

# Building a Resilient Community: Preparing for the Next Earthquake

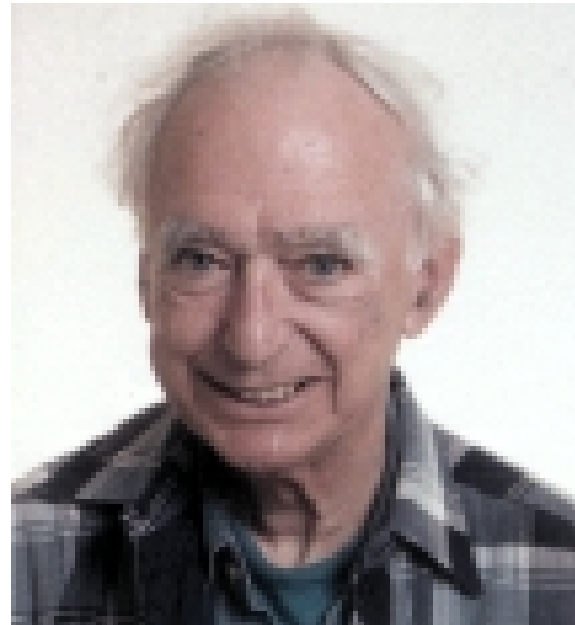
William B. Joyner Memorial Lecture

Chris D Poland, SE, FSEAOC

Chairman and CEO, Degenkolb Engineers



# William B. Joyner Memorial Lecture



*Exchanging information at the interface of earth science and  
earthquake engineering ....and more*

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# 150 Years of Progress in Seismic Safety

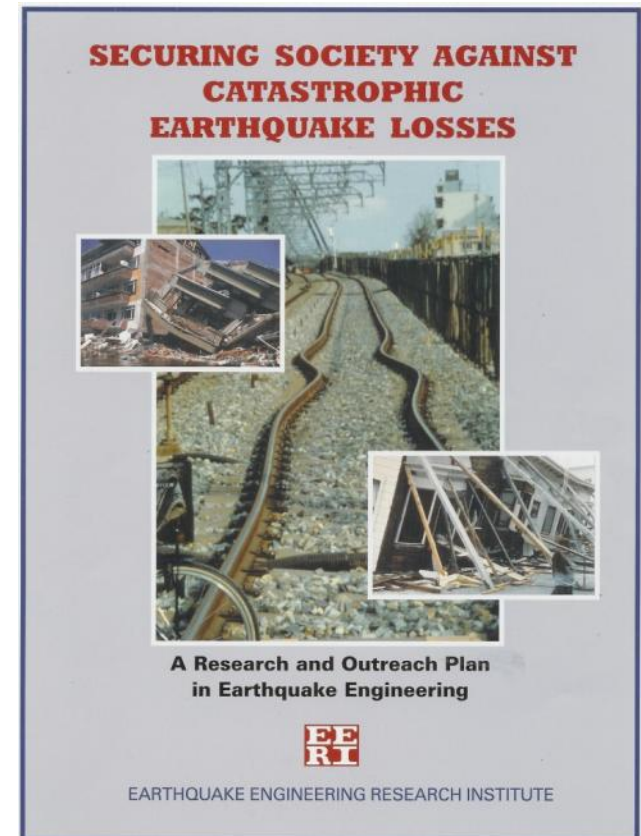


- Seismic risk is clearly understood nationwide
- Building codes protect lives and more
- Dangerous buildings are being rehabilitated
- Major Lifelines are being rehabilitated
- Need for “resilience” is being discussed

# Securing Society Against Catastrophic Earthquake Losses

## Opportunities to learn and build better with new knowledge

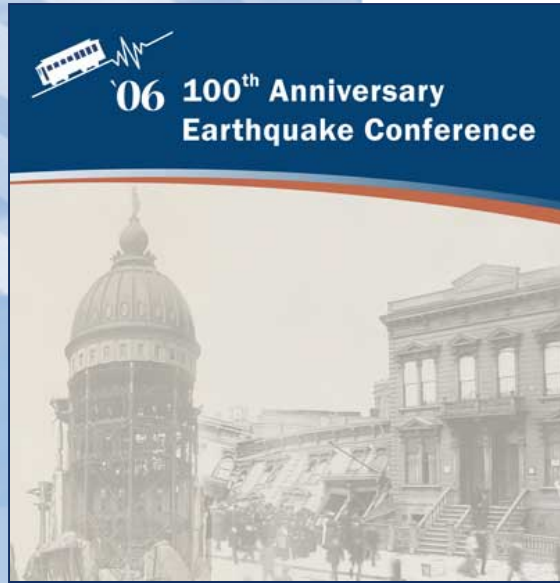
- Assessing and reducing earthquake impacts
- Enhancing community resilience
- Expanding Public Education and Outreach
- Developing new means for preventing losses at an **affordable cost**.



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# Earthquake Professionals Top 10 Actions



***Unprecedented  
Collaboration***

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## Develop a Culture of Preparedness

1. Know your Seismic risk
2. Prepare to be self sufficient for 72 hours
3. Plan to care for vulnerable populations
4. Prepare to respond and exercise often

## Invest in Reducing Losses

5. Mitigate collapse hazard buildings
6. Retrofit essential facilities
7. Retrofit vulnerable infrastructure

## Ensure Resiliency in Recovery

8. Plan for housing displaced households
9. Plan for financing the cost of reconstruction
10. Governments plan to fund reconstruction

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# Progress?

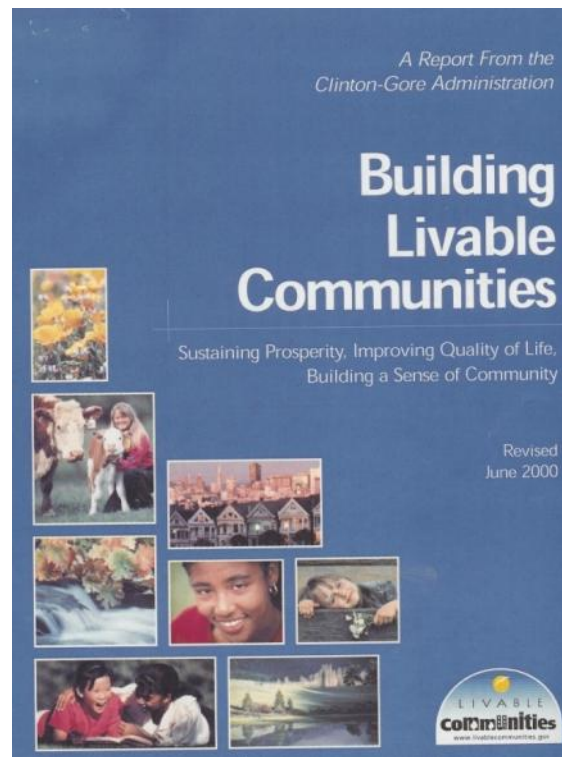
- Risk is growing
- Community misunderstanding abounds
- Funding for research and mitigation is shrinking due to a lack of priority attention

## *Suggestion:*

- *Understand how it fits within the big picture of creating livable-sustainable communities*
- *Use transparency to tackle misunderstanding*
- *Seek a full range solution*

# The Big Picture – Building Livable Communities

*Sustaining Prosperity, Improving Quality of Life,  
Building a Sense of Community*



- Economic development, reuse
- Transportation, water, waste water, power, clean air
- Healthcare, affordable housing, jobs, education, open space
- Safety and livability through disaster resilience





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## The Resilient City:

*Defining what San Francisco needs from its  
seismic mitigation policies*

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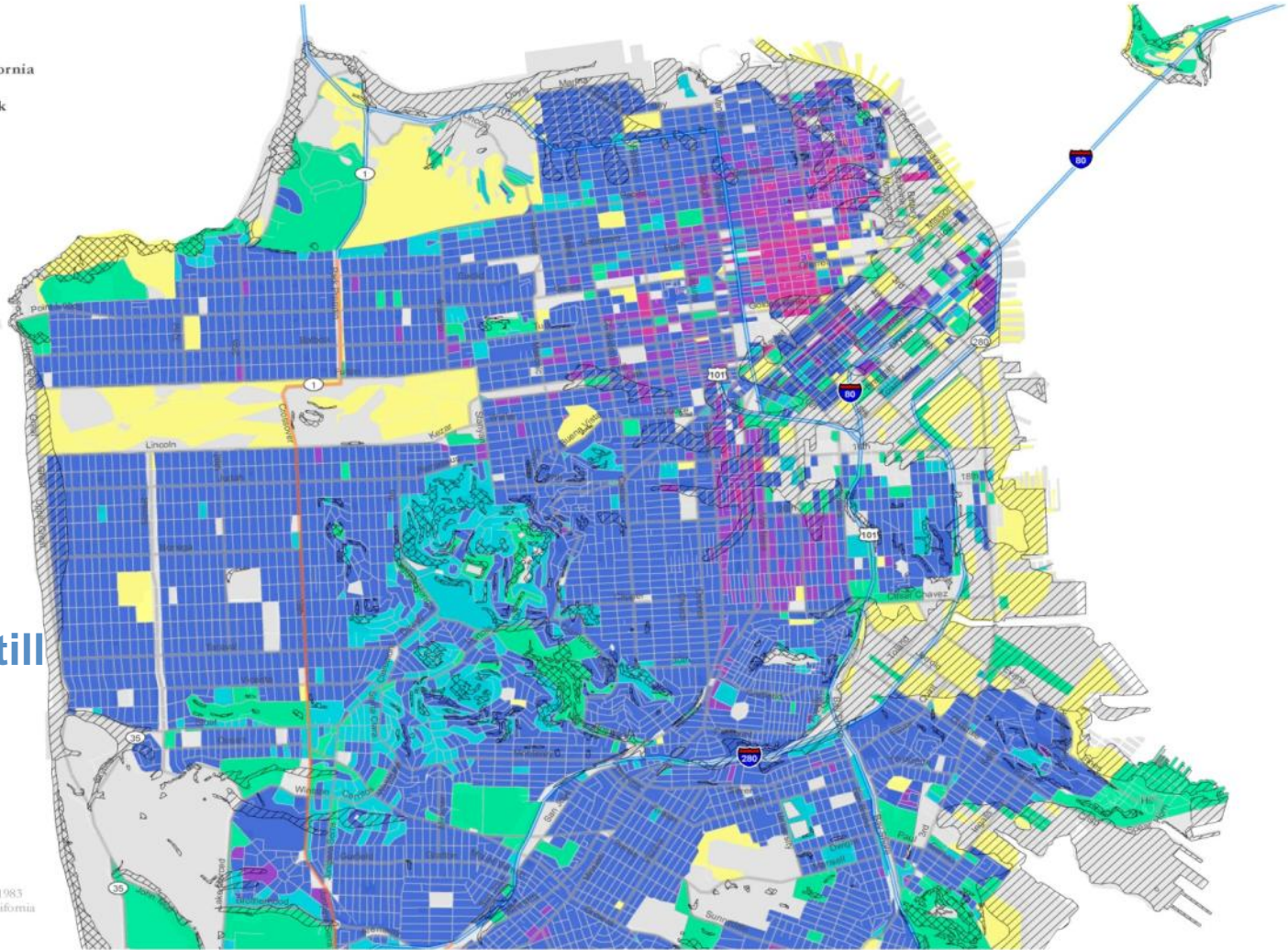
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**Population Density  
San Francisco, California**

Census Data 2000, Compiled by California  
Dept of Forestry and Fire Protection  
People Per Square Mile by Census Block

- No Recorded Population Density
- 1 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- > 100,000

- Seismic Hazard Zone Type
- Liquefaction Zone
  - Earthquake Induced Landslide



**San Francisco**  
**100+ years of**  
**preparing but still**  
**not ready**

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*Repeat of 1906*

*100's deaths, 1000's injuries, 30,000+ buildings damaged,*

*60,000 displaced households, no utilities for weeks*

*Can we bounce back?*

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# SPUR's Disaster Planning Initiative

- **Hazard Mitigation** – *building to assure recovery*
- **Emergency Preparedness**- *beginning with neighborhood response*
- **Rebuilding** – *planning for the 21<sup>st</sup> century*

# Hazard Mitigation Task Force

- Overarching Framework – *setting goals*
- New Buildings – *building right*
- Existing Buildings – *rehabilitate only as needed*
- Lifelines – *to support recovery*



# Big Concepts:

- Define concept of *resilience* in the context of disaster planning and recovery
- Establish *performance goals* for the “expected” earthquake that supports of definition of resilience
- Define transparent *performance measures* that help us reach our performance goals
- Suggest *next steps* for San Francisco’s new buildings, existing buildings and lifelines

# What is seismic resilience?

Seismic resilience is the ability of the city

- *contain the effects* of earthquakes
- *carry out recovery* activities in ways that minimize social disruption
- *rebuild* in ways that mitigate the effects of future earthquakes.



# Performance goals for the “expected” earthquake

Phase	Time Frame	Condition of the built environment
I	1 to 7 days	Initial response and staging for reconstruction
II	7 to 30 days	Workforce housing restored – ongoing social needs met
III	Several years	Long term reconstruction

***Lifelines and workforce are the key elements***

# Performance goals for the “expected” earthquake

Phase 1	Service	Phase 1: Initial Response			Phase 2: Ongoing Social Needs		Phase 3: Long Term Recovery			
		Within 4 Hours	Within 12 Hours	Within 24 Hours	Within 3 Days	Within 30 Days	Within 60 Days	Within 4 Month	Within 3 Years	Over 3 Years
	Mayor Declares Disaster	Target								
	Emergency Operations Center Online	Target								
	Non-City Resident Workers Return Home			Current						
	Emergency Responders Mobilized		Target							
	Hospital Receiving Patients		Target							
	95% Residents Sheltered In Place		Target						Current	
	Emergency Shelters Open			Current	Current					

Target States of Recovery (shown as ) and current expectations ( shown as a )





# Phase 2

Service	Phase 1: Initial Response			Phase 2: Ongoing Social Needs		Phase 3: Long Term Recovery			
	Within 4 Hours	Within 12 Hours	Within 24 Hours	Within 3 Days	Within 30 Days	Within 60 Days	Within 4 Month	Within 3 Years	Over 3 Years
Water 90% Online							X		
Power 90% Online						X			
Sewers 90% Online								X	
Phone Service 90% Online					X				
90% Of Major Transportation Arteries Opened							X		
Transportation Available For Energy and Construction Crews				X					
Essential city services restored						X			
All Remaining Utilities To 95%								X	
Transportation To 95%							X		
Schools Repaired & Reopened							X		
Medial Providers Offices Repaired & Reopened								X	
Residents Repaired To Point Where People Can Return								X	
Community Retail Services Reopen									X
Airport Reopens					X				

Target States of Recovery (shown as ) and current expectations ( shown as a X )

# Phase 3

Service	Phase 1: Initial Response			Phase 2: Ongoing Social Needs		Phase 3: Long Term Recovery			
	Within 4 Hours	Within 12 Hours	Within 24 Hours	Within 3 Days	Within 30 Days	Within 60 Days	Within 4 Month	Within 3 Years	Over 3 Years
Public Transportation Resumes 90%						X			
Minor Transportation Routes Repaired & Reopened						X			
Yellow And Red Tagged Residences Fully Repaired									X
All People Out Of Temporary Shelters								X	
All Businesses Reopen									X
Remaining Lifelines To 100%								X	
Yellow And Red Tagged Buildings Repaired Or Demolished									X
Businesses Return At Pre-Event Level									X
Non-Emergency City Services Restored To Pre-Event Level								X	

Target States of Recovery (shown as ) and current expectations ( shown as a  )

# Transparent Performance Measures for Buildings

Category	Performance Standard
Category A	<b><i>Safe and operational:</i></b> Essential facilities such as hospitals and emergency operations centers
Category B	<b><i>Safe and usable during repair:</i></b> “shelter-in-place” residential buildings and buildings needed for emergency operations
Category C	<b><i>Safe and usable after repair:</i></b> current minimum design standard for new, non-essential buildings
Category D	<b><i>Safe but not repairable:</i></b> below standard for new, non-essential, buildings. Often used as a performance goal for existing buildings undergoing voluntary rehabilitation
Category E	<b><i>Unsafe – partial or complete collapse:</i></b> damage that will lead to casualties in the event of the “expected” earthquake - the killer buildings

# Transparent Performance Measures for Lifelines

Category	Performance Standard
Category I	Resume 100% service within 4 hours - <i>hospitals</i>
Category II	Resume 90% service within 72 hours - <i>workforce</i> 95% within 30 days 100% within 4 months
Category III	Resume 90% service within 72 hours - <i>commercial</i> 95% within 30 days 100% within 3 years

# Transparent Hazard Definitions

Category	Hazard Level	CAPSS
Routine	Likely to Occur routinely in San Francisco	(M = 5.0)
Expected	Reasonably expected to occur once during the useful life of a structure or system	(M= 7.2)
Extreme	Reasonably be expected to occur on a nearby fault	(M=7.9)

# Policies for Achieving Resilience

- **New Buildings –**
  - Link consideration of Structural and Non-structural elements
  - Add transparency by declaration
  - Develop incentives for building better
  - Improve/assure quality in design and construction



# Policies for Achieving Resilience

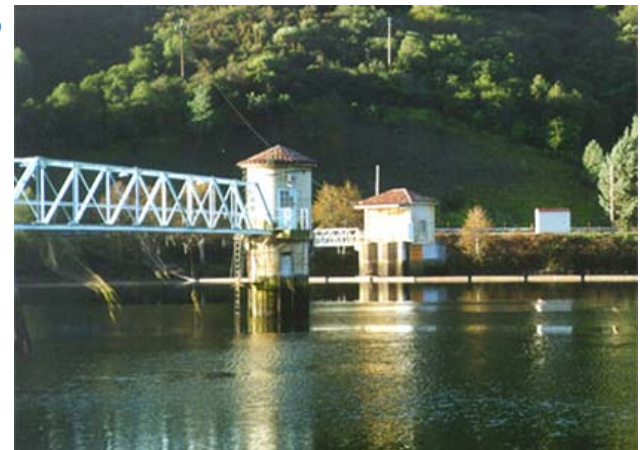
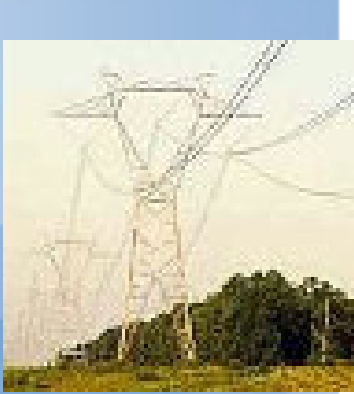
- **Existing Buildings** - A balance of voluntary, triggered, encouraged with incentives, and mandatory requirements
  - Mandatory retrofit of soft story buildings
  - Mandatory retrofit of emergency shelters
  - Initiate a non-ductile concrete building program
  - Require gas shut off valves
  - Reassess the URM Program



# Policies for Achieving Resilience

**Lifelines** – Community developed program based on an assessment, standards and incentives

- Establish a lifelines council
- Assess conditions and expected performance
- Set priorities for mitigation
- Improve City owned systems
- Provide automatic shut off valves for high-risk areas
- Set up regional partnerships



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# What are the "Expected" Earthquakes?



**Wasatch Fault System**



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**SC/EC** **USGS** **CGS**  
an NSF + USGS center science for a changing world

Uniform California Rupture Forecast

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# Predict the Performance of Structures

## 1999 Taiwan Earthquake

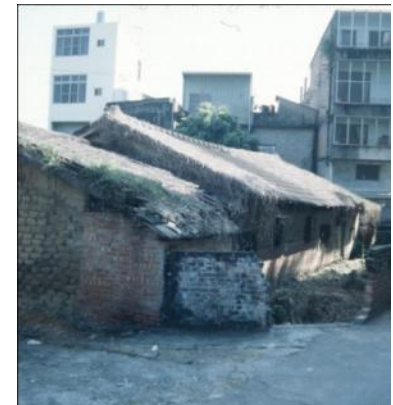
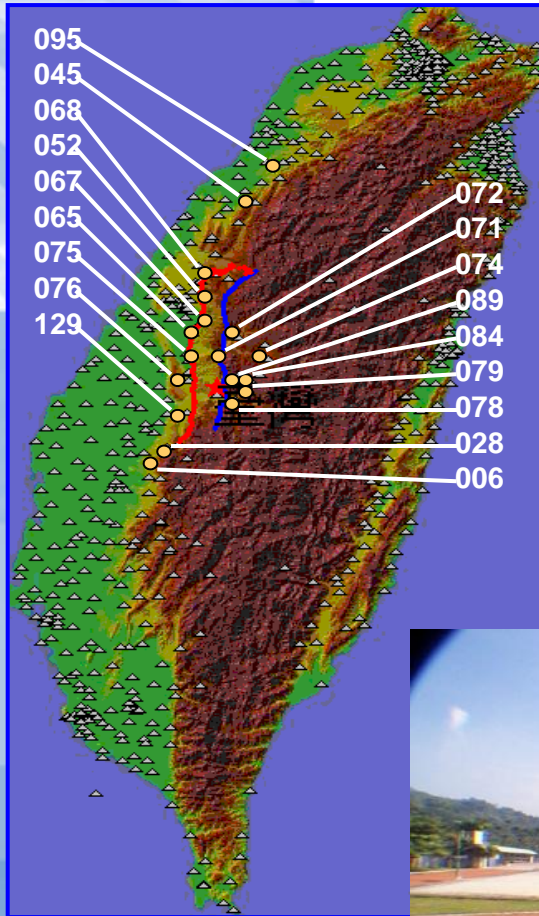


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# Instrument Location Visited



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# Creating a Resilient Community

- **Craft a Mitigation program**
  - **Set Goals**
  - **Catalogue Lifelines, understand vulnerabilities, strive toward new standards all projects**
  - **Refine new building standards, assure quality**
  - **Develop mandatory, incentive driven, encouraged, and voluntary programs based on resilience needs**
- **Refine disaster planning**
  - **Add neighborhood response planning**
- **Think through a plan for rebuilding**
  - **Set new goals for livable-sustainable Cities**



# Please!

- Keep the big picture in mind
- Advocate for a Resilient City and tailor policies to achieve
- Refine and declare the hazard level and performance categories used in design.
- Predict performance accurately
- Set and implement specific standards for lifeline structures and systems
- Speak with a common voice