

Recommended Actions Summary

Recommended Action	Level of Implementation	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Decision-Making				
<i>G-1: Use existing intergovernmental committees to convene jurisdictions and facilitate communication around disaster recovery collaboration</i>	Regional	√		
<i>G-2: Examine the feasibility of a regional disaster recovery framework</i>	Regional		√	
<i>G-3: Integrate resilience policy into current plans and practices</i>	Regional, local			√
<i>G-4: Lead reconnaissance missions for local leaders, staff, and community leaders to areas undergoing disaster recovery</i>	Regional, local	√		
<i>G-5: Establish and maintain a recovery clearinghouse to house resources for pre-disaster recovery planning and post-disaster recovery guidance</i>	Regional, local	√		
Housing				
<i>H-1: Identify areas where mitigation and recovery resources are particularly important</i>	Regional, local	√		
<i>H-2: Explore interim housing solutions that encourage residents to invest in the Bay Area's recovery</i>	Regional, local			√
<i>H-3: Use Plan Bay Area as a framework to directing resources for permanent replacement of housing</i>	Regional, local			√
<i>H-4: Address the problem of underinsured homes with more realistic hazard insurance availability</i>	Regional, local		√	
<i>H-5: Encourage accurate identification of soft-story buildings</i>	Regional, local	√		
<i>H-6: Establish affordable financing mechanisms to facilitate seismic mitigation of multi-family residential properties vulnerable to damage in earthquakes</i>	Regional, local		√	
<i>H-7: Reduce personal and community losses by increasing resilient building and retrofit practices</i>	Local	√		

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Housing				
<i>H-8: Improve the quality of non-engineered retrofits by developing a statewide retrofitting license for contractors, or providing contractor training</i>	Regional		√	
<i>H-9: Increase the number of retrofitted homes by providing financial incentives for homeowners to retrofit</i>	Regional, local		√	
Infrastructure				
<i>I-1: Establish regional baseline assessment and system performance standards to identify vulnerabilities and define interdependencies</i>	Regional		√	
<i>I-2: Conduct a regional assessment of system interdependencies and the consequences of cascading failures</i>	Regional	√		
<i>I-3: Evaluate the usefulness of creating performance targets to establish region-wide performance goals for all infrastructure systems</i>	Regional			√
<i>I-4: Identify strategies to reduce interdependencies and develop plans to assist with implementation</i>	Regional			√
<i>I-5: Establish a senior leadership forum on infrastructure resilience issues to convene providers and stakeholders</i>	Regional	√		
Economy and Business				
<i>EB-1: Encourage best practices that support business continuity and facilitate restoration of regional economies</i>	Regional		√	
<i>EB-2: Support pre-disaster economic development through existing regional best practices</i>	Regional, local	√	√	√
<i>EB-3: Implement the recommendations of the Resilience Initiative's Decision-Making, Housing, and Infrastructure Policy Papers</i>	Regional, local	√	√	√
<i>EB-4: Explore innovative financial incentives to support disaster resilience initiatives for small business</i>	Regional, local		√	

Housing and Community Risk Draft Strategy List (August 26, 2014)

Scale	#	Strategy Name	Strategy Snapshot
<p><i>The following strategies address the retrofit of fragile housing in seismic hazard areas. Strategy 11 should be considered a prerequisite to identify high hazard areas, and strategy 17 should be considered a prerequisite for strategies 18 and 19. Strategies 18 and 19 should be considered prerequisites for strategy 20, as locally appropriate.</i></p>			
L	17	Create a fragile housing inventory	Create and maintain a database that includes the type and location of fragile housing by building type and housing tenure (owner vs. renter), and the property's retrofit status. This would include developing and sustaining standardized, transferrable procedures for collecting and managing data. The inventory should contain, at a minimum, unreinforced masonry buildings, soft-story buildings, and non-ductile concrete buildings.
L	18	Develop soft story retrofit program	Develop a retrofit program to address soft story housing in areas where it makes up a significant of a jurisdiction's housing stock. Pair programs with financing tools and incentives. Consider different incentives and financing tools for more vulnerable communities, such as low-income residents or renters.
L	19	Develop cripple wall retrofit program	Develop a retrofit program to address cripple wall housing in areas where it makes up a significant of a jurisdiction's housing stock. Pair programs with financing tools and incentives. Consider different incentives and financing tools for more vulnerable communities, such as low-income residents or renters.
L	20	Require hazard disclosure for renters	Develop policies that require residential property managers and landlords to disclose hazard risk information to renters in a manner similar to that required when residential properties are sold, as well as information about whether the property is included in a fragile housing inventory.
L	21	Expand requirements triggered by major upgrades and repairs to existing buildings to address seismic and flood-related hazards.	Develop and adopt special repair and upgrade standards for existing buildings that are not typically part of hazardous building abatement programs and are also potential candidates for conversion to mixed-use or higher-density residential use in areas of expected growth. This strategy focuses on reducing the risks posed by existing hazardous buildings by addressing both seismic and flood-related hazards at the time of upgrade (such as a mixed-use or residential conversion) or major repairs following a disaster.
<p><i>The following strategies aim to increase the building standards for new construction in seismic hazard zones. Strategy 11 should be considered a prerequisite to identify high hazard areas, and is especially crucial for strategies 22 and 23. In some cases, these strategies may also apply to major renovations of existing buildings.</i></p>			
L	22	Assign higher seismic importance factor to new large scale residential buildings.	Amend the local building code to enhance structural and nonstructural design requirements for new large scale residential buildings by adoption of increased seismic Importance Factor to improve their seismic performance level.
L	23	Enhance minimum design requirements for new small scale residential building foundations in	Amend the local building code to require enhanced foundation design requirements for new small-scale residential development (e.g. single or two-family dwellings) as well as for significant

		liquefaction zones	modifications to existing small-scale residential development in order to limit foundation damage due to liquefaction.
L	24	Restrict use of significant structural irregularities in residential buildings	Amend the local building code to restrict the use of structural irregularities in the design of new residential construction as well as existing residential construction subject to significant modification in areas with high or moderate shaking and liquefaction potential.
L	25	Enhance minimum requirements for non-structural anchorage and bracing of interior partition walls in residential buildings	Amend the local building code to include enhanced non-structural anchorage and bracing requirements for interior partition walls in existing residential buildings in areas with shaking potential.
L	26	Require utility connections to buildings that accommodate displacement in earthquakes	Amend the local building code to require that utility connections to buildings have adequate allowance for displacement in earthquakes.
<p><i>The following strategies are actions that jurisdictions can take place prior to a disaster that will assist in keeping residents in their homes after a disaster occurs. Many of the previous strategies that are aimed at limiting damage should be considered prerequisites for these strategies, as they will lessen the need for a protracted recovery experience.</i></p>			
L	34	Create a pre-disaster rebuild and recovery plan	Make decisions and implement as policy, such as when, where, and how rebuilding will occur after a natural disaster, which areas will be rebuilt according to existing plans and codes and which will be re-planned, whether rebuilt homes will be encouraged or required to be more likely to withstand the effects of future hazard events, and who will be in charge of coordinating and overseeing the recovery process through the development of a pre-disaster recovery plan.
L	35	Revise local plans and development codes to allow temporary land uses to facilitate and expedite post-disaster recovery	Revise local plans and development codes to permit interim or temporary land uses to support critical public facilities to facilitate and expedite recovery after a disaster event.
L	36	Develop and implement a shelter-in-place program	Develop a comprehensive shelter-in-place program to allow residents to remain in their homes after a disaster. Establish engineering criteria to determine shelter-in-place capacity, develop acceptable habitability standards for sheltering-in-place, and prepare and adopt regulations that allow for the use of these standards in a declared housing emergency period. Also develop plans for implementing the program, such as public training materials, coordinating with post-disaster evaluation procedures, and setting up neighborhood support centers.
L	37	Ensure rental units are re-built after loss or damage from natural disasters	Develop policies to ensure that rental units damaged during a natural disaster are replaced in kind (with a similar number/type) during rebuilding and recovery rather than being converted to owner-occupied properties.