Introduction

The Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) is a convergent plate boundary where the North American Plate is subducting beneath the Pacific Plate. Since January 26, 1700, there have been 19 full-rupture CSZ events that occurred off the Oregon coast over the past 10,000 years (Priest, 1995). These events have had a significant impact on coastal areas, causing large tsunamis that have destroyed coastal towns and killed many people.

The potential for disastrous tsunami-related consequences by earthquake slip that takes place when the North American Plate snaps to 1,150 years, with a median time interval of 490 years. In 2008, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) released the results of a study to evidence and tsunami modeling in order to prohibit the construction of new coastal structures in areas where tsunamis are likely to occur. The study was conducted by the Washington Geological Survey (WGCEP), 2008, The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF), 2004, and the Pacific Northwest Seismic Network (PNSN), 2004.

The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI).

The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysical Survey (DOGAMI). The study was conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOOA...