EXPECTED PERFORMANCE OF URM'S IN MEMPHIS, TN

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EXPECTED PERFORMANCE OF URM'S IN MEMPHIS

Expected Performance of Memphis/Shelby Country URM's

Prior studies

- Hwang & Lin Univ of Memphis 1997 (also fire and police stations)
- Inventory of Essential Facilities Memphis, St Louis, and Charleston - MAEC 2001
- MAE Center Memphis Test Bed as part of MAEViz development (inventory) 2006
- MAE Center Impact of New Madrid Seismic Zone on the Central USA 2009
- South Main Demonstration Project (in progress 2012)

Expected Performance

Key issues

Level of hazard considered

Inventory

Occupancy

Type URM (construction, height, size, vintage)

Location

Value/contents

Vulnerability

Fragility

Results

Typical damage

Memphis/Shelby County

Suggested priorities and conditions

Expected Performance

Level of hazard considered

- M7.5-M7.9 NMSZ
 MAEC studies
- M7.0 Southern segment NMSZ (Hwang)
- M6.2+ Southern segment NMSZ
 Lower threshold for damaging ground motions

Inventory

Occupancy
Type URM (construction, height, size, vintage)
Location
Value/contents

Principal reliance on 2006 MAEC Memphis Test Bed inventory (Steve French/GA Tech et al) Based on Shelby County Tax Assessor office data

Performance results from MAE Center – *Impact* of New Madrid Seismic Zone on the Central USA 2009

Inventory

Occupancy

Commercial/institutional/multi-family residential (single family excluded)

- 292,438 buildings in Memphis/Shelby County incl. single family residences
- 266,618 single family residences [approx. 25,000 S1 URML]
- Population approx. 930,000 (approx. 3.5 persons/dwelling unit)

Inventory

Occupancy

Commercial/institutional/multi-family residential (single family excluded)

- 25,820 buildings other than single family residences
- 6,302 URM's
- 24% of building stock (vs. 23% W1 Light wood 26% S3 Light steel - 10% RM Reinforced masonry)
- But URM comprise only 14% of gross bldg area

Inventory

Type URM (construction, height, size, vintage)

Construction

- Typically unreinforced clay brick masonry (some stone/ashlar masonry)
- Conventional CMU excluded

Height

- 85% URM's 1 story
- 9% URM's 2 story
- 5% URM's 3-5 story
- 23 6-10 stories

Inventory

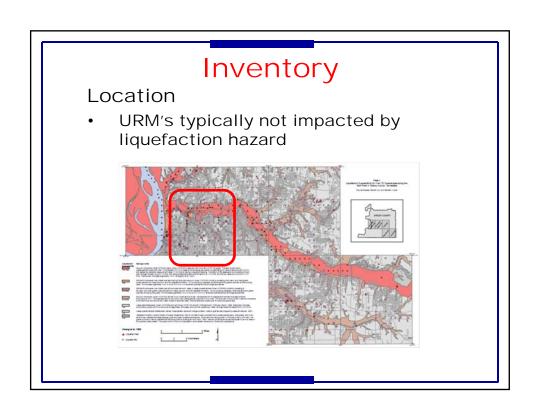
Type URM (construction, height, size, vintage)

Size

- 40% less than 2500 sf
- 23% 2500-5000 sf
- 17% 5000-10,000 sf
- 17% 10,000-50,000 sf
- 4% greater than 50,000 sf

Vintage

- 33% URM's pre-1939
- 38% 1940-1960
- 28% 1960-1980



Inventory

Value/contents

- · Appraised value
- 72% URM's less than \$100,000 in value
- 27% URM's less than \$1,000,000 in value
- 8 worth more than \$5,000,000
- URM's value relative to building stock
- \$1.23B vs. total building stock \$40.07B (not including single family residential)
- URM's 3% of value of total building stock

Inventory

Value/contents

Contents value (Shelby Co Appraisal Office)

- 73% URM's less than \$100,000 in contents
- 25% URM's \$100,000 \$1,000,000 in contents
- 5 with more than \$5,000,000 in contents

URM Vulnerability

- Fragility curves
- Strengthened?

Fragility curves conventional method of assessing damage to groups or classes of buildings on a regional basis

Typically NOT appropriate for facility-specific loss evaluation without careful use

Essentially no seismic retrofit/strengthening in Memphis-Shelby County. Maintenance of masonry questionable, including and especially historic properties.

URM Vulnerability

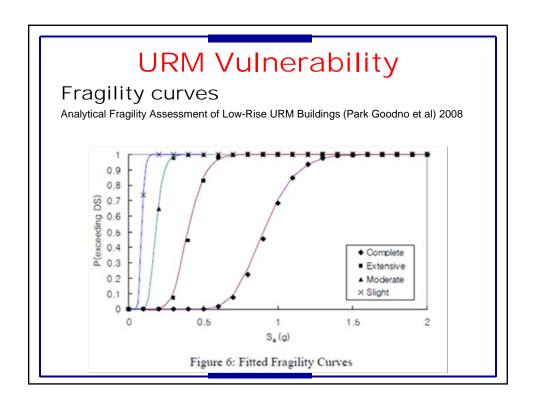
Fragility curves

Bases

- Documented experience
- Expert engineering judgment
- Analytical

Limited fragility curves available for URM

- ATC-13 (expert judgment) 1985 CA
- HAZUS MH2 (expert judgment)
- Numerous recent studies (Italy, NZ, USA, etc.) including Analytical Fragility Assessment of Low-Rise URM <u>Buildings</u> (Park Goodno et al) 2008



Results

Typical damage Memphis/Shelby County

URM Damage

Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Walls (URM):

Slight Structural Damage: Diagonal, stair-step hairline cracks on masonry wall surfaces; larger cracks around door and window openings in walls with large proportion of openings; movements of lintels; cracks at the base of parapets.

Moderate Structural Damage: Most wall surfaces exhibit diagonal cracks; some of the walls exhibit larger diagonal cracks; masonry walls may have visible separation from diaphragms; significant cracking of parapets; some masonry may fall from walls or parapets.

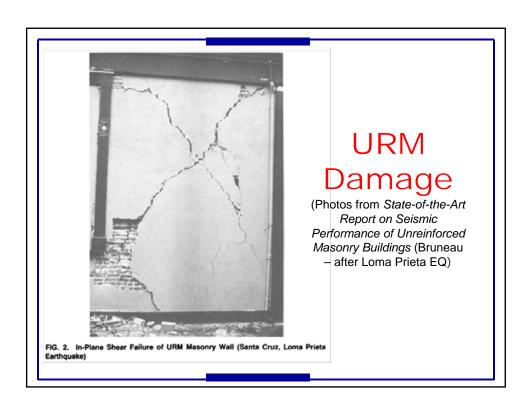
Extensive Structural Damage: In buildings with relatively large area of wall openings most walls have suffered extensive cracking. Some parapets and gable end walls have fallen. Beams or trusses may have moved relative to their supports.

Complete Structural Damage: Structure has collapsed or is in imminent danger of collapse due to in-plane or out-of-plane failure of the walls. Approximately 15% of the total area of URM buildings with Complete damage is expected to be collapsed.

URM Damage

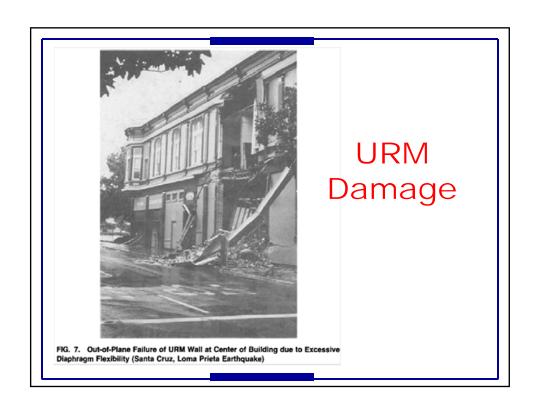
Moderate damage or beyond:

- Building cannot be occupied post-quake
- Building is likely beyond economical repair
- Building is likely a total loss and needs to be demolished, perhaps as part of Emergency Response and Recovery with or without Owner concurrence

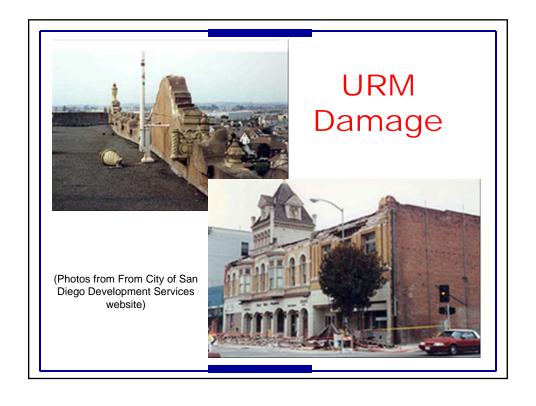






















URM Damage

Lessons

- · URM performed poorly but not surprising
- Retrofitted URM prevented structural collapse but experienced damage

M&SC - URM FIRE STATIONS

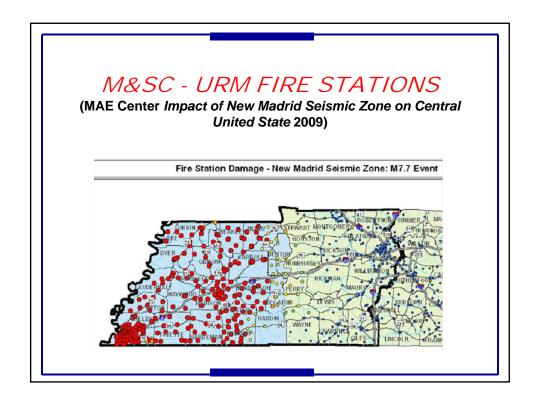
(Univ of Memphis – Hwang & Lin - Seismic Performance Evaluation of Fire Stations in Shelby County, TN 1977)

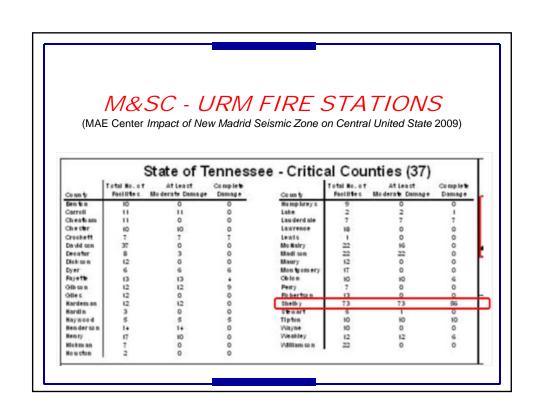
Table 1. Statistics of the structural types of fire stations in the Memphis area

Structural Type	Number of Fire Stations		
Unreinforced masonry (URM)	50		
Steel frame buildings with URM infill walls (S5)	13		
Reinforced masonry (RM)	3		
Wood buildings (W)	3		
Concrete frame buildings with URM infill walls (RC)	1 .		
Light metal building (S3)	1		

Table 5. Statistics of damage states of fire stations caused by two scenario earthquakes

Damage State	M = 6.5	M = 7.0	
No Damage	1		_
Insignificant Damage	11	0	
Moderate Damage	21	3	
Heavy Damage	38	67	





M&SC - URM FIRE STATIONS

(MAE Center Impact of New Madrid Seismic Zone on Central United State 2009)

Co un ty	Total No. of Facilities	At Least Moderate Comage	Complete Damage	County	Total Bo. of Facilities	At Least Moderate Camage	Complete Damage
Ben ton	10	0	0	Hump brey s	9	0	0
Carrell	11	11	0	Lake	2	2	.1
Cheatiam	11	0	0	Lau derd ale	7	7	7
Checter	10	10	0	Lawrence	18	0	0
Crockett	7	7	7	Lewis	1	0	0
David con	37	0	0	Me Halry	22	16	0
Decatur	8	3	0	Madi son	22	22	0
Dick son	12	0	0	Maury	22 22 12	0	0 0 0
Dyer	6	6	6	Mon tomery	17	0	0
Fayette	13	13		Obton	10	10	6
OHb so n	12	12	9	Perry	7	0	0
Offes	12	0	0	Po bertson	13	0	0
Hardem an	12	12	0	Shelby	73	73	96
Hardin	3	0	0	2 wart	- 5		0
Haywood	5	5	5	Tipton	10	10	10
Hen der con	1+	1+	0	Wayne	10	0	0
Henry	17	10	0	Weakley	12 22	12	6
Hickm an	7	0	0	VAIIIIam so n	22	0	6
No u cton	2	0	0	and the state of			

M&SC - URM SCHOOLS

(Yumei Wong – ASCE Workshop/EERI Annual Meeting/2012 National Earthquake Conference)

Charleston, SC

- Scenario risk 220 schools with significant damage.
- Closed 6 schools due to seismic risk in 2011

Memphis

 286 URM schools at risk (moderate or higher) – late awareness – current codes (MAEC study 7.7 Hwang and Lin 1997)

URM Damage

Moderate damage or beyond:

- Building cannot be occupied post-quake
- Building is likely beyond economical repair
- Building is likely a total loss and needs to be demolished, perhaps as part of Emergency Response and Recovery with or without Owner concurrence

Suggested priorities and conditions

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- Funding is the key issue
- "Benefit/cost analysis" approach essential

Suggested priorities and conditions

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- Low value of typical URM does not support retrofit of most URM's (unless there are special interests and funding)
- Retrofit of schools and emergency response facilities is critical (or replace them)
- Important cultural or historic facilities must have \$\$ support for retrofit consistent with declared importance

EXPECTED PERFORMANCE
OF URM'S
IN MEMPHIS

QUESTIONS??