

California's Earthquake Early Warning System (CEEWS) Benefit Cost Assessment

PEER Researcher's Meeting
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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
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CEEWS BCA Research Questions & Objective

1. Who, what, and how do Californians experience EEW benefits and costs?
2. Where, when, and how often will these benefits and costs occur?
 - Identify high potential opportunities to increase system reach and impacts

CEEWS BCA Knowledge Progression

2016

PEER + consultants

Scope: Build Framework

- * Literature Scan
- * 14 Sector Focus
- * 24 User interviews
- * BCA concepts & framework

2019-2020

RFP: Catalyst + consultants

Scope: Operationalize w/ #s

- * Best available data and assumptions
- * 11 use cases evaluated
- * Excel-Based BCA Tool
- * Quantitative BCA Ratios

2024 – This Project

PEER + SRC subconsultants

Scope: "Update & Uptake"

- * Scan for & incorporate new data & experiences
- * Operator & user interviews
- * Update BCA ratios
- * Identify needs & recommend opportunities to increase uptake and impact

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
California Seismic Safety Commission
Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center

California Earthquake Early Warning System Benefit Study

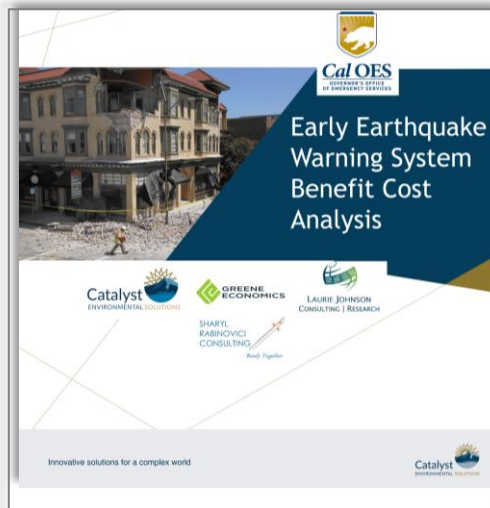


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CSSC Publication 16-04
PEER Report No. 2016-06
July 29, 2016



Outline

- ☑ Research team
- ☑ Project context
- ☑ CEEWS BCA goals
 - ▣ Approach
 - ▣ Getting the findings used

Integrated Study Elements & Stages

Qualitative Assessment

Quantitative Assessment



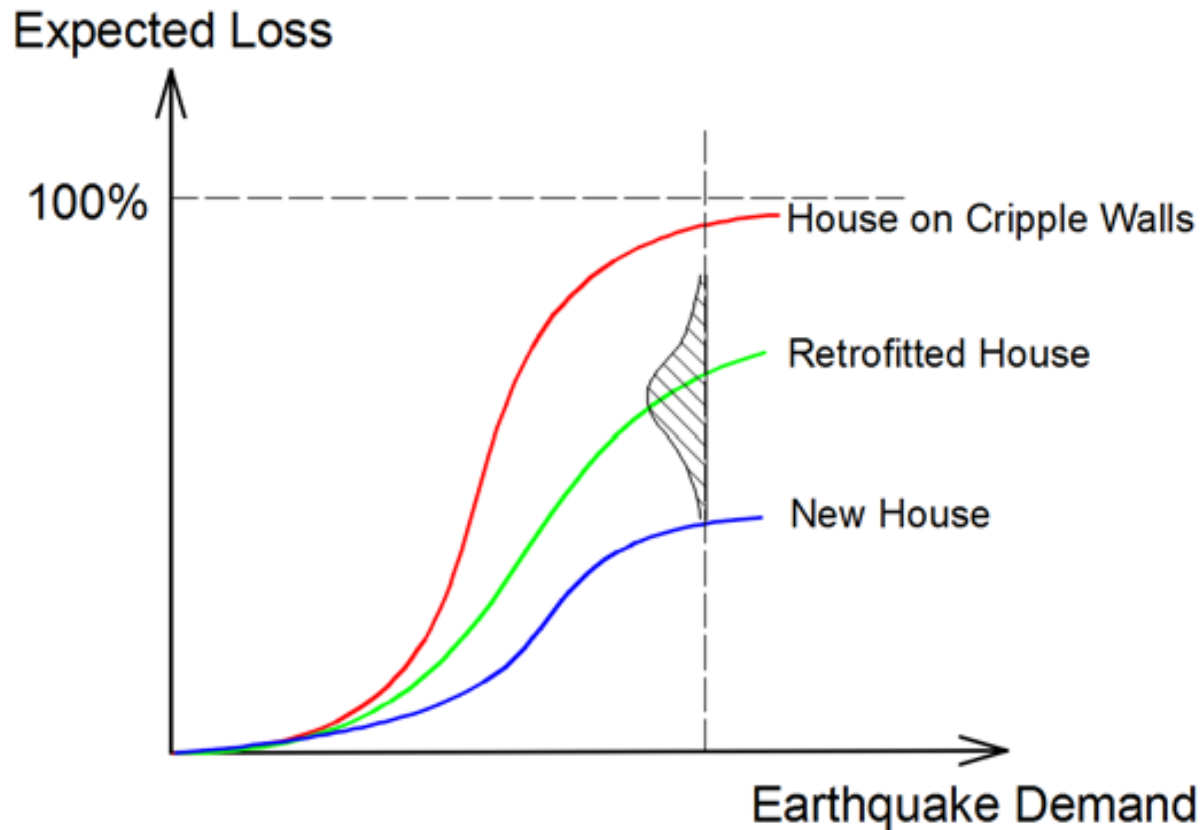
BCA Strategy Crafted to Address Program Needs

Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)

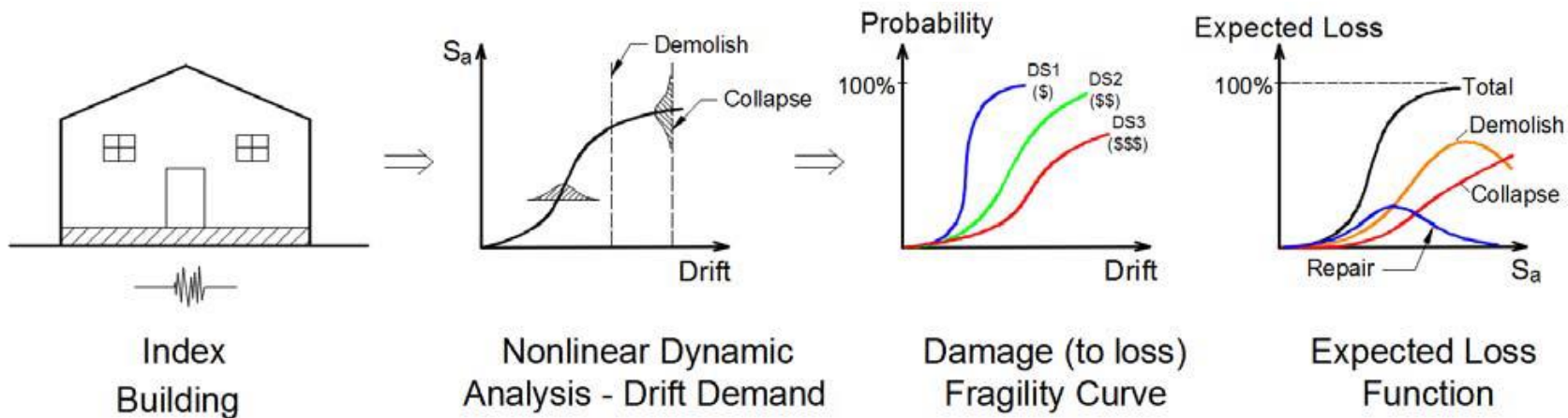
Overarching value (“One Big Number”)

Focus on *high-confidence* estimation

Estimating Potential EEW Benefits: A Fragility Curve Analogy



Estimating Potential EEW Benefits: The Fragility Curve Analogy



Mappable
Units of
Analysis

- people
- track segment
- school

Outcome
States &
Benefit
Metrics

- Injury severity
- PTSD
- Damage

Probabilities
With and
Without
EEW

- Warning time required
- % risk reduction

Valuation of
Expected
Benefits

- Cost of illness
- Earthquake likelihood

Use Cases and Units of Analysis Requirements

- Geographically-locatable unit of analysis
- Clear EEW delivery pathway
- Risk reduction mechanism and required response time
- Types of benefits
- Types and timing of costs



Types of Benefits Considered



Reduced Death, Injuries, & PTSD



Reduced Property Damage



Prevention of Response Time Impediments



Utility Interruption Avoided

Use Cases by Types of Benefits Considered

Use Case	Mortality	Injuries & PTSD	Asset Damage	Response Time	Utility Services
Mass Transit Control	◆	◆	◆		
Personal Protective Action Alerts:					
Smartphone		◆			
School Public Address System		◆			

Elevator Control				◆	
Fire Station Doors				◆	
Automatic Gas Shut-off			◆	◆	
Water Utility Control					◆

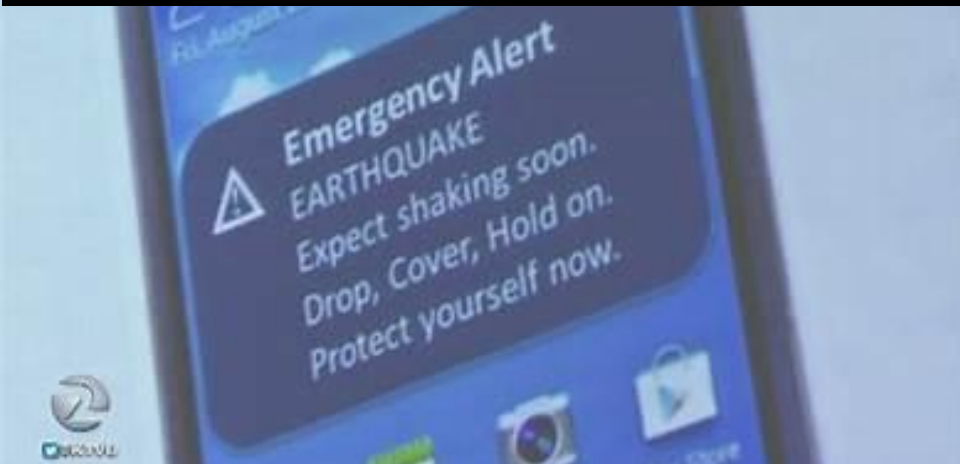
Cost\$ Considered



EEW Equipment: Installation & Periodic Replacement



Employee Training

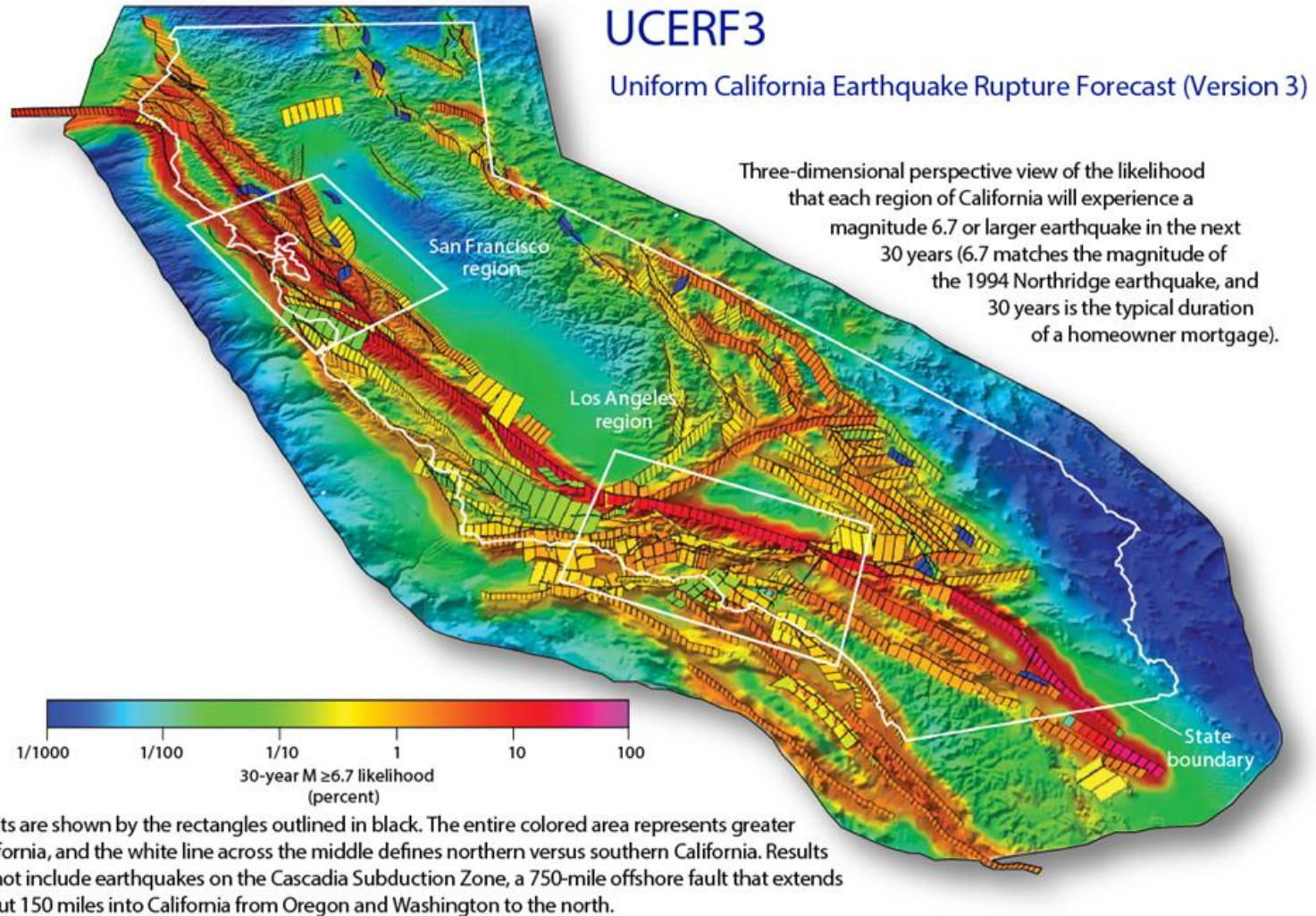


Maintenance & Testing



Public Outreach & Education

Addressing Varied Earthquake Intensities, Probabilities and Locations



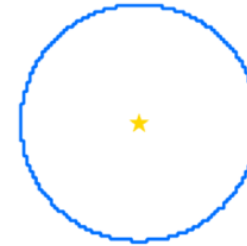
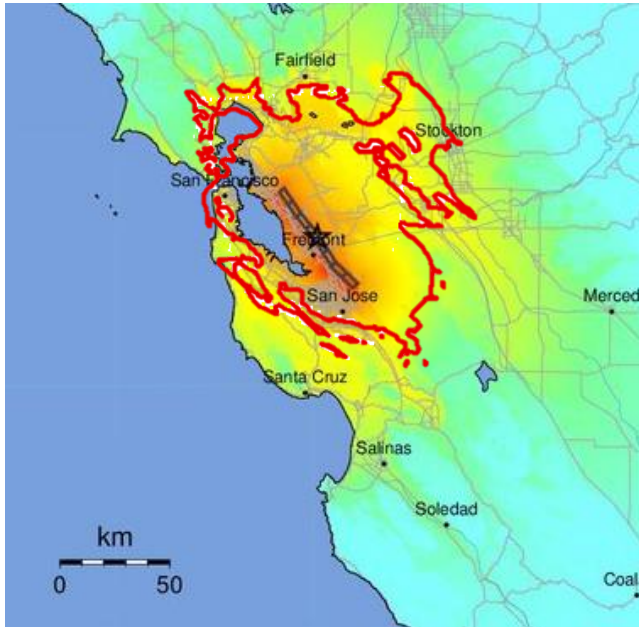
The Beneficial Warning "Footprint"

Earthquake Scenario Shaking Intensity

High Shaking Intensity Zone

Non-Actionable Zone

Beneficial Warning Zone



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.02	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)

Process to Estimate Expected EEWB for a Use Case in a Region

1. Define a **region** of interest (e.g., the total geographical area of the nine counties in SFBA)
2. Map coordinates of all analysis units in the region
3. Use the **OpenSHA Intensity Measure (IM) calculation tool** and an in-house distance calculation tool to estimate IM, S-wave and warning arrival times for each earthquake (defined as a fault rupture) in **UCERF3** that affects the region

For each unit, if IM value \geq harm threshold **AND**
S-wave arrival time \geq Alert time + response time,
Count that unit as IN the "Beneficial Warning Zone"

Integrating the Qualitative Findings & Culminating Stakeholder Workshop

- ▣ Report out to and generate interaction among:
 - Private and non-profit end users (potential & current)
 - Researchers
 - USGS ShakeAlert partners
 - Vendors
 - LtOs



Methodological and Practical Contributions

- ❑ Comprehensive, clarified terminology
- ❑ Realistically mapped Beneficial Warning Zones
- ❑ Scalable, updatable benefit-cost metric equations

- ❑ High confidence BCR and NPV estimates
- ❑ Integrated qualitative and quantitative insights
- ❑ Increased stakeholder interaction and understanding

Thank you!

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