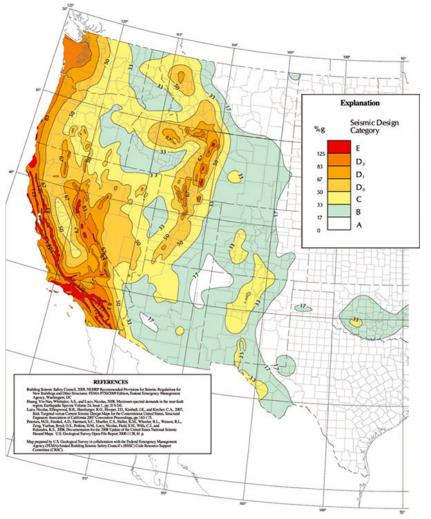
Overview of Vulnerable Buildings & Seismic Ordinances

Erica C. Fischer, PhD, PE



Washington Seismicity

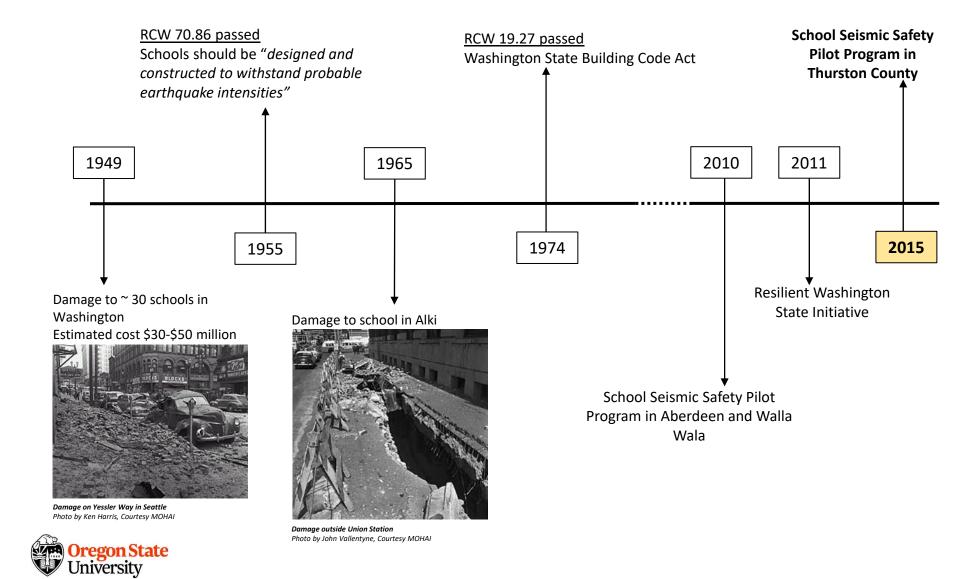


- Washington state has second highest earthquake risk in U.S.
- Increased understanding & awareness of risk

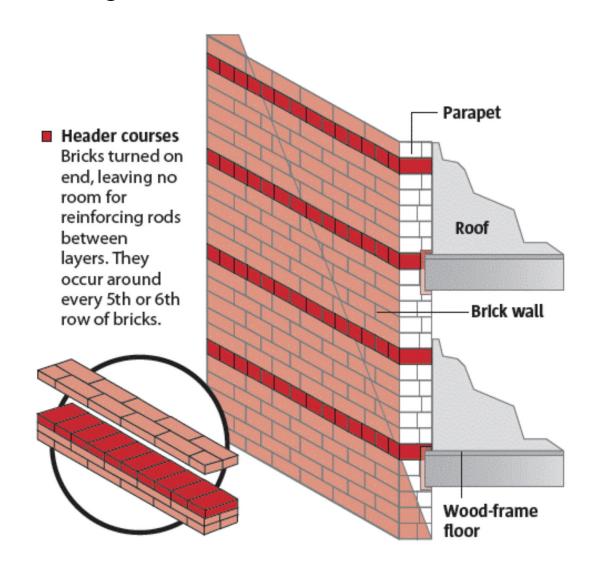
Photo from U.S. Geological Society Design Maps



Washington Seismic Damage



Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

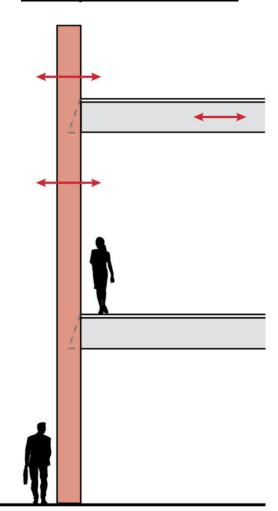


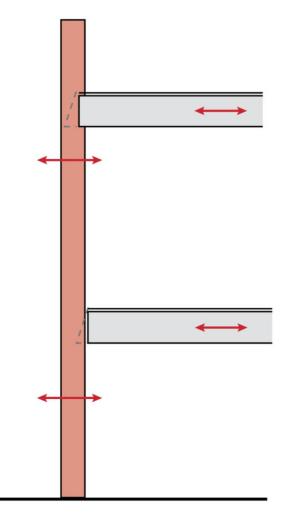


Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

Parapet breaks off

Building collapse



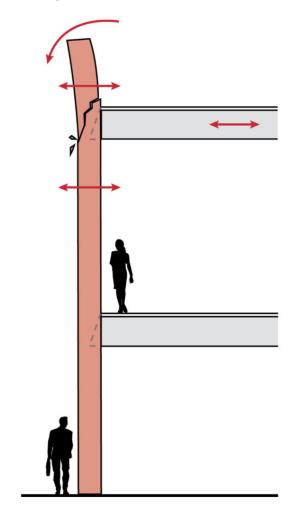


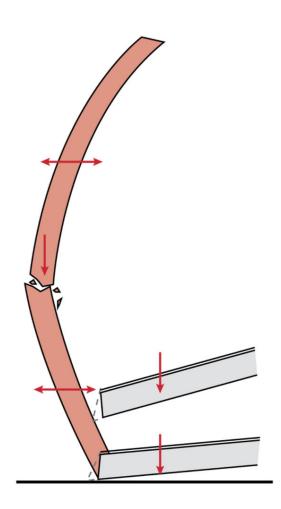


Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

Parapet breaks off

Building collapse

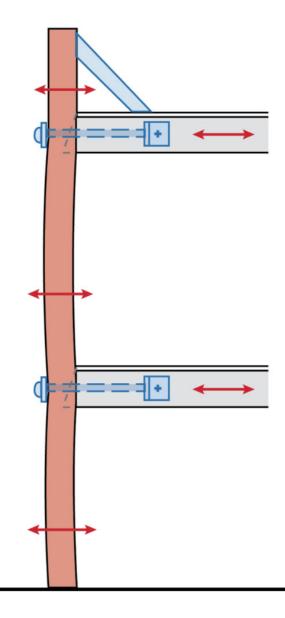






Vulnerable Building Construction *Unreinforced Masonry Buildings*

- Provide mechanical connection between floors and walls
- Strengthen parapet and connect it back to the roof





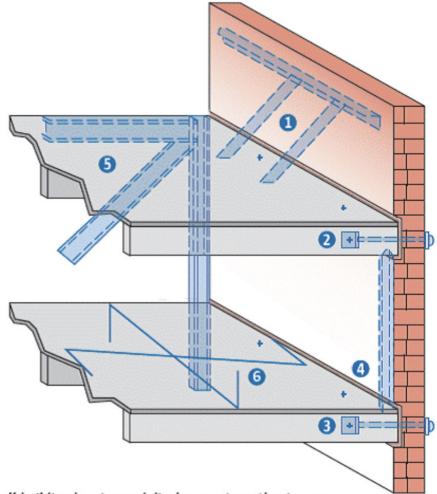
Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

REQUIRED

- Parapet bracing: The portions of a wall that extend past the roof (parapet) need a diagonal bracing that is generally made of steel.
- Wall-to-roof diaphragm anchors: Steel bolts horizontally secure the brick wall to the roof. Rosettes seen on the outside of a building can indicate that this retrofit has been done.
- Wall-to-floor diaphragm anchors: Steel bolts tie the brick wall to the floors.

SOMETIMES REQUIRED

- Out-of-plane wall bracing: Steel beams that vertically connect the brick wall to the floors to keep the wall from bending.
- Overall building bracing*: Steel beams that increase a building's overall strength.
- Diaphragm strengthening*: Plywood sheathing that strengthens floors and roofs.



Note*: Overall building bracing and diaphragm strengthening are often important for buildings with large windowed shops on the first level.



Nonductile Concrete Buildings

- Structures that contain brittle concrete elements (columns, beams, walls, and connections)
- Perform poorly during earthquakes due to the limited amount of provided reinforcing steel
- Usually built prior to 1980



Nonductile Concrete Buildings

Mexico City earthquake (1985)
Northridge earthquake (1994)
Christ Church earthquake (2011)
Mexico City earthquake (2017)

Typical damage:

Soft story failure Severe column damage/failure







Previous earthquakes & Public policy

1933 Long Beach Earthquake (California, USA)	CA Field Act (1933) Division of State Architect (DSA)
1960 Valdivia Earthquake (Chile)	ONEMI (National office of emergency management)
1960 Tokyo Earthquake (Japan)	Disaster Prevention Day Seismic safety in schools
2008 Wenchuan Earthquake (China)	 International Conference on School Safety
2011 Tohoku Earthquake (Japan)	 OECD Tohoku School

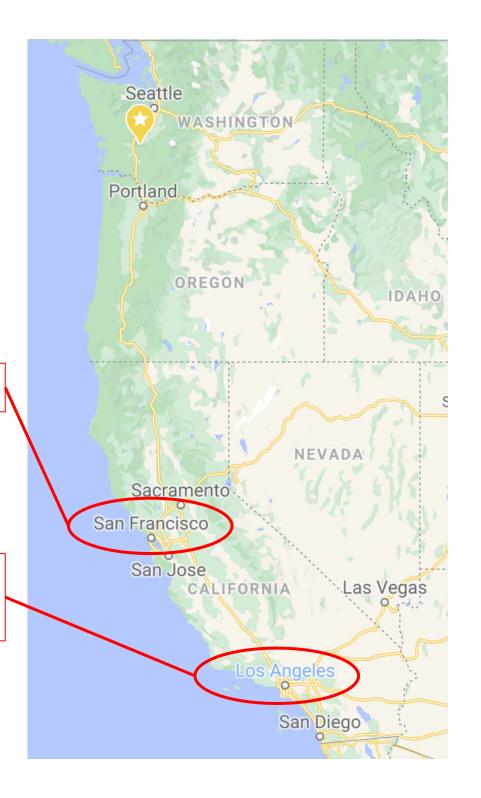


Seismic Ordinances

Wood-frame soft-story structures

Wood-frame soft-story structures Non-ductile concrete structures





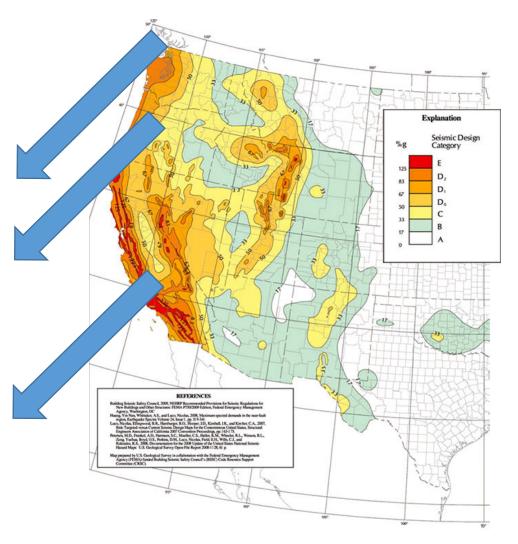
West Coast Policy – Schools

BRITISH COLUMBIA (Canada)
Seismic Mitigation Plan¹

OREGON

Quake Safe Schools Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program²

> CALIFORNIA 1933 Field Act³







Oregon State ³CSSC (February 2007), The Field Act and Public School: Construction: A 2007 Perspective, Publication #CSSC 2007:03, California Seismic Safety University Commission

Research at Oregon State University

in collaboration with KPFF

Credit: Renee Engleson / Andre R. Barbosa / Reid Zimmerman

Contact Erica Fischer directly for more information



Thank you!

Questions?

