Policy Recommendation 19-11

WSSPC encourages utility regulatory bodies and utility service providers to implement current best practices and seismic design in the construction and maintenance of their infrastructure in order to assure satisfactory performance in future earthquakes. WSSPC also encourages the establishment of collaborative bodies, such as lifeline councils, to coordinate practices and examine interdependencies.

Executive Summary

Lifelines form a critical segment of the nation’s infrastructure. Disruption can significantly affect the resiliency of a community. Use of existing guidelines as well as development of new guidelines can serve as an effective method of identifying and reducing risk.

Background

Lifeline infrastructure including, but not limited to, electricity, gas, telecommunications, water, and waste water are critical to a community’s wellbeing. Some lifelines are still being constructed using old methods and technologies that are known to be inadequate by seismic experts.

Much of the nation’s existing infrastructure has not been designed to perform satisfactorily under extreme conditions produced by major earthquakes, including severe ground shaking, earthquake-induced tsunamis, fault rupture, large landslides and liquefaction. Lifelines should be designed to provide reliable performance under expected earthquake loading conditions to ensure that the region can withstand future earthquake damage without crippling consequences. Critical infrastructure requires system and component vulnerability studies in order to understand potential damages and operational consequences. Mitigation of infrastructure with a high likelihood of failure with extreme loss-of-service consequences should be addressed. This policy recommendation is a reinvigorated effort to follow through on resolving infrastructure liabilities originally identified in FEMA 271 “Plan for Developing and Adopting Seismic Design Guidelines and Standards for Lifelines” (1995).