

Functional Recovery of the Built Environment

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Motivation

NIST

- What does the code promise?
 - Life safety is the primary objective
- Is Life Safety an acceptable target?
 - Buildings and Lifeline systems may experience extensive damage during an earthquake
 - Widespread damage can have severe social & economic impacts
- We need to do better!

2011 Tohoku



2014 Napa



2011 Christchurch



2011 Christchurch

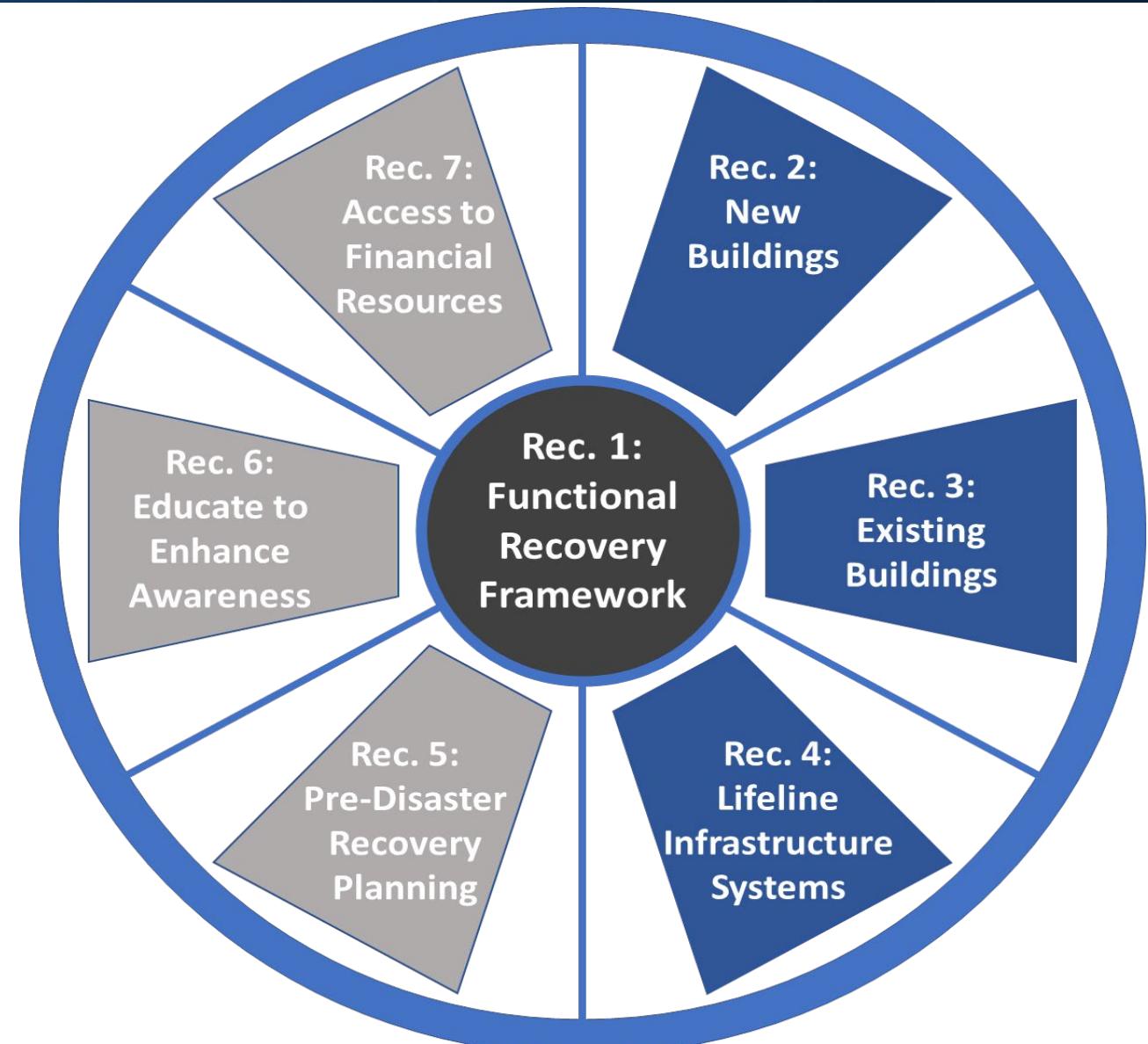
Congressional Mandate

NIST



**Recommended Options for
Improving the Built Environment
for Post-Earthquake Reoccupancy
and Functional Recovery Time**

FEMA P-2090 / NIST SP-1254 / January 2021



After Development of the Report to Congress

- Functional Recovery has become the premier emerging topic in the field of earthquake engineering!

NIST initiated the Functional Recovery project with a focus on buildings, lifelines, social science, and economic evaluations (2021). **Outside of NIST** many efforts have been initiated:

- PUC has identified FR as the largest effort in this cycle and formed FRTC to draft a chapter on FR building design (2022).



NEHRP Recommended Seismic Provisions for New Buildings and Other Structures

Volume I: Part 1 Provisions, Part 2 Commentary
FEMA P-2082-1 / September 2020



FEMA



Functional Recovery Framework:



Policy



what do we need and when?



Engineering

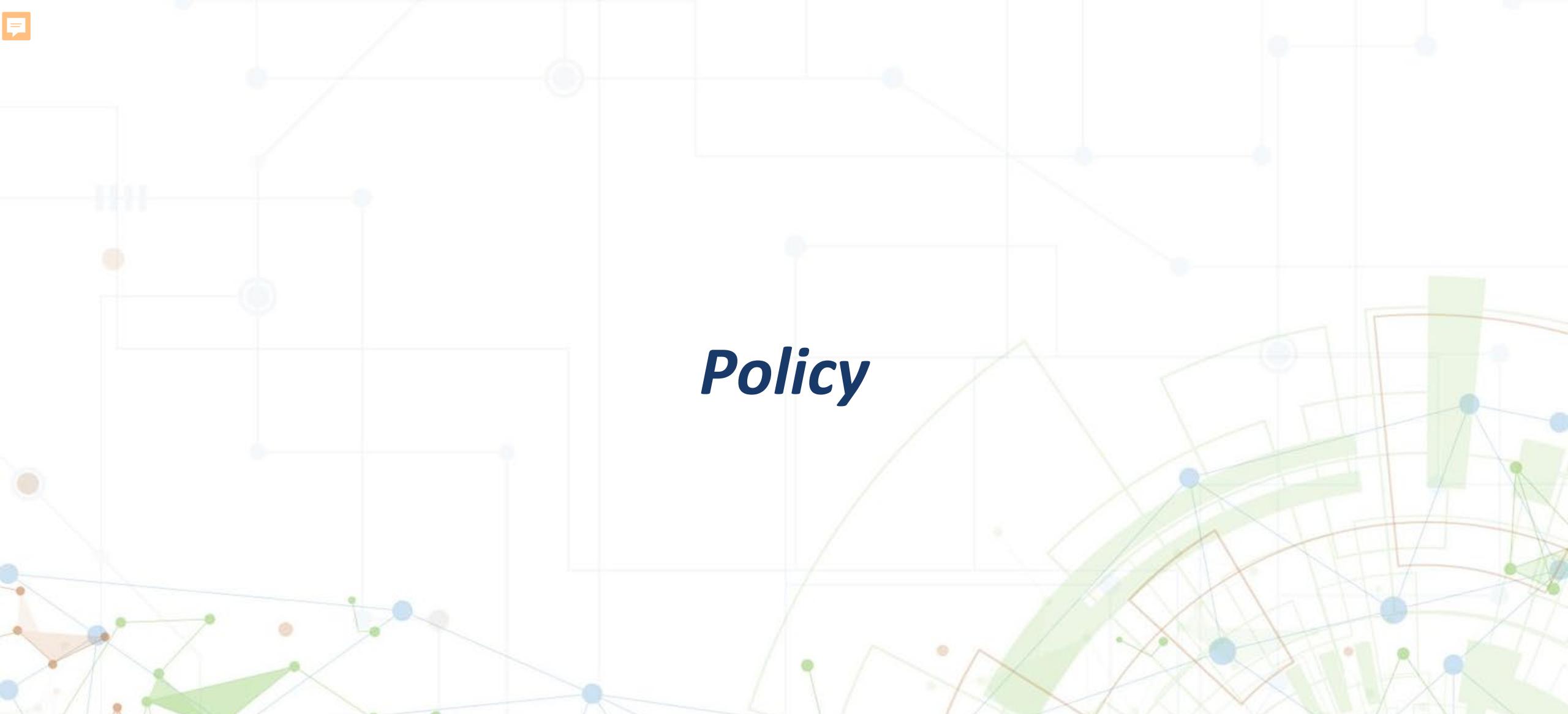


how do we get it?



Economic Evaluation

is it worth it?



Policy: What do we need, and when? NIST

- Hosted five stakeholder workshops
- **Explore acceptable recovery times** for various components of the built environment
- Findings: participants described targets for recovery time categories fairly consistently
- Support FRTC efforts
- October 8-9, 2024 at the NIST with ~ 50 attendees

C

Table 2. Proposed Functional Recovery Categories and Target Recovery Times

Recovery Category	Recovery Phase	Community Functions or Services	Target Recovery Time	Example Buildings and Infrastructure Enabling Function or Service
A	Immediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Health and Safety• Telecommunications and Cyber Infrastructure• Healthcare (acute)• Shelter	0-24 hours	Cell Phone Towers; Emergency Operations Center; Fire Stations; Hospitals; Lifelines; Police Stations; Designated Shelters
B	Near Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key Transportation Services• Banking and Finance• Energy and Electricity• Food and Water Resources• Healthcare (outpatient)• Housing	1-6 days	Critical Retail (Grocery Stores, Home Improvement); Nursing Homes; Outpatient Medical; Pharmacies; Residential Water; Transportation Nodes (roads, bridges, ports, runways)
C	Short Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Governance• Housing• Local Economy (jobs)• Social Support• Cultural Identity (religious)	1-4 weeks	Courthouses; Daycares; Government Buildings; Lifeline Infrastructure that supports Short Term Functions; Major Regional Employers; Schools and Rec Centers; Single- and Multi-family Residential
D	Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural Identity (landmark)• Entertainment• Recreation	1 month+	Buildings not assigned to other categories; Historic Buildings; Landmarks; Museums; Night Clubs; Religious Centers; Stadiums; Restaurants; Other Commercial Buildings (small business, retail, etc.); Theaters; Country Clubs

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National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

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Preliminary Recovery Categories and Times for a Functional Recovery Framework

S. Sattar¹, D. Cook², K. Johnson³

ABSTRACT

To address the growing need for functional recovery design of U.S. built environment, a recent NIST and FEMA report recommends the development of a national function recovery framework serving as the minimum requirements to provide consistent performance targets and improve community resilience across the nation. Key to this framework is the identification and categorization of critical community services and functions, as well as acceptable post-earthquake downtime for buildings and lifeline infrastructure systems that support those services. This paper reviews existing literature on recovery-based performance targets for the built environment and uses the data collected at five stakeholder workshops to propose preliminary recovery categories and times that can be employed in the development of a future functional recovery framework.



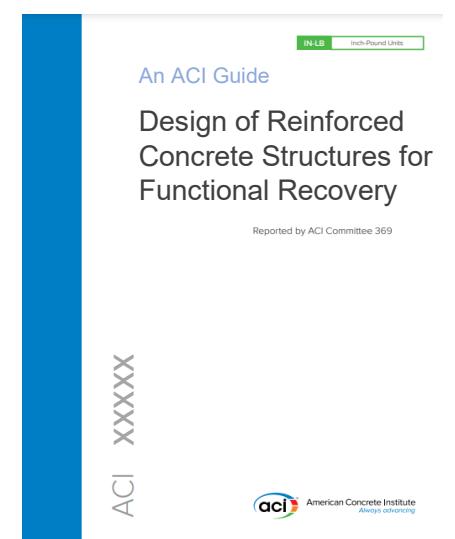
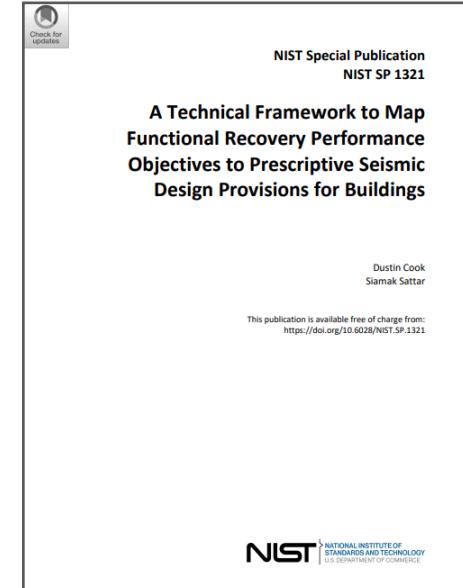
Goal
Develop design recommendation to achieve functional recovery objectives in buildings

Study 1: Prescriptive Design

- A robust framework to map recovery time to design provisions
- Uses state-of-the-art recovery time estimation method; ML; includes structural and nonstructural systems

Study 2: Performance-based Design

- Develop design requirements to mitigate structural damage that requires “safety-based repair”
- Fill a gap in the current PBSD Guides



Engineering: Nonstructural Element Database

NIST

Lit Review
Data
Extraction

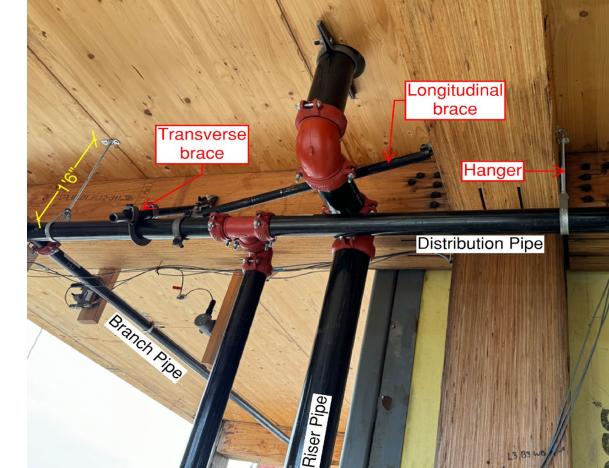
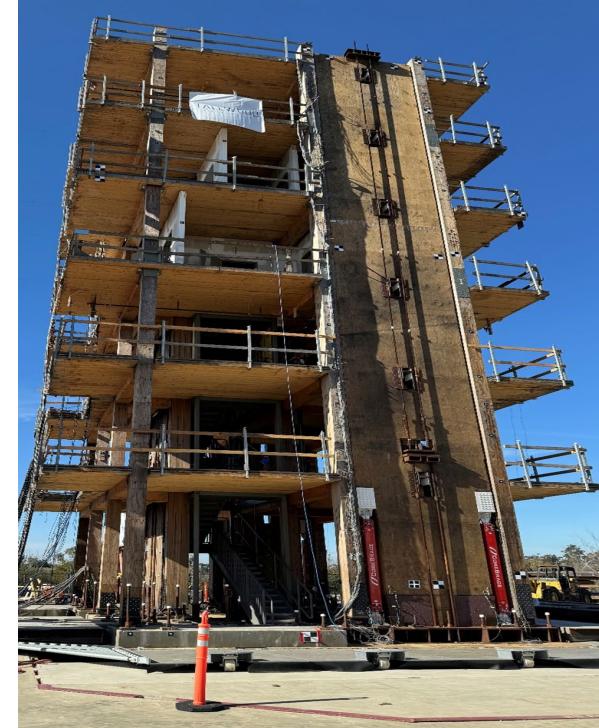
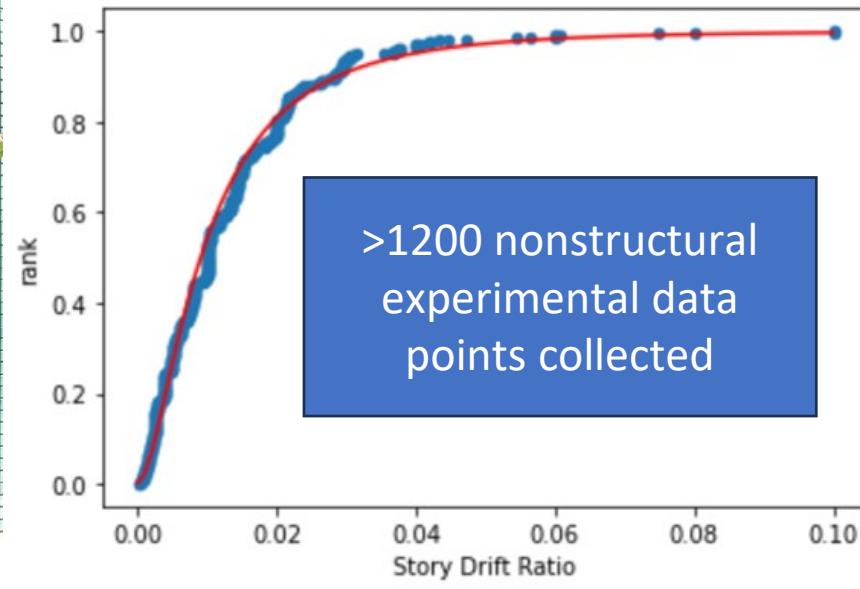


Unified DB
Architecture
NED_e

Detailed Experimental
and Analytical
Component Studies



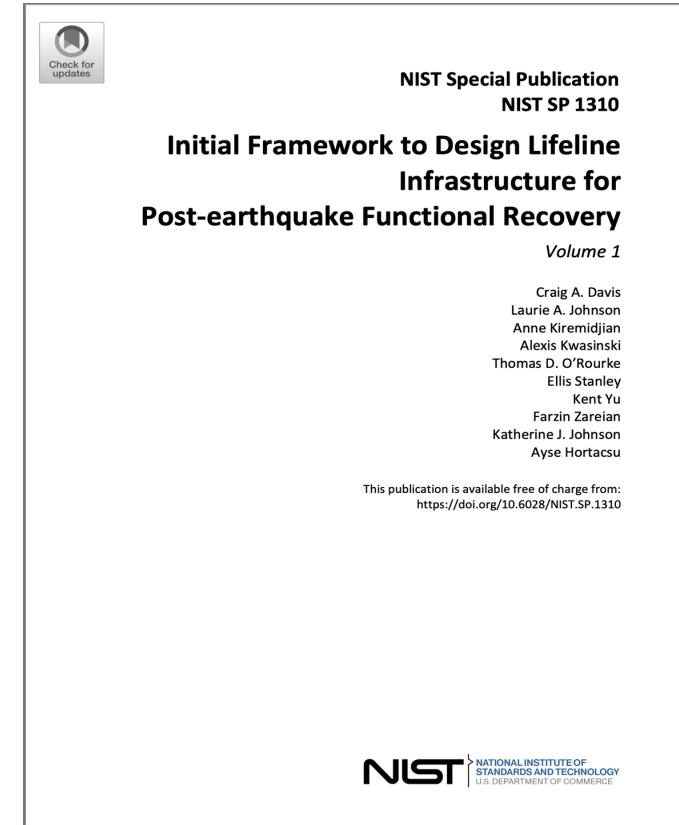
2014 Napa
Earthquake



Engineering: Lifelines



- 2-volume framework (NIST SP 1310 and 1311) for the application of functional recovery to lifelines systems (water, wastewater, and electric power)
- A multi-step process assists owners/operators in designing their physical and organizational systems for functional recovery performance
- Key objective: establish and meet recovery time objectives for basic service categories tailored to the critical needs of each lifeline



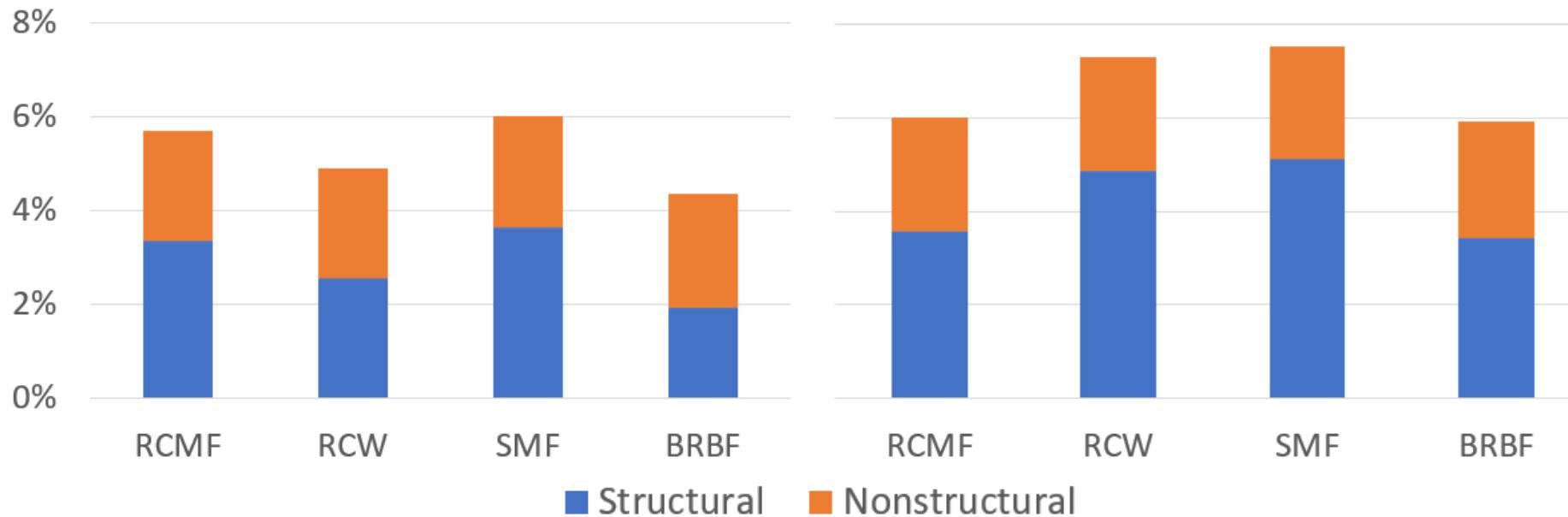
Economic Evaluation

Economic Evaluation for Functional Recovery



- 4 different structural systems; 4 different heights
- Construction costs increase ~4-8 % for above-code design

4 story



12 story

NIST Special Publication 1277

A Framework to Evaluate the Cost-Effectiveness of Recovery-Based Design

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This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.1277>



- Outcomes from this study provide key economic decision metrics for functional recovery design

Moving Forward

NIST

- Support codification of FR design
- Extend the BCA to the regional level
- Quantify the environmental impacts associated with designing “better” buildings
- Test and improve the lifeline framework for broad application to benefit the U.S. population
- Linking the building-level functional recovery design objectives to the community-level performance goals



Thank you!

NIST Alternatives for Resilient Communities (NIST ARC)

An interactive tool for developing alternative sets of actions that meet community resilience and cost goals, given hazard and interdependency information, and socio-economic data.



Harrison, K, TI Faiz, Z Farahmandfar, S Crawford, and J. Loerzel. 2023. "NIST Alternatives for Resilient Communities (NIST ARC) Software Tool: Mathematical Programming Model." Technical Note (NIST TN) NIST TN 2239pt1. National Institute of Standards and Technology.