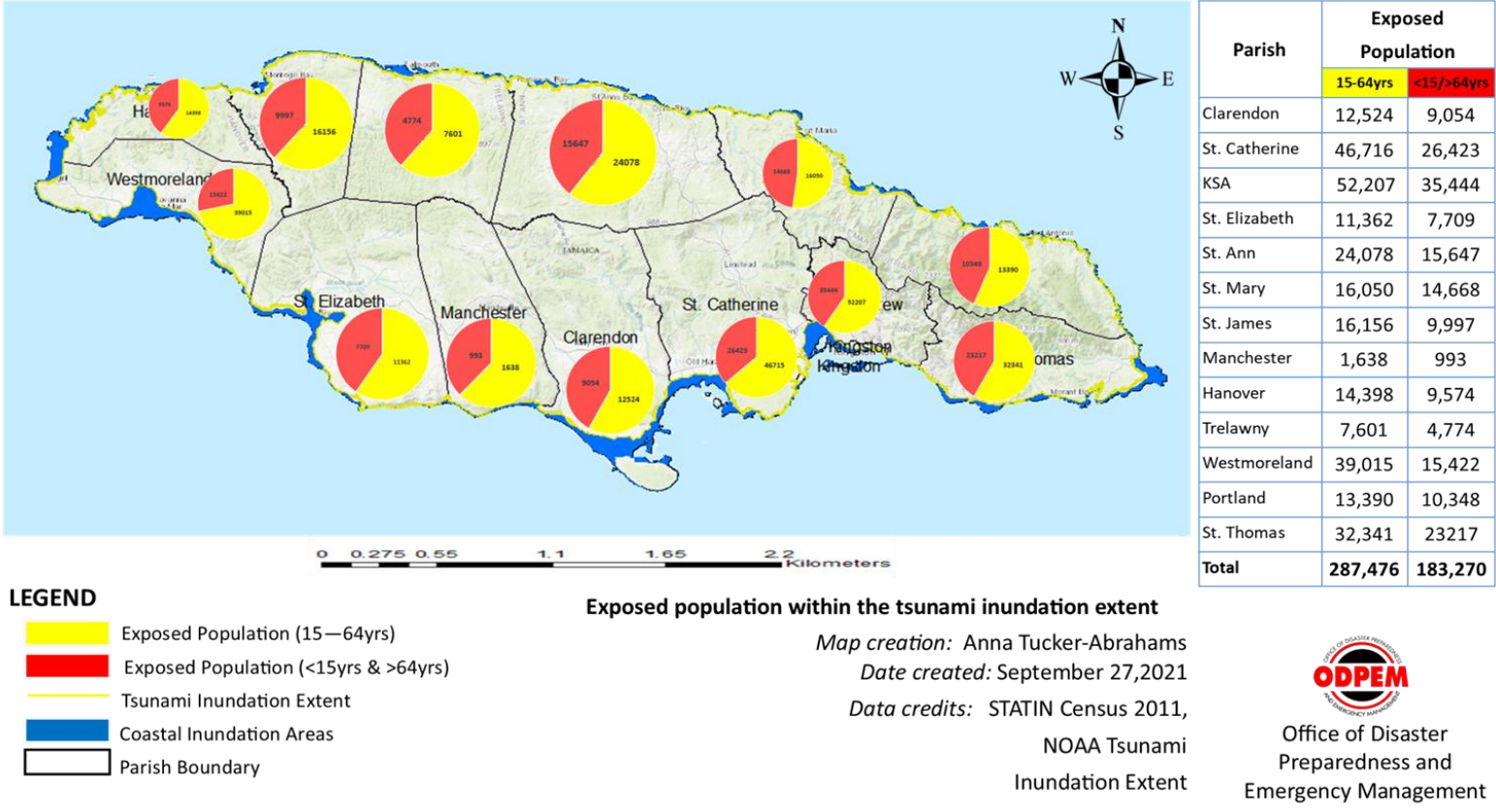


Office of Disaster  
Preparedness and  
Emergency Management



# Caribbean Case Study - Jamaica

## Exposed Coastal Population within Tsunami Inundation Extent



# Thank you Salamat po

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