

Enhancements in Building Design and Construction: Prerequisites for Resilient Communities

Hot Topic Session: Building Resiliency

ACI Spring Convention

Kansas City, MO

April 12, 2015

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Portland Cement Association



Part 1: DISASTERS AND PROPERTY LOSSES

NOAA, FEMA, Census Bureau, and Insurance Industry Statistics and Data

Part 2: INFLUENCING FACTORS

Demographics, Construction Volume and Practices

Part 3: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Opportunities: Voluntary or Mandatory Programs

Part 4: CODE MODIFICATIONS

Overview of Criteria for Enhanced Resiliency

Part 5: CALL TO ACTION

Better Rules and Regulations – Built Back Better

DISASTER RESISTANCE

Earthquake



Flood



Wind



Snow and Ice



DISASTER RESISTANCE

Wildland Fires



Conflagrations

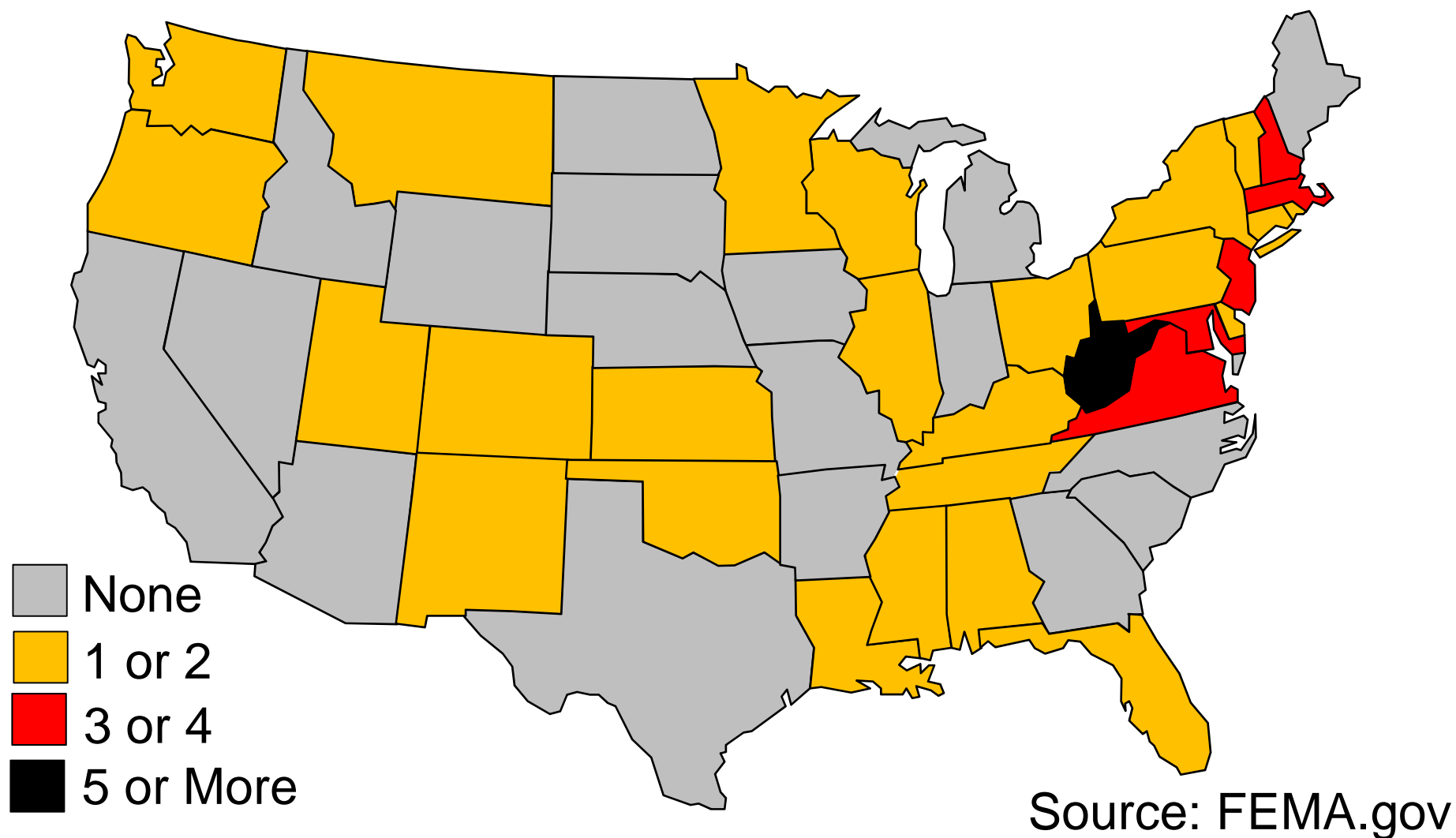


Structure Fires

FIRES AFTER DISASTERS



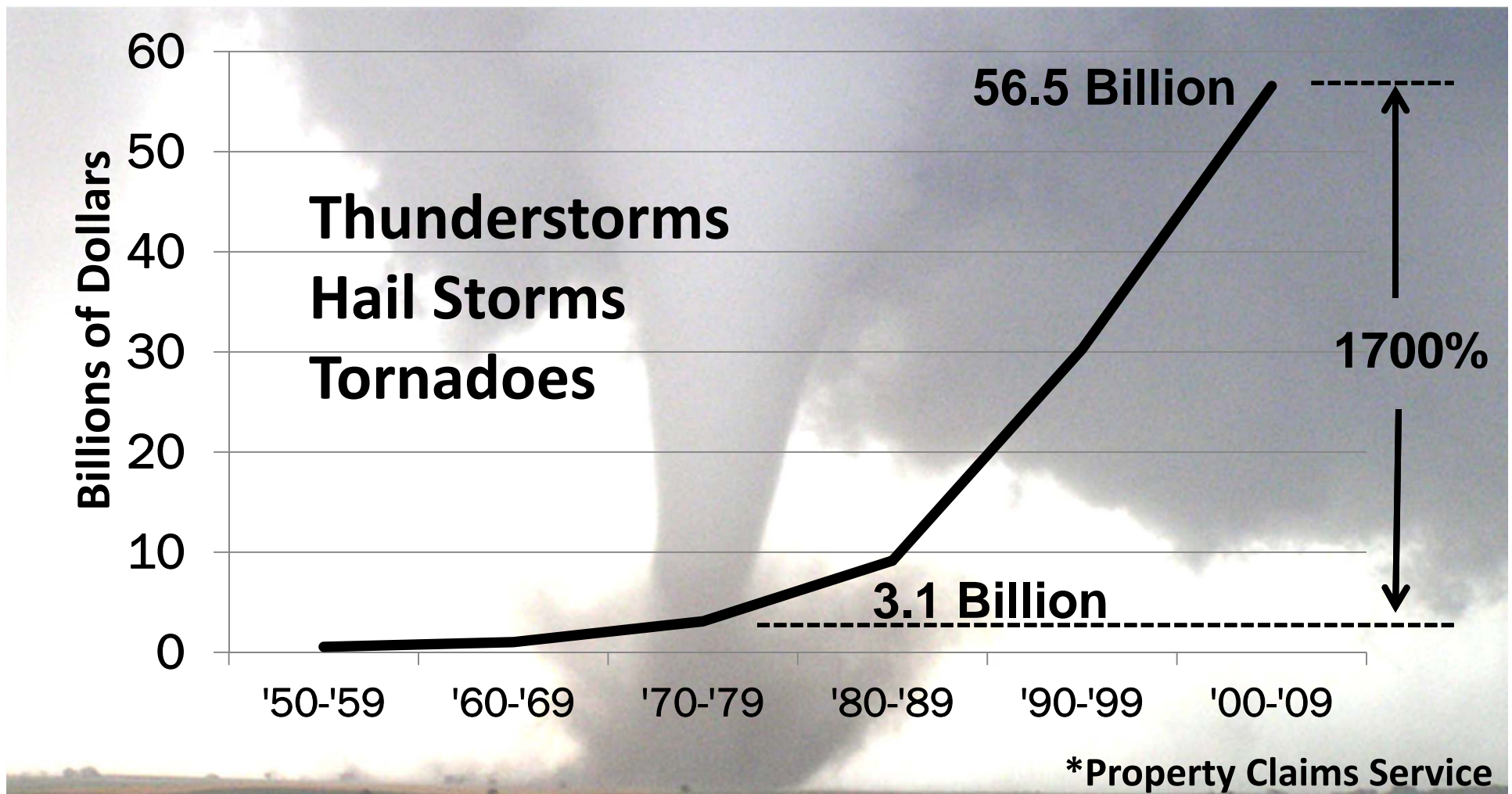
2012 NATIONAL DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES



Source: FEMA.gov

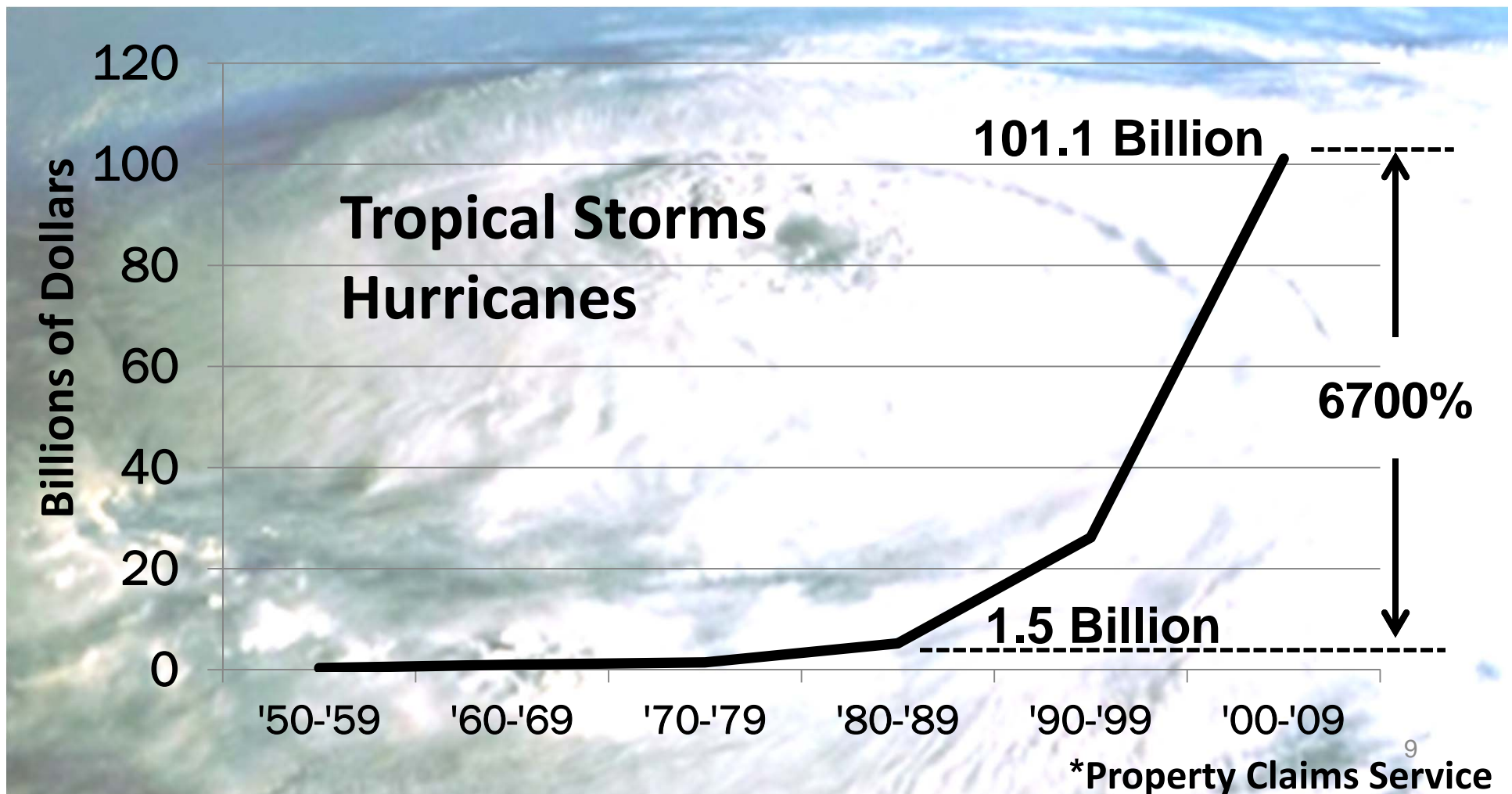
COMBINED LOSSES: TORNADOES AND STORMS

In Billions of 2010 Dollars per Decade*



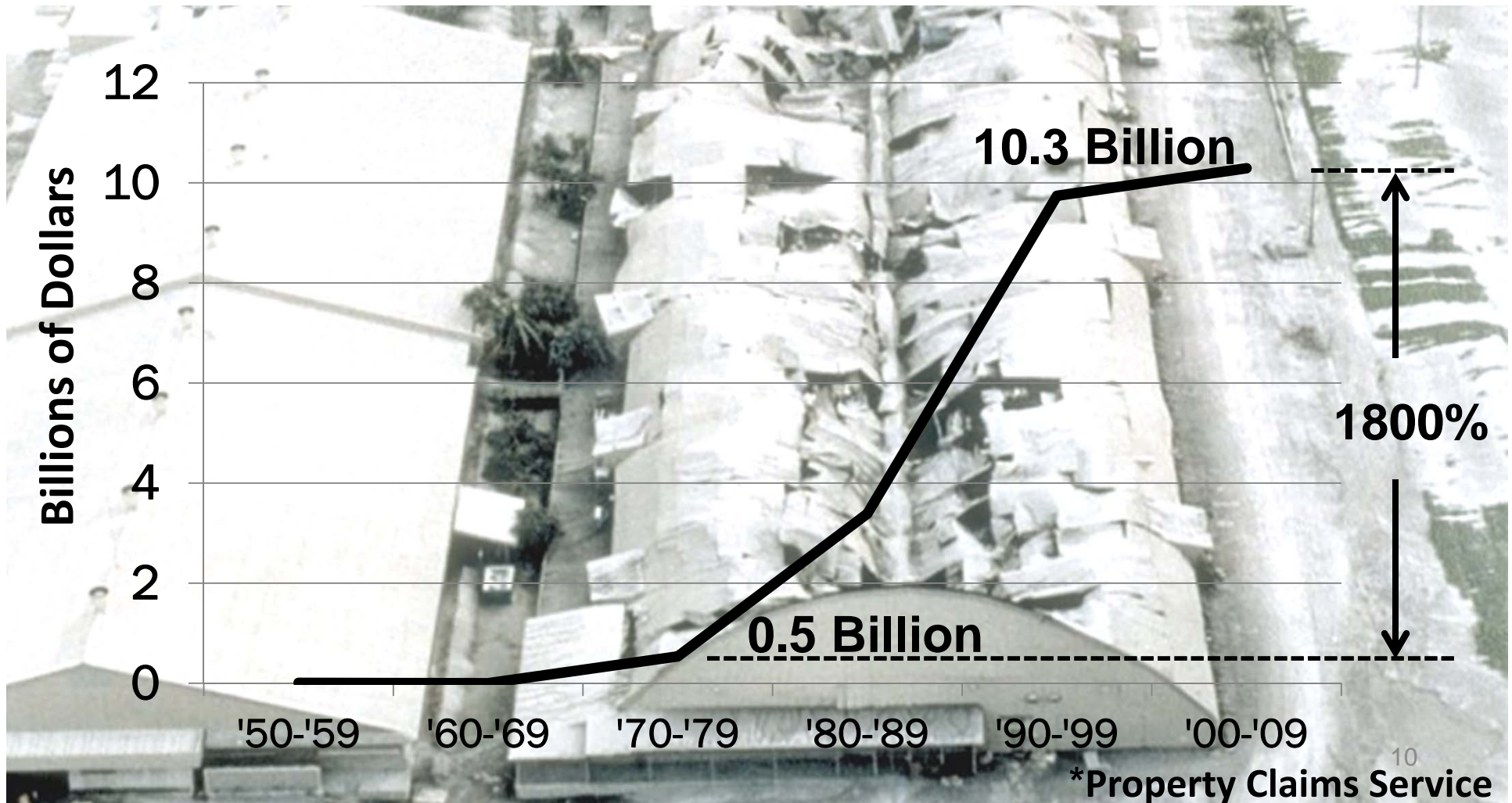
COMBINED LOSSES: HURRICANES AND STORMS

In Billions of 2010 Dollars per Decade*



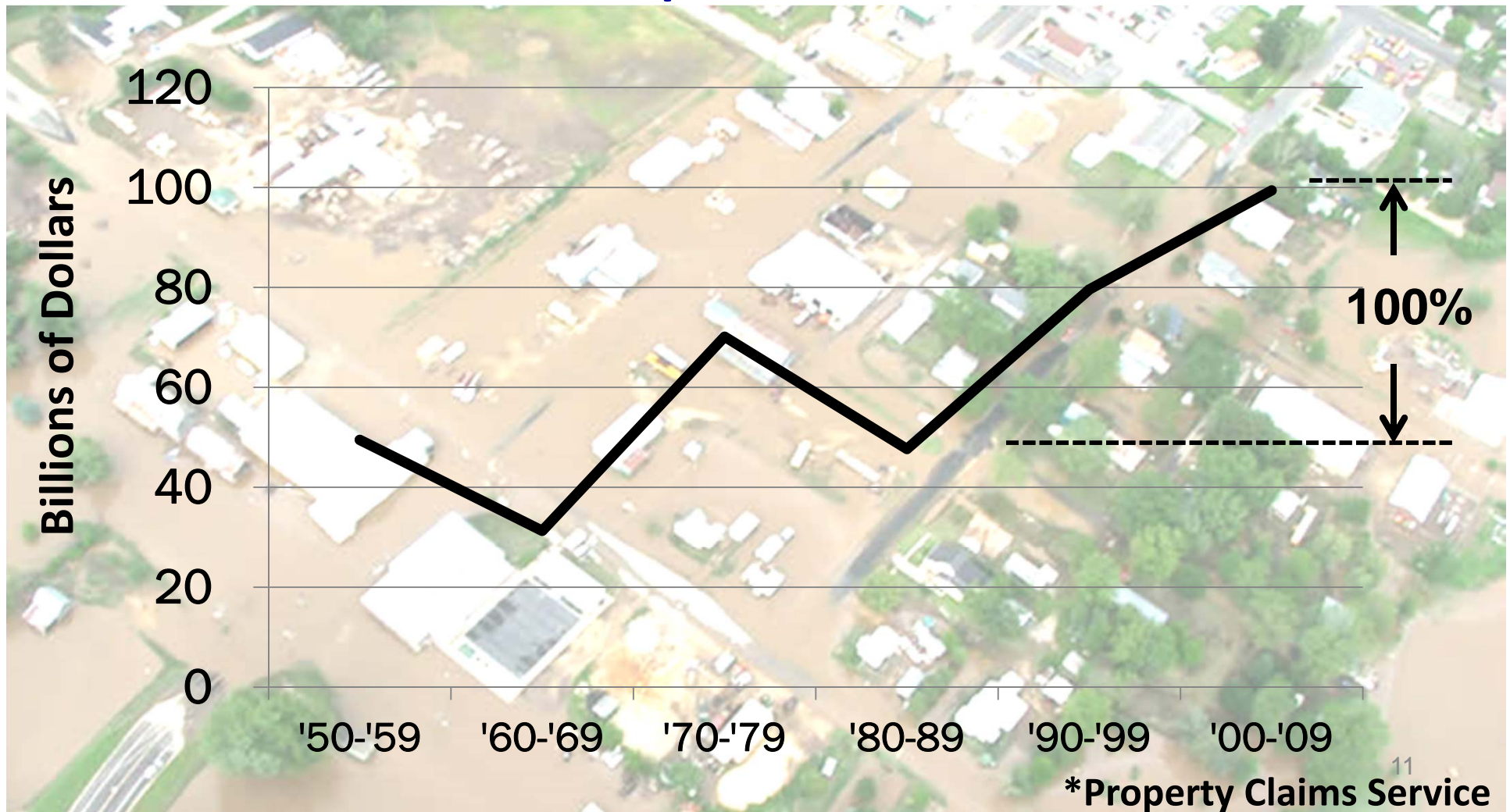
WINTER WEATHER EVENT LOSSES

In Billions of 2010 Dollars per Decade*



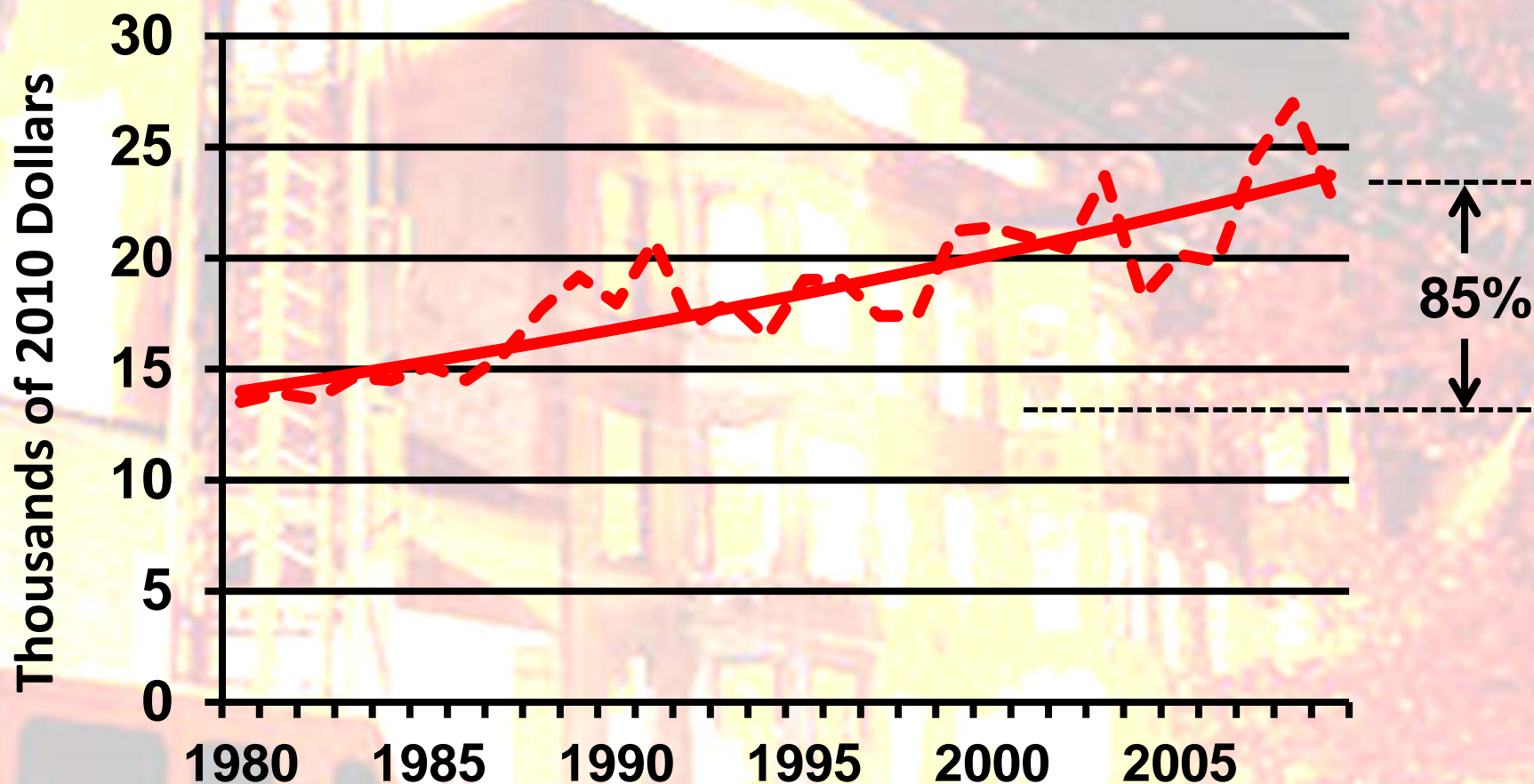
FLOOD LOSSES

In Billions of 2010 Dollars per Decade*



FIRE LOSSES

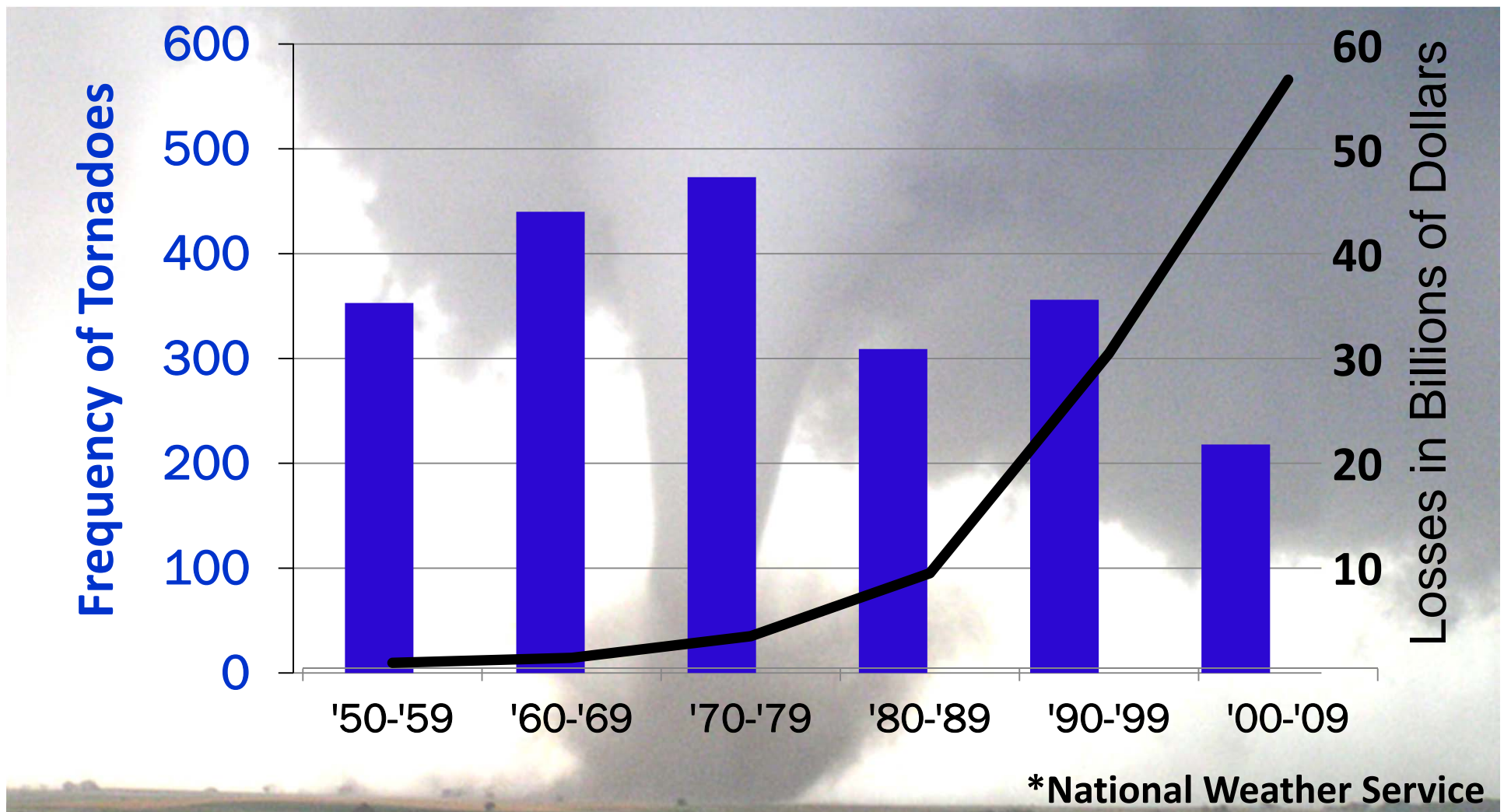
In Thousands of 2010 Dollars per Fire



*US Fire Administration National Fire Incident Reporting System data Complied by National Fire Protection Association

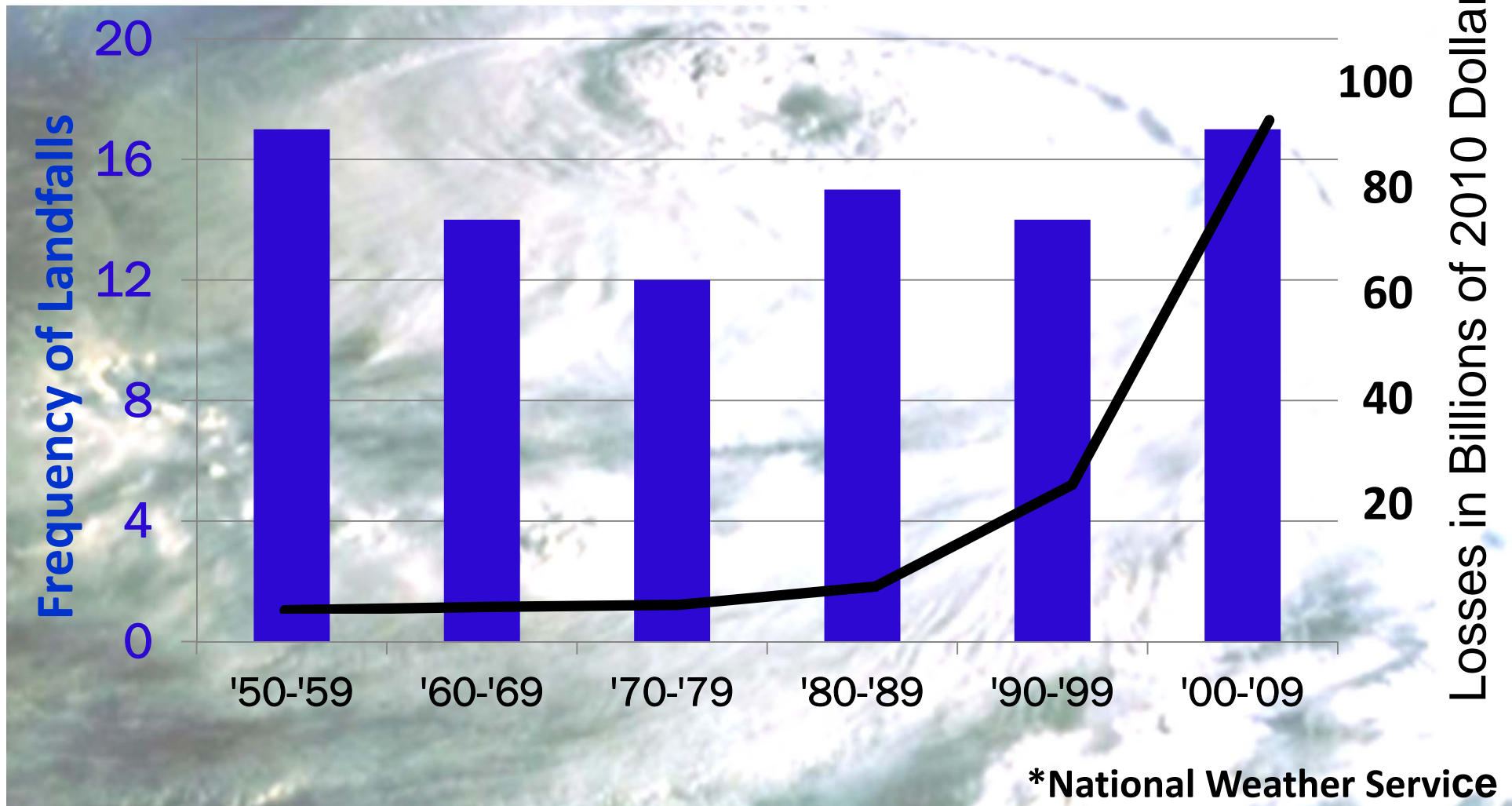
TORNADO LOSSES

Versus Number EF3 –EF5 Tornadoes*



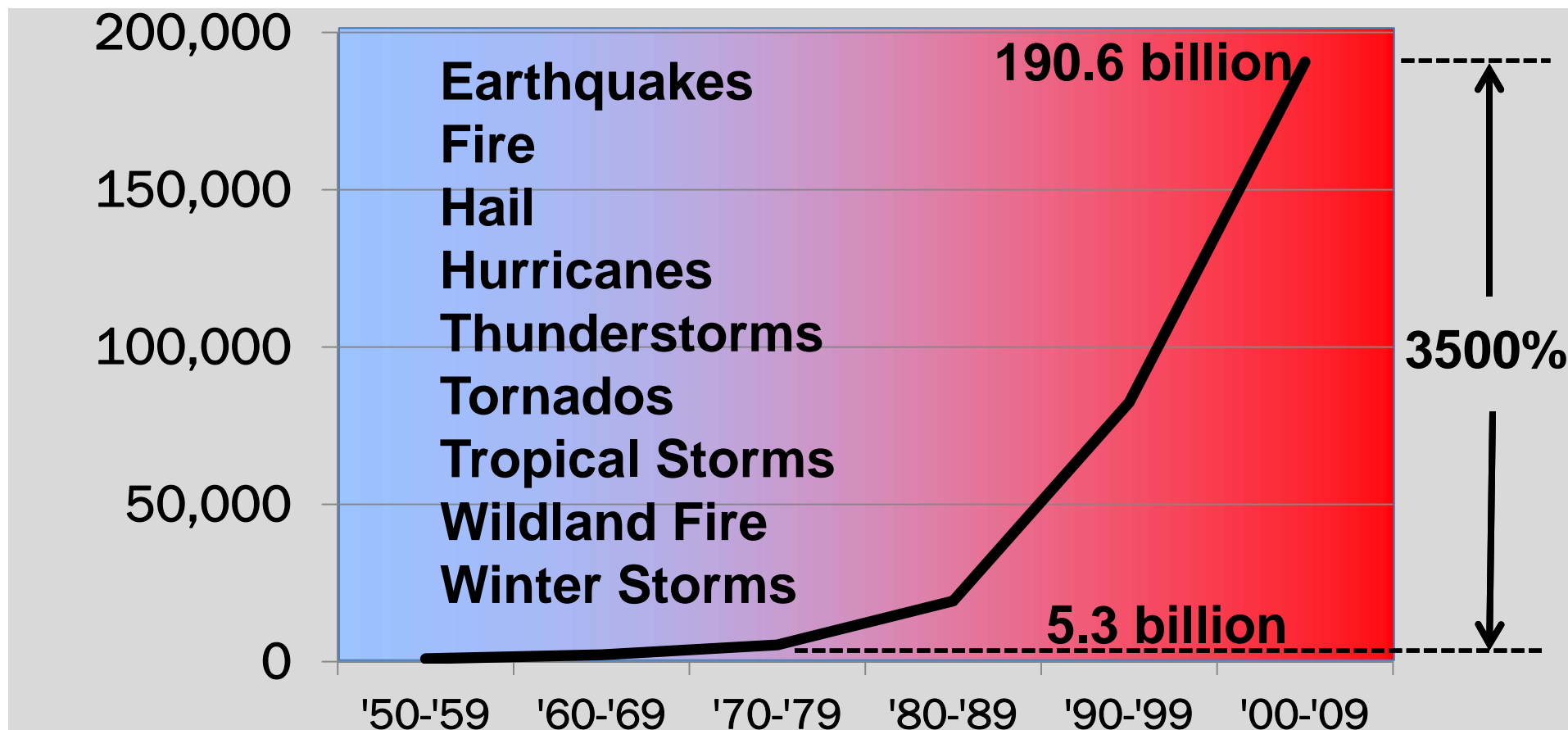
HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS LOSSES

Versus Number of Strikes*



DISASTER LOSSES EXCLUDING FLOOD*

In Millions of 2010 Dollars per Decade



*Property Claims Service

CLIMATE CHANGE

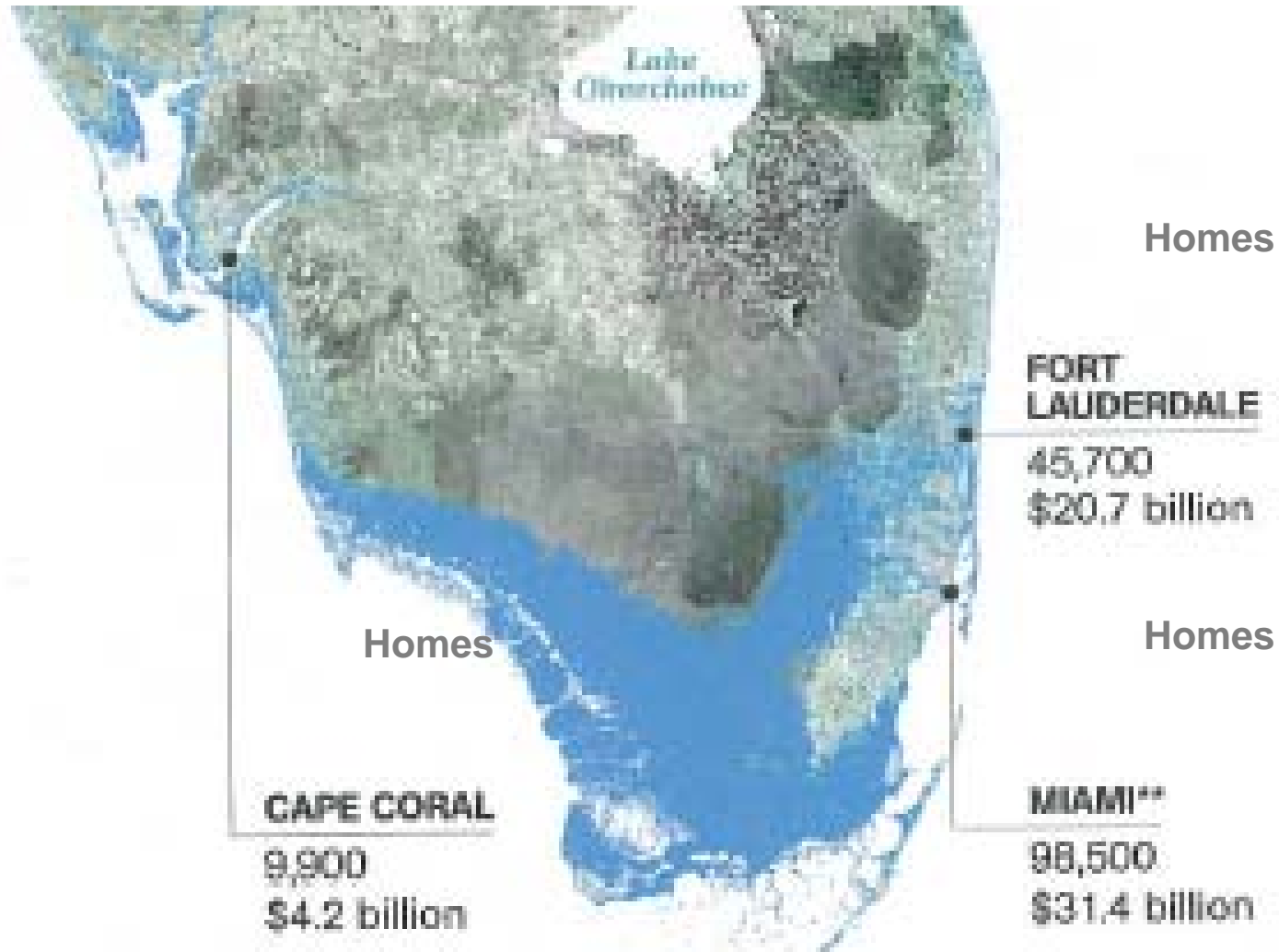


Taken as a whole, the range of public evidence indicates that the net damage costs of climate change are likely to be significant and increase over time

IPCC
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
PANEL ON
CLIMATE CHANGE



SEA LEVEL BY 2100



Source: February 2015 National Geographic

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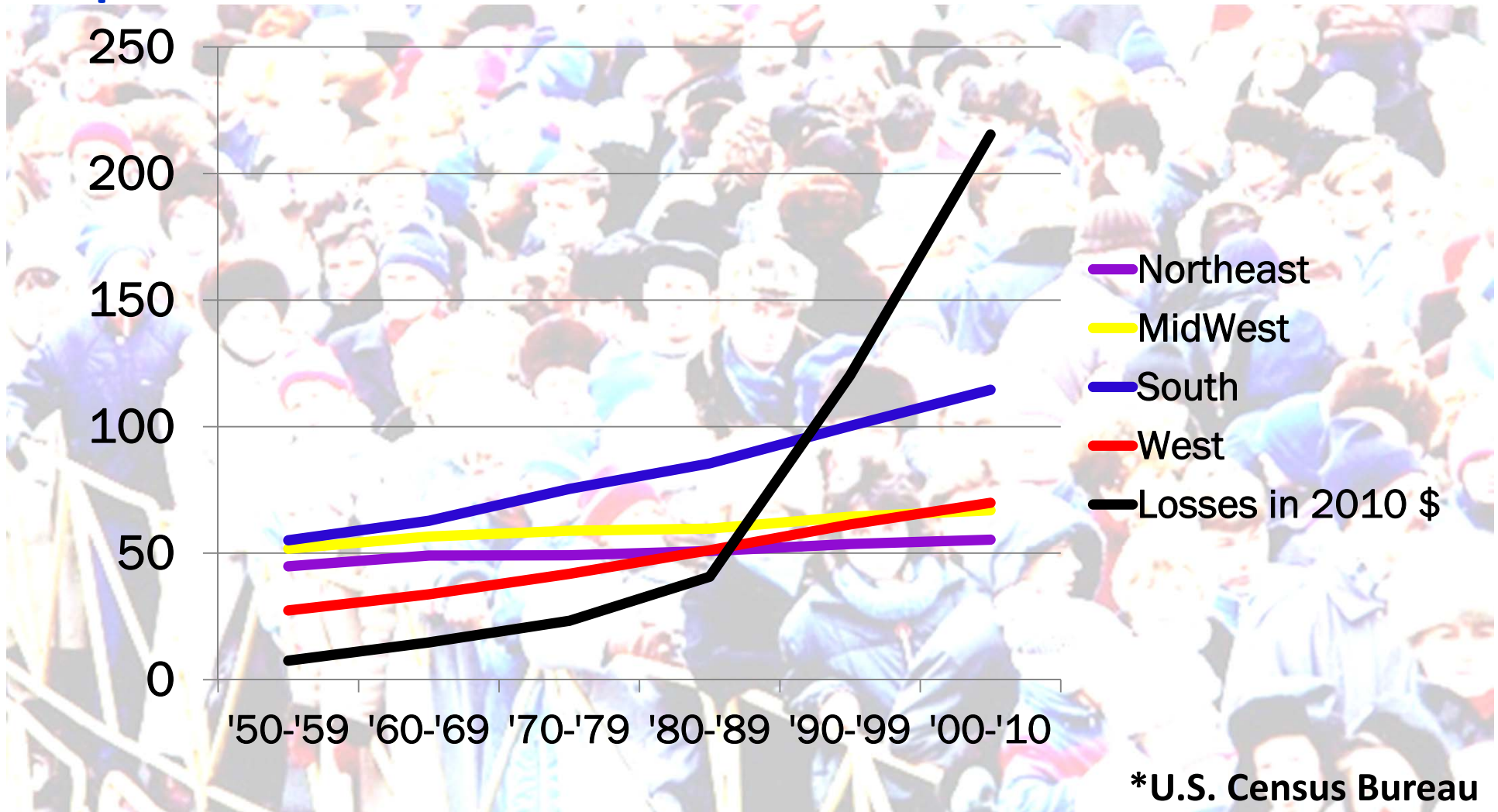
Overview of Criteria for Enhanced Resiliency

PART 5: CALL TO ACTION

Better Rules and Regulations – Built Back Better

DISASTER LOSSES VS. POPULATION CHANGE*

Population in Millions and Losses in Billions of 2010 Dollars



TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Type IA	Type IIIB
Type IB	Type IV
Type IIA	Type VA
Type IIB	Type VB
Type IIIA	

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

Type	Fire Resistance Rating of Elements – Hours				
	Structural Frame	Bearing Walls		Floors	Roof
		Exterior	Interior		
IA	3	3	3	2	1-1/2
IB	2	2	2	2	1
IIA	1	1	1	1	1
IIB	0	0	0	0	0
IIIA	1	2	1	1	1
IIIB	0	2	0	0	0
IV	HT	2	1/HT	HT	HT
VA	1	1	1	1	1
VB	0	0	0	0	0

HEIGHTS [STORIES] AND AREAS [1000 SQ FT]

Occupancy and Use	Type I		Type II		Type III		IV	Type V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
R-1	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
Hotels/Motels	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21
R-2	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
Apartments/Dormitories	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21
R-3	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Boarding Houses	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL
R-4	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
Custodial Care	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21

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Occupancy and Use	Type I		Type II		Type III		IV	Type V	
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	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21
R-2 Apartments/Dormitories	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21
R-3 Boarding Houses	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21
R-4 Custodial Care	UL	12	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
	UL	UL	72	48	72	48	61.5	48	21

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Concrete or Steel

Frame

Masonry, ICF, Steel

Studs

Masonry, ICF, CLT, Steel

Studs, FRTW Studs

Heavy Timber and CLT

Conventional Wood

Studs

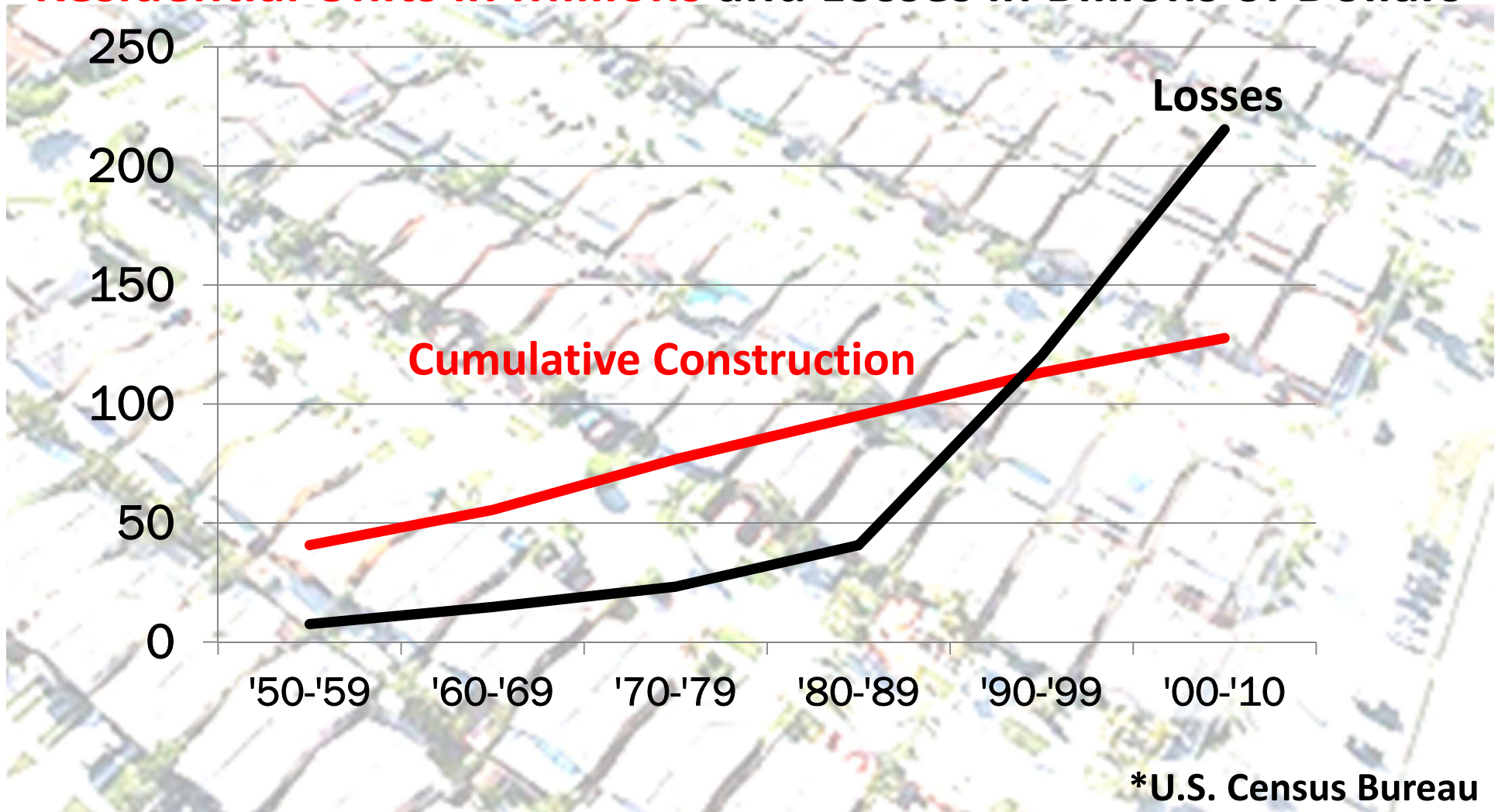
TYPE I AND II HIGH-RISES

Replace Type V Low-Rise



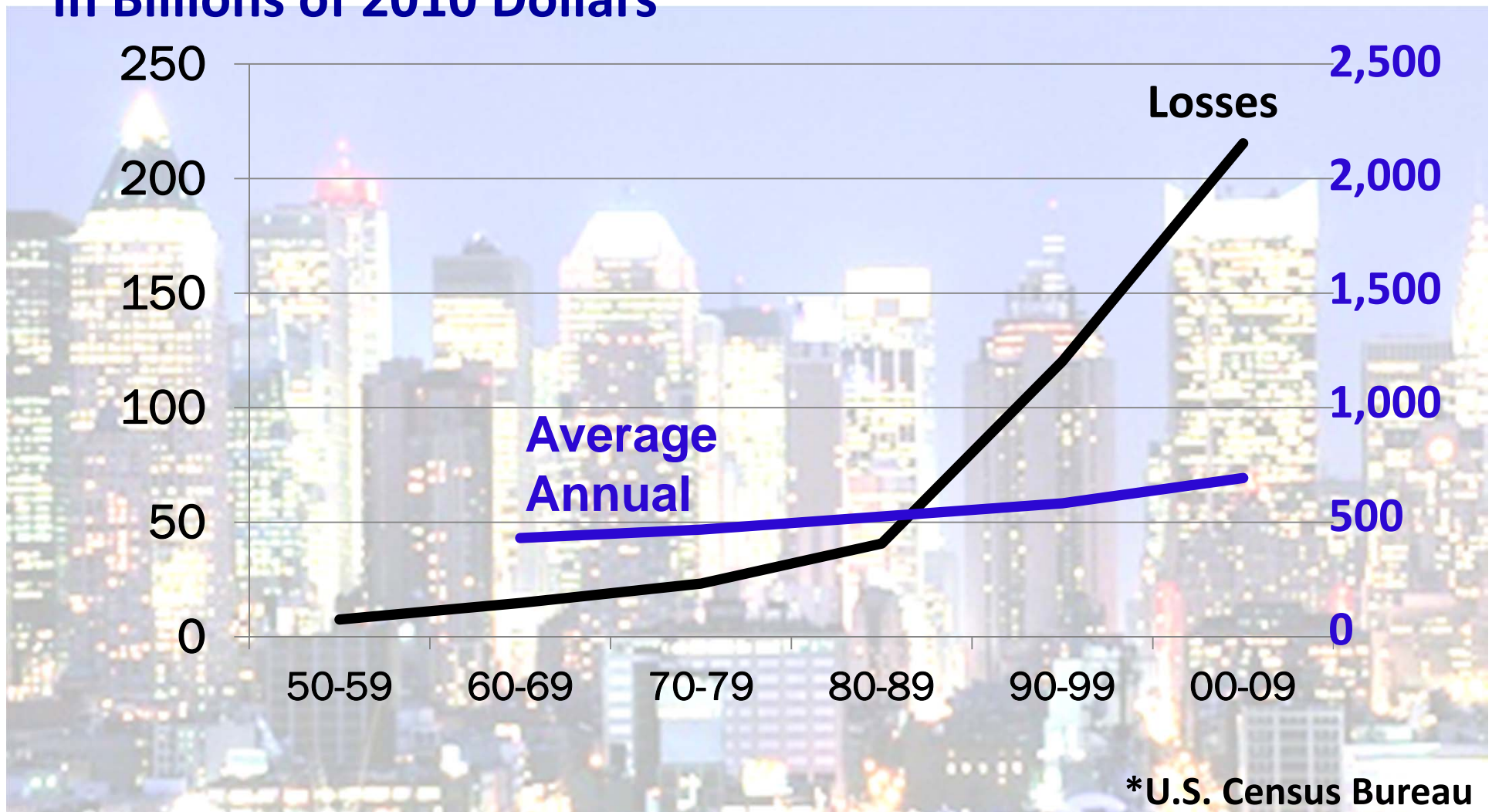
LOSSES VS. RESIDENTIAL UNITS*

Residential Units in Millions and Losses in Billions of Dollars



LOSSES VS. COMMERCIAL PUT-IN-PLACE*

In Billions of 2010 Dollars



COINCIDENCE?

- **Frequency of Events**
- **Population Re-Distribution**
- **Amount of Construction**

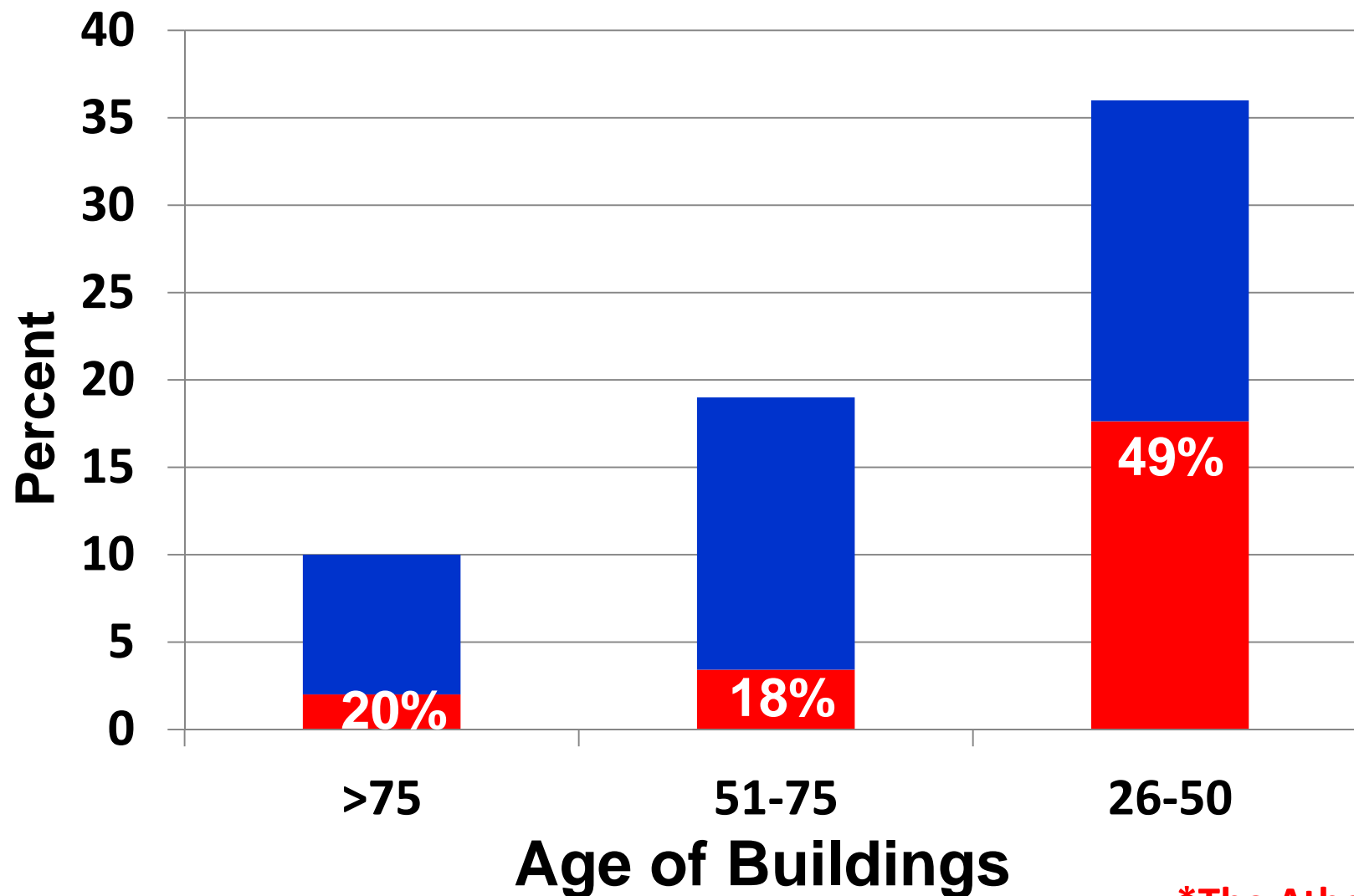
WHERE'S THE BAR NOW?

- **Societal and Cultural Trends**
 - **Least Initial Cost/Maximum Return on Investment**
 - **Increased Political Pressure**
 - **Emotion Versus Technical Substantiation**
 - **Acceptance of Disposable Products**
- **Changes in Construction Practice**
 - **Move to Lighter/Less Expensive Construction**
 - **Project Management and Value Engineering**
- **Rules and Regulations**

SOCIETAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES

- **Maximum Return on Investment**
- **Competition and Short-Term Ownership**
- **Political Pressures and Influence**
- **Economic Development = Revenue**
 - **Short-Term versus Long-Term Mentality**
 - **Aging Infrastructure**

DEMOLITION* vs. ALL BUILDINGS* BY AGE



*The Athena Group

TIMELESS ARCHITECTURE

**durable, long-
lasting
materials and
systems**



ENHANCED RESILIENCE

Winecoff Hotel Built in 1913

**Completely gutted
by fire in 1946,
Hotel in 1951,
Housing for elderly,
Vacant for 20 years,
and
Ellis Hotel in 2007**



ENHANCED RESILIENCE – 9/11



Enhanced Resilience: 9/11

90 West St. Built in 1907

**Damaged by WTC
collapse,
Uncontrolled fire for 5
days, and
Reopened as
apartment building in
2005**



CHANGES IN CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

Move to lighter/less expensive construction

- Plywood sheathing
- Oriented strand board sheathing
 - Structurally comparable
 - Comparable impact resistance
- Foam board sheathing



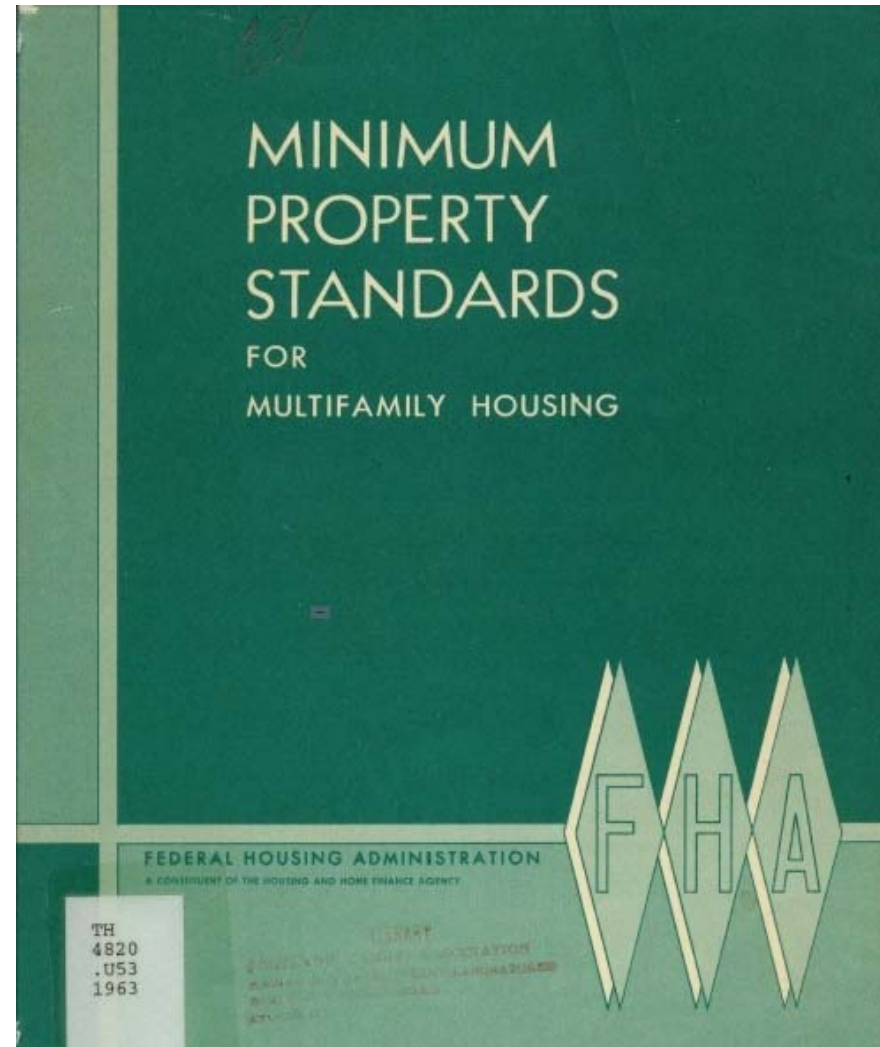
CHANGE IN OWNER'S ROLE

Project Management and Value Engineering



DE-REGULATION

- ▶ More stringent passive fire protection
- ▶ More stringent sound transmission loss criteria
- ▶ Etc...



RELAXATION OF MODEL CODES ('70s & '80s)

**Height and area tables permitting
larger Type V buildings**



RELAXATION OF MODEL CODES ('70s & '80s)

Height and area tables permitting larger Type V
(wood frame) buildings Avalon Apartments, NJ



Relaxation of Model Codes ('70s - '80s)

- **Sprinkler protection required in more buildings.**
- **Trade-offs in passive protection and egress safety used to offset sprinkler costs.**
- **Moving away from prescriptive material specific provisions to performance based requirements.**

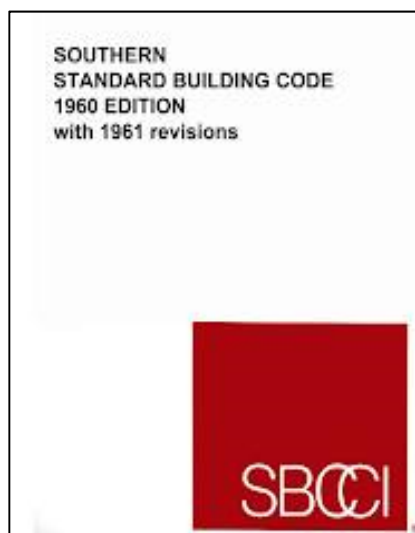
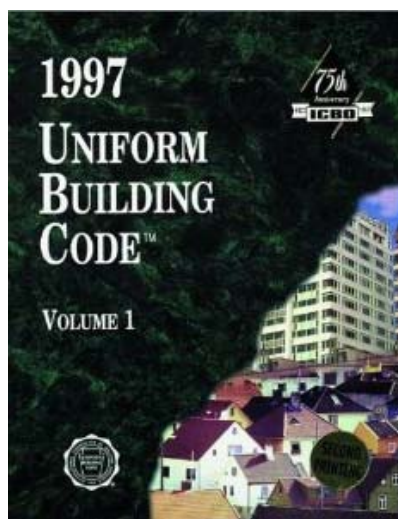
NFPA US EXPERIENCE WITH SPRINKLERS

John R. Hall June 2013

**...performance of operating effectively
in 87% of all reported fires where
sprinklers were present in the fire area
and fire was large enough to activate
them.**

Relaxation of Model Codes ('97-'00s)

- The merger resulted in the least common denominator for passive fire protection.
- Most aggressive trade-offs for sprinklers were also included from any one code.



CULTURAL/SOCIETAL CHANGE:

Increased Competition and Increased Emphasis on ROI

- **Least initial cost is minimum building code or less**
- **Minimum building code is becoming the standard of practice in the United States**
- **Design firms advertising alternative compliance to lower initial costs**

**TREND SUGGESTS THAT
THE PROBLEM OF AGING
BUILDINGS WILL BECOME
GREATER IN THE FUTURE IF
WE DO NOT IMPROVE THE
WAY BE BUILD NEW
BUILDINGS TODAY.**



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ELEVATED NATIONAL PRIORITY

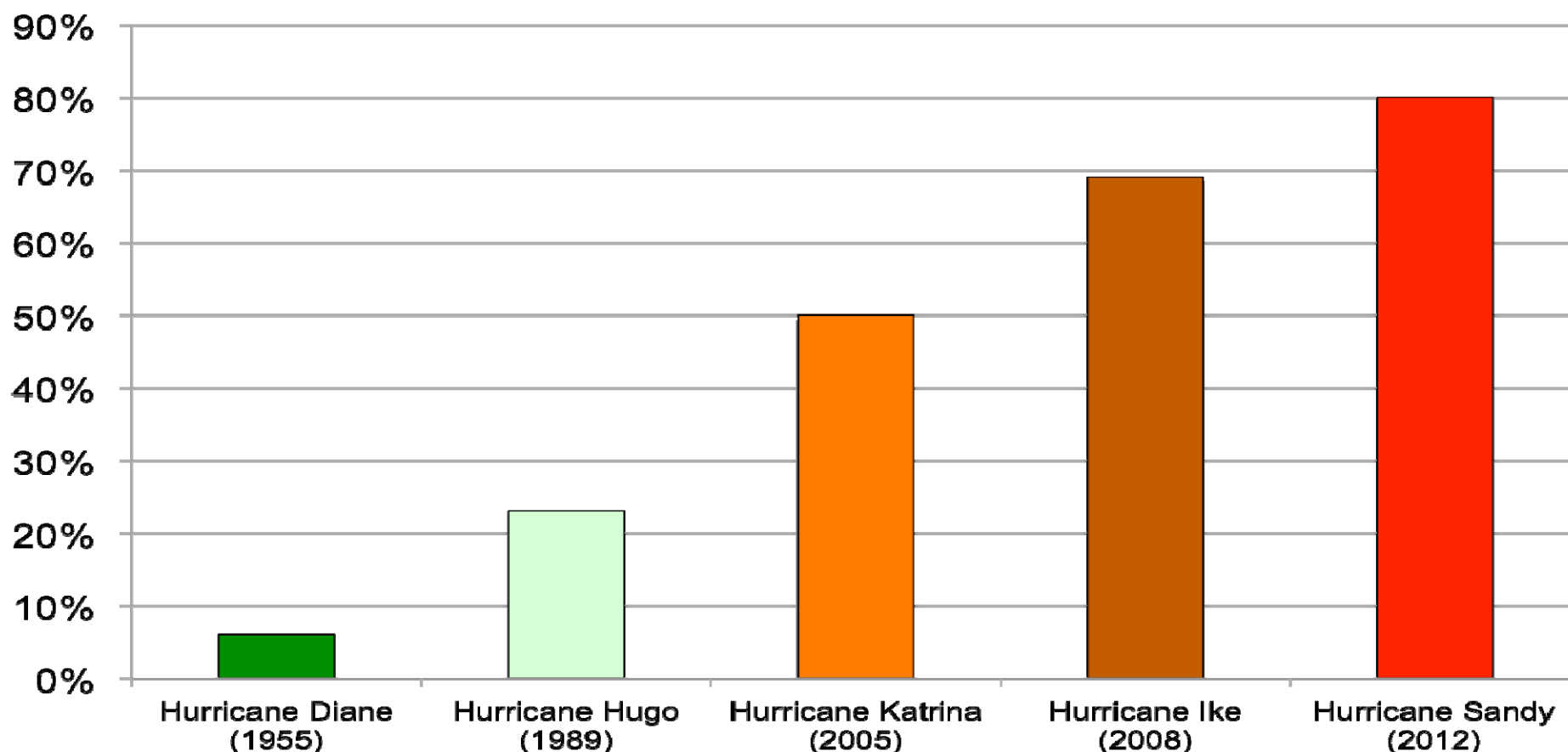
- **Presidential Policy Directives**
- **Presidential Executive Orders**
- **Proposed Federal Legislation**
- **DHS National Resilience Roadmap**
- **DHS Resilient Star**
- **NIST National Resilience Framework**

POLITICAL VIEWS

- December 2, 2014 – Congressman Daniel Webster, D-FL:
“Buildings should not fall down during a hurricane or any other disaster.”
- November 22, 2014 – Moore, OK Officials
“We can’t have our primary focus on ‘affordability’ anymore.”

ROLE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Portion of total government paid losses



Sources: E. Michel-Kerjan. [*Have We Entered an Ever-Growing Cycle on Government Disaster Relief?*](#) - Testimony before the U.S. Senate (2013).







KEY ATTRIBUTES OF ENHANCED RESILIENCE

- **Increased Resistance to Disasters**
- **Increased Longevity**
- **Increased Robustness**
- **Improved Sustainability**
- **Improved Life Safety**
- **Increased Durability**
- **Increased Adaptability for Reuse**

ENHANCED RESILIENCE VS. LIFE SAFETY

No Damage	Hours
Resilient	Days
Life Safety	Months
Total Loss	Years
Never	
Extent of Damage	Time to Re-Occupy

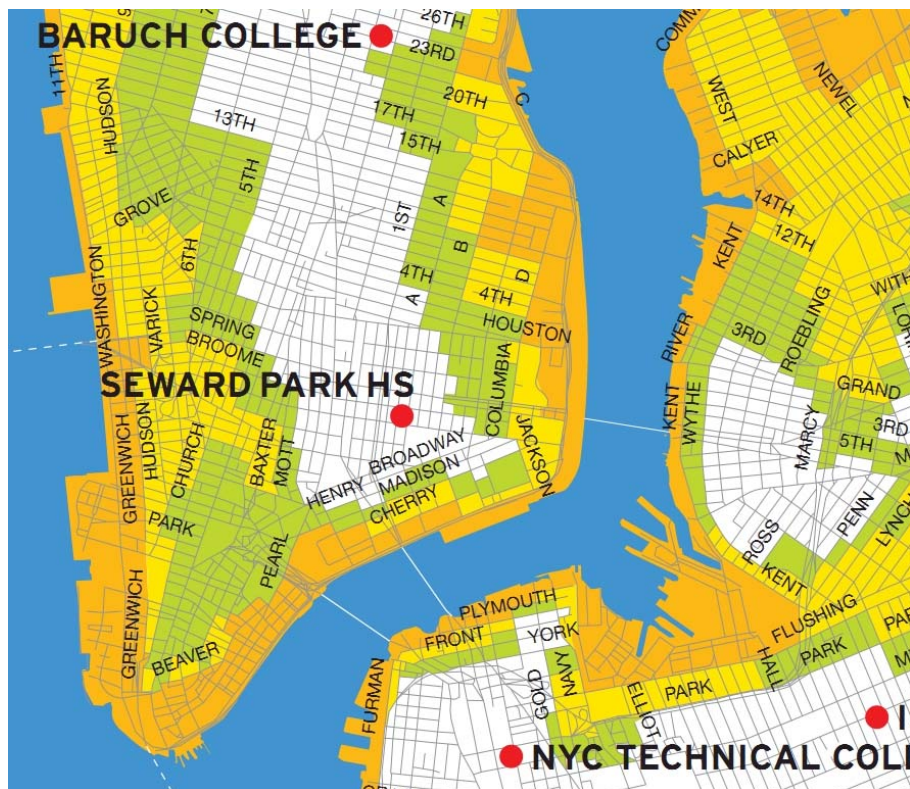
SAN FRANCISCO TARGET RECOVERY (SPUR)




Facility	Event Occurs	Hours After			Days After		Months After		
		4	24	48	30	60	4	36	36+
Hospitals									
Police/Fire									
Shelters									
Schools									
Residences									
Neighborhood Services									

GETTING OPERATIONAL

Time Frame	Hospitals	Fire/ Police	Shelters	Schools	Homes	Services
Immediately	90%	100%				
24 Hours	5%		95%	90%	75%	75%
48 Hours	3%		5%	5%	3%	3%
30 Days	2%			5%	2%	2%
4 Months					6%	9%
36 Months					4%	6%
Longer or Never					10%	5%

Risk Assessment



-  Any Hurricane
-  Category II
-  Category III or IV



-  Event
-  Structural Damage
-  Non-Structural Damage

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES SUSTAINABLE BUILDING INDUSTRIES COUNCIL



Whole Building Design Guidelines

Institute for Business & Home Safety®



A program of the Institute
for Business & Home Safety



A program of the Institute for Business & Home Safety

DHS RESILIENCE STAR



DHS launched the Resilience STAR pilot, a voluntary certification program that aims to make homes and buildings more secure and resilient to all hazards. The RESILIENT Homes Pilot brings DHS together with local officials, private sector insurers and builders, and community leaders in risk-prone communities to rebuild private residences recently destroyed by hazards such as tornadoes and floods.

VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS

- **Knowledge / Understanding of Benefits**
- **Knowledge / Understanding of Consequences**
- **Ability / Opportunity to Influence**
- **Commitment to Overcome Barriers / Resistance**
- **Financial Resources**

ENHANCED RESILIENCE

- A must for sustainability
- Essential for community continuity





**IBC Minimum Code
+ Enhanced Resilience
= Improved Community
Resilience,
Continuity, and
Sustainability**

www.cement.org

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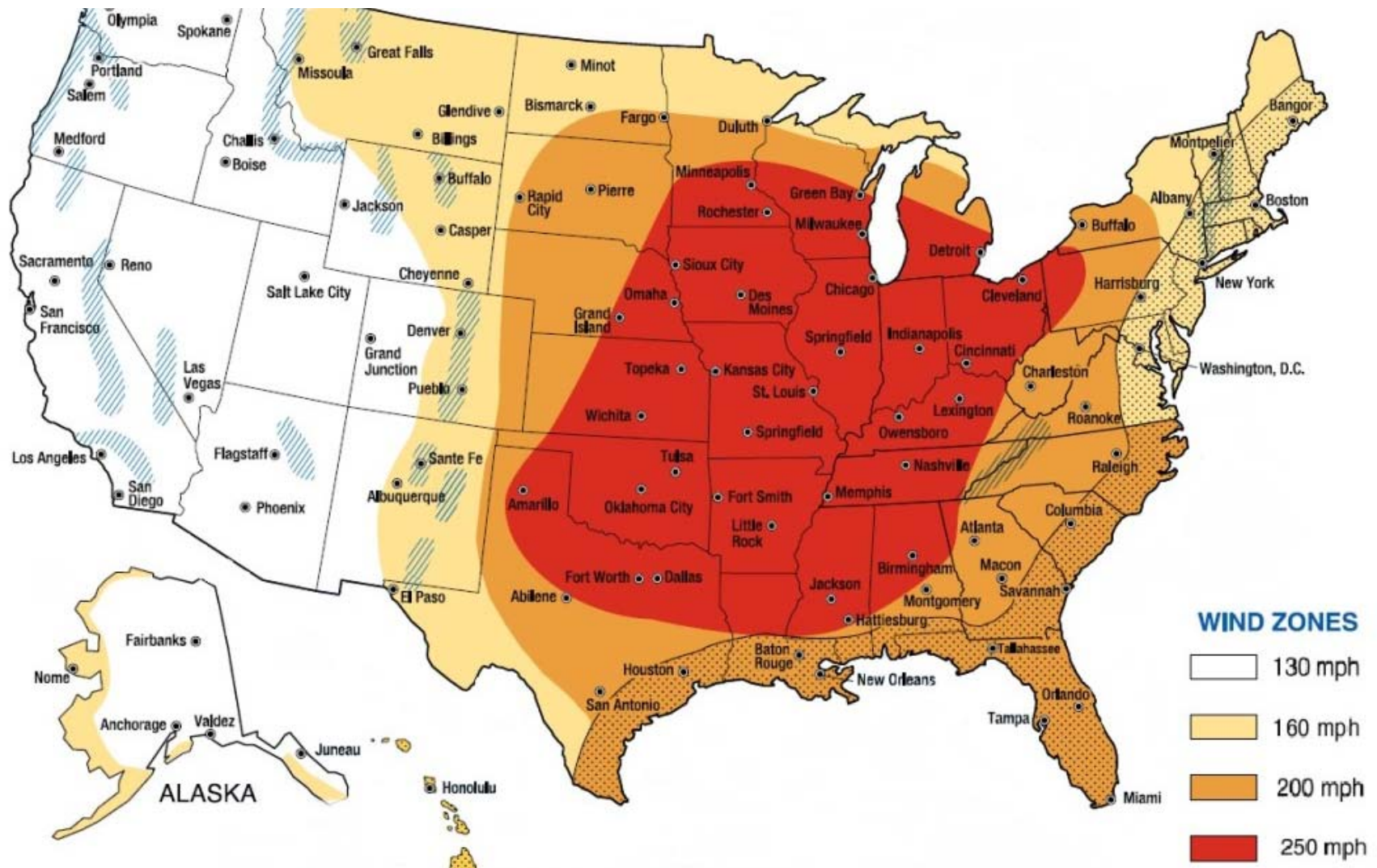
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STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

- **Fire:** Maintain fire resistance ratings of at least one-hour.
- **Flood:** ASCE 24; do not consider levees and flood walls as flood protection; modify coastal zone construction
- **Seismic:** Increase seismic loads in high seismic areas by 10 to 15%.
- **Snow:** Increase design snow loads by 10 to 15%.
- **Storm Shelters:** Require storm shelters in accordance with ICC 500.
- **Wind:** Increase ultimate design wind speed by 10 to 15%.

2015 INTERNAT'L BUILDING CODE - Shelters



FIRE PROTECTION COMPONENTS

- **Automatic Sprinkler Systems:** Use sprinklers systems in all occupancies except low hazard manufacturing and storage facilities and do not use NFPA 13 R automatic sprinkler systems.
- **Internal Fire Barriers:** Maintain minimum 2-hr fire separations and provide draftstopping and fire stopping in concealed spaces.

INTERIOR COMPONENTS

- **Acoustical Comfort:** Require STC ratings of at least 50 for opaque walls and at least 30 for fenestrations and require IIC ratings of at least 50 for floor ceiling assemblies.
- **Moisture Protection:** Protect materials susceptible to moisture damage during construction and provide smooth hard non-absorbent surfaces when water is likely to be present during building operations.

EXTERIOR COMPONENTS

- **Fire:** Limit openings and combustible materials in close proximity to adjacent structures.
- **Wildfire:** Adopt *Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.
- **Wind:** Limit the use of exterior cladding materials susceptible to wind damage to locations outside hurricane and tornado prone areas.
- **Hail:** Limit cladding materials susceptible to hail damage.
- **Rodent proofing:** Mandate Appendix F of the IBC.
- **Radon Entry:** Use EPA *Guide to Radon Prevention* or Appendix F, Radon Control Methods, of the *International Residential Code*.

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STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

- **Require all government owned, leased, or financially supported (HUD mortgage insurance loans etc.) to:**
 - 1) Min. follow FEMA guidelines

or

 - 2) IBHS plus FEMA guidelines plus passive fire protection

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

- Have mandatory provisions that require compliance with IBHS plus FEMA guidelines plus passive fire protection
 - 1) All buildings
 - 2) All government buildings
 - 3) Designated buildings
- Have optional provisions that require compliance with IBHS plus FEMA guidelines plus passive fire protection

ACHIEVING ENHANCED RESILIENCY

Collapse Avoidance = Life Safety



Collapse Avoidance = Minimized Damage

ALL OTHER DISASTERS

Evacuate!
From Structure
To Shelter

Out of Disaster Area



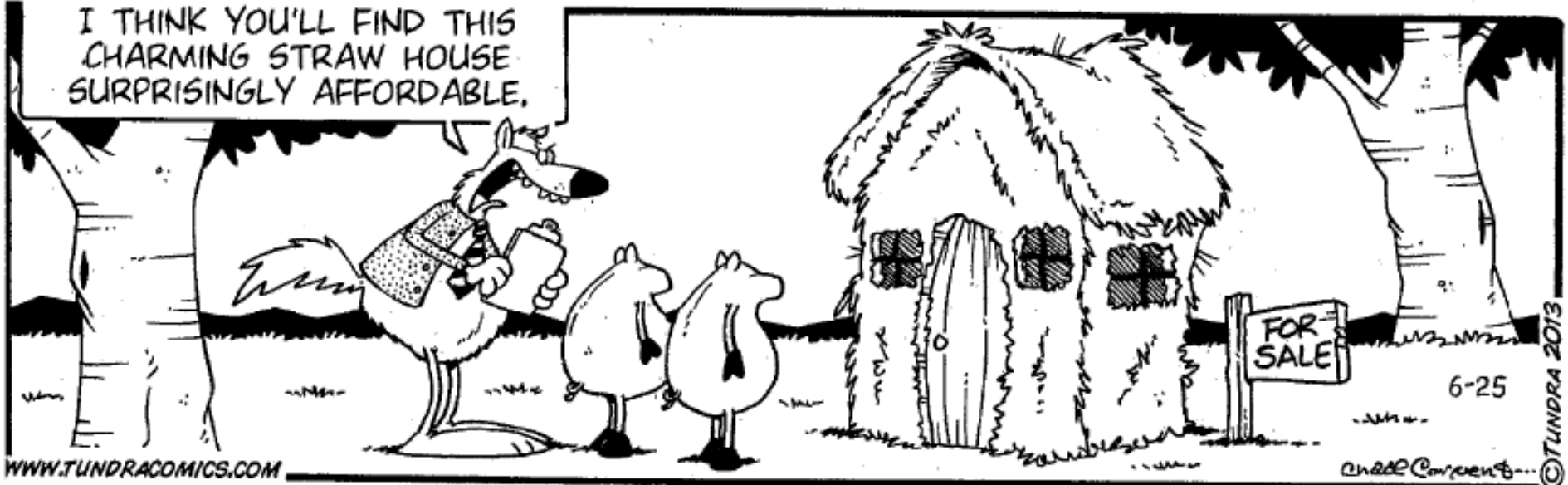
Evacuation ≠ Minimized Damage







TUNDRA by Chad Carpenter



Denver Post, June 25, 2013

THANK YOU!

- Better Buildings
- Better Communities
- Better Environment



Building Stronger Communities One Building at a Time