Stakeholder Discussion

Facilitator: Dave Swanson, Reid Middleton
Discussion

- Who is coordinating the stakeholder involvement? What is the next step in order to achieve the scenario?
  - Seattle Steering committee did the coordination (engineers and earth science, economist and social scientist)
  - Committee members have to shepherd the effort and how they interact with the group.
  - Formed committees (sub-committee on building evaluations was a sub-committee from a professional society)
  - Management plan was ad-hoc and not delineated.
  - Project manager? If one was a structural engineer, the focus would be only on SE.
  - Having a sociologist and economist on the committee is important.
  - Hire a technical editor who is competent in organizing. Help them organize the busy people!
  - Need the most engaged, energized, committed and organized group of people.

- Ongoing relationships between stakeholders. Not only stakeholder needs from an immediate sense but what kind of stakeholder relationships can this scenario generate going forward.
  - Strong bond between emergency level at state and county levels, and Engineers. SAP (Safety assessment program)
  - Gave engineers awareness that key to communicate with public officials was sharing dollar implications
  - Housing is a big deal
  - Common language and goal
Discussion

- What kind of relationships do stakeholders want?
  - There is contact and collaboration in clusters and disaster scenario drills but need better communication and collaboration between all these efforts.
  - Urban search and rescue: diverse group that knows how to work together (silos, no connection or interaction between social science community and engineers).
  - Utilities: Management doesn’t understand the interrelationship between their business and other businesses. If can’t get to repair sites if the roads are out. Who are the people I need to talk with to find out where impediments to my repair crews to get their work completed.
    - Interconnectedness between utility organizations (gas, electric, transportation) to better understand the interdependencies between them.
Discussion

- A lot about emergency response during an earthquake but what about what we can do before the earthquake?
  - More interaction with first responders to show them what engineers are doing to prepare before the disaster.
  - Come up with a common language or way for different organizations and disciplines to talk to each other.
- What to do to educate the public including children (children can take that message to their houses)
  - Community outreach
  - Provide a way to communicate our risks in a way that even a 2nd grader can understand
- 17 years experience in Tijuana (story of the project) & other MX resources
  - [http://radius-tij.cicese.mx](http://radius-tij.cicese.mx)
  - [www.proteccioncivilbc.gob.mx](http://www.proteccioncivilbc.gob.mx) Go to e-library section for resources
Discussion

- Socio-economic impact: houses maybe survive, but business were shut down so people ended up moving out or taking 2\textsuperscript{nd} mortgages.
  - E.g., Downtown Christchurch: many people moved away; 70\% of building downtown were torn away.

- Fires: how could an earthquake scenario document supplement the policies already in place for the fire hazards in San Diego
  - Urban Search And Rescue (USAR)
  - This is useful for higher level management (partner with different partners and talk about things we all don’t know a lot about)
  - Fire fighters are trained to fight fires daily. First 72 hours is independent action (rescues, EMS services). Things in chaos (scrambling). Communications may be down (cellular, and other lines of communications)
  - EQ scenario: Be more cautious if we send our responders into the building
Discussion

- San Diego community is better prepared than most cities in terms of emergency response
  - Can leverage our expertise in fire response in the consideration of earthquake response
  - What about cross border?
  - In EQ may lose transportation access: does fire have alternative routes identified?
  - Biggest problem is access (protocol: do we take care of people or get our apparatus out)
  - Situation awareness (send groups out to do initial assessment about access and infrastructure)

- Ensenada:
  - Work in geotechnical issues, building/structures, education and schools,
  - Project right now to install 9 accelerometers in schools in Tijuana
  - They are really interested in working in this seismic event and are willing to offer anything they can to this effort.

- Border Work Bench (UCSD)