Community Planning for Resilience SPUR

Standards for Disaster Resilience for Buildings and Physical Infrastructure Systems

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The Resilient City:

Defining what San Francisco needs from its seismic mitigation policies for three phases

Before the Disaster, Response, Recovery

www.spur.org

Seismic Mitigation Task Force

Urban Planners: Laurie Johnson, George Williams

City Officials: Laurence Kornfield, Hanson Tom,

Debra Walker

Public Policy Makers: Sarah Karlinsky, Laura Dwelley-Samant,

Tom Tobin

Engineers: Chris Barkley, David Bonowitz,

Joe Maffei, Jack Moehle,

Robert Pekelnicky, Chris Poland

Labor: Michael Theriault

Developers: John Paxton, Ross Asselstine

Economist: Jessica Zenk

Contractor: Jes Penderson

PG&E: Kent Ferre

A unique gathering of Earthquake professionals and Stakeholders

Healthy Cities



Require jobs, heritage, urban planning, progressive governance, sustainability and disaster resilience

Earthquake Resilient Communities

Requires a Holistic Approach

- Physical Resilience is the foundation
- Environmental sustainability is a parallel goal
 - eliminate the deconstruct/reconstruct cycle.
- Integrated with urban design
- Supportive of Social issues
- Conscience of Institutional and governance constraints
- Supported by new financial mechanism and incentives

Earthquake Resilient Communities

Physical Resilience

- A place, ability and procedures to govern
- Building and lifeline design standards that support continuity and recovery
- Repair standards for reconstruction

How Much Damage Can a City Endure?



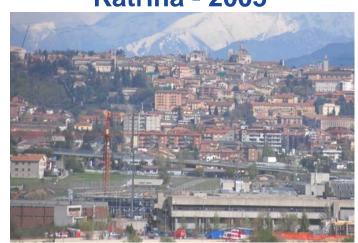
Haiti - 2010



Chile - 2010



Katrina - 2005



L'Aquila - 2009

Approach:

- Define concept of resilience in the context of disaster planning and recovery, not a measure of the status
- Establish *performance goals* for the physical infrastructure for the "**expected**" earthquake that supports the definition of resilience
- Define transparent performance measures that help reach the performance goals

Performance Goals for the "Expected" Earthquake

Phase	Time Frame	Condition of the built environment
1	1 to 7 days	Initial response and staging for reconstruction
II	7 to 60 days	Workforce housing restored – ongoing social needs met
III	2 to 36 months	Long term reconstruction

Transparent Hazard Definitions

Category Hazard Level

Routine Likely to occur routinely

Expected Reasonably expected to occur

once during the useful life of a structure

or system

Extreme Reasonably be expected to occur

on a nearby fault

Transparent Performance Measures for Buildings

Category	Performance Standard
Category A	Safe and operational: Essential facilities such as hospitals and emergency operations centers
Category B	Safe and usable during repair: "shelter-in- place" residential buildings and buildings needed for emergency operations
Category C	Safe and usable after repair: current minimum design standard for new, non-essential buildings
Category D	Safe but not repairable: below current standards for new buildings, often used for voluntary retrofit
Category E	Unsafe – partial or complete collapse: damage that will lead to casualties in the event of the "expected" earthquake - the killer buildings

What is Safe?

What is Useable?



Observed Damage L'Aquila, Italy May 2009

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ATC 20 Tagging

Green tag – May be used for continuous occupancy

Yellow tag – Safe enough to remove contents and do repair work

Red tag – Unsafe for entry during aftershock sequence

Transparent Performance Measures for Lifelines

Category Performance Standard

Category I Resume 100% service within 4 hours

Category II Resume 90% service within 72 hours

95% within 30 days

100% within 4 months

Category III Resume 90% service within 72 hours

95% within 30 days

100% within 3 years

Phase Time Frame Focus of Attention

I 1 to 7 days Initial response and staging for reconstruction

EOC's,

City Buildings,

Hospitals,

Police and Fire Stations,

Shelters



VIEW FROM POTRERO AVENUE

PONC & CHAR ARCHITECTS MARCH DA 2008

San Francisco General Hospital

Building Category A: "Safe and Operational"

Life Line Category I: "Resume essential service in 4 hours"

Phase Time Frame Focus of Attention

II 7 to 30 days

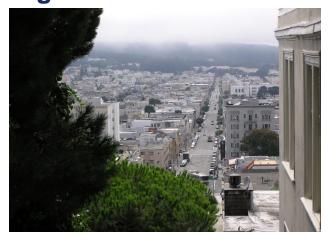
Workforce housing restored – ongoing social needs met

Residential structures,

Schools,

Community retail centers,

Doctors offices



Building Category B: "Safe and usable while being repaired"
Life Line Category II: "Resume 100% workforce service within 4 months"

Phase Time Frame Focus of Attention

III 2to 36 months Long term reconstruction

Industrial Buildings
Commercial buildings
Historic buildings



Building Category C: "Safe and usable after repair"

Life Line Category III: "Resume 100% commercial service within 36 months"

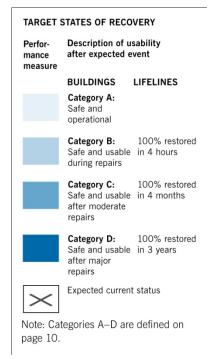
INFRASTRUCTURE	Event occurs	Phase 1 Hours			Phase 2 Days		Phase 3 Months		
CLUSTER FACILITIES		4	24	72	30	60	4	36	36+
CRITICAL RESPONSE FACILITIES AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS									
Hospitals								\times	
Police and fire stations			×						
Emergency Operations Center	\times								
Related utilities						\times			
Roads and ports for emergency				\times					
CalTrain for emergency traffic					\times				
Airport for emergency traffic				\times					
EMERGENCY HOUSING AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS									
95% residence shelter-in-place								\times	
Emergency responder housing				×					
Public shelters							×		
90% related utilities								\times	
90% roads, port facilities and public transit							×		
90% Muni and BART capacity						×			

Phase I



INFRASTRUCTURE	Event occurs	Phase 1 Hours			Phase 2 Days		Phase 3 Months		
CLUSTER FACILITIES		4	24	72	30	60	4	36	36+
HOUSING AND NEIGBORHOOD INFRASTRUCTURE									
Essential city service facilities							×		
Schools							\times		
Medical provider offices								\times	
90% reighborhood retail services									\times
95% of all utilities								\times	
90% roads and highways						\times			
90% transit						\times			
90% railroads							\times		
Airport for commercial traffic					×				
95% transit							×		

Phase II



INFRASTRUCTURE	Event occurs	Phase 1 Hours			Phase 2 Days		Phase 3 Months		
CLUSTER FACILITIES		4	24	72	30	60	4	36	36+
COMMUNITY RECOVERY									
All residences repaired, replaced or relocated									×
95% neighboorhood retail businesses open								×	
50% offices and workplaces open									\times
Non-emergency city service facilities								\times	
All businesses open									\times
100% utilities									\times
100% roads and highways									\times
100% travel									×

Phase III TARGET STATES OF RECOVERY Description of usability after expected event mance measure BUILDINGS LIFELINES Category A: Safe and operational Category B: 100% restored Safe and usable in 4 hours during repairs Category C: 100% restored Safe and usable in 4 months after moderate repairs Category D: 100% restored Safe and usable in 3 years after major Expected current status Note: Categories A–D are defined on page 10.

Need New Design Codes and Standards

Requires a Transparent Approach

- Next generation hazard definitions
 - > Expected earthquake for building resilience
 - > Extreme earthquake for lifelines and building safety
- New Vocabulary to describe damage in terms of response and recovery
 - > Describe in terms of safety and usability
 - > Required for Buildings and lifelines
- Performance Objectives to support resilience
 - > Add an intermediate "shelter-in-place" goal
 - Add lifeline system restoration goals



National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

Vision:

A nation that is earthquake-resilient in public safety, economic strength, and national security



National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction

Walter Arabasz

Jon Bray

Jim Harris

Mike Lindell

Chris Poland (Chair)

Anne vonWeller

Brent Woodworth

Jim Beavers

Richard Eisner

John Hooper

Tom O'Rourke

Susan Tubbesing

Yumei Wang



Achieving National Disaster Resilience

Unified support is required from all levels of government

- > Federal Government
 - Set performance standards for all construction
 - Insist that states adopt and enforce the codes
 - > Provide financial incentives to stimulate mitigation
 - Support research that leads to cost effective mitigation, response, and recovery



Achieving National Disaster Resilience

Unified support is required from all levels of government

- > State and local governments
 - Identify and mitigate regional lifeline system vulnerabilities
- Local Governments
 - Adopt and enforce appropriate Building codes
 - Current Expand preparedness planning
 - Develop mandatory mitigation programs

Building Standards for EarthquakeResilient Communities

Unified support is required from all Earthquake Professionals

- Design Professionals need to join the conversation about achieving resiliency
- Transparent design codes based on standards for new and existing buildings and all lifeline systems need to be developed
- Research needs an expanded focus