

Minutes of Commission Meeting

State Capitol, Room 447

Sacramento, California

January 12, 2017

**Members Present**

Michael Gardner, Chairman

Tracy Johnson, Vice Chair

Ken Cooley/Elizabeth Hess

Mark Ghilarducci/Christina Curry

Randall Goodwin

Peggy Hellweg

Helen Knudson

Kit Miyamoto

Timothy Strack

Fuad Sweiss

Mark Wheetley (arrived at 10:00 a.m.)

Chet Widom/Jim Hackett

**Members Absent**

Greg Beroza

Anthony Cannella

Mia Marvelli

Ian Parkinson

David Rabbitt

**Staff Present**

Richard McCarthy, Executive Director

Lena Daniel, Administrative Manager

Robert Anderson, Sr. Engineering Geologist

Fred Turner, Structural Engineer

Salina Valencia, Legislative Director

**I. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

Meeting called to order at 9:45 a.m. Roll called and confirmed the presence of a quorum.

**II. CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS**

Chairman Gardner thanked everyone for attending.

### **III. APPROVAL OF SEPTEMBER 8 AND NOVEMBER 10, 2016. COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES**

Commissioner Hellweg and Chairman Gardner advised that they would bring some typographical corrections to the November 10 minutes to the staff's attention.

**ACTION:** Commissioner Strack made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Hellweg, that:

*The Commission approve the minutes of the September and November meetings as amended.*

\* Motion carried, 11 – 0 (Commissioner Wheatley absent during voting).

### **IV. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE AUTHORITY**

Chairman Gardner welcomed Mr. Glenn Pomeroy, Chief Executive Officer, California Earthquake Authority (CEA), and invited him to address the Commission.

Mr. Pomeroy gave a presentation on recent CEA efforts to make earthquake insurance more affordable and available in California.

He commented that the last six years have been the most dynamic and productive period in the

CEA's twenty-year history. Mr. Pomeroy noted that the State of California decided in 1984 that earthquake insurance should be offered to every purchaser of homeowner's insurance, and the Legislature then developed language offering earthquake insurance to consumers.

Mr. Pomeroy said the devastating Northridge earthquake in 1994 resulted in \$40 billion worth of property damage, half of which was attributed to residential properties. The Legislature mandated that insurance companies offer a new bare-bones "mini-policy" that covered the replacement value of the home, along with \$5,000 in contents coverage and \$1,500 for loss of use.

The Legislature then created the California Earthquake Authority as a way of minimizing the risks to insurance companies and protecting California homeowners. He said insurance companies paid to join the CEA, and close to \$1 billion was raised as seed money to launch the new program. He noted that the insurance companies function as agents writing policies for the CEA, and the state assumes the risk. He added that the CEA has been operating for twenty years as of December, 2016. There are currently 930,000 policyholders in California.

Mr. Pomeroy advised that the CEA's mission is to educate Californians about earthquake risks, promote mitigation by helping homeowners make their older homes safer, and provide valuable and affordable insurance products in a not-for-profit fashion.

Mr. Pomeroy advised that the CEA currently pays about \$240 million for reinsurance protection. He reported that policyholders have paid in a total of \$10 billion and CEA has paid close to \$4 billion dollars for reinsurance coverage. He noted that reinsurance provides needed protection,

but it is costly and limits the CEA's ability to make rates more affordable. He stated that if earthquake coverage continues to increase, public policy-makers in California must support the board's future efforts. He added that if the growth rate accelerates and more Californians buy earthquake insurance, the CEA will need greater claims-paying ability to handle the additional risk.

Vice Chair Johnson asked if the coverage available through the CEA, as revised, is still considered a "mini-policy." Mr. Pomeroy replied that the "mini-policy" concept still exists by statute, and each homeowner in California is offered this kind of coverage when they buy a homeowner's policy. He clarified that the "mini-policy" is a bare-bones policy, and consumers need to pay more for broader coverage.

Commissioner Miyamoto observed that compared to other countries, California's earthquake insurance is among the most costly. He said that although residential wood-frame structures incur only about 10 percent of overall earthquake damage, California homeowners still pay some of the highest premiums in the world. He noted that the CEA transfers about half of its risk by purchasing reinsurance. He questioned whether underwriters really understand the risk in California. Mr. Pomeroy replied that earthquake insurance is more expensive in California than in other countries because other countries provide financial backstops in the form of governmental support. For example, he noted, everybody in New Zealand has earthquake insurance because the program is funded by the government. Mr. Pomeroy stated that earthquake insurance would be cheaper in California if there were federal or state financial backing. Absent that support, he said, stand-alone insurance companies have to price the risk in

an actuarially sound fashion to provide enough claims-paying capacity to cover a rare but huge series of events, and this is what drives up rates.

Commissioner Miyamoto asked who analyzes the risk for underwriters. Mr. Pomeroy explained that actuarial risk analysis is a complicated process. He said the CEA provides risk modeling information to reinsurers through the brokerage community, so reinsurance underwriters are generally aware of California's risks. Commissioner Miyamoto asked if independent companies analyze the risk profile, and Mr. Pomeroy confirmed that the CEA uses independent analysts. Commissioner Miyamoto requested that Mr. Pomeroy provide him with the risk analysis information. He also stressed the importance of risk management as a component of risk analysis.

Commissioner Wheelley asked if CEA earthquake insurance is strictly for residential buildings, and he asked about the possibility of risk management pools for municipalities. Mr. Pomeroy explained that the statutory structure of the CEA is just for residential earthquake insurance

Commissioner Hellweg asked how much the 930,000 policyholders in California pay each year. Mr. Pomeroy replied that these policies generate between \$630 million and \$640 million per year.

Commissioner Sweiss observed that the CEA insures condominiums. He asked what would happen if one condominium in a building were damaged but others are not. Mr. Pomeroy clarified that the CEA insures individual condominium units, but not entire complexes.

Commissioner Sweiss asked how the CEA invests its assets. Mr. Pomeroy responded that the CEA makes very conservative investments in U.S. Treasury bonds to ensure safety and liquidity, based on investment guidelines established by the governing board.

Chairman Gardner asked if CEA policies cover damage caused by secondary factors that often accompany earthquakes, such as flooding due to dam failures, tsunamis, or land failures. Mr. Pomeroy replied that CEA policies only cover earthquake damage. He noted that liquefaction resulting from an earthquake would be covered under the CEA policy.

Executive Director McCarthy observed that one of the recommendations from the Napa earthquake report is to establish a statewide task force to look into the issue of getting more homes in California covered by earthquake insurance. He noted that Dr. Ross Stein has been in contact with the Academy of Sciences to discuss partnership opportunities. He said the Commission staff has been conferring with the CEA about updating The Homeowner's Guide to Earthquake Safety, a publication that has not been revised for about ten years.

## **V. AN UPDATE ON THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE AUTHORITY'S MITIGATION PROGRAM**

Ms. Sheri Aguirre, Managing Director, CEA Earthquake Brace and Bolt Program, provided an update on the Earthquake Brace and Bolt Program and other mitigation efforts. She advised that the CEA is required by statute to allocate a percentage of investment income to a loss mitigation fund that has grown over the past twenty years. She noted that these funds have been used to

establish several seismic retrofit projects, including one that was developed with the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and another established specifically for CEA policyholders. She said the CEA also has a program to develop more statewide residential retrofit standards to provide guidance in strengthening different kinds of homes cost effectively. She indicated that CEA is working to create a seismic assessment tool to give homeowners more information about their vulnerabilities and risks, and the CEA is also working to update guidelines for post-earthquake assessment and repair. She stated that the CEA completed a study after the Napa earthquake that compared the performance of retrofitted and nonretrofitted homes.

Ms. Aguirre described the CEA's Earthquake Brace and Bolt (EBB) program, a project with CalOES that operates under a joint powers agreement. She said this was the CEA's first retrofit program, and it was created to promote a specific building code-compliant retrofit for older wood-frame homes with cripple walls less than 4 feet. She estimated that there are more than a million homes of this type in high-hazard areas alone. Ms. Aguirre explained that the EBB program offers up to \$3,000 toward a code-compliant retrofit, and 2017 marks the fourth year of this program. She stated that a pilot project involving eight homes was conducted in 2013-14, and the lessons learned from that experience were applied to the statewide EBB. She said one of the main lessons was the importance of keeping the program local. Ms. Aguirre reported that 530 retrofits were completed in the second year of the program, there were 1,250 at the end of 2016, with another 350 in progress, and the goal is 2,000 retrofitted homes by the end of 2017.

Ms. Aguirre stated that the EBB program has grown each year to include more cities and zip codes, and this growth was funded in part with \$3 million received from the Department of

Insurance and the CEA. She said the loss mitigation fund will pay for 1,000 retrofits in 2017, and 1,000 more will be completed using the \$3 million from the state. Ms. Aguirre added that the EBB program also received a \$300,000 FEMA grant to fund a pilot project for homes in the Napa area.

Ms. Aguirre stated that the EBB program will be expanded to 17 new cities and four new zip codes in 2017, for a total of 30 cities and 140 zip codes.

As a follow-up to the Napa earthquake, Ms. Aguirre noted, the CEA had conducted its own post-event research to look at impacts of the South Napa earthquake on houses in the area. She said the study will examine houses that were retrofitted before the earthquake and those that were not, to see how well they performed in the earthquake. She commented that no such research on retrofit performance currently exists. She indicated that the study included a broad questionnaire with about 600 respondents as well as in-depth interviews with about 40 homeowners to find out how their houses performed and to gauge their perceptions about insurance and mitigation. Ms. Aguirre added that the results of the study will be presented at a research forum on February 1 at the Sacramento Convention Center.

Mr. Pomeroy informed the Commission that one obstacle for the CEA is that the retrofit grants are taxable at the federal level, so homeowners who participate in the program have to report the amount they received as income. He noted that the state Legislature recognized this problem and quickly took action to make the grants exempt from state taxes. He said there is pending federal legislation to make the grants non-taxable, and the CEA is reaching out to other states that have



similar disaster mitigation grant programs. Mr. Pomeroy added that the Commission's support for the federal tax exemption would be very helpful.

Mr. McCarthy advised that Legislative and Communication Director Salina Valencia has been working with the Agency and Governor's office to respond to Senator Feinstein's offer of assistance.

Commissioner Goodwin recommended extending the eight-week deadline for retrofits to 180 days, consistent with the typical timeframe allowed in the California Building Code, and he encouraged the CEA to work with local building departments. Ms. Aguirre clarified that eight weeks is the deadline to obtain a permit, and then the CEA allows six months or a year to complete the project, and additional extensions can be granted. She said the CEA works closely with local building officials. Commissioner Goodwin expressed support for expanding the retrofit program.

Commissioner Knudson asked if the CEA does any community outreach to older homeowners who may not have online access. Ms. Aguirre said the CEA has a call center, offers paper applications for homeowners, and works with community organizations to overcome access obstacles.

Commissioner Knudson asked if there was an increase in policyholders in the Napa area after the South Napa earthquake. Mr. Pomeroy responded that the CEA does not have data on the point, but he said there was not a big surge in insurance purchases.

Commissioner Hackett asked about ways of funding retrofits besides the CEA grants. He remarked that 2,000 homes a year is a small number compared to the millions of homes that would benefit from retrofits. Ms. Aguirre commented that the CEA is pleased with the state appropriation and FEMA support, but other funding sources are needed for the program to grow. Mr. Pomeroy stated that the CEA is seeking private funds as well as public funds. He said the new task force can help identify ways to increase the number of policyholders and increase funding for retrofit projects.

## **VI. TEMBLOR: A MOBILE APPLICATION – SEISMIC RISK AND HOW TO REDUCE IT**

Dr. Ross S. Stein, Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder, Temblor, Inc. commented that California is fortunate to have a number of earthquake-related organizations, including the U.S. Geological Survey, the California Geological Survey, CalOES, FEMA, the Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research (PEER) Center, all of which are revolutionizing earthquake science. He said one component that has been missing is a way to make scientific information understandable and actionable to the public. He noted that instead of talking about ground accelerations and regional seismic risks, messages to the public must focus on costs and safety of individual homes. Dr. Stein explained that the purpose of Temblor's mobile application is to provide quick and easily accessible information by phone and internet to help ordinary citizens understand what they can do to make themselves safer.

Dr. Stein reported that Temblor launched its mobile application and blog a year ago, and as of a couple weeks ago, there were 80,000 individual users. He said the application is not intended to scare, snow, or soothe people; rather, it provides straightforward and objective information to help people understand their risks and their best financial and safety options to address their risks.

## **XII. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT (Out of Order)**

### **Code Education Projects**

Mr. McCarthy noted the Commission has two ongoing projects pertaining to code education, including one for users and decision-makers. He drew attention to the proposal titled "California Building Code Seismic Performance Intent." He indicated that Commissioner Miyamoto proposed changing the title to "Building Codes: Earthquake-Proof?," and he said another alternative might be "Seismic Performance and the California Building Code: Earthquake Proof?" Mr. McCarthy asked Commissioners to review the proposal and suggest a better title.

### **Guidelines for Local Building Officials**

Mr. McCarthy reported that Ms. Daniel arranged for payment of fees to the editor of the new guide for local governments, and that document will come to the Commission for approval at the March meeting.

**Haywired Scenario**

Mr. McCarthy said that as part of the Haywired scenario, the Commission will make presentations on the building code education project and the study on the performance of tall buildings.

**VI. TEMBLOR: A MOBILE APPLICATION – SEISMIC RISK AND HOW TO REDUCE IT (Continued)**

Dr. Stein gave a demonstration of how the mobile application works. He noted that the app is designed for use on iPhones and Android phones, and it addresses local, regional, and global hazards. He pointed out that although Sacramento's seismic risk is relatively low compared to the Bay Area, there is still a greater than 50 percent chance that Sacramento will experience a magnitude 6 earthquake during the next thirty years. Using the Bay Area as an example, he pointed out the hazard ratings of San Francisco, the Peninsula, and the East Bay; locations of major faults; and recent earthquakes. Dr. Stein showed how the mobile app identifies local hazards such as liquefaction and active faults and provides data specific to individual homes. He noted that the app provides damage estimates and probabilities, retrofit costs, and possible insurance payouts, and this information can be used to help homeowners make decisions about retrofitting their homes and purchasing earthquake insurance. Dr. Stein displayed zoom features, Alquist-Priolo zones, landslides, tsunamis, and liquefaction hazard maps for different cities in California.

Commissioner Curry noted that CalOES has a similar product called “My Hazards,” and she expressed interest in linking the Temblor app. She commented that the Temblor app shows flood risks, but not fires, and she recommended adding that hazard. Dr. Stein said Temblor at first did not intend to include flood hazards, but users kept asking for that information. He added that Temblor would be very interested in adding fire, and he thanked Commissioner Curry for her suggestion.

Dr. Stein advised that Temblor has a Chrome extension that allows people shopping for homes on Zillow to see Temblor results on individual homes.

Commissioner Miyamoto congratulated Dr. Stein on developing such a useful tool. Dr. Stein stated that Temblor received a Small Business Innovation research grant from the National Science Foundation, which will provide funds to operate for another six months, and Temblor has also done some enterprise work for private companies.

Dr. Stein advised that the Temblor app is constantly adding new data, and faults for 55 countries were added within the last ten days. He expressed hope that the app can be expanded so anyone with a cell phone anywhere in the world can find out about their risks. He said the work done by the Global Earthquake Model (GEM) is a complementary effort, and he expressed his gratitude to the Commission for contributing funds to GEM.

## **VII. CalCAP SEISMIC SAFETY FINANCING PROGRAM**

Ms. Renée Webster-Hawkins, Executive Director, California Pollution Control Financing Authority, introduced Ms. Ellena Miller, Deputy Executive Director, the leader behind the new CalCAP Seismic Safety Financing Program. She said the California Pollution Control Financing Authority is an independent financing organization established in 1973 to provide tax-exempt bonds for pollution control activities in California.

Ms. Webster-Hawkins noted that there were many bond issues throughout the 1970's and 1980's that helped build a sizable fund. Ms. Webster-Hawkins stated that in 1994, the Legislature wanted to find ways to use this money to promote business in California and authorized the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to create a loan loss reserve to offer to lenders in California who wanted to advance private capital to small businesses.

Ms. Webster-Hawkins stated that the loan loss reserve program has been very popular with California lenders. She said the California Pollution Control Financing Authority is fortunate to have built excellent relationships with lenders and small businesses. She indicated that since its inception in 1994, the program has expanded significantly. During the recent recession, Ms. Webster-Hawkins noted, the federal government authorized the Small Business Jobs Act, which gave California a substantial pot of money to expand this program as well as other loan guarantee programs.

Ms. Webster-Hawkins advised that besides its own programs, the California Pollution Control Financing Authority runs other specialty programs, including one on behalf of the Air Resources

Board to help achieve its greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

Ms. Webster-Hawkins said that as a result of the success of these existing programs, Assembly Member Nazarian last year asked the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to develop a similar program for seismic safety mitigation. She indicated that a one-time \$10 million allocation was received this fiscal year to start a new program to support loans to small businesses and residential property owners who want to make seismic improvements. She said that as loans mature, contributions to the loan loss reserve fund will be recaptured and used to support future loans. She observed that property values are not inherently increased by seismic retrofits, and she said this is one reason the CalCAP credit enhancement product will appeal to lenders because it lessens their risk.

Ms. Webster-Hawkins said lenders can enroll loans up to \$250,000, in the CalCAP program, which is a significant amount for a retrofit project. She noted that both commercial and residential loans are eligible for the program. She stated that loans above \$250,000 can still be enrolled, but CalCAP coverage is capped at \$250,000. Ms. Webster-Hawkins said qualified loans are allowed to be enrolled for no more than ten years, and there are incentives for lenders to enroll loans for five years or less.

Ms. Webster-Hawkins said the California Pollution Control Financing Authority is working hard through trade organizations, state agencies, and community organizations to publicize this new program to make lenders and consumers aware of its availability.

Chairman Gardner thanked Ms. Webster-Hawkins for her presentation. He asked her to provide the staff with the PowerPoint presentation so commissioners can receive copies.

Commissioner Marvelli asked if building officials need to fill out a specific form to confirm a building's eligibility for the program. Ms. Webster-Hawkins said the information can be provided in a simple letter.

Commissioner Hellweg noted that many private schools need retrofit work, and she asked if private schools would qualify. Ms. Webster-Hawkins confirmed that private schools on privately owned or leased property would be eligible.

Mr. McCarthy pointed out that shorter-term loans would be more beneficial for the CalCAP program because funds would recycle back into the fund sooner, and Ms. Webster-Hawkins agreed.

## **VIII. TSUNAMI EDUCATION**

Professor Lori Dengler, Geology Department, Humboldt State University, noted that the contract with the Commission was finalized on April 1, 2016, and she reviewed progress in the nine months since then. She announced that the first printing of her book was sold out, a second printing is available in Japan, and a third printing was released in the U.S. She said all three printings were funded entirely with donations, and about half of the remaining copies will be given to schools as classroom sets.



Professor Dengler stated that over the past nine months, she and her co-author gave a presentation at the United Nations, she was the invited keynote speaker at the Tokyo National Museum last March, a musical composition based on the book was created, and she and her co-author gave a number of other presentations at museums, cultural organizations, and schools in Japan and the U.S. She said the book also received considerable media attention, and she advised that she was writing a weekly column for her local newspaper.

Professor Dengler said the focus of the first nine months of the Commission contract has been looking at what factors contribute to the success or failure of curriculum projects and identifying actions that can improve chances of success. She noted that goals include building stronger partnerships with school districts and developing other-language versions of teaching materials. Professor Dengler reported that efforts are underway to work with the California Department of Education and individual school districts to incorporate tsunami education in the state's four existing curriculum frameworks.

Professor Dengler described some of the curriculum products that are currently available. She advised that school activities will be launched and beta-tested in Del Norte schools this coming spring. She thanked the Commission for its support.

Commissioner Wheatley thanked Professor Dengler for her work. He said her weekly column has become a great tool for the whole community.

Mr. McCarthy asked Professor Dengler to provide a list of people and organizations that

contributed donations so the Attorney General knows that state funds were leveraged with local matching funds.

## **IX. UPDATE ON THE NINE MILE RANCH EARTHQUAKE SEQUENCE NEAR HAWTHORNE, NEVADA**

Dr. Graham Kent, State Seismologist and Director, Nevada Seismological Laboratory, provided an update on the recent earthquake swarm near the California-Nevada border. He said the seismic activity occurred on a couple different conjugant faults, and he pointed out the locations of the affected faults. He noted the epicenter was near Nine Mile Ranch, a location that was visited by Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. He showed slides of earthquake damage in the area.

Dr. Kent pointed out that this area is an ideal place to test and improve an earthquake early warning system because of the existing network of wildfire cameras and earthquake sensors. He displayed images of fires and floods captured by the high-definition cameras. He observed that natural disasters provide opportunities to identify problems and make sensor systems more resilient. Dr. Kent recommended that California invest in modern cameras and multi-hazard sensors to detect fires, floods, avalanches, and earthquakes.

## **X. WEST COAST MAYORS SUMMIT**

Commissioner Swiss, Mayor's Senior Policy Advisor on Sea Level Rise, City of San Francisco,

reported that Mayor Lee invited mayors from ten cities in four states to attend a summit on December 12 and 13, 2016, to discuss issues of mutual concern. He said the mayors focused on homelessness on the first day and on resiliency the second day. He reported that the mayors jointly prepared a letter to President Trump urging the federal government to invest in strengthening the infrastructure in major cities on the West Coast so they are better able to withstand natural disasters.

Commissioner Sweiss stated that the mayors concluded that investing in infrastructure prior to disasters would save five times as much in post-disaster repairs. He observed that catastrophes on the West Coast affect the entire country as well as other parts of the world. He said the letter from the mayors made a number of recommendations, including increasing annual allocations to FEMA for pre-disaster hazard mitigation, advancing funding criteria from the Department of Transportation and Department of Energy to promote resiliency, and providing operational funding for a shared earthquake early warning system for the West Coast.

Commissioner Sweiss remarked that it is uncertain whether President Trump will respond to any of the recommendations, but the participating mayors want to make sure the federal government understands the needs of cities on the West Coast.

## **XI. LEGISLATIVE REPORT**

Legislative and Communication Director Salina Valencia provided a summary of the highlights of the busy 2016 legislative year. She reported that 1,983 bills were introduced, 600 were

tracked by Agency departments, 400 bill analyses were performed by Agency departments, and 190 of the enrolled bills came from the Agency. She said the Assembly increased its bill limit from 40 to 50 bills per individual author, which will likely result in more bills being introduced during the upcoming two-year session as Governor Brown enters into the last two years of his term.

Ms. Valencia stated that the Governor released a preliminary state budget on January 10 that calls for the state to continue to bolster its rainy-day fund and invest in education, healthcare expansion, and workforce programs. She said the Governor proposes tempering spending rather than cutting existing program levels to balance the budget. She indicated that the Governor proposes adjusting Proposition 198 spending, recalculating unspent allocations from 2016, and constraining spending growth. Ms. Valencia noted that a proposed \$1.15 billion deposit will bring the rainy-day fund to \$7.9 billion by the end of 2017-18, representing 63 percent of the constitutional target.

Ms. Valencia observed that Governor Brown wants to make sure California is well prepared for any budget impacts resulting from potential cuts by the Trump administration. She said California currently receives over \$100 billion in federal funds, of which \$15 billion helps pay for expansion of Medi-Cal under the Affordable Care Act.

## **XII. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT (Continued)**

### **Administrative Reporting**

Ms. Daniel noted that the Commission's operating budget of \$1,238,000 for 2015-16 will increase to \$1,266,000 for 2017-18 due to increased insurance assessments. She reported that progress has been made in paying Commission bills, and the staff is working diligently to learn the new state accounting system.

Ms. Daniel reminded commissioners that their Fair Political Practices Commission annual disclosures need to be filed electronically.

Ms. Daniel advised that the state released a travel bulletin forbidding out-of-state travel to Mississippi, North Carolina, Kansas, or Tennessee due to their discriminatory laws.

### **Meeting Locations**

Mr. McCarthy recommended that the Commission consider holding its May and October meetings at locations other than Sacramento. He proposed Los Angeles or Pasadena in conjunction with the May meeting and inviting the mitigation officer from the City of Los Angeles to make a presentation about that city's retrofit program. He suggested having field trip to the Jet Propulsion Lab the day before the Commission meeting.

Ms. Daniel said other suggestions for meeting locations were Santa Barbara, Monterey, and Riverside. Mr. McCarthy recommended choosing a Northern California location for the October meeting.

Ms. Valencia observed that the Commission was also invited to participate in a workshop in San Francisco.

Mr. McCarthy noted that Riverside and Imperial County are also possible locations for meetings in Southern California.

ACTION: A motion was made and seconded that:

*The Commission hold the May meeting in Los Angeles or Pasadena, with a field trip to the Jet Propulsion Lab the day before the meeting.*

\* Motion carried, 12 – 0.

Commissioner Sweiss proposed meeting in Monterey in October. Commissioner Hellweg noted that Paso Robles might be a good location because of its proximity to Diablo Canyon. Another commissioner\*\*\*\*\* suggested San Francisco.

ACTION: A motion was made and seconded that:

*The Commission hold the October meeting in San Francisco.*

ACTION: Commissioner Hellweg made an alternate motion, seconded by Commissioner Knudson, that:

*The Commission hold its October meeting in Paso Robles.*

Commissioner Gardner proposed voting on the alternate motion first.

- \* Motion failed, 2 – 10 (Commissioners Hellweg and Commissioner Knudson in favor, Commissioners \*\*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*\*, etc. opposed, Commissioner \*\*\*\*\* abstaining).

Commissioner Gardner called for a vote on the motion to meet in San Francisco.

- \* Motion carried, 12 – 0\*\*\*\*\* (Commissioner \*\*\*\*\* abstaining).

Commissioner Sweiss proposed meeting in San Francisco on the first Thursday of October rather than the second to coincide with Fleet Week. Mr. McCarthy asked commissioners to check their availability for a meeting on October 5. Chairman Gardner requested Ms. Daniel to poll commissioners so the date can be confirmed at the next meeting.

### **Haywired Scenario Update**

Mr. McCarthy noted that the Commission will be meeting in Oakland in April of 2018 in conjunction with the Haywired scenario. He invited Dr. Dale Cox, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), to provide an update on that event.

Dr. Cox said the April 2017 date was pushed back to 2018 because of the time required to review and plan the Haywired event. He advised that collaborators include the Bay Area Center for Regional Disaster Resilience, the Association of Bay Area Governments, the PEER Center, Joint Venture Silicon Valley, local businesses, and government agencies. He noted that the scenario will be kicked off with many workshops and table-top exercises.

Mr. McCarthy said the Commission will make presentations on its code education project and the tall buildings study. He stated that he and Ms. Valencia have briefed GoBIZ, and that agency is interested in participating. He suggested inviting people from the CalCAP program as well.

### **XIII. PUBLIC COMMENT**

There were no members of the public who wished to address the Commission.

### **XIV. MISCELLANEOUS & GOOD OF THE MEETING**

Chairman Gardner informed the Commission that the Southern California Association of Governments hired Dr. Lucy Jones to help look at Los Angeles' inventory and retrofit legislation for at-risk building types. He said this effort is a two-pronged approach, focusing first on education pertaining to vulnerable building types and helping local governments create and improve their inventories, and second on creating a template for local governments to use for



drafting mandatory retrofit legislation.

**XV. ADJOURN**

There being no further business, Chairman Gardner thanked everyone for attending, and the meeting was adjourned at 1:22 p.m.