

# **National Research Council's Resilient America Roundtable April 22, 2015**

Michael L. Bobby  
Acting Superintendent



# The Post and Courier

## Quake fears to shutter schools?

More than 1,300 peninsula students could be relocated to other buildings as soon as this summer

By Diette Courrégé  
The Post and Courier  
Friday, February 26, 2010

Charleston County school leaders effectively condemned six downtown school buildings Thursday after hearing engineering reports that most of the structures couldn't withstand a 5.0 or greater earthquake.



File/STAFF

The Charleston County School District's administrative headquarters at 75 Calhoun St.

Given that information, School Superintendent Nancy McGinley said the district has a moral imperative to investigate the possibility of relocating more than 1,300 students and their teachers into open buildings elsewhere in the county as soon as this summer.

"I know this is a serious issue," she said, "but the safety of our students is our No. 1 priority."

Schools that would be affected are Buist Academy, James Simons Elementary, Memminger Elementary and Charleston Progressive Academy. The Archer building, which has been used as a temporary site for Sanders-Clyde School, and Fraser Elementary, which the board closed last year, also were cited as having significant seismic deficiencies, but neither is housing students.

McGinley plans to present a relocation plan for the four occupied downtown schools by March 22, and district leaders will hold meetings with parents during the next two weeks to explain the seismic reports. The nine-member school board ultimately will decide whether to move downtown students or allow them to stay put.

# **Seismic Evaluations of Six Charleston County Schools**

- I. General Project Overview**
- II. Local Seismic Background**
- III. Evaluation Procedures**
- IV. Specific School Evaluations**
- V. Cost Analysis**
- VI. Closing Remarks**

# I. General Project Overview

A. Purpose of Study

B. School Facilities Under Examination

C. Introduction of Engineering Consultants

- 1 Memminger Elementary School
2. Charleston Progressive Academy
3. Buist Academy
4. James Simons Elementary School
5. Fraser Elementary School
6. Archer Elementary School

# II. Local Seismic Background

A. Charleston  
1886  
Earthquake

The August 31, 1886, magnitude 7.3 earthquake in Charleston was...

B. Evolution of  
Building Code

*“The most damaging earthquake to occur in the Southeast United States and one of the largest historic shocks in Eastern North America”*

C. Charleston's  
Pre-history  
Earthquakes

D. Seismic  
Terminology

According to U.S.  
Geological Survey



# II. Local Seismic Background

A. Charleston  
1886  
Earthquake

B. Evolution of  
Building Code

C. Charleston's  
Pre-history  
Earthquakes

D. Seismic  
Terminology



- *Damaged or destroyed many buildings and killed somewhere between 60 and 124 people (depending on sources)*
- *Property damage was estimated at \$5-\$6 million (1886 dollars) and damage impacted thousands of buildings*

# II. Local Seismic Background

A. Charleston  
1886  
Earthquake

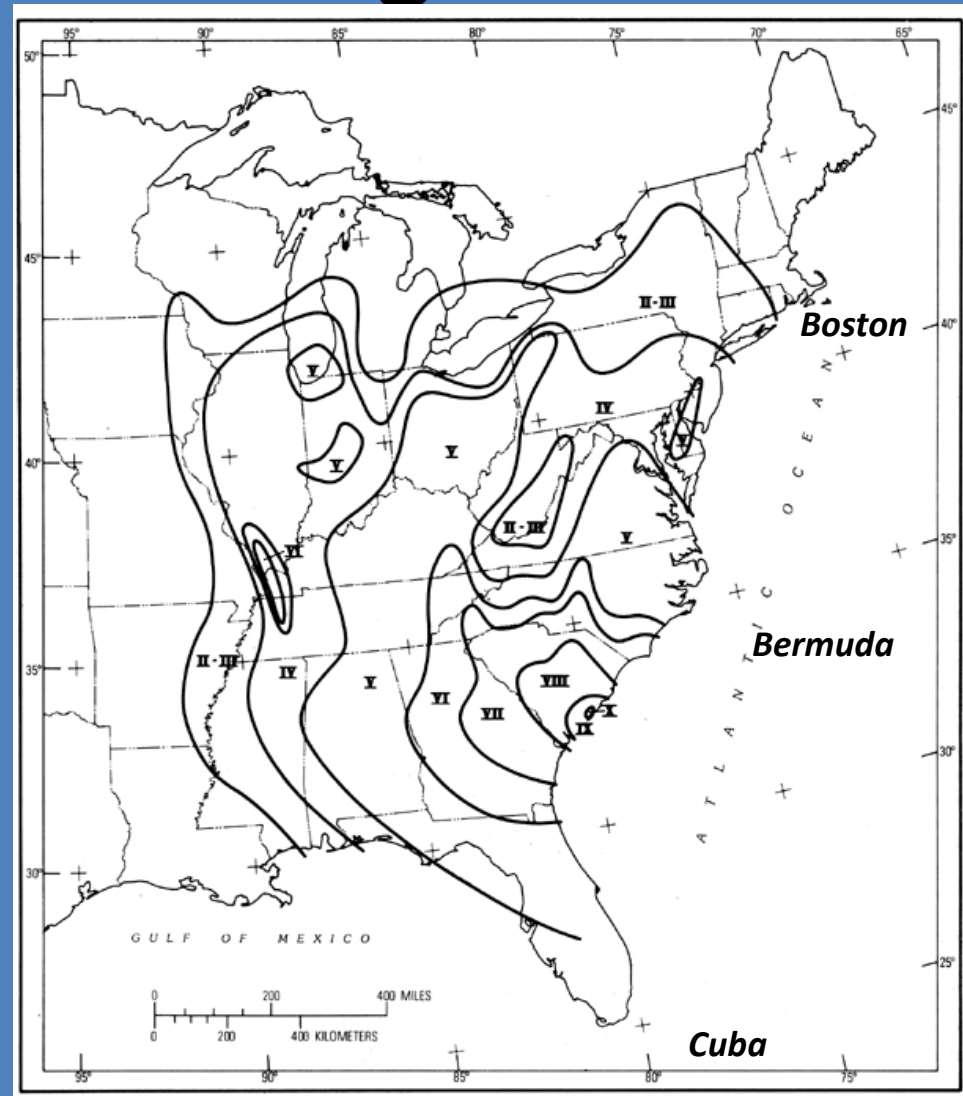
B. Evolution of  
Building Code

C. Charleston's  
Pre-history  
Earthquakes

D. Seismic  
Terminology

*Structural  
damage was  
noted as far  
away as:*

*Alabama,  
Ohio,  
Kentucky,  
Virginia, and  
West Virginia*





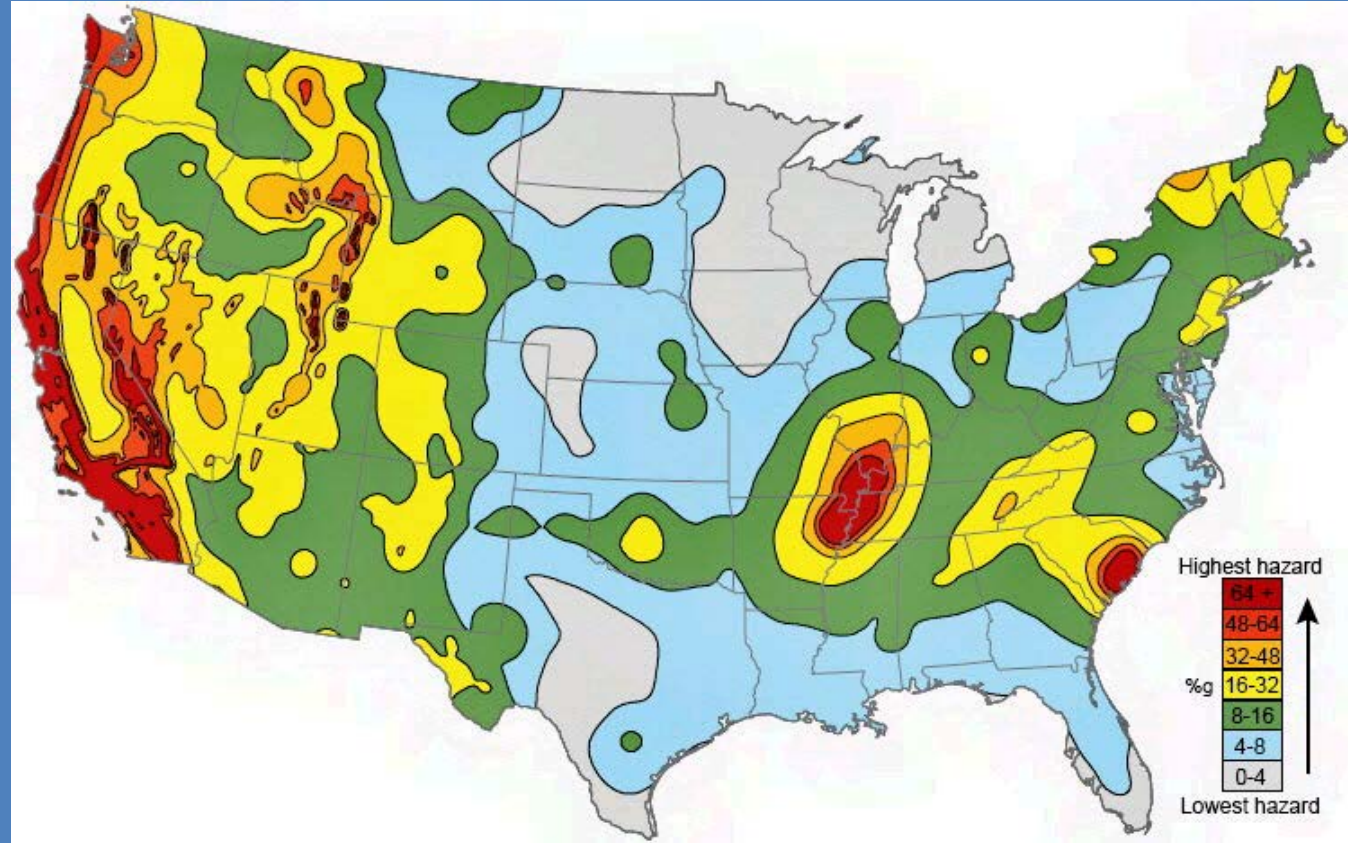
# II. Local Seismic Background

A. Charleston  
1886  
Earthquake

B. Evolution of  
Building Code

C. Charleston's  
Pre-history  
Earthquakes

D. Seismic  
Terminology



**Charleston is East Coast's Highest Hazard**



# II. Local Seismic Background

## What does Life Safety (LS) Performance Level mean?

- A. Charleston 1886 Earthquake
- B. Evolution of Building Code
- C. Charleston's Pre-history Earthquakes
- D. Seismic Terminology

**FEMA 310:**  
*significant damage, but margin against either partial or total collapse remains*

*Injuries may occur, but the level of risk for life-threatening injury and entrapment is low*



## II. Local Seismic Background

*You get building on left vs. building on the right.*

- A. Charleston 1886 Earthquake
- B. Evolution of Building Code
- C. Charleston's Pre-history Earthquakes
- D. Seismic Terminology



# III. Evaluation Procedures

A. Drawing Review  
& Field Visits

B. Geotechnical &  
Material Testing

C. Seismologist

D. ASCE 31

E. ACSE 41

F. Existing Seismic  
Capacity

G. Required  
Retrofit

H. Report





# IV. CHARLESTON PROGRESSIVE

- A. Main Building
- B. Annex
- C. Addition
- D. Gymnasium



# TIER 1 & 2 Deficiencies – Non-Structural

## A. Adjacent Elements

## B. Narrow Contents

## C. Attached Equipment

## D. Flexible

## E. Glazing





# Limiting Event

A. Main Building

B. Annex

C. Addition

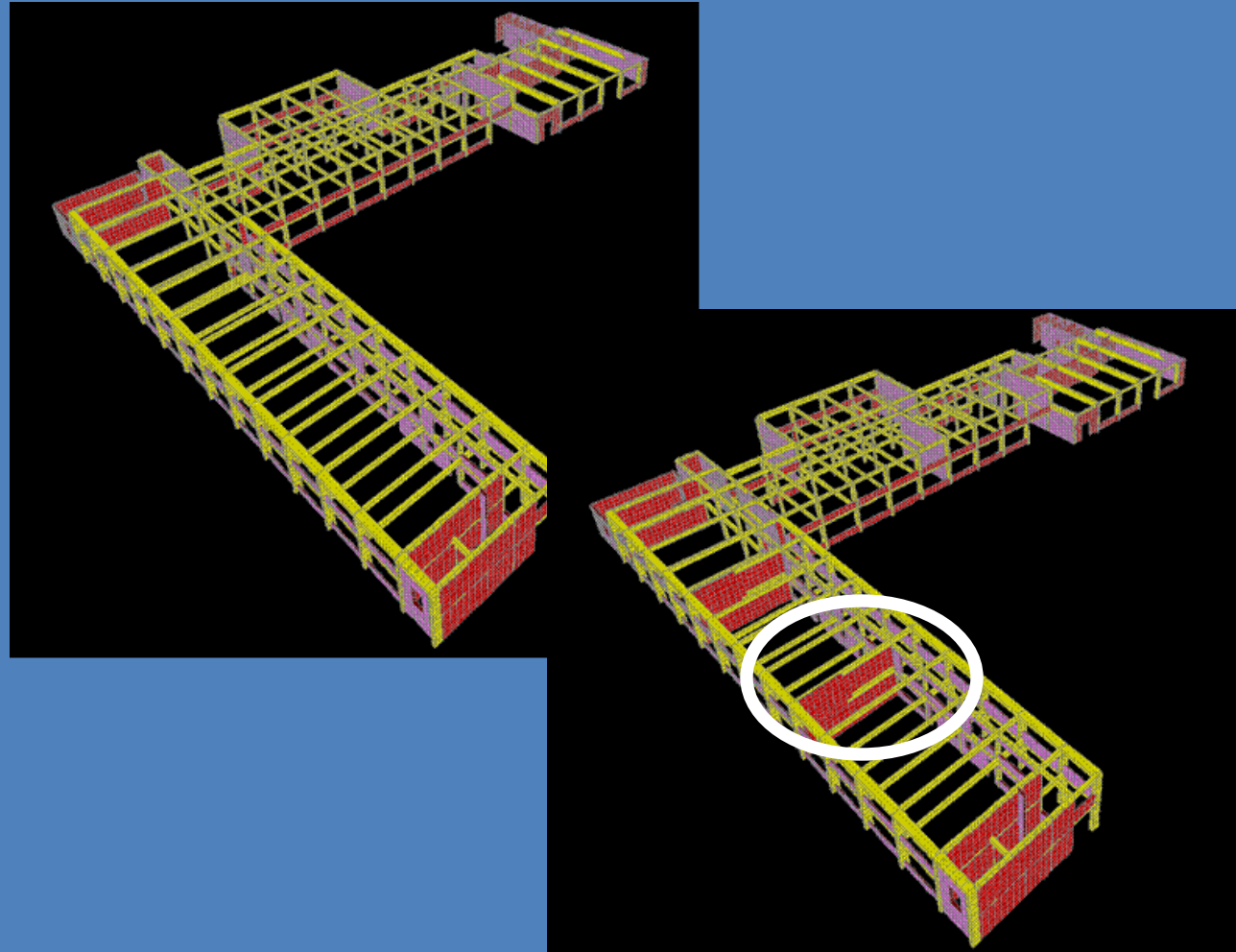
D. Gymnasium





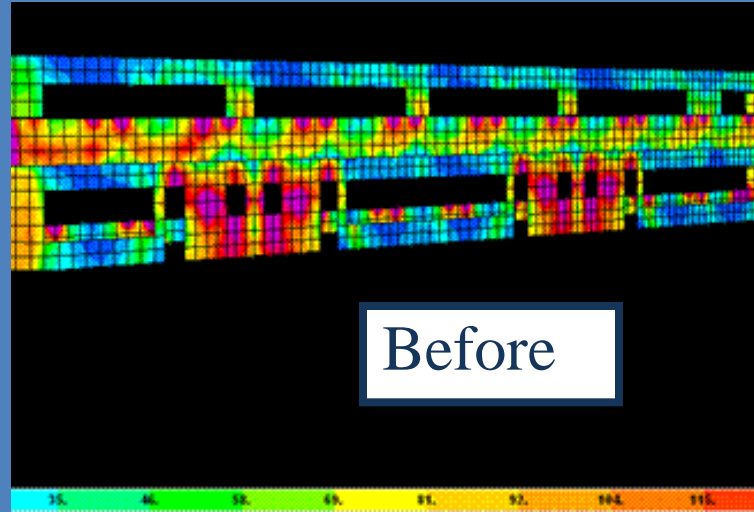
# Proposed Retrofit Measures

- A. **New Shear Wall**
- B. Wall Strengthen Shotcrete
- C. Wall Strengthen FRP
- D. Create Loadpath
- E. Earthquake Drains

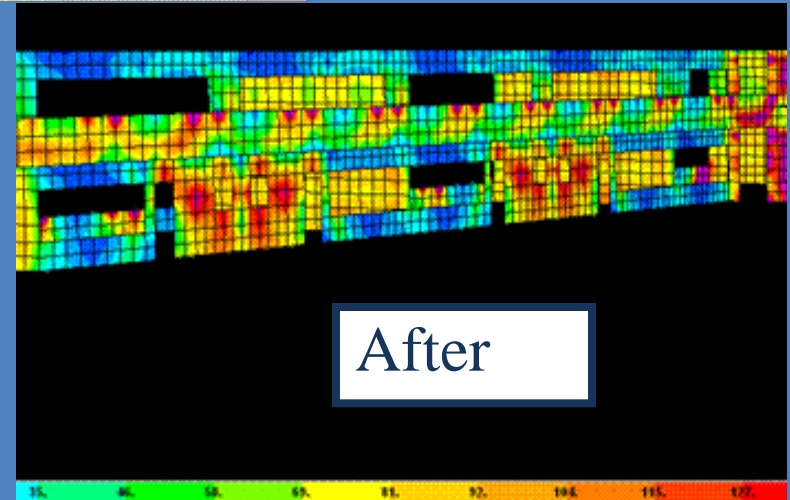


# Proposed Retrofit Measures

- A. New Shear Wall
- B. Wall Strengthen Shotcrete
- C. Wall Strengthen FRP
- D. Create Loadpath
- E. Earthquake Drains



Reduces stress in walls, and reduces load in concrete frame



# Old vs. New Schools

Buist Academy



James Simons

# Old vs. New Schools

Memminger



Charleston  
Progressive