



County of Sonoma Agenda Item Summary Report

Clerk of the Board
575 Administration Drive
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Agenda Item Number: 16

(This Section for use by Clerk of the Board Only.)

To: Board of Supervisors

Board Agenda Date: September 25, 2018

Vote Requirement: Informational Only

Department or Agency Name(s): County Administrator's Office

Staff Name and Phone Number:

Michael Gossman, 565-2341

Supervisory District(s):

All

Title: Recovery and Resiliency Framework Update

Recommended Actions:

Receive update on the draft Recovery and Resiliency Framework.

Executive Summary:

The aftermath of the October 2017 Sonoma Complex Fires presents ongoing risks to the residents, property, and environment of Sonoma County. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency was tasked with development of a plan to address immediate and long-term recovery and resiliency efforts informed by County departments and agencies, other public entities, non-profit and private sector partners, and the community. The draft Recovery and Resiliency Framework presented today provides a vision for continued recovery and for achieving a stronger and more resilient community.

Discussion:

On December 19, 2017, the Board of Supervisors established the Office of Recovery and Resiliency (Office) with the mission to develop a strategy that addresses the immediate and long-term recovery and resiliency efforts needed to help Sonoma County rebuild and recover from the wildfires. The draft Recovery and Resiliency Framework (Recovery Framework) represents the County's long-term vision in a resilient future. The draft Recovery Framework is a foundation for integration of public, private, and non-governmental recovery efforts county-wide, and is informed by community partners, County departments, cities and other jurisdictions in the County, and by engagement with the residents of Sonoma County.

Strategic Areas of Recovery and Resiliency: The draft Recovery Framework is structured around recovery and resiliency efforts in five critical functional areas: Community Preparedness and Infrastructure; Housing; Economy; Safety Net Services; and Natural Resources. Each area has its own vision statement, goals, and proposed actions. The vision and goals are included in the Framework along with the full set of proposed actions for all areas that is part of the County's comprehensive vision for

reaching recovery and resiliency goals. The complete draft Recovery Framework with Appendices is available online at: <http://sonomacounty.ca.gov/ORR/>

Community Engagement and Input: Throughout 2018, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency has engaged the community in a variety of ways to listen to residents' concerns, ideas and suggestions in order to collect their input on the five strategic areas of recovery and resilience. The Office will continue to engage the community by sharing information, resources, and updates, while also garnering input from community members about the direction and priority to be placed on recovery activities. Community input is a priority of the County of Sonoma.

Key strategies used to gather community input:

1. **Board Workshops:** The Board of Supervisors conducted Recovery Workshops for the five areas of recovery to provide pertinent information to the Board and receive direction on the Recovery Framework. Community stakeholders were invited to attend and provide input. Topics and workshops were conducted on the following dates:
 - a. February 6 – Housing Workshop
 - b. February 13 – Natural Resources and Economic Development Workshop
 - c. February 27 – Community Preparedness and Infrastructure Workshop
 - d. August 7 – Safety Net Services Workshop
2. **Community Groups and Stakeholder Meetings:** The Office met with over 60 community groups and stakeholders to provide updates on the recovery progress and gather input on the Framework. Several community groups provided recommendations on behalf of their organizations. Appendix C – Community and Other Partners is a list these community groups and the input they submitted.
3. **Recovery Planning Community Meetings:** The County hosted a series of community meetings throughout the County to share an initial draft of the Framework that was presented to the Board of Supervisors in June 2018. The goal was to obtain community feedback on the vision, goals, and proposed actions for each strategic area. Members of the public participated in facilitated, small group discussions and provided input. A total of 306 community members attended these meetings.

Location		Date	Community Members
Sonoma County Office of Education	Santa Rosa	July 10, 2018	65
Sebastopol Center for the Arts	Sebastopol	July 11, 2018	60
Petaluma Community Center	Petaluma	July 25, 2018	40
Finley Community Center	Santa Rosa	August 2, 2018	70
Sonoma Veterans Building	Sonoma	August 8, 2018	28

Lawrence Cook Middle School (conducted in Spanish)	Santa Rosa	August 28, 2018	40
La Luz Center (conducted in Spanish)	Sonoma	September 5, 2018	3

4. **Online Survey:** The office conducted an online survey for community members to provide input into the draft Recovery Framework. As of September, 2018, 114 community members submitted responses to the survey.
5. **Email Input:** Since early 2018, community members have been encouraged through press release, information posted online and in County social media, and at community and partner meetings to submit feedback and input to recoveryinfo@sonoma-county.org. Emailed input was considered and reviewed.
6. **Compiled and Analyzed Community Surveys:** Many organizations and community groups have conducted recovery-related surveys since the October 2017 wildfires. The data collected through these efforts augments the County's understanding of the community's needs, interests and opinions. On an ongoing basis, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency compiles and analyzes these surveys and needs assessments that are relevant to fire impacts and recovery.

The ideas and concerns expressed by the community in many ways validated the vision and goals in the initial draft Recovery Framework, however community members offered a number of new and innovative approaches to recovery that shape and enhance all components of the draft Recovery Framework presented today. Each critical recovery area section of the draft Framework includes a summary of the key themes conveyed by the community throughout the information gathering period. Appendix B includes a summary of representative comments from the community.

Next Steps: The draft Recovery Framework will be available for public review and comment until October 26, 2018. The public may provide comments by email to recoveryinfo@sonoma-county.org and by mail to: 575 Administration Drive, Suite 104A, Santa Rosa 95403. After reviewing and considering public input, an updated Recovery Framework will be presented to the Board in December 2018.

A Note About CEQA:

The draft Recovery Framework reflects a vision for a resilient future for Sonoma County and all its communities. It incorporates a range of potential future actions that, if implemented, could advance the County toward resilience. However, nothing in the Framework legally binds future County decisions or actions. The Board of Supervisors' eventual approval of the Framework is not a commitment to any particular course of action, and is not a decision to approve, adopt, or fund any of the potential actions identified in this document. For these reasons, approval of the Framework is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review pursuant to Section 15262 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Whether a particular Framework recommendation is implemented in the future depends on a variety of factors. Each proposed action that is advanced for consideration will be reviewed in accordance with

normal internal and public processes, including CEQA review, if applicable. Some identified actions may ultimately be rejected or modified through those review processes. Any recommended action that involves amendments to local ordinances would undergo the normal processes required for legislative actions, including but not limited to CEQA review, opportunity for public review and comment, and public hearings. Similarly, while the Recovery Framework will likely inform the upcoming General Plan Update process, the new General Plan will be crafted through an entirely separate process that includes comprehensive CEQA review and a robust public process.

THE FRAMEWORK:

- Affirms the County vision for recovery and resilience
- Acknowledges central County and community values
- Outlines a process by which the County engages stakeholders to capture the inputs and needs of all community members
- Describes how the Office of Recovery and Resiliency will work with County leaders to implement and track recovery actions
- Explains the relationship between recovery efforts and other strategic planning efforts
- Promotes inclusive coordination, planning and proactive communication
- Encourages the whole community to leverage opportunities to increase resilience.

THE FRAMEWORK IS NOT:

- A single, exhaustive list of every recovery action needed for the County to achieve resilience.
- Static. As we begin to deploy resources to develop, implement and complete actions, what we learn when we review our approach and processes may change how we plan and implement future actions.
- A detailed plan with steps for implementation. Much more planning will be needed to define specific steps to proceed with actions.
- A replacement for or modification of other related County strategic plans.
- Legally binding on future County actions.

As the County strives to become more resilient, the Recovery Framework will drive strategic decisions around recovery and serve as a guide to department recovery leaders for continued collaboration. The Recovery Framework is a living document and the Office of Recovery and Resiliency will work with departments to make adjustments as conditions evolve and the landscape of needs in the community changes.

Prior Board Actions:

September 18, 2018 – Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, seeking of funding opportunities and community engagement.

September 11, 2018 – Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, seeking of funding opportunities and community engagement.

August 28, 2018 – Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, seeking of funding opportunities and community engagement.

August 14, 2018 – Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, seeking of funding opportunities and community engagement.

August 7, 2018 – Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, seeking of funding opportunities and community engagement.

July 24, 2018 –

A) Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, seeking of funding opportunities and community engagement.

B) Receive an update from California Office of Emergency Services on debris removal progress.

June 13, 2018 – Received presentation on Draft Recovery Framework.

May 22, 2018 – Recovery Update on the status of recovery operations, planning, and seeking of funding opportunities.

March 20, 2018 – Renewal of Emergency proclamations; disaster fiscal update; authorized appropriations of \$9.5 million to the Disaster Response & Recovery Fund.

February 6, 2018 – Established the Office of Recovery & Resiliency staffing; authorized appropriations of \$2 million to the Disaster Response & Recovery Fund.

December 19, 2017 – Disaster fiscal update and creation of Sonoma County Office of Recovery and Resiliency.

Strategic Plan Alignment Not Applicable

Fiscal Summary

Expenditures	FY 18-19 Adopted	FY 19-20 Projected	FY 20-21 Projected
Budgeted Expenses			
Additional Appropriation Requested			
Total Expenditures			

Funding Sources

General Fund/WA GF			
State/Federal			
Fees/Other			
Use of Fund Balance			
Contingencies			
Total Sources			

Narrative Explanation of Fiscal Impacts:

Staffing Impacts			
Narrative Explanation of Staffing Impacts (If Required):			
Attachments:			
09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Att A Framework 09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Appendix B-1 Community Input Themes 09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Appendix B-2 Community Input Flipcharts 09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Appendix B-3 Community Input Worksheets 09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Appendix B-4 Community Input Survey 09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Appendix D Potential Action Items 09-25-2018 CAO Recovery Framework_Appendix E Grants List			
Related Items “On File” with the Clerk of the Board:			

Sonoma County

RECOVERY & RESILIENCY FRAMEWORK

September 25, 2018

DRAFT



PRODUCED BY THE OFFICE OF RECOVERY & RESILIENCY

sonomacounty.ca.gov/Office-of-Recovery-and-Resiliency/



Sonoma County

Recovery & Resiliency Framework

September 25, 2018

DRAFT

COUNTY OF SONOMA
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California is experiencing one of the most challenging years in its history as it battles devastating wildfires across the state. The October 2017 Sonoma Complex Fires event had a profound impact on the Sonoma County community. As we rebuild and heal, we are mindful that even as we focus on future planning in the aftermath of our own fire event, our neighboring counties are dealing with fire containment and response, the displacement of community members, and the reality that recovery will be a long and difficult process. While we as a County, our people and communities, work to rebuild, we are resolved to bounce back from the fires better than before. We have a lot of work to do, but are committed to become stronger and more resilient to future disasters, whatever they may be.

The Recovery and Resiliency Framework represents the County's long-term vision in a resilient future. The Framework also represents a call to action and partnership. Community support and collaboration following the wildfires was a Sonoma County strength. We need to continue proactive, ongoing collaboration *before* the next disaster strikes so that we leverage our resources, understand the challenges from many perspectives, effectively manage risks, and capitalize on the many planning efforts already underway.

Our first step to institutionalize this level of collaboration was to establish the Office of Recovery and Resiliency in December 2017. This Office will work with County department heads to lead and coordinate all recovery efforts in the County with a long-term, strategic approach. Under the leadership of the County Administrator, Office of Recovery and Resiliency staff will be focused on ensuring that the County views the work we do to recover through a unified resilience lens. With the approval of this Recovery and Resiliency Framework, the Office will continue to coordinate with partners to implement prioritized recovery efforts over the next five years. Together, we will create a stronger and more resilient community, one that is ready to adapt to, withstand, and rapidly recover from whatever disaster lies ahead.

Sincerely,

Sonoma County Board of Supervisors

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1. THE SONOMA COMPLEX FIRES

On October 8, 2017, the most destructive wildfires in California history raged through Sonoma County, devastating lives, homes, livelihoods, and the natural landscape. The damage caused by the Sonoma Complex fires challenged our community's sense of safety and security. The emotional trauma many experienced was severe and has long-lasting effects. But even during those initial days of uncertainty, our community rallied to protect our most vulnerable citizens, to support first responders, to safeguard our natural resources, and to provide essentials to meet residents' most basic needs. Throughout the response to the fires, together we learned that our community is resourceful, strong, and resolute.

Almost a year later, the community continues to heal. Signs of recovery are visible, though there are formidable challenges ahead. Leaders in County government are committed to prioritize actions that support preparedness and resiliency to improve accessibility and delivery of government services during a disaster. With the help and input of community partners, we will take actions to recover. Disasters are inevitable and we must be prepared the next time disaster strikes. Our success will depend on our ability to recover from setbacks, adapt well to change, and emerge better and stronger than before.

1.1 The Event

Wildfires erupted across Sonoma County the night of October 8, 2017, eventually sweeping into Santa Rosa. More than 5,300 homes and businesses were destroyed, 24 people died and 110,000 acres burned. Thousands of homes across wide swaths of Sonoma County were incinerated in a matter of hours. Tens of thousands of terrified residents fled for their lives, many with just the clothes on their backs. The blazes officially became known as the **Sonoma Complex Fires**.

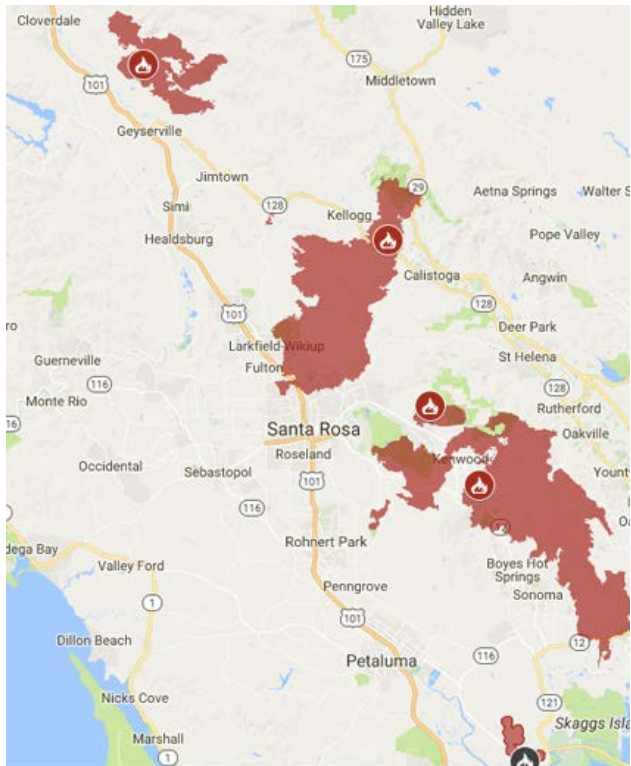
The **Tubbs Fire** was the most destructive in terms of the number of homes destroyed and lives lost. It started near Calistoga and roared west, through the Mark West Springs and Larkfield/Wikiup areas, then raged through Fountaingrove and finally jumped Highway 101 and devastated Coffey Park in northern Santa Rosa. Twenty two people died and 4,658 homes were destroyed. Five percent of Santa Rosa's housing stock was gone overnight. Nearly 37,000 acres burned. The speed and ferocity of the Tubbs Fire stunned residents and officials. The scenes of utter destruction shocked the state and nation.

About the same time as the Tubbs Fire, north of the City of Sonoma, a handful of fires – the Nuns, Adobe, Norrbom, Partrick, Pressley and Oakmont blazes – erupted. They combined to become known collectively as the **Nuns Fire**, which burned 56,556 acres in the Sonoma Valley, including the communities of Kenwood, Glen Ellen, Oakmont. The Nuns Fire eventually raced through Annadel State Park, the Bennett Ridge area and threatened Rohnert Park, destroying 639 homes in the heart of the Wine Country.

The **Pocket Fire** northeast of Geyserville burned 17,000 acres and three homes.

Overall, some 7,000 structures, including homes, and outbuildings, were destroyed in Sonoma County. Two main hospitals were evacuated and damaged. More than 100,000 residents were evacuated, some for weeks, while thousands of firefighters arrived from across the United States, as well as from Canada and Australia, to help local crews battle the blazes on multiple fronts. The fires were finally contained by October 31.

Even as the fires burned, recovery efforts began. The immense task of quickly and safely removing fire debris from over 5,300 properties resulted in more than 2 million tons of debris being hauled away, the largest such operation since the 1906 Earthquake in San Francisco.



Map 1: Sonoma Complex Fires Overview



Map 2: Tubbs Fire Overview.

Table 1. Acres burned in the Tubbs Fire

Management	Acres Burned
Private Ownership	30,160
Non-Profit - Conservation	2,796
State Agency	1,513
Regional Park District	801
County Agency	799
Non-Profit - Land Trust	614
City Agency	50
Federal Agency	41
Water District	33

Table 2: Acres burned in the Nuns Fire

Management	Acres Burned
Private Ownership	44,841
State Agency	6,755
County Agency	1,753
Special District	1,457
Non-Profit	1,354
Federal Agency	397
Total	56,556

Table 3. Acres burned in Pocket Fire

Management	Acres Burned
Private Ownership	17,255
Federal	70
State Agency	20
Total	17,345

1.2 The County's and Community's Response

Over 950 fire departments and agencies from around the world ultimately responded to the fires in Sonoma County, as County workers worked together with local police, fire, medical and volunteers to evacuate neighborhoods, coordinate shelters, and get food, clothing, supplies and information to residents who were displaced.

Response activities include the following:

- Adopted urgency ordinances to facilitate immediate housing, including residential use of recreational vehicles and rental of guest houses.
- 4,162 evacuees cared for in 43 shelters
- 52,372 callers helped via emergency hotline through the end of October 2017
- 10,000 masks, 2,562 cots, 2,300 sheets and 1,850 pillows distributed in first 72 hours
- 11,204 residents served at the Local Assistance Centers
- 41 community meetings held in first 4 weeks to keep public informed
- 4,000+ replacement documents issued to victims of wildfires
- 21,000+ in-person supportive contacts by California Hope counselors
- 3,557 disaster calls received by Animal Services in the field and 10,465 office calls to help residents locate displaced animals

- 4,700 people whose income or employment was impacted by fires assisted in filing for disaster unemployment insurance
- 2 million tons of fire debris removed through government program
- 1,278 rebuilding permits for homes issued by Sonoma County and the City of Santa Rosa as of September 5, 2018
- 30 rain and stream gauges installed in high risk areas to predict potential debris flows or flash floods
- 43 miles of wattles placed in burn areas to prevent erosion and protect watersheds. Wattles are a type of 'fiber roll' erosion and sediment control Best Management Practice (BMP) material. They are sausage-shaped tubes filled with straw, mulch or compost with an outer wrapping made from various types of netting or fabric.
- 90 miles of County roads cleared of burned trees and hazardous vegetation
- Transitioned recovery support for local companies from the Local Assistance Center to the U.S. Small Business Administration Business Recovery Center
- Over \$1.4M in Disaster CalFresh benefits issued.
- Multi-agency Watershed Task Force created a Flood Prevention Post-Fire Hazard Assessment map to keep community safe from potential post-fire flooding and debris flows
- Formed an inter-departmental Disaster Finance Team to lead the Federal Emergency Management Agency Public Assistance program for the County, coordinating on legal, compliance, and resource issues.

2 FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

2.1 Purpose of the Framework

The Recovery and Resiliency Framework represents the Board’s call to action. It reflects the community’s vision for a resilient future and an approach to achieve it. The Framework is a foundation for integration of public, private, and non-governmental recovery efforts County-wide, and is informed by community partners, County departments, cities and other jurisdictions in the County, and by engagement with the residents of Sonoma County.

Our ability to live safely in a fire-adapted environment depends on efforts currently underway through normal County departmental recovery actions, and forward-thinking resiliency measures and activities. Non-governmental agencies’ services during a disaster can be enhanced if they are more fully engaged in recovery efforts and better integrated into planning at the local level. The goals and objectives developed and outlined here should be used as guidance as the County makes difficult decisions regarding the use of limited resources, and the pursuit of critical external funding.

The Recovery Framework draws from the structure and functions in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s *National Disaster Recovery Framework* (NDRF). Like the NDRF, the Recovery Framework serves as a platform and forum for the ways the County and community build and sustain recovery capabilities. A focus of the Framework is planning and preparedness *before* a disaster occurs. Planning includes coordination with partners, risk mitigation, continuity planning, identifying resources and developing capacity to manage the recovery process.

The Recovery Framework is structured around recovery efforts in five critical functional areas – Community Preparedness and Infrastructure, Housing, Economy, Safety Net Services, and Natural Resources. Each area has its own vision statement, goals, and proposed actions. The full set of proposed actions for all areas is part of the County’s comprehensive vision for reaching recovery and resiliency goals.

As the County strives to become more resilient, the Recovery Framework will drive strategic decisions around recovery and serve as a guide to department recovery leaders for continued collaboration. The Framework capitalizes on our County’s strengths and identifies the investments we need to keep Sonoma strong.

THE FRAMEWORK:

- Affirms the County vision for recovery and resilience
- Outlines a process by which the County engages stakeholders to capture the inputs and needs of all community members
- Describes how the Office of Recovery and Resiliency will work with County leaders to implement and track recovery actions
- Explains the relationship between recovery efforts and other strategic planning efforts
- Promotes inclusive coordination, planning and proactive communication
- Encourages the whole community to leverage opportunities to increase resilience.

THE FRAMEWORK IS NOT:

- A single, exhaustive list of every recovery action needed for the County to achieve resilience.
- Static. As we begin to deploy resources to develop, implement and complete actions, what we learn when we review our approach and processes may change how we plan and implement future actions.
- A detailed plan with steps for implementation. Much more planning will be needed to define specific steps to proceed with actions.
- A replacement for or modification of other related County strategic plans.
- Legally binding on future County actions.

The Recovery Framework is a living document. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency will work with departments to make adjustments as conditions evolve and the landscape of needs in the community changes. While the Recovery Framework must be flexible to account for evolving implementation decisions and unanticipated circumstances, the County must remain committed to achieving its vision for a resilient future.

2.2 A Note About CEQA

The Recovery Framework reflects a vision for a resilient future for Sonoma County and all its communities. It incorporates a range of potential future actions that, if implemented, could advance the County toward resilience. However, nothing in the Framework legally binds future County decisions or actions. The Board of Supervisors' approval of the Framework is not a commitment to any particular course of action, and is not a decision to approve, adopt, or fund any of the potential actions identified in this document. For these reasons, approval of the Framework is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review pursuant to Section 15262 of the CEQA Guidelines.¹

Whether a particular Framework recommendation is implemented in the future depends on a variety of factors. Each proposed action that is advanced for consideration will be reviewed in accordance with normal internal and public processes, including CEQA review, if applicable. Some identified actions may ultimately be rejected or modified through those review processes. Any recommended action that involves amendments to local ordinances would undergo the normal processes required for legislative actions, including but not limited to CEQA review, opportunity for public review and comment, and public hearings. Similarly, while the Framework will likely inform the upcoming General Plan Update process, the

¹ Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15262 provides as follows: A project involving only feasibility or planning studies for possible future actions which the agency, board, or commission has not approved, adopted, or funded does not require the preparation of an EIR or Negative Declaration but does require consideration of environmental factors. This section does not apply to the adoption of a plan that will have a legally binding effect on later activities.

new General Plan will be crafted through an entirely separate process that includes comprehensive CEQA review and a robust public process.

2.3 Relationship to Other County Plans

Sonoma County's Recovery Framework does not replace or modify existing, County plans and strategies. It complements existing plans and builds upon existing state and national recovery frameworks and the significant strategic planning work that was already underway across the County prior to the October 2017 wildfires. The Recovery Framework also builds upon planning efforts initiated during and immediately following the wildfires. Collectively, these plans inform post-disaster recovery and the Recovery Framework. This integrated approach ensures that long-term recovery and resiliency goals are considered through implementation of current and future plan actions, especially when plan actions overlap.



Figure 1 above shows the relationship between existing and ongoing plans and strategies and the post-disaster Recovery Framework. Existing and ongoing planning efforts inform development of the Recovery Framework and the County's recovery priorities and actions. As proposed actions in the Recovery Framework are completed, some ongoing plans and strategies may need to be updated to reflect progress towards recovery goals. The outer arrows represent more than updates to specific actions. They represent the continuous and active coordination, collaboration, and alignment that will position the County to achieve its resilience goals.

Ultimately, the Recovery Framework serves as a guide for County leaders as they seek to prioritize actions, identify and allocate resources, and maximize opportunities to achieve recovery and resiliency goals not in isolation, but in conjunction with other County plans and planning efforts.

3 RECOVERY AND RESILIENCY PLANNING CORE PRINCIPLES

Supporting recovery and building resiliency are as much about process as they are about outcomes. The ways that we plan for the next disaster, incorporate input, collaborate to build the right capabilities, mitigate threats, care for our citizens, and implement the goals and actions in this Framework, are guided by a set of recovery and resilience planning core principles. Establishing and adhering to these core principles ensures that the resiliency lens we apply to all of our recovery efforts is applied consistently. The core principles guide the strategies we pursue, our decision-making, processes and practices. They are informed by County leadership, partner, and community input. In practice, they maximize the opportunity for achieving recovery success.

Guiding Principles

- Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning
- Leadership and Local Primacy
- Engaged Partnerships and Inclusiveness
- Individual and Family Empowerment
- Timeliness and Flexibility
- Resilience and Sustainability
- Unity of Effort
- Psychological and Emotional Recovery

Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning

Recovery operations are more effective when recovery planning occurs before a disaster. Some pre-disaster actions can reduce future disaster impacts and the scale and magnitude of recovery needs. Developing relationships with community partners and engaging them in the planning process aids in establishing a common understanding of recovery roles. Setting up appropriate coordination structures and building collective capacity and capability to lead, plan, and manage recovery operations increases overall resilience. Encouraging innovative pre-disaster planning practices can generate tools and resources that will support and sustain disaster mitigation and recovery efforts.

Leadership and Local Primacy

The County plays an important role in planning for and managing aspects of the community's recovery since mitigation measures are adopted by the County. Cities within the County are important partners and play a role in recovery too, though each jurisdiction has its unique attributes and needs. Informed and coordinated leadership across all levels of government and sectors of the community are critical throughout all phases of the recovery process. The state, regional and federal governments act in support of the County as needed to bolster local resources and capabilities to further recovery goals. Businesses also assume leadership roles in the local recovery planning process since the private sector owns and operates the majority of the County's critical infrastructure systems, such as electric power and financial and telecommunications systems².

Engaged Partnerships and Inclusiveness

² National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition (Washington, DC, 2016), p. 14.

Partnerships are effective when recovery management and coordination engages the whole community. Engaged partnerships ensure that all parties with deployable resources and a role in recovery have a voice in how they support recovery efforts, since engaged partners in the private and non-profit sectors play a critical role in meeting local recovery needs. Collaboration with engaged partners helps the County anticipate recovery needs, and understand how to access available resources beyond traditional programs. Throughout recovery, recovery managers share ongoing clear, effective, accessible, and culturally appropriate communication with engaged partners.

Inclusiveness in pre-disaster planning and the recovery process includes individuals with disabilities, child advocates, older adults, members of underserved communities, and those with animals. Recovery managers maintain sensitivity and respect for social and cultural diversity throughout recovery.

Individual and Family Empowerment

All members of the community who suffered losses, whether physical, emotional, social, or economic, have equal opportunities to participate in recovery efforts to enable them to recover from their losses. Recovery actions are inclusive of all populations in the community and proactively address social and institutional barriers that hinder individuals with disabilities, and others who are historically underserved, from full and equal access to services and benefits provided. All individuals have access to resources that address both their physical losses and psychological health needs.

Timeliness and Flexibility

Timeliness and flexibility in coordinating and efficiently implementing recovery actions and providing assistance are key considerations that minimize delays and lost opportunities. Recovery plans, programs, policies, and practices are adaptable to meet unforeseen, unmet, and evolving recovery needs.

Resilience and Sustainability

Pre- and post-disaster recovery actions offer opportunities to reduce risk and contribute to a more sustainable community. Assessing and understanding risks that endanger recovery efforts is an important part of recovery process. Resilience is the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and to withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions due to deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring incidents. Pre and post disaster planning ensures that steps are taken to avoid or reduce risk during the recovery process and that recovery efforts can be leveraged to increase community resilience in critical functional areas.

Opportunities exist during rebuilding to further sustainability goals such as making smart energy choices, improving economic competitiveness, expanding energy-efficient accessible housing choices, and enhancing healthy, safe, and walkable neighborhoods.

Unity of Effort

Unified coordinated effort is central to efficient, effective, timely and successful recovery. Coordination following any incident allows recovery leaders to identify needs and priorities more effectively, reallocate existing resources, engage community partners, and identify other resources. A unity of effort respects the authority and expertise of each participating organization while coordinating support of common recovery priorities and objectives.

Psychological and Emotional Recovery

Successful recovery addresses the full range of psychological, emotional, and behavioral health needs associated with the disaster's impact and resulting recovery challenges. Behavioral health assistance provided in recovery may include provision of information and educational resources, basic psychological support and crisis counseling, assessment, and referral to treatment when needed for more serious mental health issues. Successful recovery acknowledges the linkages between the recovery of individuals, families, social networks, and communities.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Overview

The October 2017 fires reshaped our community both physically and emotionally. As we rebuild and restore our identity as a County, it is vital to involve community members in recovery discussions. Throughout 2018, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency has engaged the community in a variety of ways to listen to residents' concerns, ideas and suggestions in order to collect their input on the five strategic areas of recovery and resilience. The Office will continue to engage the community by sharing information, resources, and updates, while also garnering input from community members about the direction and priority to be placed on recovery activities. Community input is a priority of the County of Sonoma.

Key strategies used to gather community input:

1. Board Workshops: The Board of Supervisors conducted Recovery Workshops for the five areas of recovery to provide pertinent information to the Board and receive direction on the Recovery Framework. Community stakeholders were invited to attend and provide input. Topics and workshops were conducted on the following dates:
 - a. February 6 – Housing Workshop
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 - c. February 27 – Community Preparedness and Infrastructure Workshop
 - d. August 7 – Safety Net Services Workshop
2. Community Groups and Stakeholder Meetings: The Office met with over 60 community groups and stakeholders to provide updates on the recovery progress and gather input on the Recovery Framework. Several community groups provided recommendations on behalf of their organizations. Appendix C – Community and Other Partners is a list these community groups and the input they submitted.
3. Recovery Planning Community Meetings: The County hosted a series of community meetings throughout the County to share an initial draft of the Recovery Framework that was presented to the Board of Supervisors in June 2018. The goal was to obtain community feedback on the vision, goals, and proposed actions for each strategic area. Members of the public participated in facilitated, small group discussions and provided input. A total of 306 community members attended these meetings.

Location		Date	Community Members
Sonoma County Office of Education	Santa Rosa	July 10, 2018	65
Sebastopol Center for the Arts	Sebastopol	July 11, 2018	60
Petaluma Community Center	Petaluma	July 25, 2018	40
Finley Community Center	Santa Rosa	August 2, 2018	70
Sonoma Veterans Building	Sonoma	August 8, 2018	28
Lawrence Cook Middle School (conducted in Spanish)	Santa Rosa	August 28, 2018	40
La Luz Center (conducted in Spanish)	Sonoma	September 5, 2018	3

4. Online Survey: The office conducted an online survey for community members to provide input into the draft Recovery Framework. As of September XX, 2018, 114 community members submitted responses to the survey as of September 6, 2018.
5. Email Input: Since early 2018, community members have been encouraged through press release, information posted online and in County social media, and at community and partner meetings to submit feedback and input to recoveryinfo@sonoma-county.org. Emailed input was considered and reviewed.
6. Compiled and Analyzed Community Surveys: Many organizations and community groups have conducted recovery-related surveys since the October 2017 wildfires. The data collected through these efforts augments the County's understanding of the community's needs, interests and opinions. On an ongoing basis, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency compiles and analyzes these surveys and needs assessments that are relevant to fire impacts and recovery. Appendix B – Community Input includes a list of community surveys and needs assessments.

4.2 Outreach

The County engaged in an extensive outreach effort to offer opportunities for community members to provide input on the initial draft Recovery Framework. Outreach was designed to expand participation to a broad cross-section of the community to more fully reflect the diverse voices and perspectives of different groups. The Office conducted extensive traditional and grassroots outreach to encourage residents to share their ideas and priorities, which inform the proposed actions in this Framework.

The Office's outreach activities also encompassed working with community partners to utilize existing coordination structures to broaden our reach, strengthen relationships and improve communication and collaboration. For example, the Office built on the Watershed Collaborative network, a representative group of sixty organizations focused on working and natural lands in Sonoma County, by continuing to hold meetings of the collaborative to address recovery issues and solutions to achieve resiliency. A list of community and other partners is included as Appendix C.

4.3 Recovery Planning Community Meeting Format

While many opportunities were arranged for the public to provide input to the Recovery Framework, the deepest engagement and discussions came during the Recovery Planning Community Meetings. Recovery meetings were held county-wide in every supervisorial district. County staff worked with community leaders to recruit residents from different segments of the community including members of underserved, underrepresented, or vulnerable populations, to ensure all points of view were heard. Over 300 residents participated in the sessions. The materials and meetings were provided in both English and Spanish. Translation services were provided at every meeting.

Following the community meetings, staff compiled all comments documented by table facilitators as well as comments submitted by participants on the worksheets provided (Appendix B – Community Input).

4.4 Community Input Received

The County heard consistently from community members that they appreciated opportunities to share their ideas with County staff. The compiled data of all public input from the Recovery Planning Community Meetings and online survey are posted to the Office of Recovery and Resiliency website at <https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/ORR/>. Office of Recovery and Resiliency staff reviewed and analyzed this data and the input gathered during stakeholder meetings and submitted via email in partnership with county departments working on recovery efforts.

The ideas and concerns expressed by the community in many ways validated the vision and goals in the initial draft Recovery Framework, however community members offered a number of new and innovative approaches to recovery that shape and enhance all components of the Framework. Each critical recovery area section of this Framework includes a summary of the key themes conveyed by the community throughout the information gathering period. Appendix B includes a list of representative comments from the community.

4.5 Ongoing Dialogue

Our engagement with the community doesn't stop with the community meetings or the printing of this Framework. The County will continue an ongoing dialogue as recovery continues. Potential engagement opportunities that the County will explore include an online engagement portal that would be utilized by other departments to solicit community input, as well as more traditional engagement methods, such as community meetings. Community members are always encouraged to share public input at Board of Supervisors meetings during public comment period.

Specific opportunities to engage will be shared at <https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/ORR>. Community input can be submitted on an ongoing basis by emailing comments to recoveryinfo@sonoma-county.org.

5. STRATEGIC AREAS OF RECOVERY AND RESILIENCY

Disaster preparedness is a shared responsibility. How we recover and become more resilient to future disasters depends on the contributions of the whole community. To be prepared for future disasters, we must plan to identify and prevent threats, protect our citizens, mitigate risks, and build our capacity and capabilities to respond quickly and effectively.

In this section, we describe five strategic areas of recovery and resiliency, which are critical elements to achieving preparedness. They align with the *National Disaster Recovery Framework* core capabilities, the significant recovery functions that enable preparedness and recovery. While each has its own focus, the five strategic areas of recovery and resilience – Community Preparedness & Infrastructure, Housing, Economy, Safety Net Services, and Natural Resources - are interdependent. Coordination across strategic areas is required to identify linkages that provide opportunities to consolidate overlapping efforts, leverage technology capacity, improve training and communication networks, leverage human and financial resources, promote innovation, and increase response capacity, and resolve recovery challenges. The County, in collaboration with its many partners, has taken the first steps to identify the important linkages across the strategic areas of recovery and resilience. They are a critical part of the Recovery Framework, though there is a lot more work to be done to understand and define how they affect implementation of the proposed actions in this Framework.

5.1 Community Preparedness & Infrastructure

5.1.1 VISION

Sonoma County residents, communities, public and non-governmental entities are prepared to adapt and recover in coordinated response when disaster strikes. This includes having effective warning programs and systems that allow for emergency notifications to the whole community; ensuring critical infrastructure is protected and information technology systems maintain continuity of financial and other operations; and activating situational awareness programs and systems to decision-making.

5.1.2 BACKGROUND

Before the October 2017 fires, Sonoma County frequently conducted response and recovery operations for moderate to severe weather and flooding events that often impacted localized infrastructure, such as public utilities and transportation networks. County emergency management personnel managed these events from the Sonoma County Emergency Operations Center that provided the communications infrastructure to coordinate response and recovery operations, including public information and warning. Since 2005, the County Emergency Operations Center activated for ten events that included eight declarations of a local emergency.

Sonoma County Transportation & Public Works planned for repaving over 42 miles of roadway in 2017, but due to the flooding in January and February 2017, resources were re-directed to focus on repairing infrastructure that was damaged or destroyed. The County's technology infrastructure supported normal County business operations, and met needs during emergency response activation events in the past. The system was updated to address normal growth in data volume and demand. In addition, the County had partnered with CAL Fire on a pilot project to perform defensible space inspections in selected high fire risk areas.

Impact of Fires on Emergency Response Infrastructure. The October 2017 wildfires spread rapidly and destroyed essential communications infrastructure. Sonoma County Emergency Operations Center (“EOC”) managers struggled to maintain accurate situational awareness. The need for reliable communications systems became more urgent as the fires advanced through heavily populated areas. With 77 cell sites destroyed or damaged across Northern California and other communications systems inoperable, the 9-1-1 system quickly became overwhelmed. It was challenging to alert residents of the fire threat and to evacuate communities in the fire’s path.

Although the County’s information technology systems were at risk given the proximity of the fire to the County campus, no systems were destroyed. However, the fire event challenged our information technology systems’ capabilities, including the availability of back-up power, off-site data systems and storage, and system performance. Some County systems, for example, were not designed to handle the large volume of activity experienced during the fires, including the County’s call center and telephone system. The County’s telephone system and call center was inundated with voice calls far exceeding normal levels; the public-facing websites were overwhelmed by high traffic loads; and the geographical mapping systems were unable to process the increased network demands.

Due to the floods in early 2017 and the fires later in the year, the Sonoma County Transportation & Public Works Department had to redirect resources away from the Pavement Program and its scheduled plans to repave 42 miles of roadways, in order to repair infrastructure that was damaged or destroyed. County roads in and around the burn areas were severely affected, and power and water systems were incapacitated after the floods and fires.

Post-Fire Response. By approximately October 20, 2017, the fires were mostly contained and the County began transitioning from response efforts to the recovery phase. Certain recovery operations were transitioned to non-governmental organizations (e.g., Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters, Rebuilding our Community), and to specialized task forces. The County subsequently began an “After Action Review” focused on Emergency Operations Center processes and procedures.³ The County also requested that the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) review the emergency notification process and response.⁴ On February 27, 2018, the Board of Supervisors held a Recovery Workshop on Infrastructure that covered topics including emergency alert systems, fire safety, preparing for a more resilient county, fire impacts on infrastructure, and public information and warning.⁵

In January 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission approved a fire map, which identifies much of Northern California at an elevated risk of fire danger⁶. The map is the most current published assessment of areas of fire risk in the State. Sonoma County saw a significant increase in the areas designated as high fire risk. Actions taken by the Commission include requiring utilities to implement new wildfire safety regulations.

³ See Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services EOC After-Action Report, June 11, 2018.

⁴ See California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, “Public Alert and Warning Program Assessment for Sonoma County,” February 26, 2018.

⁵ See Board of Supervisors’ meeting, February 27, 2018, item 22. Item materials found at: http://sonoma-county.granicus.com/GeneratedAgendaViewer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=771

⁶ California Public Utilities Commission, adoption January 19, 2018, CPUC Fire-Threat Map found at <http://cpuc.ca.gov/general.aspx?id=6442454972>

5.1.3 KEY PARTNERS

Key partners for Community Preparedness & Infrastructure include: local, state, and federal-level governmental entities, as well as private sector and non-governmental organizations. These include:

- Cities and other public entities within the County, and neighboring counties
- Redwood Empire Dispatch Communications (REDCOM)
- Medical Services Dispatch
- Sonoma County Public Safety Consortium
- Sonoma County Emergency Council
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
- California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
- U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)
- Cell carriers (AT&T, Verizon, etc.)
- Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
- Neighborhood associations
- American Red Cross (AMC)
- Salvation Army
- Faith-based organizations
- Sonoma Community Foundation

5.1.4 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Many proposed actions for this strategic area of recovery and resiliency represent opportunities to further strengthen disaster preparedness, prevention, and recovery measures; improve public education; enhance situational awareness; update County emergency management policy, processes and procedures; secure County information technology; and harden roadways for better evacuation and first responder access. On June 14, 2018, the Board of Supervisors approved additional funding and staffing for emergency management and community preparedness which creates opportunities for enhanced resiliency measures including support for community preparedness programs such as community emergency response teams (CERTs), auxiliary communications services, and neighborhood and individual preparedness programs. Additional funding will also support planning and training exercises, and reinforce capacities to coordinate emergency public warning, incident response and recovery.

The October fires gave urgency to the countywide Fire Service Project, creating opportunities for quicker action, but also challenges for increased funding.⁷

⁷ In 2016, the Board of Supervisors established a Fire Services Advisory Council to address fire services in the County, particularly in unincorporated areas, for a more efficient, effective and sustainable fire services system. On August 14, 2018, the Board received a report and recommendations, abolished the Fire Services Advisory Council, moved to implement phases of the recommended plan, and directed staff to pursue funding opportunities to support the plan.

5.1.5 COMMUNITY INPUT

Community members overwhelmingly affirmed the goals and proposed actions identified in the initial draft Framework. The areas that generated the most comments relate to warnings, communication, evacuation, vegetation management, education, and preparedness. Several additional proposed actions have been incorporated (i.e. publicize best site for community to turn for accurate, up-to-date information; research whether to require at least two evacuation routes in new housing developments; conduct public workshops on preparedness issues; work with school districts on preparedness campaign, etc.).

Other jurisdictions within the County expressed a strong desire for greater collaboration regarding an alert and warning system, including consistency throughout the County on means of communication and common terminology. There also was a strong desire for robust training exercises with the County, including not only City-County drills but also “all cities” exercises, and possible cross-training for Emergency Operations Center assistance. Regarding preparedness, there were requests for assistance with establishing evacuation routes, a more robust vegetation management program, and advocacy to CalFire and CalTrans to increase vegetation management on their properties.

5.1.6 GOALS, PROPOSED ACTIONS, AND TIMELINES

GOALS

1. Establish a first class comprehensive warning program with innovative technology and state of the art situational awareness.
2. Meet future challenges by redesigning the County Emergency Management Program, providing additional resources, and recommitting to the County’s public safety missions.
3. Lead, support, and train community members to build and sustain individual and neighborhood preparedness, including vulnerable populations (i.e., language barriers, persons with disabilities, seniors, etc.).
4. Make County government more adaptable to provide continued services in disasters through comprehensive planning, a more empowered workforce, and improved facilities and technology, including an ability to respond to disaster events for at least 72 hours without federal, state, or other external support.

Goal CP1: Establish a first class comprehensive warning program with innovative technology and state of the art situational awareness.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Develop a warning system that communicates alerts over many platforms and across all potential sensory, language, and cultural barriers. Conduct trainings and tests of the system to include vulnerable populations.
- ☐ Establish an on-line portal that consolidates critical first responders’ and community partner information that is accessible to all emergency responders (“Common Operating Picture”).

- ☐ Develop protocols for communicating critical information to elected officials, government and community leaders, and the public during a disaster so they are fully informed, to include crossing sensory, language, and cultural barriers.

Timeline

Community Preparedness Goal 1	0-1 year	2-3 years	3+ years
Develop Warning System			
Common Operating Picture on Line			
Communication Protocols			

Actions Completed:

- Completed After Action Report summarizing the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) strengths and challenges during the response phase and initial recovery from the fires, which documents and recommends actions needed to strengthen EOC capabilities and resources.
- Approved \$2.5 million to Fire & Emergency Services Department to support the development and implementation of an enhanced Community Alert & Warning Program, Community Preparedness Program, and Emergency Management Program.
- Applied for funds through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to create a fire early warning camera system by installing fire monitoring cameras at strategic locations throughout the County, with associated microwave/tower systems.
- Applied for funds through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to design and install warning sirens in selected locations in the County, and to develop operating, testing and maintenance procedures.
- Trained County staff in new Integrated Public Alert Warning System
- Created 90 character limit Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) message templates to assist in getting alerts issued faster.
- Created and recorded evacuation messages using SoCoAlert templates for probable community instructions in an emergency.
- Conducted Alert and Warning System tests on September 10 and 12, 2018

Goal CP2: Meet future challenges by redesigning the County Emergency Management Program, providing additional resources, and recommitting to the County's public safety missions.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Assess and update overall County emergency procedures, programs, organization, authorities, infrastructure, staffing, equipping, processes and procedures to determine structural changes that would best fit the capacity and needs of the County in a future disaster.
- ☐ Assess and review administrative and functional placement of the Emergency Management Program to inform any recommended changes to the County Emergency Operations Center ("EOC") and/or the County Emergency Management Operations.

- ☐ Expand trainings and drills for countywide emergency managers, mutual aid partners, elected officials, and County staff, to cross all potential sensory, language, and cultural barriers..
- ☐ Establish minimum annual training requirements for disaster services workers
- ☐ Pre-stage critical equipment (shelter materials, roads equipment, etc.) at strategic, designated sites throughout the County.
- ☐ Increase the County's capacity to pursue and support available grants and external funding opportunities related to disaster recovery, emergency preparedness, hazard mitigation, and homeland security.

Timelines

Community Preparedness Goal 2	0-1 year	2-3 years	3+ years
County Emergency Procedures			
Emergency Management Program			
Training & Drills			
Grants & External Funding			

Actions Completed

- Approved structure and staffing for County's Emergency Management Program and emergency preparedness.⁸
- Formed a Grants Steering Committee to review all external funding opportunities and coordinated the submission of 22 federal grant applications. Through the work of the new committee, the County has gained valuable federal grant application experience and will continue to build upon grant capabilities with the Office of Recovery and Resiliency.
- The Emergency Council will develop a committee to conduct the initial assessment, explore best practices, and provide recommendations to the full Council at its December 2018 meeting.

Goal CP3: Lead, support and train community liaisons to build and sustain individual and neighborhood preparedness, including underserved populations.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Collaborate with volunteer, non-profit and private organizations to establish community working groups to serve as community and neighborhood liaisons.
- ☐ Work with community liaisons to identify hazards, risks, mitigation strategies, including evacuation routes.
- ☐ Develop a community response team program.
- ☐ Update the County fire ordinance to enhance the Vegetation Management Program with incentives, inspection and abatement protocols, and appropriate funding.

⁸ See August 14, 2018 Board of Supervisors meeting, Item No. 44.

Timelines

Community Preparedness Goal 3	0-1 year	2-3 years	3+ years
Establish Working Groups			
Identify Hazards, Evacuations, Mitigations			
Community Response Team Program			
Vegetation Management Ordinance			

Actions Completed

- Provided chipper services, prioritized for those in burn areas, and to address access routes and defensible space.
- Created three additional positions, two dedicated to the County's emergency management program and one dedicated to community preparedness.
- Allocated \$500,000 to enhance the County's vegetation management program.

Goal CP4: Make County government more adaptable to provide continued services in disasters through comprehensive planning, a more empowered workforce, and improved facilities and technology.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Identify essential infrastructure, services and resources necessary during a disaster and, to the extent possible, have contracts and/or Memorandum of Understandings in place.
- ☐ Pre-stage critical equipment (shelter materials, roads equipment, etc.) at strategic, designated sites throughout the County.
- ☐ Update the County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) assuming that the County will need to function effectively for at least 72 hours on its own without state or federal resources.
- ☐ Protect County information, data, and communication infrastructure.
- ☐ Work with federal, state, local, tribal, community and/or private partners to identify, assess, and modify or repair essential transportation infrastructure for critical County response.

Timelines

Community Preparedness Goal 4	0-1 year	2-3 years	3+ years
Essential Infrastructure, Services & Resources			
Pre-State Equipment			
Continuity of Operations Plan			
County Employees in a Disaster			
County Information Technology			
Transportation Infrastructure			
Private Utilities			

Actions Completed

- Removed thousands of burned trees along County roads that pose risk to safety
- Awarded a \$1,082,969 grant from CalFire to Transportation and Public Works to assess fire fuel risks and tree mortality within the public right of way on 83 miles of roads in northwestern Sonoma County, and subsequently treat 30 miles of the highest priority areas.
- Applied for a Hazard Mitigation Grant to purchase and install an onsite generator for the Roads Maintenance Yard to prevent risk of service interruption in a disaster response.
- Approved \$1.7 million for improving information technology resiliency and operational capability.
- Prepared and submitted Hazard Mitigation Grant application to fund improved power infrastructure for County primary data center supporting essential services.
- Implemented new cloud based public website for emergency information designed for high traffic and optimized for mobile devices, <https://SoCoEmergency.org>, to be used in the public notification exercise of September 12.
- Mapped 4,952 fire damaged properties, validated parcel data to expedite the Right of Entry process for debris removal, and collected field data to track progress of clearing
- With Health Services and Human Services, completed phase one of Access Sonoma data integration project to enable the coordinated delivery of services to displaced fire victims.
- Improved data protection:
 - Approved a memorandum of understanding with Alameda County to share data center space for connectivity equipment to enhance offsite protection of data backups and for potential use of site for recovery operations.
 - Approved one time funds of \$1.7 million for improving information technology resiliency and operational capability
 - Established connections to cloud providers and implementing daily replication of critical data.
 - Prepared and submitted Hazard Mitigation Grant application to fund improved power infrastructure County primary data center supporting essential services.

5.2 HOUSING

5.2.1 VISION

Sonoma County envisions a housing market in Sonoma County that is in balance; is resilient and climate smart at the regional, neighborhood, and homeowner scale; is affordable to area workers and the most vulnerable; where communities of color and other historically disadvantaged groups have equal and fair access; that respects designated community separators and urban growth boundaries; has a diversity of homes located near transit, jobs and services; and where the economy is vital. To achieve this vision, the County is going to embrace a new regional approach to produce 30,000 new housing units by 2023.

5.2.2 BACKGROUND

Although Sonoma County faced a scarcity of housing supply prior to the fires, the strength of the community was apparent. Neighborhoods had strong social ties, and in the immediate aftermath of the fires, people came together to support each other. Rebuilding quickly and building new affordable housing couldn't be more urgent to restore our community.

Additionally, building new market-rate and affordable housing countywide has become necessary as the County has not kept up with housing demand over the last half decade. Proper location is an important consideration for new housing, and there has been a long-standing countywide concern to avoid sprawl with new development. This has led to the creation of Urban Growth Boundaries and the identification of Priority Development Areas (PDAs) throughout Sonoma County where most new housing would occur.

Impact of Fires on Housing. Approximately 5,300 homes were destroyed throughout Sonoma County in the October 2017 fires. The housing shortage in Sonoma County was already critical before the fires, and has become unsustainable in the aftermath. More housing was lost in one night than had been created in the County over the seven years prior. The disaster illuminated the vulnerability of people across all socio-economic levels, as well as the consequences of a lack of housing on individual, social and economic recovery.

Before the fires, many of those seeking new housing could neither find nor afford a decent place to live. The County already had very low vacancy rates-- 1.8% for rentals and 1% for homeowners.⁹ A housing market study released April 2018 using pre-fire data estimated that Sonoma County needed 14,634 affordable rental units to meet demand, that more than half of Sonoma County renters pay more than what is affordable for housing, and that nearly a third were "severely rent burdened," meaning they paid more than 50% of their income on rent.¹⁰

In one survey of insurance taken between February and April 2018, 80% of the survey respondents reported not having settled the dwelling portion of their claim, while 66% reported being underinsured on the dwelling portion of their claim.¹¹ Fire survivor homeowners face significant challenges in the rebuild process.

⁹ [Sonoma County Economic Development Board, County Profile 2017]

¹⁰ [California Housing Partnership Corporation, Sonoma County's Housing Emergency and Proposed Solutions, April 2018]

¹¹ [United Policyholders Six Month Survey]

For fire survivors, in addition to grieving their community and individual losses, challenges facing rebuilding include daily living until the home is rebuilt, insurance funding, construction plans and permitting, and contractor availability.

The 32.5% of homeowners and 74.5% of renters who were uninsured face even more uncertainty and chaos. The 2018 Sonoma County Homeless Count included a survey of people who are unstably housed, and an estimated 10,741 people self-identified that they are now living doubled up, couch surfing or with no formal lease. While many did directly lose their housing in the fires, this estimate includes those reporting they lost housing in the fires, were displaced due to the fires, or lost housing due to the economic impact of the fires.

After the fires the cost to buy a home in Sonoma County became increasingly out of reach for many potential homebuyers: the first quarter 2018 median home value was \$681,333, up from \$604,380 in the previous first quarter.¹² Rents for surviving units rose substantially as the County experienced a simultaneous plunge in supply and influx of new demand as newly displaced residents scrambled to find vacant and affordable units. The fires displaced approximately 2,200 renters, but also created a secondary wave of displacement through disaster-related market pressures. According to the survey of people who are unstably housed completed as part of the 2018 Homeless Count, at least 2,363 people were secondarily displaced by the fires – either by owners returning to their rental properties when their home burned or because of rent increases since the fires. Of those who became unstably housed following the fires, 43% were over the age of 55. Of the 16,666 total FEMA registrants in Sonoma County, 4,786 or 29% were 65 or older. Many older people are on fixed incomes and will struggle financially rebuild their homes or to find housing again in the current rental market.

The housing shortage following the October 2017 fires also contributed to an increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness. After seven years of declining homelessness, the 2018 Homeless Count showed that 161 more people were homeless than in 2017 – a rise of 6%. This increase was seen in the few months after the fires and is likely to rise over the coming year.

At the same time, Sonoma County's economic sectors have steadily expanded and employers are finding it increasingly difficult to attract or retain workers due to high housing costs. The low unemployment, 2.8 percent, is, on the one hand a mark of success, but, on the other hand, having enough people who can build homes or who are available to work in our communities creates a workforce and rebuilding challenge.

A workforce housing study found that 8,143 new housing units are needed by 2020¹³ to keep up with projected household employment through that date. This same study noted a need for 12,631 additional new housing units to address existing overcrowding in six percent of the County's total housing units. These two figures represent a total of 20,774 units needed by 2020 in addition to the 5,300 units to be rebuilt after the fires. These figures do not take into account the results of the post-fires homeless count and precariously housed survey.

Post-Fire Response. As the County transitioned from response to recovery, an office for expedited permitting for fire rebuilds was quickly put in place. The Resiliency Permit Center provides a “one-stop shop,” with streamlined processes for all residential permits related to the roughly 2,200 homes lost in

¹² [April 2018 California Association of Realtors]

¹³ [April 2018 Beacon Economics]

the unincorporated County. It is overseen by Permit Sonoma, which monitors and tracks permits to ensure rapid review and expediting of home rebuilding. As of August 29, 2018, 482 units have been permitted as part of the Resiliency Permit Center, with applications for 222 in-process. The City of Santa Rosa is seeing a similar percentages of rebuild units for both permits issued and in-process, with 755 housing permits issued and 302 housing permits in-process. Overall, the more than 1,200 permits issued and with another 500 in-process, countywide 23% are permitted of the 5,300 units lost in the fires have been permitted, with another 10% in-process.

For those in the rebuild process, streamlined processes, contractor and materials shortages, and addressing gap funding for those struggling to rebuild are critical recovery issues. Some of these issues, such as regulatory processes, can be addressed by the County, while other issues will take additional resources provided by other agencies.

Post-fire resiliency efforts have centered on creating the conditions that can attract private sector developers to build new housing development to serve a range of income levels, and to ensure that the County and its local government partners have the policies and practices in place that can expedite building. Examples include ensuring stronger coordination between the County and the nine cities to confirm the locations where housing is most appropriate; identifying County-owned land that can be used for housing and strategically preparing to partner with the development community; and organizing local sources of financing to be able to incentivize and leverage in ways that will work economically for housing development.

These efforts have been undertaken by multiple County departments working together, and by key strategic allies such as the cities, the Sonoma County Transportation Authority and Regional Climate Protection Agency, General Services Energy and Sustainability division, Sonoma Clean Power, and a host of other public and private entities committed to resilient recovery and rebuilding.

5.2.3 KEY PARTNERS

A long list of partner agencies is provided below, including federal, state, regional and local units of government; financial institutions; developers, realtors, builders and their advocates; non-profit service providers and housing developers; and advocacy organizations from the open space, affordable housing, and social equity sectors. The support provided by these agencies throughout the recovery process has been critical, and continues to inform the Framework and its various components.

- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
- California Housing Finance Agency
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research
- California Strategic Growth Council
- Incorporated Cities within Sonoma County
- Sonoma County Transportation Authority (SCTA)
- Sonoma Clean Power
- Metropolitan Transportation Commission-Association of Bay Area Governments (MTC-ABAG)

- Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and a wide array of regulated and community development financial intuitions operating both locally and regionally
- Philanthropic funders, including Tipping Point, Hewlett Foundation and Community Foundation of Sonoma County
- Kaiser Permanente, St. Joseph’s Health, Partnership Health Plans of California
- Employers, especially those concerned about workforce housing
- Building and real estate industry firms and associations
- Greenbelt Alliance and others concerned about building in a manner that protects open space and working lands
- Construction trades and labor
- The development community, both non-profit and for-profit firms

5.2.4 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Regional, state and national political leaders have a strong interest in assisting with fire recovery. Similarly, financial institutions, philanthropists, and businesses want to help make a positive difference in the long-term recovery. Positioning the County to work collaboratively for this common purpose is a chance to dramatically remake the housing landscape.

The greatest opportunity is public, private, and civic sectors sharing the same vision and working in concert to achieve a common goal. This does not happen by chance or overnight. Instead, it is by the efforts of many working in concert that the goal will be achieved.

One of the County’s challenges is the aspirational goal to build 30,000 housing units countywide. Questions exist about the size of the goal, the location of potential units, and the timing of the delivery of the units. Some believe that it is too many units coming in too quickly, while others believe it is too few units coming in too slowly. Others have concerns regarding the particulars of the housing units, including how quickly are the rebuild units progressing, how many of the units would be affordable, and are the locations in urban areas near transit, jobs, and other services.

Preliminary analysis shows that within the currently approved General Plans countywide, there is roughly 46,000 housing units of capacity, if they were to be built to full plan capacity. Further, there are currently approximately 16,000 housing units somewhere within the development process pipeline countywide. Early analysis shows after accounting for the 16,000 housing units in the pipeline, the remaining 9,000 new housing units could, in theory, be accommodated within the Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and still leave additional capacity within the PDAs countywide.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Units</u>
Rebuild	5,000
Pipeline	16,000
Gap	9,000
Total	30,000

The challenges include issues over which the County has no control, including economic trends, regional, state and national policies and political trends, interest rates, land prices, and construction costs.

For those who lost their homes in the fires, they face many challenges. In addition to grieving their community and individual losses, fire survivor homeowners must overcome obstacles as they rebuild their lives: settling into alternative arrangements for daily living until home reconstruction is complete, navigating insurance claims processing, finding architects and other professionals, construction planning, obtaining permits, and facing uncertainty regarding contractor availability. During this time, they must determine whether it is possible to rebuild at the same location, size, and quality as the pre-fire home, how to meet new code requirements within available funds, and much more. Meanwhile, for those with insurance, the anticipation of running out of additional living expense (ALE) funding prior to completion of new construction is a constant anxiety.

Further, housing reconstruction and new housing construction will require a tremendous pace of permitting and it is likely that some neighborhoods may oppose any new development near them.

This pace and the uncertainty of support strain the capacity of the County and other public agencies. Investments will be needed surrounding the potential uncertainty of local revenue streams to support agency staffing, attract regional developers, and ensure strong collaboration and inclusion of all the incorporated cities plus unincorporated areas.

5.2.5 COMMUNITY INPUT

Housing was a significant topic at the County meetings held to understand the community's concerns and ideas regarding recovery and resiliency. More than 100 different areas of concern, needs, wants, and possible strategies were expressed. Many of the same topics were frequently mentioned by many participants.

The main themes that were identified in the listening sessions included rental housing affordability, housing availability, having the right location for housing, having the right housing product, making the cost of building lower, making it easier to rebuild, the desire to maintain standards or even develop higher standards, the need for housing to be safe, the desire to provide assistance for those in need, ideas about funding and incentives for housing, using public land, ideas to help builders and the housing labor/workforce, and the need for community engagement around housing issues. Some key strategies that were identified by the public are important for achieving our housing vision countywide. Six of the many ideas include:

- Housing affordability and availability for both renters and owners was the most common concern and informed many of the other concerns and comments that were offered
- Identifying already entitled housing projects that are not moving forward and finding solutions to what is keeping them from being built
- Integrating housing strategies across all jurisdictions countywide
- Incorporating resiliency goals into the General Plan update
- Specifically from the Spanish language sessions, providing rental assistance and renter rights information regarding rising rental costs for Spanish speakers was a primary concern

- Provide more resources to support the rebuilding efforts for those who lost their homes, both owner occupied and rental occupied

The County also met with many housing related agencies and service providers, as well as with cities and other governmental jurisdictions. These meetings covered key housing strategies and needs. These agencies and jurisdictions identified some key strategies that would be helpful to their ability to better meet housing needs countywide. Three of the many ideas include:

- Taking a regional/cross-jurisdictional and unified approach to housing
- Developing risk mitigation funding pools that can provide housing developers with the certainty of funds throughout the land acquisition, entitlement, and permitting process
- Sharing resources and data regionally

The County has heard concerns regarding the gap between the temporary housing arrangements for those displaced by the fires are currently occupying and their occupancy of permanent housing. This gap cuts across all housing types and incomes, and includes owner occupied housing temporarily being paid for by insurance, renter occupied housing that is difficult to secure affordably long-term, FEMA trailer housing when the FEMA assistance expires, and precariously housed residents who are “doubled up” or “couch surfing” as their temporary housing solution.

In other words, those that have been displaced by the fires need additional funding to remain housed between now and when permanent housing is available. As insurance funding and FEMA funding runs out and there are not yet new housing units available to move into, there will be a second wave of crisis for those who lost their housing due to the fires.

The ability of fire survivors to extend temporary housing and bridge the response to recovery period is critical to the success of our long-term housing solutions. Success will require regional cooperation with public and non-profit housing agencies, grants and philanthropic organizations, and a sustained disaster case management program assisting all fire survivors. Disaster case managers take a holistic approach to case management round a fire survivor, and the County is looking at ways to partner with local agencies to provide these kinds of programs for all fire survivors, perhaps through the ROC Sonoma County recovery center.

An on-going dialogue between multiple jurisdictions and non-profit agencies on how best to facilitate the rebuilding of homes lost in the fires is required for sustained and timely success. And the major steps are needed to appropriately and expeditiously rebalance the housing market and make the County more resilient to future events.

5.2.6 GOALS, PROPOSED ACTIONS, AND TIMELINES

GOALS

1. Attract new and expanded sources of capital to incentivize the creation of housing for all income levels.
2. Increase regulatory certainty by changing the County’s business model and actively seek opportunities to deepen regional cooperation.

3. Support building and development standards with improved local hazard resiliency and reduced climate impacts.
4. Support rebuilding fire destroyed homes.
5. Use County-owned property to attract housing development that aligns with County goals.

Goal H1: Attract new and expanded sources of capital to incentivize the creation of housing for all income levels.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Collaborate with the City of Santa Rosa to form a Renewal Enterprise District (RED) as a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) to ensure regional and coordinated planning and facilitate pooled financing for housing activities.
- ☐ Engage financial institutions, philanthropists and public funders to develop new and expanded financing mechanisms that match the scale and type of development envisioned.
 - Secure the maximum amount of federal and state housing funds, including CDBG-DR, and support the statewide and local housing bond measures.

Timelines

Housing Goal 1	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Assist pipeline projects through the formation of the RED in order to secure funding and start construction (pipeline projects include projects that are beginning the application process through projects that have begun construction)			
Pursue legislation to enhance effectiveness of RED JPA and garner State financial support			
Engage financial institutions with assistance of Fed Reserve Bank to develop new, more targeted debt and equity projects			
Pilot new loan pool through Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI); expand in year 2			
Develop financing tool for ADU's			
Complete CDBG-DR Action Plan with City of SR; begin implementation by funding entitled projects			
Continue to administer CDBG-DR and other housing development funds with as much leverage as possible			
Continue pursuing pipeline projects through seeking new funding, identifying possible regulatory changes, helping developers tailor their projects to grant requirements, and to organize projects into a more competitive sequence to be more competitive when seeking state grant programs countywide			
Utilize the Community Development Commission to pursue and administer additional funding to support a pipeline of housing projects that strategically leverage local housing dollars			

Actions Completed

- Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco convened lenders/financial institutions. This action has led to a greater understanding of the needs and possible solutions to delivering more affordable housing in partnership with public/private funders.
- Secured \$250,000 capacity building funding from Tipping Point. This action makes possible a new system to deliver more affordable housing through the County's Community Development Commission.
- Secured \$1,000,000 start-up funding from Hewlett Foundation for RED JPA. This action makes possible a new system to deliver more affordable housing in partnership with the City of Santa Rosa and public/private funders.

Goal H2: Increase regulatory certainty by changing the County's business model and actively seek opportunities to deepen regional cooperation.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Identify potential changes to land use regulations, processes and procedures that could reduce the time to complete processes, decrease uncertainty in the approval process and reduce the cost of housing development, including fire recovery permits.
- ☐ Enhance opportunities for innovative and non-traditional building types for a wide range of housing developments.
- ☐ Support regional responses to the need for more and affordable housing that has exacerbated since the fires, including building of new housing units in Priority Development Areas in incorporated cities and coordinating with the Renewal Enterprise District (RED) and the Economic Development Board.

Timelines

Housing Goal 2	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Evaluate and bring forward for consideration multi-family standards, workforce housing combining zone near jobs, and other housing initiatives			
Update Specific Plans, fee studies, and other planning documents to support meeting regional housing needs			
Inform the General Plan Update process regarding issues related to housing location and standards, hazard mitigation, and resiliency			
Consider opportunities for modernization and standardization of permitting to make it easier for developers to submit applications countywide, as well as to be able make a more transparent			
Develop for consideration additional housing initiatives that may become apparent after the current round of initiatives have been implemented; recurring cycles of regulatory updates allows the regulations to evolve with the needs of the community and market			

Actions Completed

- Increased the maximum size of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to 1,200 square feet
- Reduced fees on smaller ADUs to encourage smaller units that are affordable by design
- Increased the allowable residential floor area in mixed-use projects from 50 percent to 80 percent
- Delayed collection of fees until near occupancy, rather than at permitting
- Allowed small single room occupancy (SRO) projects as a permitted use and removed the existing 30-room limit for larger SRO projects
- Allowed transitional and supportive housing in all zoning districts that allow single-family dwellings
- Analyzed roughly 16,000 possible housing units in the development pipeline countywide. This is being utilized to identify roadblocks and develop solutions where possible.

Goal H3: Support building and development standards with improved local hazard resiliency and reduced climate impacts.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Build/Rebuild better homes and improve existing homes in Wildland Urban Interfaces (WUI) and other high-risk hazard locations with greater local hazard resiliency.
- ☐ Build/Rebuild better homes and improve existing homes with improved efficiency and reduced operating costs.

Timelines

Housing Goal 3	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Facilitate construction hardening techniques appropriate for wildfire/urban interfaces and seismic retrofits for building/rebuilding and existing homes through education and grant programs			
Help property owners navigate vegetation management opportunities through partnership with Fire Safe Sonoma and similar programs			
Advocate for funding opportunities for private property vegetation management to complement creating safe zones around homes in high risk areas			
Facilitate climate positive construction techniques for building/rebuilding homes through consultation and project planning assistance from the Energy and Sustainability Division of General Services			
Facilitate rebuilding housing with clean energy improvements for firestorm rebuilds through Sonoma Clean Power grant			

Actions Completed

- Applied for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Home Fire Mitigation grant to help perform inspections for compliance to defensible space regulations and identification of structural vulnerabilities which may increase risk of wildfire ignitions; provide cost share incentives to help and inspire property owners to reduce vegetation and mitigate vulnerable building elements that pose risk for wildfire ignition; and provide critical education to the public about wildfire loss prevention and preparedness.
- Applied for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Seismic Retrofits grant to implement permanent improvements to structures at high risk of damage from seismic activities, with a specific focus on soft story buildings where the first story that lacks adequate strength or stiffness to prevent leaning or collapse in an earthquake.

Goal H4: Support rebuilding fire destroyed homes.**Proposed Actions:**

- ☐ Explore and develop funding options to assist the rebuilding of homes destroyed in the fires.
- ☐ Facilitate and support rebuild navigation to assist those seeking to rebuild homes destroyed in the fires.
- ☐ Facilitate expedited permitting process for rebuilding home destroyed in the fires.

Timelines

Housing Goal 4	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Continue to operate Resiliency Permit Center			
Continue to advocate for assistance with insurance issues with the State, as may be appropriate			
Seek Federal, State, and other funding to assist rebuilding gaps for those seeking to rebuild after the fires			
Facilitate navigation assistance, including financial advising, insurance claims and rebuilding, for those seeking to rebuild from the fires in partnership with the ROC Sonoma County Recovery Center and with Health and Human Services (Safety Net)			

Actions Completed

- Opened Resiliency Permit Center in February 2018 to expedite rebuild permits.
- Advocated for insurance reform at the State.

Goal H5: Explore use of County-owned property to attract housing development that aligns with County goals.**Proposed Actions:**

- ☐ Continue process to evaluate and develop housing on already identified County-owned properties for housing development.
- ☐ Identify and evaluate other potential opportunities for housing on County-owned land not yet identified.
- ☐ Collaborate with contractors and developers to address barriers such as labor supply that limit rapid housing development.

Timelines

Housing Goal 5	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Evaluate the need for construction worker housing and whether opportunities exist on County owned properties			
Continue Request for Proposal process to develop housing at 2150 West College Avenue			
Continue process to develop housing at Roseland Village			
Continue efforts to repurpose/sell the Chanate Campus in support of housing goals			
Explore the potential for housing as part of a mixed-use development on the County Administration Center property			
Continue to identify possible housing opportunities on other County-owned land			

Actions Completed

- A Request for Proposals (RFP) has been issued by the Community Development Commission for the 2150 West College property.
- The Community Development Commission has completed a two-part RFP process to identify a master developer to develop Roseland Village for affordable and market-rate housing, and is moving forward with development processes.
- The County of Sonoma and City of Santa Rosa have issued an informational survey and questionnaire regarding the market viability of the County Administration Center campus or other county-owned sites and/or the downtown City Hall Campus for possible development concepts, including office space, government buildings, mixed use retail, and housing.

5.3 Economy

5.3.1 VISION

Sonoma County actively partners with local employers to become a resilient, inclusive, and economically diverse community. Through public-private partnerships, Sonoma County businesses and residents emerge with greater capacity to address persistent local challenges and is resilient to future disasters.

5.3.2 BACKGROUND

Sonoma County is home to over 500,000 residents and an economic base with 20,000 establishments employing over 250,000 wage and salary workers. With an unemployment rate of just 3%, the labor market is effectively at full employment. As such, growth potential of the local economy has become severely constrained by little or no growth in the labor force, partly because of the high cost of housing. The fire has exacerbated the fact that Sonoma County has one of the tightest labor markets in a decade and a severe housing shortage.

Prior to the fires, Sonoma County Economic Development Board (EDB) had begun work on the County's five-year comprehensive economic development strategy, *Strategic Sonoma*. EDB was completing the research phase of this strategy, which included detailed economic analysis, extensive stakeholder input, and a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis. A 30-member *Strategic Sonoma* Advisory Group was in place to guide the planning process and had participated in workshops to begin forming a strategy. When the fires hit, this effort shifted to immediately begin focusing on recovery needs of the community.

Impact of Fires on the Local Economy. Recognizing the urgent needs of the community after the fires, Sonoma County EDB redirected the efforts initiated in June 2017 with *Strategic Sonoma* towards development of the Sonoma County Economic Recovery Plan. Having a consulting team and a 30-member Strategic Sonoma Advisory Group already in place and engaged allowed for this planning process to transition seamlessly to an immediate focus on recovery.

An initial effort in recovery planning included conducting a survey with local businesses to identify impacts of the fires. The 194 businesses that participated in the Economic Recovery Plan survey¹⁴ shared both good and bad news. Almost every business stated that they had been adversely affected by the fires. Examples cited included direct physical loss, loss of sales, disruptions to power and broadband services, and dislocated workers, to name a few. Many expressed concerns that the fires worsened long-ranging challenges like housing, affordability, workforce, transportation, and environmental sustainability.

The Sonoma County Fires Impact Assessment¹⁵ prepared by Beacon Economics additionally estimates that by 2020 Sonoma County will need to construct 8,143 new housing units to accommodate forecast employment growth, 5,300 units to replace homes destroyed by the fires, and 12,631 units to address preexisting affordability and crowding concerns. Beacon Economics forecasts that tax revenues and employment should remain strong following the fires and cautions that continued underbuilding of housing will constrain future job, income, and tax revenue growth.

¹⁴ The Business Survey Results are included as an Appendix in the Economic Recovery Plan.

¹⁵ The Sonoma County Fires Impact Assessment was completed by Beacon Economics in February 2018 and is included as an Appendix in the Economic Recovery Plan.

Post-Fire Situation/On-Going Efforts. Even before the fires were fully contained, EDB staff took action to work with partners to ensure that the community received disaster-related benefits from the local, state, and federal government. The department created a temporary Business Recovery Center and continues to serve impacted businesses in this post-fire environment by providing vital business services. This includes assistance with accessing available funding to rebuild, cover payroll, tax credits and incentives, and to help with filing claims. In collaboration with the City of Santa Rosa, the EDB created a Business Recovery Guide featuring a comprehensive list of resources for businesses affected by the fires. In addition, the EDB helped link qualified businesses and the workforce with available benefits such as Disaster Unemployment Benefits, Small Business Administration Loans, and other key resources to aid in recovery. The City of Santa Rosa and the EDB were joined by the Metro Chamber of Commerce to form an outreach team to connect with the area's largest employers to troubleshoot and offer assistance on workforce issues resulting from the fires followed by customized employee workshops offering assistance.

To support small businesses in the weeks after the wildfires and in the run up to the holiday shopping season the EDB launched the “#GoSoCo – All You Need is Local” Shop Local campaign to give our local retailers a holiday boost. The campaign included participation from chambers of commerce countywide and garnered a statewide award from the California Association of Local Economic Development and a national award from the International Economic Development Association.

Through conversations facilitated by the *Strategic Sonoma* initiative, County stakeholders and leaders from other disaster-affected regions agreed that the desire to recover as a more resilient community loudly reverberated. The research obtained through the *Strategic Sonoma* process provided a deep understanding of other dynamics at play in the County's economy and issues like housing affordability, workforce, environmental sustainability, and infrastructure emerged as priorities to address in this strategic area.

EDB and key partners will focus on implementation of the Economic Recovery Plan, while also continuing the longer-term work of the *Strategic Sonoma* 5-year economic development strategy approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 10, 2018.

5.3.3 KEY PARTNERS

- Sonoma County Community Development Commission
- City of Santa Rosa
- Chambers of Commerce and Visitor Centers
- Local/Private employers
- SMART
- County, City, and Regional Transit Systems
- Santa Rosa Junior College
- Sonoma State University
- Career Technical Education Sonoma County
- Workforce Investment Board
- North Coast Builders Exchange
- North Bay Construction Corps
- County Office of Education

- K-12 schools
- Small Business Administration (SBA)
- Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Local banks, credit unions, and lenders
- Small Business Development Center
- North Coast SCORE
- Sonoma County Tourism
- GoLocal
- North Bay North Coast Broadband Consortium

5.3.4 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The wildfires have highlighted the need for EDB to continue its role in countywide economic development and workforce development efforts, while supporting and prioritizing the businesses, employees, and neighborhoods most impacted by the fires. Shortly after the fires, EDB realigned its *Strategic Sonoma* initiative to focus on development of a short-term economic recovery plan identifying economic development efforts that will provide the greatest opportunity for the County to recover. The economic recovery plan informs the larger *Strategic Sonoma* Action Plan, which outlines economic development strategies to pursue over the next few years to support local business and creative communities as they work to rebuild and brings back jobs lost going forward.

The challenges before the wildfires, including the tightest labor market in decades and a severe housing shortage, were worsened by the wildfires. The challenge is to ensure that the hundreds of businesses that applied for financial assistance in the wake of the disaster are still in the approval pipeline and are able to secure technical and financial assistance necessary to rebuild and recover. According to FEMA's past experience with business recovery after a disaster, anywhere from 40-60% of businesses that close as a result of a disaster never reopen.

5.3.5 COMMUNITY INPUT

Economic recovery was a topic often discussed at the community meetings organized by the Office of Recovery and Resiliency to get input on the Recovery Framework. Many of the same topics were frequently mentioned by many participants. The main themes include support for workforce housing solutions, the need to build sustainable career pathways for employees with a focus on the construction trade, support for local businesses impacted by the fires, and ongoing promotion and advertising of Sonoma County as a tourist destination.

Community members consistently pointed out that the two critical areas of recovery, Housing and the Economy, are intricately linked. It is difficult to envision a healthy and thriving workforce without places for employees to live. Some suggested that leaders from different disciplines work together to create increased housing opportunities for residents in jobs that strengthen the economy. In addition, housing is needed for the local student population.

Support was expressed for building sustainable career pathways and providing assistance to employees in the workforce. One way to address this need is to expand and foster partnerships with educational institutions, including middle schools and high schools, to improve education and training opportunities

for trade and vocational programs, especially in the construction industry. Apprenticeship opportunities and loans, grants, and free educational opportunities were suggested as potential actionable steps to support students. Ensuring safety in workplace through training and proper safety equipment were identified as opportunities to support the health and safety of the workforce. Providing more affordable childcare is another opportunity to support the workforce.

Even in acknowledging the challenges of a tight labor market coupled with the reality of a severe housing shortage, community members support efforts to diversify and expand local business to create jobs and boost the local economy. One repeated suggestion is to diversify the economy beyond tourism and the wine industry and to foster and attract new manufacturing and technology companies. Some community members stated the need for employers to increase wages given the high cost of living in Sonoma County. Others articulated that providing better and more affordable transportation options accessible to vulnerable populations, would be a good way to support the workforce and their families. Expanding and supporting the cannabis industry was also noted as a way to achieve job growth. Community feedback suggested supporting local businesses through expanded broadband infrastructure.

Expanding promotional and advertising opportunities is another recommended action to ensure potential tourists know that Sonoma County is open for business. To house likely tourists, community members urge hotels to be rebuilt expeditiously. Rebuilding hotels will also increase job opportunities, especially for those that may have been previously employed by businesses that burned down. Community members also recommend campaigns to encourage residents and visitors to shop local, including using local contractors for rebuilding.

5.3.6 GOALS, PROPOSED ACTIONS, AND TIMELINES

GOALS

1. Develop and support a variety of workforce development efforts that contribute to rebuild efforts, resiliency and long-term economic vitality in Sonoma County.
2. Support local businesses to thrive by ensuring access to resources, developing partnerships, and providing entrepreneurial support.

Goal E1: Develop and support a variety of workforce development efforts that contribute to rebuild efforts, resiliency and long-term economic vitality in Sonoma County.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Create a Sonoma County Cooperative Education Program that combines classroom-based learning with structured work experience to develop a pipeline of skilled graduates into local firms.
- ☐ Utilize grant funding from the California Employment Development Department to help train residents for in-demand construction jobs.
- ☐ Establish a formal construction skills training center to support various public and private efforts to expand the pipeline of workers needed to rebuild and develop new housing.

- ☐ Establish a Talent Alignment Council comprised of private employers, government bodies, and educational institutions to evaluate current and forecasted talent shortages, as well as strategies for addressing needs and connecting career pathways.
- ☐ Support an Employer Housing Council, to encourage a variety of workforce housing solutions by collaborating with private sector employers and the Renewal Enterprise District to support opportunities for increased workforce housing, especially for construction and associated trade workers.

Timelines

Economy Goal 1	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Create a Sonoma County Cooperative Education Program			
Develop a plan to train and recruit new construction workers			
Create Talent Alignment Council			
Grant implementation to train for construction jobs			
Support workforce housing solutions by collaborating with private employers and the Renewal Enterprise District to support opportunities for increased workforce housing, especially for construction and associated trade workers.			

Goal E2: Support local businesses to thrive by ensuring access to resources, developing partnerships, and providing entrepreneurial support.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Assist public and private organizations in Sonoma County in accessing economic recovery loans and work with state and federal agencies, local banks, credit unions, and alternative lenders to support business lending and grants to qualified businesses.
- ☐ Collaborate closely with the agricultural community to identify specific economic recovery needs and programs.
- ☐ Partner with Sonoma County Tourism and other partners to implement an economic recovery marketing campaign.
- ☐ Support “Open for Business” marketing effort and other targeted marketing efforts to let residents and visitors know that the County is up and running.

- ☐ Expand the GoSoCo campaign and support other shopping local shopping marketing efforts to increase public awareness of the economic benefits of shopping local.
- ☐ Expand broadband infrastructure across the county.

Timeline

Economy Goal 2	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Assist organizations in accessing recovery loans and assistance.			
Subsidized lending and grants to qualified businesses.			
Marketing campaign to increase tourism			
Expand the GoSoCo campaign			
Collaborate with the agricultural community			
Expand broadband infrastructure			

Actions Completed

- ☐ Outreach to encourage employers to apply for SBA loans to recoup physical and economic damage.
- ☐ Monitor additional resources that come available during recovery, such as the California IBank Disaster/Loan Guaranty Programs, EDA Revolving Loan Funds, and HUD funding and encourage employers to apply.

5.4 Safety Net Services

5.4.1 VISION

Sonoma County will restore and improve resiliency of health and social services systems, networks, and capabilities to promote equity, independence, and well-being for the community, while also focusing on the special needs of vulnerable populations.

5.4.2 BACKGROUND

Sonoma County consistently ranks as one of the healthiest counties in California.¹⁶ Safety Net Service departments administer programs that provide assistance to the community at large while focusing services towards adults, seniors, children, families, people with disabilities, youth, and individuals who are low-income or homeless. Prior to the fires, safety net service departments were providing services with lean staffing and resources.

The term “Safety Net Services” includes behavioral health services, assistance with obtaining food and medical benefits, financial assistance, animal services and protection, and a comprehensive array of services for children through seniors. Safety net services are targeted at vulnerable populations at the intersection of health and social services, criminal justice, and housing, and provided in partnership with community organizations.

Sonoma County departments work in collaboration to provide safety net services to meet the need of the community, especially those of vulnerable populations. Sonoma County safety net services departments include the Human Services Department, Department of Health Services, Department of Child Support Services, Community Development Commission, Sheriff’s Office, Probation Department, Public Defender, and the District Attorney’s Office.

Impact of Fires on Safety Net Services. The October 2017 wildfires increased community demand for Safety Net Services staff and resource assistance. To respond to the immediate needs of the community in the wake of the fire, County departments:

- Supported shelters with nurses and behavioral health staff.
- Protected residents by investigating over 250 price gouging complaints.
- Prepared critical safety information to help evacuees who were returning home.
- Environmental Health collected and processed over 4,500 applications for the government sponsored Consolidated Debris Removal program.
- Animal Services received 3,557 disaster calls in the field and 10,465 office calls to aid residents locating displaced animals.
- Over 200 Behavioral Health staff were deployed to provide over 15,000 hours of assistance.
- Valley of the Moon Children’s home placed all evacuated children within one week.

¹⁶ In 2018, Sonoma County ranked seventh among the 57 counties in the [County Health Rankings](#) analysis compiled by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

- Oversaw the management of up to 41 shelters across the county.
- Offered extended sheltering services for individuals unable to find housing after fire containment.
- Job Link assisted 4,700 with disaster unemployment insurance.
- Emergency Hotline callers, many who were from Human Services, helped 53,000 callers get information.
- Contacted at-risk In-Home Supportive Services recipients.
- Opened two emergency childcare centers for emergency response workers and other community members to continue working.
- Gathered research based information on impacts of trauma in families and children and shared with service providers throughout the county.
- Obtained urgent supplies for children of displaced families, including diapers and formula, and distributed to shelters and community organizations.
- All probation clients were contacted to ascertain their circumstances and resource/assistance information made available to them.
- Ensured court services continued throughout the response period, including immigration defense services, despite courthouse evacuations.
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) provided response coordination, including assisting with evacuations, medical/health resources in shelters, and the repopulation of medical facilities.¹⁷

County safety net departments provided these immediate response services, while also managing full caseloads and core mandated service provision. Sonoma County community based organizations also played a critical response role. In the spirit of collaboration, local non-profit organizations coordinated food collection and distribution, managed donations and coordinated the activities of the volunteer who responded to provide whatever assistance was needed. Community organizations were instrumental in identifying the critical needs of underserved individuals, such as undocumented community members, Spanish speakers, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities, and provided key services and connection with available resources.

Post-Fire Situation/On-Going Efforts. The October fire siege in Sonoma County was an unprecedented event that caused widespread destruction and significant loss of life. Persons aged 65 years and older and those with physical disability were disproportionately represented among the fatalities. The fires have increased demands from Sonoma County residence for economic benefits and safety net services, especially for underserved communities.

The widespread devastation of the fires necessitated data collection across Sonoma County to assess the impact of the damage and inform the recovery process. County departments and community organizations have led a range of data collection efforts, engaging stakeholders and community members via surveys, interviews, and listening sessions as well as efforts to identify and document organizational resources available throughout the county. Recognizing the efforts underway, the Office of Recovery and

¹⁷ Sonoma County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel received an award from the State of California Emergency Medical Services Authority for heroic acts and extraordinary contributions during the October 2017 fires.

Resiliency has compiled and analyzed many community surveys conducted to date and will continue assessing new data collection efforts to help inform recovery efforts and identify existing gaps.

To supplement existing data collection, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency and Departments of Health and Human Services commissioned Harder+Company Community Research (Harder+Company) to gather qualitative data to better understand the landscape of the health and human services safety net in Sonoma County in this post-fire environment. Specifically, Harder+Company set out to identify existing and forthcoming recovery efforts and identify opportunities to strengthen countywide collaborations in order to inform the recovery planning process and strengthen safety net service networks.

Feedback obtained through this data gathering efforts, helped to inform the vision, goals, and activities of the Safety Net Services Recovery Plan.

5.4.3 KEY PARTNERS

- Health care system partners
- Community non-profits
- Behavioral health care providers
- Funders of community organizations
- Local schools
- Faith based organizations

5.4.4 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Safety Net service departments face challenges in meeting the increased demand for services within current staff resource levels. As new grants become available, departments will continue to pursue opportunities to expand services and partners as well as partnering with other county departments and community organizations.

The 211 system used by community members to call for information was strained during the disaster response. There were not enough call takers to accommodate the needs of the community and up-to-date information was not always available to provide community callers. Enhancing the 211 systems is one of the key areas that Safety Net Services departments will address throughout the period of recovery. Other 211 system models will be evaluated to identify opportunities to improve system capacity and streamline access to resources and services for community members in need of support through the recovery process or other challenges.

5.4.5 COMMUNITY INPUT

Acknowledging that many residents continue to struggle with emotional trauma from fires, community members shared the ongoing need to ensure the post-fire mental health and resiliency needs of the community are met. Free mental health services should be expanded, including trauma informed care. Animals and pets could also be used for therapy. Creating spaces for healing could also help serve mental health needs.

Building partnerships and coordination across sectors such as community groups, churches, local/state/federal government, etc., is essential to meeting the safety net services needs of the community. Working together towards recovery is critical. Community input suggests that the County can serve as a convener to strengthen relationships between community partners. Community members recognized it's not just the County's job and many organizations play a role. Input suggested the need to improve management of donations, goods, and better matching individuals and organizations looking to volunteer with opportunities. Increased communication across organizations will help support the community needs better. Input suggested hosting more community workshops and events to bring people together.

Recognizing the success of the Local Assistance Center (LAC), community members suggested creating a one-stop shop available to all fire survivors.

Vulnerable communities are essential to serve in recovery and in preparing for another disaster. Underserved communities need more attention and services, including at the evacuation shelters (seniors, language barriers, homeless, undocumented residents, etc.). Resources and information need to be available in Spanish and culturally sensitive.

5.4.6 GOALS, PROPOSED ACTIONS, AND TIMELINES

GOALS

1. Enhance core County service capacity to address long-term recovery needs and prepare for future disasters.
2. Ensure the post-fire mental health and resiliency needs of the community are met.
3. Build capacity with cross sector partners and community members to improve coordination and communication.
4. Understand and address inequities of vulnerable populations.

Goal SN1: Enhance core County service capacity to address long-term recovery needs and prepare for future disasters.

Proposed Actions:

- Enhance capacity to manage disaster shelters with increased training opportunities and collaboration with community volunteer partners and jurisdictions.
- Provide re-employment assistance for workers who have lost their jobs because employers' businesses were destroyed or impacted by fires.
- Support housing-related programs, including Linkages to Senior Housing, Housing Support Program for CalWorks families, and the Family Stabilization Housing Program for families participating in child welfare.
- Utilize funding from the California Office of Emergency Services to support housing efforts for victims of elder abuse and neglect.

- Pursue education and outreach opportunities to inform residents about how to prepare for disasters, with a focus on vulnerable populations.
- Develop a plan to set up emergency childcare facilities to allow emergency responders and community members to continue critical work needs.

Timeline

Safety Net Services Goal 1	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Training and collaboration for shelter management.			
Re-employment assistance for workers who lost their jobs			
Plan for emergency childcare facilities			
Support housing-related programs			
Preparedness education and outreach			

Actions Completed:

- Received \$1 million Initial Services Program grant from the State of California Department of Health Care Services to provide crisis counseling services in the shelters, at site re-entry, at school re-entry, at the Local Area Assistance Center, and at community Town Halls.
- The State of California Department of Health Care Services committed \$3.35 million to provide ongoing crisis counseling services (California HOPE).
- Received \$1 million grant from Kaiser Permanente Norther California Community Benefit to continue the California Helping Outreach Possibilities Empowering (HOPE) program, which delivers mental health services targeting those affected by the wildfires in October 2017.

Goal SN2: Ensure the post-fire mental health and resiliency needs of the community are met.

Proposed Actions:

- Continue to provide crisis counseling, available county-wide through California HOPE, for residents affected by the fires.
- Partner with mental health professional associations, healthcare providers, funders, and nonprofits, to ensure continuity of services.
- Create a plan that addresses the short- and long-term integration of trauma-informed care in the community throughout various institutions, including schools, behavioral health services, and case management.
- Create communal healing spaces that open the conversation and destigmatize trauma, including town halls, healing clinics, or community events.

Timeline

Safety Net Services Goal 2	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Provide crisis counseling through California HOPE			
Partner with mental health professionals to ensure services			
Plan for short and long-term trauma informed care integration			
Create communal spaces for healing			

Actions Completed:

- Received \$1 million Initial Services Program grant from the State of California Department of Health Care Services to provide crisis counseling services in the shelters, at site re-entry, at school re-entry, at the Local Area Assistance Center, and at community Town Halls.
- The State of California Department of Health Care Services committed \$3.35 million to provide ongoing crisis counseling services (California HOPE).
- Received \$1 million grant from Kaiser Permanente Northern California Community Benefit to continue the California Helping Outreach Possibilities Empowering (HOPE) program, which delivers mental health services targeting those affected by the wildfires in October 2017.

Goal SN3: Build capacity with cross sector partners and community members to improve coordination and communication.

Proposed Actions:

- Strengthen ACCESS Sonoma County Initiative's capacity to coordinate care delivery.
- Develop a technology tool to enable cross-departmental coordination and assessment of improvements in the health, well-being and self-sufficiency of high needs clients as part of the ACCESS Sonoma County Initiative.
- Expand "one-stop-shop" opportunities for residents to receive updated information and resources needed for recovery, which includes navigation assistance for financial advising, insurance claims, and rebuilding for those seeking to rebuild from the fires (Housing Goal 4)
- Ensure timely access to updates and services for residents who do not speak English by providing translation services and dedicated outreach staff to these communities during a disaster through planning and preparedness.
- Identify roles and responsibilities of community partners and the County as they relate to recovery activities.
- Enhance services and capacity of 211 Sonoma County.
- Partner with community assessments and surveys and utilize existing community data to inform ongoing recovery priorities.

- Partner with community providers (hospitals, clinics, skilled nursing facilities, non-profits, faith based organizations, etc.) to develop collaborative disaster planning and preparedness efforts.

Timeline

Safety Net Services Goal 3	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Expand One-Stop-Shop opportunities			
Enhance 211			
Partner with community assessments to inform ongoing recovery priorities			
Partner with community providers for disaster planning			
Strengthen ACCESS Sonoma County, including technology tool			
Ensure timely access to updates and services for non-English speakers during a disaster through planning and preparedness			

Goal SN4: Understand and address inequities of vulnerable populations.

Proposed Actions:

- Create a comprehensive community needs assessment using a vulnerability methodology that assesses disparities and needs related to health, well-being and self-sufficiency to direct investments, resources, and policy to address unmet needs.
- Develop principles and guidelines to launch implementation of performance-based contracting to increase efficiency and effectiveness of safety net service delivery.
- Leverage and utilize tools offered by the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) network to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all.¹⁸

Timeline

	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Create needs assessment to assess disparities			
Develop principles for performance-based contracting			
Leverage and utilize GARE tools			

¹⁸ The **Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE)** is a national network of government working to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all. The Alliance is a joint project of the new Race Forward and the Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society. These organizations provide tools for government entities to use in working towards racial equity.

5.5 Natural Resources

5.5.1 VISION

Sonoma County's natural resources and working lands (i.e. soils, streams, groundwater, agricultural and biological resources) are healthy and productive, and managed across the landscape to support watershed and community resiliency and protect public health and safety, while contributing to enhanced ecological values, recreational opportunities and economic vitality.

5.5.2 BACKGROUND

The diverse ecosystems of our landscape continue to attract and shape resident and visitor experiences and support the local economy. The variety of natural assets and the outstanding scenic beauty of our natural environment have motivated settlement, provided sustenance and resource values, and prompted tourism over the decades, even while posing challenges and hazards.¹⁹

Recent trends in hydrology, soil moisture, drought and flood, as well as fire occurrence and patterns, have identified vulnerabilities to our natural resources and communities, and have highlighted the importance of wildfire mitigation, flood prediction, and surface and groundwater supply reliability.

Various local plans, policies, programs and regulations already in place recognize this importance and address the need and means to minimize exposure of communities, people, and property to hazards. The County Strategic Priority 'Healthy Watersheds' effort was initiated pre fire to improve outcomes related to natural resources and watershed condition, and Local Hazard Mitigation Plans for the County and Sonoma County Water Agency were in place. The Sonoma County General Plan 2020 Land Use Element recognized limitations to development in areas that are constrained by the natural limitations of the land, including but not limited to fire hazards, as an objective (LU 7.1). The Sonoma County Code Chapter 13: Fire Safe Standards was enhanced in April of 2016 with the adoption of Chapter 13A: Abatement of Hazardous Vegetation and Combustible Material. Enforcement of the ordinance, which has County-wide applicability, commenced as a pilot project for the first two years and broader expansion is underway. The Sonoma County Roadside Chipper Program had been initiated as a seasonal (June through October) free service for unincorporated area residents working to establish defensible space and/or thin vegetation along access routes in specific geographic areas. The Community Wildland fire Protection Plan (CWPP) developed in 2016 and identified reduction priorities related to Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) wildfire issues. Fire Safe Sonoma (FSS) worked with community on education and preparedness efforts.

County review and decisions regarding new development and remodels, including discretionary permit approvals and environmental review processes, allowed site and structural hazards to be assessed, avoided, or mitigated. These efforts continue to strengthen our communities and prioritize preparedness and resiliency against natural and human-caused hazards in the future.

Impact of Fires on Natural Resources. In addition to the tragic loss of life and the destruction of homes, businesses, and public infrastructure from the October 2017 fires, wildlands and working landscapes were

¹⁹ Natural resources include the land, soils, surface water and groundwater, vegetation, fish, and wildlife of Sonoma County in our wildlands, working lands, rural residential, and other open spaces on the fringe of or extending through developed areas.

also burned. Several short-term adverse impacts occurred and some potential long-term changes may result, although natural systems are well-suited to unassisted recovery.

State agencies formed a Watershed Emergency Response Team (WERT) to conduct an initial rapid assessment of post-fire geologic and hydrologic hazards to life-safety and property (collectively known as Values at Risk or VARS). The WERT reports identified 211 VAR locations, within the perimeters of the Nuns and Tubbs fires combined. The WERT was unable to fully assess all areas and additional VARs were identified and assessed by technical specialists from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California Department of Water Resources, and the North Coast and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Boards working in conjunction with local agencies and Cal Fire. Along with life and property hazards, this group of technical specialists also evaluated for the potential imminent threat to water quality. The immediate focus was on protection of life and property, along with damage that would affect the flow of water, increase erosion and sedimentation and/or the potential for mass wasting (landslides, debris flows, mudflows).

Wildfire can have profound effects on watershed processes, and may modify the driving hydrologic and hydraulic forces on erosion and sedimentation and stream response for several years. Wildland fires may have long term impacts on the biological environment, but there are complex relationships and interactions. Some benefits to fire-adapted or fire-dependent plant species may occur, particularly from low-intensity, frequent burns. Severe, catastrophic fires may result in stand replacement and/or vegetation community transition. However, direct and indirect effects on special status biological resources have not been clearly predicted or measured.

Post-Fire Situation/On-Going Efforts. Lands damaged by the fires and fire suppression efforts will adjust and respond through natural processes, but some areas will need physical rehabilitation and restoration, active management, monitoring and follow-up measures. Such efforts would be targeted to prevent runoff of toxic materials and sediments into drinking water supplies and sensitive habitats; to minimize the threat of flooding, landslides, and other safety hazards; and to facilitate ecosystem recovery that trends toward an improved, more resilient condition.

Sonoma County has been leading the local recovery effort, working closely with other local, State, and Federal agencies to address the overall impacts of the fires, including those to natural resources. The County has been co-leading the Local Agencies Watershed Task Force (WTF), with representation from several County agencies and departments, including Sonoma Water, the Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District (Ag + Open Space), Permit Sonoma, and Sonoma County Regional Parks (Regional Parks).

Ag + Open Space performed and supported response and recovery on District lands and easements, is conducting several fire recovery and resiliency research and planning studies, has integrated these considerations in their programs, provides technical input to winter storm hazard analysis, forest management and stream system condition targets, and directly support the Natural Resources staffing of the Office of Recovery and Resiliency. Sonoma Water coordinated with numerous local and state agencies during response and early recovery, interacting with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Weather Service (NWS) to improve storm hazard forecasting and alerts. They prepared cautionary signage and mailings during the first post-fire winter, and directly support the Natural Resources staffing of the Office of Recovery and Resiliency. Permit Sonoma has overseen storm water quality throughout fire response and as rebuilding proceeds, to support protection of water quality consistent with the MS4 permit. They have been educating landowners, homeowners and contractors

about their responsibilities and the resources and options to help protect streams and water resources, in coordination with other partners in the Watershed Task Force. The Department of Agriculture/Weights & Measures (Agricultural Commissioner) helped secure permission and facilitate special logistics to allow access for essential functions on working lands during the fire evacuations. University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) provided oversight and evaluation of temporary livestock sheltering, performed fire damage assessments related to FSA claims, and immediately initiated and are continuing research into several key post-fire public health, agricultural, and ecosystem concerns.

5.5.3 KEY PARTNERS

The Natural Resources strategy area requires and benefits from several collaborative partnerships and parallel efforts, to accelerate the progress and widen the scope of enhancements to our ecosystems and the critical services they provide to communities. The Recovery Framework emphasizes County leadership, but also anticipates high levels of interaction with others:

- Academic/research Institutions
- Community non-profits
- Community/business organizations
- For-Profit Businesses
- Landowners
- Local governments
- Native American Tribes
- State and Federal resource agencies

As applicable, the likely county and/or partner leads for potential activities are listed in Appendix D - Potential Actions.

5.5.4 CHALLENGES and OPPORTUNITIES

Using recent advancements in technology and building on Sonoma County's past investments in data, Sonoma County has the opportunity to identify and target priority areas for active management of vegetative structure and fuel loadings to address potential wildfire behavior, reduce wildfire losses, ensure firefighter and public safety, and improve landscape resilience to fire, flood, and drought. Effective and efficient fuel load reduction and natural lands management, including the strategic investment of financial and human resources, will depend upon a clear and objective understanding of the location and nature of forest ²⁰management issues. Active management of public and private land holdings will be identified in these high priority areas to reduce hazardous fuels in and around communities, including combinations of wood product harvesting, mechanical thinning, grazing, invasive species removal and prescribed burning.

Science-based outreach and education about forest health and forest management will be needed to develop and implement solutions.

²⁰ Throughout this document, we use the term 'Forest' as a simplified reference to all woody vegetation types in our vicinity including forests, woodlands, savannas, and shrub land.

California averages a relatively high level of private forest ownership (39%), and forest lands in Sonoma County are well above average. Private land owners face difficulties in terms of knowledge of effective and efficient techniques and the resources to implement measures. However, many of these ‘private’ forested lands are within the ‘State Responsibility Area’ where Cal Fire has primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires. Cal Fire can engage in cooperative projects with private landowners. There is Good Neighbor Authority for Cal Fire and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to work collaboratively, and under the Wyden Amendment the USFS can enter into agreements with tribal, state and local government to perform watershed work at the federal government expense.²¹

While there are many opportunities, “there are no simple solutions to creating a resilient forest, and tradeoffs accompany every form of fuels treatment... There will be needs to identify and make policy and regulatory changes to streamline implementation of the Forest Carbon Plan.”²²³

Lack of geographic continuity and market stability for profitable small-diameter tree removal and/or use of biomaterials generated by vegetation management are substantial obstacles. However, a Working Group at the California Natural Resource Agency (created by SB 859 in 2016) is making recommendations about expanding localized wood product markets. Additionally, a Biochar Research Advisory Group has formed in the state’s Office of Planning and Research. In May of 2018, Governor Brown issued an executive order directing funds and priorities to improve the health of the state’s forests, to mitigate threats and impacts of wildfires, and to convene a Forest Management Task Force to further implementation.

5.5.5 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT INPUT

The community engagement regarding natural resources has benefited greatly from the pro-active outreach from local non-governmental organizations and interest groups, as well as interactions with individuals from the general public. The input received has helped shape our vision statement and focus on key high-level goals. Community comments have been consistent with and supportive of the general goals and proposed actions. The forest fuel load reduction goal was rated very important and the community expressed a desire for effective, science-based decisions and prioritization of actions. The need for education regarding the importance of vegetation management on public and private lands was recognized. Requests for focused outreach in WUIs, use of tribal knowledge, building public trust, and supporting landowner actions were all voiced. Stream system enhancements were also rated very important, with a range of ideas and suggestions regarding: the need to protect and monitor natural and working lands; potential changes to stream setbacks or buffers; desires to link science with land use policies and patterns; benefits of engaging volunteers, community groups, and NGOs in planning as well as implementation; and, financial and regulatory assistance for riparian landowners. A strong desire for science-based public information and education pulled into decisions about land use, fuel load reduction, and watershed management was expressed, but with suggestions for phasing to reduce impacts on survivors of the 2017 fires.

²¹ The Wyden Amendment (Public Law 109-54, Section 434) authorizes the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements to benefit resources within watersheds on National Forest System lands via agreements with willing Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners to conduct work on public or private lands.

²² Forest Climate Action Team. May 2018. California Forest Carbon Plan: Managing Our Forest Landscapes in a Changing Climate. Sacramento, CA. 178p.

5.5.6 GOALS, PROPOSED ACTIONS, AND TIMELINES

GOALS

The Natural Resources goals, objectives, and proposed action items (Appendix 1) build on and develop elements from several policy and planning documents from other resource and land management agencies. They are informed by assessments, guidance, and priorities from reports of Federal and State agencies, independent scientific entities and other partners, as well as public input. Some of the following goals and proposed actions may need either programmatic or project-specific CEQA review, permitting, or other approval and implementation processes.

Goal NR1: Reduce forest fuel loads strategically to lower wildfire hazards to communities and sensitive habitats, improve delivery of resources and amenities people need, and move forests on a trajectory of increased resistance to drought, disease, and insects.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Identify areas of elevated wildfire risk relative to key criteria (e.g., public health and safety, water supply risk, economic impacts, and ecosystem sensitivity) informed by objective data to develop strategic, proactive fuel load reduction priorities.
- ☐ Evaluate options for active management of forest and woodland plant communities on public and private lands for fuel and fire breaks that decrease risks to developed communities.
- ☐ Strengthen regional forest stewardship to improve leadership, oversight, training and funding of fuel reduction projects, while improving data resources and sharing to support environmental protections while facilitating effective fuel reduction opportunities for landowner and community-based projects.

Timelines

Natural Resources Goal 1	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Identify areas of elevated wildfire risk relative to key criteria			
Evaluate options for active management of forest and woodland plant communities			
Strengthen regional forest stewardship			

Actions Completed

- Initiated several monitoring, research, and preparedness improvement efforts, including a priority focus on fuels reduction for all Ag + Open Space District properties, that builds upon existing grazing operations, and are actively participating in vegetation management discussions throughout the county. Ag + Open Space was awarded a NASA grant to evaluate the response of working and natural lands to the fires, including burn severity correlated to vegetation cover type.
- Incorporated consideration of fuel load reduction benefits into the multi-benefit ratings within the Storm Water Resource Plans for prioritizing potential projects for state funding requests.

- Cleared burned debris, hazard trees, enforced safety closures, and installed erosion and sedimentation BMPs in the immediate aftermath of the fires. Regional Parks stabilized slopes and promoted revegetation in vulnerable locations, repaired infrastructure, and removed hazard trees.
- Expedited grazing and thinning projects to reduce fuel loads. Regional Parks is pursuing funding that would allow: improvements to grazing infrastructure; retrofitting to improve fire protection of facilities and emergency access; and, formal fire management integration in the stewardship plans for each park.
- County continues to support invasive species control and management on private lands disturbed by the fires and/or fire-fighting efforts and are ensuring pest control enforcement is adequate during rebuilding and vegetation recovery.
- UCCE has convened several workshops focused on forest and land management strategies for a resilient rural landscape, potential prescribed fire and grazing programs, and specific fire preparedness for home sites as well as large working parcels.
- UCCE has pursued studies and funding regarding the influence of varied land management practices on burn severity and fire recovery, surveys regarding grazing management and fire science, ecosystem services valuations, and the healthy soil initiative.
- Received Cal Fire funding for Transportation and Public Works to assess fuel risks and tree mortality along 83 miles of public right of way in northwest Sonoma County, perform fuel reduction treatment along 30 high priority miles, and provide chipper services for fuels reduction.

Goal NR2: Protect and enhance stream systems to lessen wildfire danger to communities, support water supply and drought tolerance, and provide flood attenuation while sustaining ecological functions and biological diversity.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Assess Mark West Creek and other priority burned watersheds to analytically identify and rank recovery and rehabilitation needs and prepare for potential secondary hazards over the next few winters.
- ☐ Incorporate fire, flood and drought resiliency considerations in stream corridor land use decisions involving riparian zones and functional riparian zone protection/enhancement incentives and regulations.
- ☐ Prioritize improved resilience of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas to fire and/or other natural hazards in open space land protection acquisitions and easements as well as in community separator designations.
- ☐ Improve stream corridor conditions via outreach, training, and voluntary actions modeled on successful stream maintenance and habitat restoration programs, based on scientific studies.

Timelines

Natural Resources Goal 2	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Assess Mark West Creek and other priority burned watersheds			
Incorporate fire, flood and drought resiliency considerations in stream corridor land use decisions			
Prioritize improved resilience of WUI areas to fire and/or other natural hazards			
Improve stream corridor conditions via outreach, training, and voluntary actions			

Actions Completed

- Actively assessed, secured, managed and – where needed - rehabilitated over 2,000 acres of lands owned in fee that were burned during the Sonoma Complex fires. Activities included removing burned structures, infrastructure and hazard trees, replacing burned culverts, preventing toxic runoff into streams, and managing public safety. County continues to work with easement landowners to support them in recovering from the fires.
- Countywide evaluation of functional riparian corridors; information is supporting collaborations and analyses of post-fire landslide and flooding potential, as well as salmonid recovery.
- County conducted burned debris, hazards, and sediment removal within Sonoma Water right of way, deployed erosion and sediment best management practices (BMPs), performed stream gaging and water quality sampling during the first post-fire winter.
- Played a key role in oversight of storm water quality during fire response and recovery, preparing a BMP implementation plan, coordinating with the Regional Boards, receiving and investigating citizen complaints, providing information regarding BMP installation methods, and sampling water quality.
- Collaborating as part of the Watershed Task Force to supplement post-fire assessments in key stream corridors prior to the 2018/19 winter.
- Repaired fire damaged drainage infrastructure, including culverts, to prevent flooding, erosion and sedimentation.
- Applied for HMGP funding for stabilizing and re-vegetation of Hood Mountain sites burned by the fire and damaged by fire suppression efforts to prevent flooding, erosion, and debris flows that could damage areas downstream.
- Collaborating with other members of the Watershed Task Force to assess the technical, permitting, and financial feasibility of having a subset of the hazardous burned trees along public right of ways provide beneficial large wood components that could be used in aquatic habitat restoration projects in the region over the next several years.

Goal NR3: Build on prior and continuing investments in natural resources acquisitions, monitoring, technical studies and partnerships to integrate best available science into outreach efforts, policy development, regulations, incentives, and land use planning decisions.

Proposed Actions:

- ☐ Nurture community awareness and understanding of our fire-adapted landscape and the value of becoming a resilient fire-adapted community using results of post-fire monitoring and research.
- ☐ Continue to collect best available scientific information to inform policy development and county investments that protect watersheds and developed communities from natural disasters.
- ☐ Consider scientific data on natural and working lands' condition, fire vulnerability, and relative impacts of the 2017 fires during updates to land use policies, plans, and regulations.
- ☐ Improve natural resources hazards and resiliency data management and accessibility between governments, academic institutions, other organizations and the public.

Timelines

Natural Resources Goal 3	0-1 year	1-2 years	3+ years
Nurture community awareness and understanding of our fire-adapted landscape			
Continue to collect best available scientific information to inform			
Consider scientific data on natural and working lands' condition, fire vulnerability, and relative impacts of the 2017 fires			
Improve natural resources hazards and resiliency data management and accessibility			

Actions Completed

- Convened over 60 organizations (known as the Watershed Collaborative), and generated a report *Living in a Fire Adapted Landscape: Priorities for Resilience*, Sonoma County Natural and Working Lands that captured issues, raised data needs, and laid out initial recovery and resiliency priorities.

Ag + Open Space is actively partnering with other county agencies, non-governmental organizations, resource conservation districts and academic organizations on various research projects and related funding requests to evaluate factors affecting fire damages and recovery success.
- Implemented several monitoring, research, and preparedness improvement efforts and continues to seek and support grant proposals for additional studies.

- Implemented expansion of the stream gage and precipitation monitoring network and development of a 'One-Rain' web interface accessible to the public that is a model and basis for improvement to support scientific prioritization and decision-making on forest and stream corridor management actions. They have applied for HMGP funding for X-Band radar to improve storm and flood forecasting; which can be linked to other improvements in meteorological data networks that help address permitting conditions for vegetation management via prescribed burning.
- Conducting the FireSmart Lake Sonoma project to gather data, perform community outreach & education, and facilitate landowners' cooperative planning and implementation efforts on fuel reduction and forest management. This effort is effectively coupled with Sonoma Water's initial fire camera network, the UCCE prescribed fire and grazing workshops, and potential CWPP development to help protect this critical water source watershed.
- Applied for HMGP funding to conduct planning studies and updated hazard maps, including site specific studies of the Rodgers Creek Fault zone to be integrated in the Sonoma County LHMP.
- Organized public access and interpretation tours of burned landscapes, including the Nature Heals series for mental health and community learning) and provided access for new monitoring, research and post-fire ecological studies.
- Collected agricultural disaster reporting and information about fire effects on agricultural production and the resilience of agricultural lands, which will further understanding of the role of various land cover and conditions, and potential recovery and rehabilitation needs of fire-damaged working lands.
- UCCE collaborated with researchers to verify the safety of backyard garden produce, eggs, and related air-quality during and immediately following the fires; and quickly developed and distributed several science-based technical guides for landowners and community members potentially affected by the fires.
- UCCE has conducted and collaborated on studies and continued funding to analyze and weigh the relative value of different land use and management on burn severity, fire recovery, and resilience to other hazards to help inform policy and practices.
- Recently awarded Cal Fire funding for fuels assessment and reduction in northwest Sonoma County that includes funding for FireSafe Sonoma to lead community engagement, outreach and coordination for landowners in those communities.

6.0 NEXT STEPS

The collaboration between the community, community partners, other agencies and the County during the development of the Recovery Framework was an important first step to set us on a path to recovery and resiliency. In the next phase, under the leadership of the Board of Supervisors, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency will oversee the implementation of proposed actions. Appendix D - Potential Actions is a compiled list of all of the proposed actions captured during the development of the Recovery Framework.

6.1 Implementation Approach

Board Authorization. The Board's approval of the Recovery Framework does not authorize appropriations or represent project approval of the proposed actions in the Framework. Like County Capital Improvement Plan projects, proposed recovery projects will be brought to the Board of Supervisors for consideration as part of the annual County budget approval process. Some recovery project requests may occur off cycle, such as those with timelines tied to other sources of funding, such as external grants, or that do not require General Fund appropriations.

Implementation Planning. Upon the Board's approval of proposed recovery actions, Office of Recovery and Resiliency staff will work closely with department leaders to support the development of more detailed implementation plans. County department leaders will have the most critical role in fully defining and implementing the actions. Many actions will need to be implemented in phases and coordinated with other actions. Some actions will require CEQA review. Timelines will be based on many factors including partner and community input, workforce capacity and availability, funding availability, funding process timelines, and effective coordination with County partners.

Ongoing Coordination. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency and County department leads will set regular, ongoing coordination meetings to ensure continued engagement and alignment with recovery goals. This level of coordination will allow Office of Recovery and Resiliency staff to be informed of project status and any changing circumstances. It will also ensure ongoing coordination with community partners, other agencies, and city leaders by continuing to build relationships and developing a formal plan for optimal, effective interaction. The plan will define where coordination is needed, who should participate, and in what ways coordination is most relevant and most productive.

Data Tracking. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency will also partner with department and project leads to track progress, ensure data collection especially for grant reporting compliance, and continually assess workload capacity and other factors critical to project success. In cases where pertinent data is collected by outside organizations, the Office will work with the organization to get access.

Performance Indicators. Establishing key performance indicators to enable the County to measure progress towards recovery and resilience goals will be a focus in the next phase of framework development. Some work has already been completed in this area, though some may need to be re-evaluated to apply a resiliency lens. Key indicators and metrics will be used to report progress to the Board of Supervisors and the community.

Reporting on Recovery Action Progress. Communicating the status of actions to the public, Board of Supervisors, and community partners is an important part of ongoing engagement with stakeholders. Proactive reporting also promotes government accountability and transparency. The Office of Recovery

and Resiliency will continue to provide updates to the Board of Supervisors at regular Board meetings on the status of recovery efforts and implementation of prioritized actions. These updates will also be posted on the Office of Recovery and Resiliency website. The updates will note key milestones, and highlight unanticipated issues and dependencies, grant and funding information, and organizational effectiveness.

Annually, a more formal progress report on actions will be presented to the Board for review. The report will be issued following the County's annual budget process in June to allow the report to reflect new funding approved for Recovery Framework actions. The report will provide a County-wide, cross-department view of progress towards resiliency goals. Changes in risks and challenges will be reflected especially if common issues across departments and projects are observed that suggest changes in policy or strategies.

Updates to the Recovery Framework. The Recovery and Resiliency Framework is a living document. As actions are completed and new ideas, constraints, or funding opportunities emerge, Appendix F - Proposed Actions will be updated as needed. When revisions to the list of proposed actions are necessary, Office of Recovery and Resiliency staff will work with departments and other partners to re-prioritize, add or revise actions based on changing dynamics. Once a year and initially after several projects are implemented, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency will jointly review the effectiveness of the implementation process and may recommend improvements to the overall framework.

6.2 Funding

Like other local governments, the County faces ongoing funding challenges to maintain the level and quality of basic services provided to County residents. The cost of response activities to ensure public safety and continuity of services during and immediately after the October 2017 fires strained resources further. Federal aid is available and anticipated to at least partially reimburse County general funds for *response* activities. However, funding for most of the *recovery* efforts including the intermediate and long-term actions described in this Recovery Framework are still to be determined.

With the Presidential Disaster Declaration issued on October 10, 2017, the County of Sonoma became eligible for federal disaster assistance funding through the Federal Emergency Management Agency Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery program. Some of the actions in the Recovery and Resiliency Framework will be funded by these programs. The County is also pursuing other disaster recovery funding available through Economic Development Administration, an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Grant.

Grants Steering Committee. A Grants Steering Committee represented by County departments and County Administrator's Office staff was formed to identify and prioritize projects that are eligible for federal grant funding. Departments submitted federal grant pre-applications and a subset of these were deemed eligible for funding. With input from the Board of Supervisors, the Grants Steering Committee is moving forward to apply for funds based on a variety of factors, some that are out of the County's control. One factor is the County's capacity to handle multiple applications and projects given available resources to dedicate to grant efforts. A number of applications for federal funding were submitted prior to publication of this Recovery and Resiliency Framework. Federal grant processes are lengthy and complicated and will take place over the next few years. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency will continue to coordinate federal grant activity with County departments and manage and monitor efforts in different departments to meet key federal grant deadlines and to seek reimbursement when

appropriate.

The Office of Recovery and Resiliency will continually investigate funding opportunities and work to leverage available resources to support actions in this Framework. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency has the primary responsibility for tracking and reporting all recovery grant activity to the Board of Supervisors. A grants tracking worksheet (Appendix G) will be updated on a regular basis and shared with County leadership. The worksheet will be posted on the Office of Recovery and Resiliency website for public accessibility.

APPENDIX A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The County of Sonoma Recovery and Resiliency Framework is the culmination of the dedication, hard work, and expertise of many individuals representing multiple organizations, agencies, jurisdictions and communities in the state and County. Their leadership and participation through various working groups, coordination committees, and task forces were invaluable in shaping the Recovery and Resiliency Framework, a first step in formulating plans for implementation.

The County is especially grateful to the hundreds of community members who participated in the community meetings and surveys and shared many thoughtful input and creative ideas.

APPENDIX B

Community Input

Compiled and Analyzed Community Surveys and Needs Assessments

Many organizations and community groups conducted recovery-related surveys since the October 2017 wildfires. The data collected through these efforts augments the County's understanding of the community's needs, interests and opinions. Below is a list of surveys and needs assessments that were references for Recovery and Resiliency Framework development.

- SoCo Rises Survey
- North Bay Fires – 6 Month Survey
- Sonoma County Resilience Fund Stakeholder Interview
- Sonoma County Resilience Fund Listening Sessions
- 2018 Wildfire Response Survey
- Healthcare Foundation Wildfire Mental Health Resource Mapping
- Impacts on Schools
- Recommendations for Sonoma County Disaster Planning proposed by the Spanish-speaking Community
- Sonoma County Emergency Food Response Gathering Report
- Sonoma County Fire Survivor Survey
- First 5 Needs Assessment
- Wildfires and Health Outcomes Survey

Community Input Themes

The community's input on the initial draft Framework was received in multiple ways and formats. Community members completed either an online survey, shared written notes at community or stakeholder meetings, or sent comments and input via email or regular mail to the County Administrator's Office. Table facilitator notes from the recovery planning community meetings were also collected. All input and comments were compiled and are posted on the Office of Recovery and Resiliency website at <https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/Office-of-Recovery-and-Resiliency/>. All Recovery Planning Community Meeting materials are also posted at the website in English and Spanish.

From the compiled community input, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency generated key themes for each strategic area of recovery and resiliency, which are included in this appendix. The following four documents related to community input included here are:

1. Community Input Themes
2. Community Meeting notes from breakout group flipcharts
3. Community Worksheets completed by individuals at the Community Meetings or mailed to the County Administrator's Office
4. Download of responses to County's Survey Monkey online survey

APPENDIX C

Community and Other Partners

Many community and other partners provided support and initial input to the Recovery and Resiliency Framework development process. Since early June 2018, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency began tracking the list of groups, businesses, non-profit organizations, stakeholders and outside agencies and public entities that Office staff have engaged directly. From these discussions, future coordination and collaboration is planned to promote community preparedness and resilience.

Bay Area Council	Graton Day Labor	Salvation Army
Blue Forest Conservation	Green Belt Alliance	San Diego County
Burbank Housing	Habitat for Humanity	San Francisco Bay Regional
Cal Fire	Sonoma County	Water Quality Control Board
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	HALTER Project	Santa Rosa Junior College
California Forest	Hanna Boys Center	Faculty
Management Task Force	Hispanic Chamber of	Santa Rosa Metro Chamber
California Human	Commerce	Sierra Club
Development	Hope City	SoCo Rises
Catholic Charities of Santa Rosa	Housing Land Trust of	Sonoma County Alliance
Chandi Hospitality Group	Sonoma County	Sonoma County
City of Cloverdale	Kaiser Permanente	Conservation Action
City of Cotati	Keysight	Sonoma County Farm Bureau
City of Healdsburg	La Luz	Sonoma County Forest
City of Petaluma	Laguna de Santa Rosa	Working Group
City of Santa Rosa	Foundation	Sonoma Media
City of Sonoma	LandPaths	Sonoma Valley Unified
Community Action	Los Cien	Town of Windsor
Partnership of Sonoma County	Matt Greene Forestry	UC Berkeley
Community Foundation	Medtronic	United Way of the Wine
County of Lake	NOAA Fisheries	Country
County of Marin	North Bay Labor Council	University of California at
County of Mendocino	North Bay Leadership Council	Berkeley
County of Napa	North Bay Trades Council	University of California
Crop Performance	North Coast Builders	Cooperative Extension
District 1 Block Captains	Exchange	University of California, San
District 3 Block Captains	North Coast Regional Water	Diego's Scripps Institution of
District 4 Block Captains	Quality Control Board	Oceanography
Emergency Council	Pacific Gas & Electric	University of Nevada, Reno's
Enterprise Community	Pepperwood Preserve	The Nevada Seismology
Partners	Preserve Rural Sonoma	Laboratory
FEMA Office of Civil Rights & Liberties	County	Urban Land Institute
	Rebuild Northbay	Voluntary Organizations
	Foundation	Active in Disasters (VOAD)
	Rebuilding Our Community	Wildlands Conservancy
	Sonoma County	

APPENDIX D

Potential Actions

This list of potential recovery actions is a range of potential future actions that, if implemented, could advance the County toward resilience. They reflect the input received during the County Community Meetings, Board of Supervisors workshops, working group and task force collaboration discussions, and partner convenings. Implementation of any potential actions may require additional formal review processes.

APPENDIX E

Grants

Since the October 2017 wildfires, the County has pursued external funding opportunities for recovery-related projects. The Office of Recovery and Resiliency is tracking, investigating, and coordinating grant opportunities for recovery-related priorities. This list of recovery related grants that have been submitted or awarded include. Included are grant applications submitted and awarded for the following granting agencies: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, FEMA Public Assistance, Economic Development Administration Disaster Supplemental Funding, CAL FIRE Grants for Fire Prevention, California Employment Development Department Emergency Dislocated Worker Additional Assistance Grant, and the Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program Grant.

APPENDIX F**Acronym Glossary**

ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Units
BMP	Best Management Practices
BRIC	Building Resilient and Inclusive Communities Finance Tool
CalOES	California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
California HOPE	California Helping, Opportunities, Possibilities, Empowerment
CDBG-DR	Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development
CDC	Community Development Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COPE	Citizens Organized to Prepare for Emergencies
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GARE	Government Alliance on Race and Equity
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LAC	Local Assistance Center
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NPH	Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California
RED	Renewal Enterprise District
ROC	ROC Sonoma County - Rebuilding our Community
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCTA	Sonoma County Transportation Authority
SGC	Strategic Growth Council
UCCE	University of California Cooperative Extension
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
VARs	Values at Risk
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
WERT	Watershed Emergency Response Team
WUI	Wildland/Urban Interface

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS & INFRASTRUCTURE

Response on importance of goals in this area

(1 = Not Important; 5 = Very Important):

Establish a comprehensive warning program: **4.6**

Redesign emergency management program: **4.2**

Build/sustain community preparedness programs: **4.9**

Provide continued County services in a disaster: **4.8**

Theme comments (in order of number of responses):

Warning Systems

- Publicize how community gets warnings
- Sirens, vibrations, multiple languages
- Warnings not using tech equipment (sirens, phone trees, door-to-door, bullhorns)
- Use social media and expand Nixle
- Streamline notifications
- Take responsibility away from County
- Alarm telemetry

Communication During a Disaster

- One-stop resource
- Ensure there are sources for people without technical resources
- Ensure communication in multiple languages, to people with disabilities, and underserved populations
- Work with radio stations
- Publicize where public should go for information
- Use HAM radios

Evacuation Routes

- Multiple routes pre-identified for each address
- Public education and trainings
- Keep established routes clear of vegetation and vehicles
- More traffic controllers in an emergency
- Require developers to provide multiple routes

Vegetation Management

- Enhance County ordinance
- Work across jurisdictions
- Increase enforcement and inspections
- Provide hardened landscape options and funding for property owners to comply
- Require landscape plans for regulatory review

Educate the Public

- Conduct public workshops on what emergency papers will be necessary in a disaster
- Better protected and back-up power supplies
- Shelter locations
- Home inventories
- Differentiate response for different disasters
- How to live in fire hazard area
- How to be self-reliant

Community Emergency Preparedness

- Prepare/coordinate plans/trainings for schools, government, hospitals, and business staff
- Work across jurisdictions and languages
- Work with senior centers, youth groups, schools, churches
- Provide emergency kits to low income residents
- Sponsor neighborhood events and preparedness packages
- Provide training to neighborhood response teams/CERT/ICS
- Provide information and training on COPE/Neighborhood Watch/Know Your Neighbor/Get Ready preparedness programs
- Conduct drills of neighborhoods

Shelters

- Need medical services
- Crisis communication coordinator (one position for all shelters)
- Establish locations pre-disaster
- Need additional facilities
- Pre-disaster locations, staffing, MOUs
- Plans for elderly and people who are ill
- Multiple languages, animal sheltering

Miscellaneous

- Modernize/fully fund EOC, clearly defined roles
- More cell towers
- Archive information on lessons learned from 10/18
- Annually review Recovery Plan
- Link Recovery Plan to County's Hazardous Mitigation Plan
- Designate staff to agencies involved in response/recovery
- More information to outer areas of the County (Sonoma Valley, north of Healdsburg)

HOUSING

Goal 1, attracting new and expanded funding, the importance ranking was **4.29**. Goal 2, reducing permitting processing times for housing construction, the importance ranking was **4.27**. Goal 3, utilizing County-owned public property to support appropriate infill development, the importance ranking was **4.8**.

Affordability/Availability

- Provide more housing/housing availability
- Create affordable housing
- Provide workforce, low-income, and senior housing
- More farmworker housing
- Build student housing
- Find housing projects that are not moving forward and find solutions to what is keeping them from being built
- Concerns that the marketplace won't achieve affordable housing
- Regional communication and collaboration countywide
- Concerns about price gouging
- Concerns about people being dislocated as a secondary effect of the fires
- Provide temporary housing while the fire damaged homes are rebuilt
- Integrate housing strategies across all jurisdictions countywide
- Provide affordable rental housing, both multi-family and single family
- Concerns about achieving 30,000 units in five years being impractical

Right location/Right product

- Build housing based on the already approved General Plans countywide
- Use the General Plan update process to help meet resiliency goals
- Allow smaller housing types
- Provide a range of multi-family housing types
- Convert existing buildings to provide more housing
- Locate housing in urban areas and near transit
- Automobile independence by design

- Locate housing away from fire impacted areas and using that to create job opportunities in other areas of the County
- Consider building smaller homes
- Build housing within city centers
- A balanced approach to housing that is thoughtful
- Build green housing that is climate smart
- Build more ADUs that can be rented
- Allow large lot areas to have in-fill housing in all jurisdictions
- Concerns that there would not be adequate infrastructure such as water and roads for 30,000 units

Lower Cost/Ease to Rebuild

- Having policies that lower housing costs
- Having faster, simpler permitting
- Being more permissive with key housing issues
- Control cost of construction in all jurisdictions
- CEQA reform needed
- Reduce the code standards and "red tape" for disaster recovery rebuilds
- Lowering fees for housing
- Allow tiny homes on wheels
- Concerns about conflicting "safe landscaping" requirements

Maintaining Standards/Higher Standards

- Address key housing issues through stricter regulations
- Increase fees to pay for affordable housing was a strategy
- Maintain CEQA where appropriate
- Regulate vacant housing to create greater occupancies countywide
- Use rent control as a way to achieve affordable housing
- Require insurance to pay 100% of the rebuild cost
- Keep greenbelt separators between communities

HOUSING (cont'd.)

Safety

- Fire and other disaster safety concerns with additional housing.
- Rebuilding in WUI concerns for future fires
- Prioritize “fire safe” housing projects
- Gated communities and garage doors where the gates won’t open if the power is out is a safety concern

Assistance for those in need

- Provide rebuilding incentives for low-income people
- Provide more resources to support the rebuilding efforts for those who lost their homes, both owner occupied and rental occupied
- Specifically from the Spanish language sessions, providing rental assistance and renter rights information regarding rising rental costs for Spanish speakers
- Providing rebuilding incentives for homeowners
- Allowing RV parking for affordable housing
- Insurance gap concerns

Capital/Incentives

- Provide new building incentives for a variety of housing types
- Use local financial institutions to raise capital for housing
- Increase homeownership through low interest loans
- Use State funds to provide more housing
- Have the County become an equity partner in housing developments in order to achieve affordable housing
- Use incentives to build fire resilient housing
- Give more incentives to home builders
- Use tourism taxes as a way to achieve affordable housing
- Require the wine growers to provide affordable housing
- Reconsider holding a County housing bond
- Build “land trust model housing”

- Help with low interest loans for rebuilding for the “missing middle”

Using Public Land

- Identify County-owned land for housing development
- Use County-owned land for different types of housing
- Use the County administration center as a priority before building housing near the airport

Builders/Workforce

- Use small, local builders and local workforce to rebuild
- Work with the highest quality builders who have the best track records
- Create a workforce “RV camp” for rebuild workers on County-owned land

Community Engagement

- Obtain meaningful community input and interaction
- Concerns about NIMBY-ism as a barrier to providing housing
- Educate neighborhoods about the need for housing
- Communicate directly with fire survivors about the rebuilding process
- Work with vulnerable communities and individuals
- The “missing middle” needs advocacy and a voice: they are a population in need
- The community needs to know how to participate in the CDGB-DR process regarding the action plan and State allocation of funds
- On-going advocacy for insurance reform

ECONOMY

Support Workforce Housing Solutions

- Housing and the Economy are intricately linked. Need more housing for the workforce and for students.
- Work jointly with housing efforts.
- Incentivize people to stay living here by providing tax breaks.

Support the Workforce and build sustainable career pathways

- Partner with educational institutions and increase education/training opportunities for trades/construction/vocational training, including in middle and high school.
- Create apprenticeship opportunities.
- Provide loans, grants, free educational opportunities.
- Ensure safety in workplace – training, proper equipment, etc.

Support Local Businesses

- Diversify the economy (not just tourism/wine).
- Foster the manufacturing industry.
- Strengthen wages – it is expensive to live in Sonoma County.
- Improve transportation options and make them affordable and accessible to non-English speakers.
- Expand and support the cannabis industry, increases job growth.
- Expand the local job market.
- Encourage manufacturers to move into Sonoma County.
- Childcare workers displaced – rebuild childcare facilities quickly to provide jobs and meet needs of children.
- Provide more affordable childcare to support workforce.

- Create a task force solely to recruit light industry or tech companies that can bring high paying jobs to this area.
- Build broadband infrastructure.

Promote Sonoma County and Shop Local

- Use tourism campaign to let people know “Sonoma County is open.”
- Build hotels that were burned down to create jobs again.
- Encourage residents and visitors to shop local, including using local contractors for rebuilding.
- Better communicate the economic impacts of the fires to the community.

SAFETY NET

Ensure the Post-Fire Mental Health and Resiliency needs of the community are met

- Community members continue to struggle with emotional trauma from fires. Expand free mental health services, including trauma informed care.
- Use animals for therapy.
- Create spaces for healing.

Build partnerships and coordination across sectors

- Strengthen partnerships and coordination with community groups, churches, local/state/federal government, etc. Work together towards recovery – it's not just the County's job.
- Improve donation management, volunteers, and communication
- Host more community workshops and events to bring people together.
- Create a one-stop shop available to all fire survivors. The LAC is recognized as a great success and could serve as a model for the one-stop shop.
- Address animal rescue in recovery plan, including how people manage pets in recovery (for example some people who are renting cannot have their pet with them). Keep people with their pets at shelters.

Support needs of vulnerable communities

- Underserved communities need more attention and services, including at the evacuation shelters (seniors, language barriers, homeless, undocumented residents, etc.).
- Resources and information need to be available in Spanish and culturally sensitive.
- Support students who were displaced.
- Make sure masks are widely available, including children's size.
- Increase Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) and use funding for housing and homeless services.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Overall / Vision

- Simplify language of vision and imperatives statements for laypersons
- Put forest fuel reduction 'separate' and under the preparedness, not in Natural Resources
- Add recreation to the natural resources vision
- Make framework clearly address interconnectedness and relationships between strategy area issues, e.g. support and express links between land use planning policies, housing, natural resources or fire/climate change, drought, economy
- No specific requests for other major goals or objectives
- "Protect the watershed against the community / Protect the community against the watershed"

Forest Management (rated very important)

- Many contrasting opinions about 'forest fuel load management': concerns about potential for ill-informed, widespread clearing of trees and/or loss of habitat, folks that want wild land to stay wild, desire for science-informed decisions and priorities; but, also concerns about how to lower various regulations and barriers to vegetation management and recognition that historic suppression has created large load and much effort is needed.
- Lots of comments for better education and outreach about importance and value of vegetation management using all means (from forest product extraction (including lumber and biomass and net carbon storage), mechanical thinning, grazing/browsing by livestock including goats, and prescribed fire) - but some concerns about 'logging' as adverse, etc.
- Requests for demonstrations/pilot projects with prescribed fire to improve public confidence/trust
- Request for focused/strategic outreach programs for Wildlife Urban Interfaces

- Increased implementation of prescribed burns, raising the funding of forest rangers, adding duties for veg clearing to sheriff/rangers, using jail crews for labor
- More funding to enforce defensible space, and also noting opportunity to grow local workforce/jobs in related trades
- Emphasis for public-private combination efforts; need for collectives/neighborhood groups, also better fed-state-local government partnerships and interaction with science information
- Concerns that parks/open space are not managing their own vegetation fuel loads and that vacant lots are not being managed
- Concerns about need to clear remaining burned trees in 2017 zones (unsure if about ROW or other areas); worried that replanting will use other species that burn (like the 1960s use of knobcone pine plantings). Also, concerns that replanting of forests is needed.
- Assess landscape regrowth and 'decide' what plant communities we want to encourage and maintain
- Use grant funded support for landowner fuel load management, but also tax structure and even deed restrictions to improve vegetation removal (defensible space) compliance; make sure people know they are responsible for defensible space/tree removals
- Use tribal communities' knowledge on working with fire for healthy ecosystem
- Clarify requirements for landscaping around homes: defensible space (moist and herbaceous?) vs water conservation (drought tolerant shrubs) and vs energy conservation (shade trees) suggestions
- Concerns about protecting air quality while doing fuel load reductions; need information on wind, etc.

NATURAL RESOURCES (cont'd.)

Stream System Enhancement (rated very important)

- Wording may be confusing in this imperative, some wondered about the connection of water supply/demands and water for firefighting. The connection of stream systems to the other fire related issues isn't clear to some
- Preference on natural controls on erosion, etc. versus hardscape/constructed
- Concerns about burned areas and water quality protection during the next winter season
- Likely need to increase riparian setbacks and natural easements; also to restore and manage parks
- Concerns that science guidance would be overwhelmed by political or economic decisions – that stream habitat would be jeopardized; requests for many NGOs to be engaged in policy updates.
- Desire to hold growth/community boundaries, limit sprawl and focus densely developed areas
- Range in ideas about greenbelts, open space...requests to maintain and increase protected spaces and decrease conversion of farms to development, but also some uncertainty about quality of vegetation management on open spaces that are 'owned' by public agencies.
- Potential for working lands (vineyards, grazing pastures as fuel breaks)
- Concern that agricultural diversity is needed for resiliency
- Financial and regulatory assistance needed for stream side conservation/restoration esp., for small property owners
- Ideas to use volunteers and community groups and adopt-a-stream type efforts for implementation – Youth Corps, Conservation Corps, have school programs for credit too

- Liked the connection to Vital Lands Initiative
- Links to economy noted (as for forest management) for connections to education, job training, and workforce growth in natural/ecological resource management.
- Protect and monitor watersheds!

Leveraging Investments (rated very important, but fewer ratings)

- Want potential policies, regulations, funds to better anticipate and reduce the pressure to rebuild (again) housing in path of repeat fire zones, using development transfers or other means set up in advance (realizing we should not further impact recent fire survivors).
- "Limit building within forested areas"
- Similarly, want science-based corridors/breaks across landscape, but could be phased in over time to reduce burden on current owners?
- We need to publicly state the economic benefits of healthy land and water!
- Work with NGOs and community on cooperative natural resource management, with schools too
- Use policy/incentives to protect open space and decrease exposure to fire risks
- Need to identify fire protective corridors in land use plans
- Use all hazard information to inform land use zoning for 'do and don't housing – build up and not out
- Critical to pull science into decisions and priorities for fuels management in forests & streams
- Ideas that link watershed education in schools about resources, hazards, and preparedness
- Get and use data from other disasters to learn from experience and adopt best practices

NATURAL RESOURCES (cont'd.)

- Requests for more education and communication about 'disasters'
- Desire to use 'Ag + Open Space' funds for fire prevention
- Desire to use MORE/ALL of TOT for infrastructure improvements
- Improve data collection for open space
- Follow through on 2020 General Plan and ordinance/regulation implementation – concerns that there are few consequences for delays and follow-through, but also requests to strengthen land use guidance relative to hazards in the 2030 Gen Plan
- Be sure to use the ideas in the 'Living in a fire-adapted landscape' report

ADDITIONAL

- Concerns about soils impacts from fire
- Concerns about water conservation – requests for metering for ALL (including farms) – wanting to ensure adequate flows in streams and sediment transport
- Ideas to improve water conservation and reuse – to use grey water and recycled water – to return reclaimed water to forest (not streams, "...the ocean doesn't need water")
- Concerns about water allocations and realities in the face of drought and growth.
- Concerns that vineyards, wineries and cannabis use too much water and our sources of pollutants
- Get Chinese Fire-Fighting Robots
- Adopt ordinance to underground power lines in all fire-prone areas of the County

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
1	Need alerts	Housing all based on general plan	Goals: support local employees, foster quality workforce	Survivors struggling with inventory - brain & emotionally impaired and can't collect insurance without ----legislation to simply award without itemization ----Inconsistent payouts from insurance ----Difficult to get fire coverage in Mark West near Lake County due to prior fires ----Some attending fire support group, learning prep tips from each other ----workshops to both prepare better and connect ----advocate for insurance companies to help prepare with photo inventories and go bags ----# of insurance adjustor 4, 9, hired public adjustor, state has commissioners list of insurance companies and complaints - help consumers be more savvy ----What impact do local leaders have on state legislation like supporting McGuire's measures	Deed restrictions for vegetation removal	Responsiveness county
2	Build housing to foster community	General plans all have housing inventory: build there	Goals: local bus access to resources, partnerships	Skill building	Broadcast where fires are occuring and how to address	City and county coordination
3	Cell reception	Teacher housing	Goals: entrepreneurial support	Go to organizations that are already providing services and educate on additional services	Small scale controlled burns	city participation in event

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
4	New tower, key sight for Hidden Valley	Use County owned properties	Activities: central location for contractor resources	Go to populations to deliver services.	Use tribal communities about healthy ecosystems and working with fire	Fountain Grove - lost home (husband & wife participants) block captain participation ---- not her role, but glad to connect with block cpt. ---- many mtgs required for captains Block captain - lost home in Kenwood, on fire as she escaped, could not save cat, chickens or heirlooms from holocaust, reminders haunting, 40 years of art lost, dealing with: water contamination, emotional hardship, water access concerns Mark West Lodge - husband & 5 girls didn not lose home ----trapped, drove through fire ----focused on preparedness and infrastructure Larkfield ----born in Sebastopol,
5	EE- More languages: French, Mandarin, etc	Fire prone area incentivies for fire reduction	Activities: housing, mobile home	go to FEMA village	Ag and open space area money for fire prevention	comcast
6	EE - Text in all different languages	Identify what community wants	Activities: county land for temp housing, stale land? Fairgrounds? Funding for infrasture	find connections at meetings to follow up with best times to provide services	Strategic outreach (WUI areas)	local F.H., Red Flag Day
7	Include different ways to evacuate	Small unites converting to ADUs	Activities: Centralizing servies workers	Sonoma county strong	Sheriffs/park rangers with duties that include clearing	Sustainable funding
8	Preparing community for disasters with neighborhood preparedness	great ideas not connecting with fire survivors	Pathways: Ag, mechanics, contractors, welding	make long term permanent strategies - underlaying trauma - under served communities experience disaster differentltv	Lower fuel load around homes (without cutting down all the trees)	Coordination with local contractors center for emergency

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
9	Rebuilding in fire prone areas	block captain meetings	Pathways: Survey contractors about skills they are looking for	improve coping skills prior to disaster	Enforce weed abatement on properties	Policy of fire resistant planting
10	Sirens - use them and test them	post contact info so that people who missed meetings can get info	Pathways: How many does county need? Behavioral facilitator	pursue development of strong community by integrating community service, across socio/economic lines	Use goats for weeding and mowing	help with insurance issues
11	Low jet flyover	No communication with fire survivors and no checking in on the process	Pathways: easier to get work in County - our location	encourage extra support to groups supporting isolated community members	Have enough fire cameras that are durable	New plan for future Tub fire
12	TV & radio alerts	more than just one day event for ideas	Skill generation and development	Great job	Connect work force development in mechanical fuel load reduction. Such as conservation corps	Policy for battery operated garage
13	Resurrect COPE, program "bones" already in place.	cooperative land ownership model	Make community livable for all income levels	Need more money	Grant program to assist property homeowners to reduce fuel load	Fire breaks
14	Recovery isn't complete until we are prepared for the next disaster.	not cutting corners to avoid fire protection	Workforce housing	Increase TOT funds and redirect the increase to this, homeless etc.	Review of policy decisions that all as development in dangerous area	Remove language about "regulatory certainty" as it is unclear and implies that the county intends to take short cuts with the public and environmental review process.
15	Use WEA, test it, and notify us of the testing.	different requirements for different communities, no wallboard until landscaping	Better communication with PRMD regarding code requirements	Be proactive, not reactive	Increase policy to ensure adherence to safety measures	Replace "regulatory certainty" with an explicit commitment to uphold CEQA and public engagement and where appropriate use existing exemptions for climate-resilient growth
16	Community education on how to evacuate, including traffic laws	Cost of reconstruction and code upgrades	Keep County population as is.	Impact to graduation rates due to stress	Adjust taxing structure to encourage building and fuel load	
17	Hospital staff training on how to accept lots of patients/evacuees	reduce constraint and cost	Help people who live here.	What can we learn from other communities? (ex., Katrina)	Flexibility in application of code to diversity neighborhoods	
18	Key Areas: Santa Rosa COPE Program Prep, neighborhood preparedness	require developers to upgrade streets and turn cul-de-sacs into through roads	Permitting "help line" to get facts regarding costs of private plans and studies or website	Community connections	How do vineyards in Mark West fire corridor impact water supply?	
19	Develop neighborhood community groups emergency response team	County should offer low interest rate loans to help rebuild homes	dream of retirement getting farther away	churches	Did earthquakes in 89 effect under ground river? - Mark West	
20	Call trees	eliminate special studies to rebuild homes as is	Cost of living	county can't do it all	Do residents and vineyard owners acknowledge or understand impacted landscapes in fire	

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
21	Improved emergency response training for county ER staff - include all County agencies	follow Alameda & Berkeley Hills example of exempting people in Alquist Piolo	build outside of city limits	Before the next event define roles & responsibilities with partner agencies, decrease duplicated effort, increase services	Mark West properties have many trees in place that are now charred briquettes ...fuel! Last fire, pines planted...match sticks ----need plan for native restoration: oak? Manzanita? Plants that don't burn	
22	Create better information archive of emergency response lessons	Key Areas: ADUs, Increase inventory, code changes, funding solutions	Key areas: housing, and work force housing, incentivising trades	Provide space to heal.	What support exists to help home owners manage fuel build up? What about parks with	
23	Community member preparedness training, build individual community resourcefulness - "block parties for preparedness"	Apartments, multi family, taller building	Career training - construction training for not only recent high school grads but also for working adults	Pay close attention to vulnerable communities, including seniors.	Where will Mark West Springs Park be located?	
24	Programs to educate community on advance fire prevention including prescribed fires	Greater availability of housing	encourage development of private emergency response companies	Provide information and services in multiple languages.	Wholistic, Fitch Mtn - decrease fire fuel ordinance BOCV vacant lots - budgeted	
25	Incident command training for community - all volunteer groups "ICS"	Insurance money paying increase rent most will return home (rebuild)	assist local business to develop emergency business plans during disaster	Advance agreements regarding regulated services - churches providing childcare and questioned - lift restrictions to service in crisis events	River, regain connection access - river brings us closer, tourism	
26	Goal: warning management preparedness program	High density: - city center - along transit lines - increase effective transit networks	encourage local businesses to network for ER response and business opportunity	Secure funding and maintain services, use TOT funding.	No building in increase fire danger	
27	Goal: resilient facilities, tech, infrastructure	Modular construction	Strategic structuring	Strengthen 2-1-1 resource and serving during crisis	Community based protections - fire districts - fund our own	
28	Goal: no where to stage crews, north of Healdsburg, need fairgrounds like infrastructure	Partner with property managers to maintain housing stock, protect vulnerable	Priority= preplan for rebuild: chipping, filling, etc.	Understand emotional impact for the fire survivors across all services	Fire resistant structures especially roofs new & upgrades	
29	Activities/feelings: felt lost	Keep county rural	who oversees private water companies and contamination?	Acknowledge where there are inadequacies or faults and areas of improvement in permitting process.	Soil - impact to Ag - remediate & health impact - education campaign - attention to small farms/fragile	
30	Activities/feelings: no technology	Go four stories	fire corridor is only protected by resident volunteers...make volunteer department paid with access to helicopter.	Be aware and support kids at Valley of the Moon	Improve data collection for land open space	
31	Activities/feelings: local sirens	Incentivize granny units	Yard debris still on properties	Use partnerships	Meters for ALL plus farmers	

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
32	Activities/feelings: level warnings, 1 hour warnings, min	No (VRBO/AirBNB) vacation rentals	over excavated properties problematic, waiting for refill...big burden on this survivor groups	Goals: most pressing issues self-sufficient - self - sufficiency - recovery - well-being - student mental healht homelessness	Engage youth (youth corp.)	
33	Activities/feelings: vegetation management in burned neighborhoods	Qualify for low income housing reivew - average person priced out	Some areas sometimes tax or assess themselves, rural can not easily afford ----Kenwood has private water companies...could they help emperor?	animals misplaced	Student incentive programs	
34	Trees/not just weeds/dead, Countywide mandatory veg ordinance	Prioritize new funding	Straw that breaks camel back daily occurance for survivors...need some ease ...very busy people...life did not stop during disaster!	Grateful for van in Petaluma, fairgrounds taking care of animals	Getting people involved	
35	Photo inventory, have in the "Cloud" or safety deposit box	This is the key	Concerns about security during disaster especially during rebuild with supplies	Community groups	2030 General Plan	
36	Neighborhood sirens are effective and simple (crane?)	Formula: make it representative of our community, percentage low income	Economy = housing	Pro mental health	Follow through with ordinances	
37	Need more chipping programs to prevent burning fuel - is there only one chipper? Residents need to know about this program.	Goals: expanded funding to rebuild housing	full spectrum of the workforce	neighborhood chats -just talking - story telling - staying connected to neighbors - COPE Group	Implementation of regulations	
38	PG&E needs to trim dangerous trees, careful not to "dump" trimmings along roads and in creeks Residents see trees leaning on wires or calls to PG&E not heloful	CC Permit process	high density	Mental health services for kids and students	Decrease litigation	
39	Rural properties prepared with hose water	BB - Use county land to support infill	lost workforce	Housing first (Calgary/Utah)	Open space district	
40	All families need "go bag" plan with important docs and emergency supplies	Activities: more transparent about rent/costs	trade certificates	Domestic violence	Identify land to preserve/keep it up	
41	Wearing night clothes, bad shoes, no water, phone = likely case...how to prepare tips needed for all residnets in case of fire, earthquake or other disaster ----72 hour kits: food, water, med supplies	time verses insurance for permit	access to education/loans	Where do people go (shelters)	Follow through on 2020 general plan	
42	For some, neighbors were key to "alert" -- some not sure if they could/should tell neighbors	effort on city citizens part, must be in-person	manufacturing industry invisible but so important	Proactive with information and communication	Implement aspirations of plan	
43	Pre fire development of emergency plan, systems on surrounding hills	less housing on hills	Need action now	Agencies holding this information	PRMD - consequences for delays and not following through	
44	Consult with community for testing, trouble shooting	housing safety	Learn from other successes in permit process	Integrate hazard mitigation plan link to general plan	Legislate + Regulate + Litigate = General Plan	

Recovery and Resiliency Framework

Community Input - Flipchart and Other Comments

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
45	Alerts using Next Door, add to county page	All electric wu net energy	Forecast long term needs	Connect youth to land	Watershed education (situation awareness pre/post fire) translate into day-to-day behavior	
46	Can only do so much in a disaster situation	raise standards for fire safe housing	Partner with trade schools - advertise marketing	Advance Coordination between Agencies and Jurisdictions/Cohesion	Natural resource education at schools (improve use of sustainable	
47	Annual review of plans	NOT rubber stamping permits in fire prone areas	Maintain living wage	Barriers to access/financial even without tangible loss - resources needed	Engagement with nonprofits. Cooperative natural resource management (economic development/schools/public space)	
48	Training	Not rebuilding in fire prone areas	Broadest possible base	Donations management and communication	Sonoma County library together at the table	
49	Home inventory	Adhere to higher standards (roofing, eaves - embers) planting	Strengthen/create middle class living wage	Manage rent prices through rent control	Outreach through entertainment and events (multi-media - video and speakers)	
50	Neighbor connection - awareness of community	Ingress and egress (reduce number of cul-de-sacs) have multiple access points	Support cannabis businesses (zoning restrictions and cash business analysis)	Cost of living for basic services (Water, PG&E)	Rebuild in sustainable _____ Preserve green space/native landscape	
51	County hazard mitigation plan linked to community building & preparedness	Buy property, make them public land = fire prone areas (burned more than 1x)	Employees lost work due to this fire	Manage prices/grant program	Train business owners to see sustainable practices/support with training and loans	
52	Differentiate flood/earthquake/fire	Fill development (up not out)	Employees have left. They don't replace them.	Provide childcare at community meetings	Incentive program for reduced use of basic services	
53	Homeowners educating themselves about disasters (i.e., flood zone) role of real estate agents	Transportation corridors	Property taxes, how not to revenue	Dignity and respect	Advocacy for evacuees (unfair charges and charges for services)	
54	Ensuring familiarity with resources (i.e., 2-1-1, SOCO Alert, Nixle)	Use County property	If we don't rebuild, what will this mean long-term for taxes?	Increase resources for multi-language communication/safety net information/services	Undocumented community in need of specific advocacy and increased communication in native language	
55	Neighborhood planning	Prioritize teachers/public employees	People in other communities think everything burned down. "Sonoma County is open"	Provide access to resources for undocumented persons	Improve communication to community of where/how to get help	
56	Better access to local services	Public-private partnerships	Work force training tied to _____.	Provide resource guide for undocumented persons in their native language	Stop shopping for services/provide in native language	
57	Information, welcome package with information	RV parking on County property	Innovative policies to incentivize existing in other areas (out of fire zone)	Emergency staff able to express warning in many languages	Need financial assistance to help implement conservation/restoration for small property owners (i.e., along creeks)	
58	Local preparation events	Support for people currently housed	Underground utilities for better safety, natural beauty	Training volunteers from communities (students/community leaders)	Need county help with permitting and funding help for erosion control for small property owners	
59	Fire siren	Increase Burbank housing	Keep college grads here by creating more housing options	Economic recovery plan/marketing plan	Maintain and increase protections to prevent conversion of farmland fo development	

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
60	Place at police and fire stations - manual sirens	Federal grants/public housing	Create legal pathways for undocumented workers to work legally	Meeting with school districts and students to create emergency preparedness with parents	Maintain and increase greenbelt protection	
61	Other places - sirens - sound known to all	WPA work projects	Create training programs and apprenticeships for skills crafts-people	Faster implementation of people who can help	No confidence in SoCo water. Provides water over allocated water rights/resources by 16%. Contract must renew. Occidental in future may not get water when contacts	
62	Community plan for what to do when siren sounds.	Respect urban growth boundaries (80% voted in favor)	Accelerate JC workforce project - solar, project (current) is slow	People told where to go	Worried about studies showing possible 30-year drought. Will water be available? Development needs water. Built on "paper" water. Check on developers have	
63	Sirens silenced because noise annoyed people.	Greenbelt separators	Include apprenticeships (tap new employees with training)	Water safety testing	Exponential growth - healthy agriculture needs water. Dry farming - not ready yet. How do we grow without enough water?	
64	Adapt system to community-condensed population. Sirens are best. Still need back-up plan.	Provide alternative emergency route. Infrastructures or other escape routes (bridge burned down)	Work jointly with housing effort	More people to utilize emergency services (i.e., elderly)	How much water used to fight fires?	
65	No ability to preempt this last fires.	Gates? Methods to open gates when electricity is out	Can alternative spaces be used (warehouse, etc.) instead of waiting for facility?	Need for more homeless services	Management - Interact better so we are prepared	
66	Plant fire retardant plants -- Go bags.	Batteries for garage doors	Facilitate group discounts among businesses for solar panels, etc. Serve as fiscal agent.	Tied to housing	Restore CCO processes will risk	
67	Education by 1st responders -- support groups with mentor in that community.	Look at roads and infrastructure for new housing	Group could be businesses and people who lost homes. More connectivity between group captains/communities regarding purchasing, information, have to work hard to share information, network, need tool, platform, method to structure.	How do we support students?	Fuel load management	
68	Know your neighbor program needed.	Exclusion zones for vacation homes (want to have permanent local residents)	Connect dots regarding training, employees, communication needs	School damaged - How do they get to school back to house?	Opportunity - How do we react to climate change?	
69	Plan for: pre-disaster, during, after, evacuation routes part of alert infor., garage doors, drop ladders from 2nd floor.	Uphold California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and to work out prescribed burning conflicts	City templates- discussions, creative part	Support for families coping with children, challenges, trauma.	Fire - Include corridors in planning	

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70	Is there emergency satellite system? (Option if cell towers burn).	Area suffered most (Glen Ellen, etc.) Should be evaluated in context so not to replicate fire history	NPO - Rahus Institute (participant)	Challenges for children after fire who experienced trauma. Need for more counselors. More resources. What does that look like at this point?	Think about where we build or rebuild related to natural resources and climate change	
71	SF - every year practice with fire department, grumble about it, but everyone knows what to do. Could work well in small communities.	Fire sprinkler at exterior of building	Build affordable, diverse housing	Solutions - Better plan and understanding of where to go. If you live here, you need to go here.	Think about how we mitigate financial implications related to housing for landowners if not	
72	Sure that lessons learned in fires	Secondary water source	Broaden training programms beyond building trades	Solutions - Not just the County's job. Access community groups. Regional plan.	Utilize Ag & Open Space resources to help with prevention. Install water catchment systems.	
73	NY volunteer firefighters - had sirens in own cars - badge of honor	Community organize, preparing for disaster, County resources, neighborhood. Provide lists of names and maps/disaster commission	retraining programs, too!	Identify families that need housing assistance	Water contamination	
74	Create better system _____	Bureaucracy response time with Red Cross	Clearing house/registry for casual labor	Better communication about services for fire survivors	Include recreation in Natural Resources vision	
75	Alerts - Notified by local fire departments (Pre_____). This is happening and now I have time to react.	Need housing for young workers	Expand stakeholder list beyond employers	Connecting people in community with people who have need for services	Value open space	
76	Own generator.	Increase affordability of rentals and sale properties	Casual workers should have safety and traning	Start fund for housing \$\$	Controlled burns and other non-traditional methods of land management	
77	Need to focus on prevention.	Put incentives on 2nd units	Enforcement of safety protections	Create more after-school activities for children and young adults	Education and collaboration and communication about disasters (Forums. etc.)	
78	Alert people when phones/alarms won't get to people (sleeping, out of range)	Tax vacation/Rentals	Provide safety equipment to residents	Ongoing services for people suffering from trauma	Right of Nature "Sold Natural Bill of Rights"	
79	Take own steps within our homes or community to become prepared. Not just up to government	Climate has to be part of every conversation	Expanded training programs for trades and support trades people by providing affordable housing	More robust outreach to reach people in need of services	Using more natural building methods with natural and fire-salvaged materials	
80	Need to educate landowners about value of defensible space	40,000 new homes are needed and business adds to greenhouse gases	Business/government/higher ed institution partnerships - assessment fo ER preparedness	Centralized location for safety net services that is culturally competent	Grey-water and recycled water	
81	How do we address issues with getting insurance in the future in fire zones. Fountaingrove won't be insured	_____ knowledge to regulations about building, permits, etc. Can we educate permits, developers, etc. on how to build to lower burden on climate	Support healthy community provides support for small business	Regular services interrupted during fire, better prepare to maintain during emergency	Expand this to include: - Prescribed burns - Protect high fire risk from devlopment	

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82	Fire break solution needs to include multiple counties. Fire doesn't stop at county line.	Education and codes are already there. Educate homeowners/building industry on climate-friendly practices. All become electric-ready homes	Expand business opportunities to include clean manufacturing	Database for status of evacuees	Emergency water supply plans	
83	Build communities that are connected. Alerts include all communities, homeless, etc.	Two people came To Sonoma Clean Power to build. Need better messaging and education	Support J.C. partner with tech industry to develop - trades - apprenticeship	Ways to help - how to find out what is needed	Encourage self-sufficiency for emergencies	
84	Alerts that warn but do not create fear	Perception that permits are difficult or costly	Expand training for entry level jobs in a fast track method	One stop shop to inform about available resources	Incentivize water efficiency (rain catchment, etc)	
85	Take into account public health risk of cell communications	Put incentives on rebuilding a green house (speedier process for permit, don't have to pay green fees)	Conceptualize rebuild so as to support economic health expands business centers develop thoughtfully	Include NGOs and Govt	Increase riparian setbacks, natural easements	
86	Support neighborhood safety groups	County needs to lead to promote green building	Better communication to community and large re: business community needs	Volunteer clearing house	Growth boundaries/open space	
87	Make sure there is adequate cell coverage in as many areas as possible (partner with cell carriers)	Lack of Insurance - Can't build to current codes. Homes that get permits in 2020 under new codes. More \$\$,. Not back away from codes - not just burden homeowners	OPPORTUNITY!	Disaster webpage	High priority to save	
88	Audio alarms (sirens)	Crisis counseling/homeless clients - competition between clients to get services/resources. Prepare for waves of homelessness - increase	Where are the high paying jobs?	Planning information for future disaster	Bring density to city and community separator	
89	Increase capacity of full-service shelters (i.e., showers, kitchens (certified) commercial	Palms a success. More funding for projects around County near business, etc.	Nobody wants heavy industry in our backyard	Facilitate/welcome Spanish speaking volunteers (visit in non-disaster)	County/Cities give options to residents on watering	
90	Guidelines for Nixle alerts - clarity about danger level and neighborhood threat	Venting house input to how fire burns a house - State Fire Marshall is pro developers. He can't get certain ridge venting but won't okay	We need balance. Don't be "too" reactive	More mental health services (Spanish speaking)	Tree removal on the residents and make them get a permit	
91	Telemetry - machine to machine connections with solar panel. City RFP to alert County- Silicon Valley solution, tech firms can build solution	Wildlife - urban interface needed	We don't want to repair the whole County. 80% of winegrowers live in the County	Growth boundaries/open space	Defensible space vs. water conservation. County/City needs to provide help	
92	Underground lines in fire prone areas. Opportunity now in burn areas and when roads are done in all neighborhoods. City ordinance - require PG&E for safety now just aesthetics	Developers have too much power. People need to get government/Hopkins to listen and act.	Dairies are about to go under	High priority to save	Fuels management is the key. We need it 10X more	
93	Underground lines in fire prone areas. Opportunity now in burn areas and when roads are done in all neighborhoods. City ordinance - require PG&E for safety now just aesthetics	Katrina - mistakes = fast/cheap building. No resiliency. Expensive to run. 10 years later - See mistakes in rush to house people. Create a County plan. How much population can we have without enough water?	JC should take more leadership of developing/training the workforce	Bring density to city and community separator	Be mindful during burning. Understanding the wildlife, etc.	

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94		Crisis to catastrophe	Sustainable energy technicians	County/Cities give options to residents on watering	Use jail crews to do this type of maintenance	
95	Make nixle more compelling	Incentives for people who can't rebuild or to not rebuild given climate change impacts	Push next gen. industries - Solar companies	Tree removal on the residents and make them get a permit	North Bay Conservation Corps.	
96	Promoters must provide free service	Fire hazard mapping	Less retail	Defensible space vs. water conservation. County/City needs to provide help	Be mindful of the environment; just for any development	
97	Publicized wireless emergency alert system	Difficult to find affordable housing	Trade skills and training	Fuels management is the key. We need it 10X more	PG&E can do underground power lines	
98	Multiple languages for WEA	People want more walkable - dense housing - near to downtown. Incentives for this type of development	Free community college? Provides the opportunity!	Be mindful during burning. Understanding the wildlife, etc.	The underground stuff slow down the rebuild process	
99	Publicized radio stations that broadcast emergency news	Government and resources focus on workforce housing	Some jobs don't pay enough that we still need to support childcare/teachers/nurses	Use jail crews to do this type of maintenance	Reduce and assess fuel load by partnering with other communities who already developed plans	
100	Publicize disaster kit needs	More housing	How do we keep those?	North Bay Conservation Corps.	Better education for public and private lands regarding fuel load	
101	Publicize evacuation routes	Make recovery easier/loosen rules	Presidio is a great example. Non-profits	Be mindful of the environment; just for any development	Develop fuel load reduction plans that consider air quality control	
102	Provide ERT training to all interested residents	Small houses/tiny homes	Support childcare/teachers/nurses	PG&E can do underground power lines	Educate private property owners regarding communicating environmentally friendly land management	
103	Encourage neighborhood preparedness - help each other! - phone tree - supplies	ADU's	Give housing at their worksite!!!	The underground stuff slow down the rebuild process	Improve greenbelts	
104	Evacuation routes required for new developments and existing	Affordable housing	Most people are middle class, so we need to keep that	Reduce and assess fuel load by partnering with other communities who already developed plans	Limit expansion/urban sprawl	
105	Better training for school staff	Permits going well	There is a balance between allowing tourism and keeping housing stock	Better education for public and private lands regarding fuel load reduction	Protect watersheds. Provide education campaign	
106	Creative ways to provide outreach (plays)	Balance between expediency and planning causes concern - Would like plans of what it will all look like; could end up more fire prone?	Workforce housing to support minimum wage earners	Develop fuel load reduction plans that consider air quality control	Provide clear communication and ideas regarding appropriate land use	
107	One emergency website on a bumper sticker	Conflicting information regarding safe plantings (drought tolerant versus not)	Not enough housing stock	Educate private property owners regarding communicating environmentally friendly land management	Strategic plan to sustain watersheds	
108	Emergency broadcast revival	Safety depends on what your neighbors do too	We still have rent control/price gouging	Improve greenbelts	Water board - permits work together to develop best practices suggestions/guide/plan	

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
109	More emergency personnel/police	Best practices/recommendations would be helpful	Inclusionary housing - a builder has to have a certain amount of affordable housing and we should be more strict about that.	Limit expansion/urban sprawl	Notice sections of County specific to local need to environmental protection	
110	Drones - Police	Hard to get energy together for groups/volunteers to pull this off (getting information) and get direction/losing steam	Build up/avoid sprawl (encourage denser downtowns)	Protect watersheds. Provide education campaign	Better education for public and private lands regarding fuel load reduction	
111	Pre-education on evacuation routes	Building resilient housing - external sprinklers?	Housing for workers/displaced	Provide clear communication and ideas regarding appropriate land use	Defensible space education/communication. Improved communication to community regarding defensible	
112	Planning for emergencies in neighborhoods	Fixing weak links in water system	More rooftop gardens	Strategic plan to sustain watersheds	Create plan regarding what landscaping would best serve individual locations across the	
113	Buses	When power goes out, well won't work	Rebuild differently (avoid past mistakes)	Water board - permits work together to develop best practices suggestions/guide/plan	Protect air quality as we more forward with fuel load solutions	
114	Traffic control - Communicate through Apps.	Climate smart - using less energy - important now	Embed cultural competence practices across all sectors of the County	Notice sections of County specific to local need to environmental protection	We should do controlled burns	
115	Educate the public about Nixle	Are housing codes addressing this? Requirements?	For people who lost business or boss lost business, employee lost work, need financial assistances	Better education for public and private lands regarding fuel load reduction	Tool for fuel management	
116	Sirens/speakers - as 1ST (initial) warning	Would like clear local "how to" information with resources regarding building, fire-safe, in wildlife interface area. Nice to have plan checking process to maximize safety	Assistances home business (lost as well as home)	Defensible space education/communication. Improved communication to community regarding defensible space plan	Use wind patterns	
117	CERT/NERT	Verify and possibly increase housing goals	Community office spaces	Create plan regarding what landscaping would best serve individual locations across the County	Controlled burns should be hold on the County line or on	
118	Social media - use different methods to communicate	higher - density and city centered multi - story housing	Internet services	Protect air quality as we more forward with fuel load solutions	Open space management - more of it!	
119	Language	Close to transit centers	Matching employee, workers with job offerings	LAC - It was amazing	Look at fire breaks around the cities	
120	Teach that we live in a fire hazard area	consider burn zones and evacuation routes for new housing (Chanate Village is an example)	Business lost, employee lost health care	More consistency with staff	Youth Ecology Corps.	
121	CERT programs - not the way to do it	Environmental review of 30,000 units	Help writing resumes	Need more Spanish speakers	School credits or internships	

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122	Get Ready - great program	include climate - smart construction requirements	Share tools	Created a mini-center at Roseland	China has fire fighting robots	
123	Put the responsibility on the homeowner. Everyone has a different scenario.	re-examine development incentives to encourage high density	Better price legislation for housing (price gouging)	The staff with County for LAC was very overwhelmed	Exterior sprinkler systems	
124	Get read for asking those tough questions - Do I need to turn the gas off?	encourage housing types - and build a more nimble safety net	Need living wage. People can't afford to live here	Make sure all services are standardized/more inclusive	Fire scanners/need can download to cell phones	
125	People need to be ready to lose service	encourage small living spaces	Better public transportation to save money	Better outreach to address immigration concerns/fears	Controlled burns	
126	Streamlined response that people expect to be used. Nixle & SoCo Alert	affordability	Need workers trained in how to remove debris safely. Required of all contractors. Taught in Spanish.	Create/foster sense of safety (be culturally competent)	Livestock [grazing]	
127	We should have a streamlined idea of what to expect as far as notification	Delete specific development locations	Fire prevention districts	County needs to work with local activists/groups	Chemical (herbicides)	
128	They don't think it should be a subscription	rent stabilization and enforce price gouging laws	Bonds for water improvements in districts	County needs to be culturally competent	Mechanical [thinning]	
129	Shelters	No affordable housing. State help??	Tax on lawns for non-indigenous plants	Coordinating/not duplicating	Improve stewardship of landscape (incentivize)	
130	Red Cross was great	Rent control	Tools/jobs lost. Use unemployment development department money to help them buy tools so they can work	Need better/more translation resources right away	Stewardship requirements (property lien for failed stewardship)	
131	County is owning the situation, and the County is not very efficient. Independent organizations do this all the time	Increase in housing costs. People are getting displaced due to rental costs going up and bumping out renters or landlords moving in.	Attract talent - education level - builders	Shelters need multi-lingual network	Protect the watershed against community/Protect the community against the watershed	
132	Figure out the medical services with the County	Oakmont - isolated from the city. Build closer to city centers.	Need affordable housing	Remediate/cut back to Health Services	Community education regarding living in fire zone	
133	More energy and resources	"One eviction notice away from having to leave this County."	Vocational center (high school and college). All aspects of building not necessarily tied to schools	Increase support services to ensure housing security	Simplify language	
134	Efficiently revise the system (EOC) system	Workforce housing VR's and other lack of regulations not providing	Diverse economy - manufacturing, technology, production, not just wine	Improve safety net services to provide access to all community members	Funding source for protection of watershed and support low income landowners	
135	Leadership was fragmented at the shelters	Increase \$\$ to build	Metrics to evaluate EDB Activity Program effectiveness	Remove from criteria for services applications (language, immigration, employment)	Change in narrative regarding ownership of natural resources	
136	Clearly defined roles when it comes to the EOC operation	Amendments to building codes to make them smaller and closer together. Increased density or affordable costs to build	Retain workforce	Provide multiple access points for services	Use science to inform/educate	

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
137	\$ donations are the best. We don't want trash donations.	"Community trust" for 1st time home buyers. Way to build capital. Down payment assistance.	Missing middle housing	Permanent support of services (lifelong/permanent housing solutions)	Return reclaimed water into forest (not streams). Ocean doesn't need water	
138	Use neighborhood watch!	Cost of raw land	Transportation improvements!	Increase access to services by creatively combined satellite service access points	Lower fuel on forest floor (healthy forest)	
139	Work with apartment complexes	We are utilizing the crisis to allow bad planning. Weather changes and disasters will still	SMART needs bilingual assistance (all transportation)	Expand eligibility criteria	More vertical living to use less land	
140	Crisis Communications Coordinator - One location for consistent updates	Housing costs keep rising	Free shuttles (every 1-2 hours)	Problems getting prescriptions after fires (pharmacies, insurers, PBMs - reset refill schedule after disaster)	Consider development versus environmental protection to lower protectionism	
141	Expand information provided by Nixle; streamline and clarify	Not a unique issue	Jump on jump off in Sonoma	Serious problem that Spanish translation not available during and after fires. KBBF only way to get information	Tracts of land good for development. Incentivize/educate community (transparency)	
142	Use landline for communication	We tend to spread out and build up	Options to not need to have a car	Hospitals - need forms, etc. translated. Need all bilingual medical personnel - I.D. someone to be this in emergency	See Housing Toolbox (CDC)	
143	Locate alarm telemetry devices across the County	We want to be able to live centrally near transit and near amenities	Good big vision	More crisis counseling - train nonprofit employees to help in a crisis with mental health counseling creating training people in behavioral health	County support those with burned trees, trying to plant wisely	
144	Recruit RFP from business tech. community	Mixed use	Hiring practices	SPR - Skills for Psych Recovery	Proactively advise/support	
145	Promote use of Ham radios	The absence of inventory of housing is causing an increase in price	Educational opportunities	CMBM - Center for mind, body medicine health care found of N. So. Co.	Integrate grazing animals for brush clearing	
146	Was not alerted adequately	Building costs contributing factor is the supply and demand of the contractors. Building costs are high!	Rent Control	People don't understand their needs	Agriculture diversity for resiliency	
147	There were not enough arteries for escaping from Fountaingrove. Infrastructure development needs to be very mindful with access and adequate roads	How could we create incentives to trade workers to make the rebuilding costs cheaper? Builders are being brought in from all over because the local workers are charging way too much	Empty house tax	Red Cross took over evac. Center/better communication	Climate change	
148	When rebuilding, the County or City needs to address the egress in communities where there have been fires to ensure the flow is made better and less traffic during evacuation	Contractors are buying up lots	Education on the homeless population	Emergency response must reflect true demographic of the County	Protect watershed	
149	Evacuation routes should be planned to take into account wind patterns	Can fire survivors put together resources to be provided to each other in an effective way?	Impact on wine workers	Coordinate medications	Support Vital Lands Initiative	
150	Evacuation drills	Housing needs to be the priority - we need money	Hire more local builders	Addicts in withdrawal	Erosion control	

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151	More education (reach the children)	We need CEQA reform (people want housing, not just in their backyard)	Market to our "locals" vs. outside tourist so that we can help our local businesses get regular customers.	Invest in mental health issues (especially 1st Responders)	Building more green	
152	Need a sense of urgency. Repeat there message.	In cases of natural disasters, we need to advocate for exemptions to building codes	Continue supporting marketing campaigns for local businesses	Proactive attention to seniors and Latinos	Reduce sprawl, increase up urban	
153	Manage fuel load in open space	Renters have been hit hard/Rents continue to rise, causing stress and forcing people to leave	1. Workforce and Business Services	Housing and Homeless Services = Resilient Community	Clear dead trees	
154	County should provide disaster kits for those who can't afford them	Affordable housing should be prioritized on public lands	· Grape harvest paralyzed	Animal shelter/resources during disaster build infrastructure include in disaster plan, animals not allowed in temp housing	Grant	
155	Neighborhood training/cooperation	Insurance at the state level needs to be reformed (policy holders bill of rights [simplify the policy so that it is easy to understand])	· Food and perishables lost from lack of electricity, gas	Improve behavioral health services	Hazard tree removal	
156	Find ways to build on grassroot efforts to be more prepared as a community	Integrate emergency preparedness into the General Plan	· Loss of employment, services, income (some did not regain until as late as February)	ID homeless services needs - housing 1st	Proposed activities and goals need to be easier to understand	
157	Invest in neighborhood level community preparedness	Improve public engagement around information dissemination	· Few resources for undocumented folks	Include trauma informed care in disaster training	More education for Natural Resources science	
158	Adequate water pressure (shutoff valves)	More housing in right spots/downtowns (including affordable and low income)	i. Redwood Credit Union had resources, although sometimes confounding information around accessibility/use	Communicate what is needed and how to donate	What can humans do to ensure that the fire doesn't turn into catastrophe	
159	Clearing dead debris	Supply/affordable housing - government subsidy	· Many resources came from neighbors, family, friends	Local, state, and federal coordination	Work with Sonoma Ecology Center	
160	Need mapping to see where the fire is. It shows which houses are burning. Better information system before/during/after event	Can you afford housing? Tricky because can you afford it on your own or with subsidy?	· Kids were scared to be left alone	Misunderstanding around immigration	Bring all players to table - state parks - regional parks	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
161	Need fire cameras	Restrictions on density and size need to be in place	o Support new businesses o Employ people who live in the county o Communication/education - Family plan: where to meet in case of emergency, having copies of documentation	Inform volunteers	Identify and publish subject matter experts	
162	Teach community how to be prepared and what to do when trapped	Displaced during fires/still no home (pre-fab homes)		Culturally sensitive framework	Give people incentives to clear their land	
163	Need different ways to escape	Funding to help people clear properties		Language: trained agencies	Educating the community about controlled burns to increase comfort levels - Improve landscape - Make fires move slower	
164	Places for animals to stay	Need utility poles fort temporary housing		Nixle translations	Put out articles in the newspaper and do more Nixle alerts. Utilizing Next Door and social media	
165	Ways to notify people who are disabled, especially deaf, blind, etc.	Not enough insurance covered for rebuild		Getting around town to provide services	Do demonstrations to educate the public on how the controlled fires are actually done to increase comfort levels in the community	
166	Neighborhood drill, need practice for entire neighborhoods	Plan escape routes		Nixle in multiple languages	Team up with organizations that can help with forest fuel management (North Bay	
167	Localize evacuation stations	Need neighborhoods instead of housing development		Use tools such as social media to inform others	It would be great to utilize more youth programs or volunteer firefighter programs or training programs to utilize for fire	
168	CERT: Community Emergency Response Team	Need more knowledge of alternative type of house construction other than using wood		Create sub committees to communicate information look at Napa County office plan	How do we take care of properties that are not taking care of brush or doing proper land management?	
169	LISTOS - Spanish	Smaller houses		One stop shop for information and services better coordinating	More money towards land management and enforcement	
170	COPE: Community Organized Preparedness for Emergency	Need future buildings to withstand similar disasters and earthquakes		Television and radio were effective	As far as natural resources, we spoke a lot about controlled burns and educating the public to feel more comfortable with controlled	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
171	Create list of what to do if you only have 15 minutes to get out, etc.	Rent control		More funding for fire inspection program	One of the Post-Fire Workshop’s key strategies is “Restoring and preserving the natural resources.” The county’s crucial natural resource is water. However, the Sonoma County Water Agency’s (SCWA) representative didn’t address water but presented SCWA as expanding its water resource management into including the counties forest resources. I present facts below that show that SCWA is failing to adequately manage the county’s water resources. SCWA must correct this problem if it is	
172	Infrastructure, emergency fire prevention efforts first. Mutual aid before becomes _____	Creative partnering to create housing for working people		Hire more bilingual community engagement staff	I reported to the small group I attended a very serious failing by SCWA as it manages Sonoma County’s water resources. What I reported is addressed in items 4 and 8.2 below and is supported with the other supplementary information offered below.	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
173	Technology - not everyone has cell phones or landline	Build in centralized area/urbanize up not out. Create walking community		Displaced renters	Information regarding SCWA's water resource management failings: SUMMARY: SCWA has over allocated its water rights by 27%. It is providing this over allocated water for which it doesn't have future water rights to the Occidental Community Service District and other water districts, which are using this water as a basis to build new buildings. Climate Scientists report (See 8 below) that there is a very high likelihood that this over allocated water will not be available in the future as SCWA reports in its Urban Water Management Plan that it will not have water rights to provide these buildings water by 2035. These buildings will last far beyond 2035. SCWA is facilitating a future county water resource problem that will	
174	Other plans - door to door. Why not put on sirens instead. Not up to neighbors to make notification. Low tech/low cost	Incentive "sensitive" building to limit/discourage building in hazardous areas		County controlled property may contribute to this interim plan for temp housing		
175	Pipe water to put out fires into vulnerable areas	Reward cities who facilitate housing development		Behaving services	Protect and enhance greenbelts and community separators	
176	People on blocked freeways during evacuation. Need preplanned alternative routes	Create approach to incentivizing building "inclusionary housing" land trust model		Petaluma animal services	Set and enforce affordability thresholds for new housing development of at least 20 percent or higher, particularly for funded development or publicly owned lands and in the Renewal Enterprise District Areas	
177	Neighborhood phone bank - County develop model. Help it develop	Affordable in perpetuity "community land trust"		Homelessness	Add provisions to address displacement, homelessness and minimize gentrification as a result of the fires	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
178	Not enough state resources for evacuation - rather than saving lives	Ensuring a high level of affordable housing (increase %)		Trained personal to work with people traumatized situation	Assess which land use policies increased or reduced fire risk in Sonoma County, similar to th assessment conducted on emergency response	
179	How to notify homeless. Sirens?	Hire local workforce/training		During the Recovery: Price-Gouging: People in the Latino community experienced price gouging in many arenas – prices went up not only on hotel rooms, but also on bottled water and smoke protection masks. Extreme increases in rent are widespread now, as are increases in utility expenses and other essential services. Spanish-speaking people have been particularly victimized by price-gouging because of language difficulties. Unequal Access to Fire Relief: Community members have received little information in Spanish about services and aid available for them, so they have been unable to access much relief and are still suffering from the devastation of the fires. Insurance companies have provided only confusing information, with no Spanish-language counseling or assistance. Some hospitals only provided forms in English, and their receptionists spoke only English, which was a public health and safety risk for our whole community. More forms of aid are required, including financial support for replacing lost identification.	Develop new fire-smart land use policies that prevent new development in the highest risk fire areas	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
180	Pre-designed evacuation centers - throughout	Improve/adhere to affordable housing rules/laws that exist		Undocumented families received very little financial support, despite great need – they were seriously affected financially because the fires coincided with the end of the grape harvest and the end of work for the season. Large numbers of undocumented community members lost work during the fires; many lost their jobs permanently. Too many Spanish-speaking community members were not aware of the shelters available and stayed in hotels, depleting their savings. Many others traveled to farther counties to stay with families or friends, taking on additional expenses for food, gas, and other necessities. People also stayed in their cars with extreme cold or camped out at campsites with limited financial resources. Post-Fire Information meetings: Translation into Spanish has been only intermittently and randomly available. County meetings provided translation for all via headphones, but other fire information meetings provided no translation.	Raise standards for fire-safe housing construction and risk prevention based on new mapping since the fires and recommendations from experts such as FireSafe Sonoma	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
181	County - all congregate when evacuated. Such as churches	Prioritize/incentivize owner-occupied housing		<p>Post-Fire Information meetings: Translation into Spanish has been only intermittently and randomly available. County meetings provided translation for all via headphones, but other fire information meetings provided no translation.</p> <p>Post-Fire Trainings: Employment-related trainings have been primarily available in English, thus excluding many people unemployed directly because of the fires.</p> <p>Debris Cleanup Safety: Workers in debris cleanup areas have not been properly outfitted with safety equipment that covers their eyes, nose, and mouth completely. Many companies are providing inadequate equipment that will cover eyes-only or nose/mouth only.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>Price-Gouging: 1) The County should actively solicit and investigate price-gouging complaints from renters and for all consumer services. Existing laws against price-gouging will be aggressively enforced, and tougher legislation will be adopted where legislative or regulative weaknesses exist.</p>	Ensure that rebuild and new development enhances does not undermine progress toward community-wide reductions in Greenhouse Gas emissions.	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
182	Create County and nonprofit networks with Spanish language information and after fire to find resources	Increase tax on 2nd or rental homes		Unequal Access to Fire Relief: 1) Information about services available to Spanish-speaking and undocumented people will be widely available, in all languages spoken in the county. County staff will be proactive in developing effective and broad distribution methods for information about where people can get fire relief and direct aid. Ongoing educational efforts will assure that the community is informed about emergency shelter locations. 2)Eligibility for aid will be determined by county and state residency, without regard to U.S.citizenship. This eligibility standard will be clearly and widely publicized in Spanish and Englishso Latino people know they can receive assistance, including FEMA assistance available to themthrough their citizen children. 3)Sonoma County will advocate legislatively for changes to U.S. law to allow disaster aideligibility to be determined by the citizenship of anyone in the family, including minor children. 4)Guidelines for aid eligibility will be simplified and clarified, and translated into Spanish andlanguages spoken in the county. Fire relief and assistance counselors will be available at theLocal	Ensure that new development includes walkable, bike able features, shuttles to SMART and transit, car share and other innovative alternatives to solo driving.	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
183	Every employer in LA has survival training. Train people "What if?"	Covenant against vacation homes in burned areas		Post-Fire Information Meetings: 1) County disaster planning and regulations will require Spanish-language translation for all meetings conducted by companies and professional services organizing fire relief. Post-Fire Trainings: 1) Any company contracting to provide post-fire debris cleanup or construction services, or receiving permits from the County, must provide skills and safety trainings in Spanish. Debris Cleanup Safety: 1) All companies contracting to provide post-fire debris cleanup or construction services, or receiving permits from the County, must provide full-face eyes, nose, and mouth protection for all workers. Worksites will be inspected for compliance by county workplace safety enforcement, or state OSHA inspectors. 4 2)Safety training should be available to all workers in Spanish.	Do not adjust land use regulations to achieve short-term expedited development as that will undermine decades of effective land use policies supported by voters.	
184	Community fire drills - fires happening every year. Nuclear drills.	SR change model to improve rebuilding/redevelopment		Planning for the Future: The Spanish-speaking and immigrant community have not been consulted or involved in any meaningful way in planning for future responses to natural disasters. Their needs and concerns will not be addressed by any planning process that does not include them. Recommendations: 1)Representatives of the immigrant and Spanish-speaking community will be included inplanning future disaster response in the County. 2)Community organizations serving Spanish-speaking people will review any draft disasterplans, in order to add suggestions and improve the plan.	Conduct an assessment of land use conditions that set the stage for the fires and the response. Where previously land use policy choices may have made fire-related loss of life or damage more likely, identify how these land use policies can be revised to reduce fire risk.	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
185	Sirens are OK!	Integrate rebuilding strategies across County regardless of City jurisdiction		<p>1. We talk about collaboration all the time, but it still hasn't happened, do it.</p> <p>2. A person said she's had to sign in to multiple meetings, multiple times, and the county must be able to find a way to automate this as it exists in private enterprise. Why should attendees have to sign in, providing email, etc, at every meeting?</p> <p>3. The federal regulations around safety net benefits make people ineligible. Even though some may have some resources, they have lost everything and there should be a change to regulations or a way to get around this for disaster situations.</p> <p>4. Have we considered using the parish nurse, or health ministries already in existence at churches to provide more safety net services? Also, could use people enrolled in the college nursing programs. Don't have to be a nurse to provide some of these services.</p> <p>5. Need to provide help to people who need to repair their credit in order to recover, find housing, etc.</p> <p>6. Some need help with debt, again to improve credit scores.</p> <p>7. All this work developing the five recovery areas should also be used for preparation for the next disaster.</p>	Reference and include existing General Plan Housing Element policies and programs for green building, housing numbers and location, urban service areas, rural areas, opportunity sites - which have had public and environmental review.	

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
186	Cell phones off at night	Rents risen 36%. Vacancy rate low		<p>11. Need capital funding to fund the insurance gap between cost of rebuild and what insurance will pay, no matter what neighborhood you lived in. Shouldn't be restricted to the lower income level is what I understood here.</p> <p>12. Local financial institutions, banks and lenders, should get together and be proactive to provide funding for this gap.</p> <p>13. So many rules and regulations for building-take a long look at them and revise, simplify. Redundancy is costing so much money. Example given was 3 different inspectors coming to a lot to verify the person's house actually was gone. One fed, one county or city, one insurance. Should be a way to share this info to cut down on the need for 3 or 4 different people taking time to do this.</p> <p>14. In terms of building partnerships-ROC can facilitate this.</p> <p>15. Faith based assistance is not so tied to eligibility rules, i.e. won't ask someone what their income is, so need to get more information out to resources about all the churches who can help, with food, funding, etc. Big discussion at this point about centralizing the resources. A person said FEMA said at an early meeting to ignore the bleeding hearts who want to help</p>	Consider developing the Transfer of Development Rights program in the General Plan to reduce fire risk by allowing homeowners in burned or high fire risk areas to move into downtown areas through new innovative mechanisms.	
187	Senior population	Rent stabilization needed			Remove specific references to any specific proposed development areas or projects, as this tends to show that they have already been decided as priority projects, when they have not gone through the public or environmental review process an may be controversial.	

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
188	Call center	Loan program for people with gaps in insurance to rebuild			Specifically, remove the Airport Area Specific Plan as a priority area for new housing as it is a commercial/industrial area not zoned for housing.	
189	Hazard mitigation/Follow the Plan (i.e., CDC elevating homes in flood areas, brush reduction)	Insurance should cover cost of rebuild - needs to be 100-%			Delete reference to the Chanate Property and the developer Chanate Community Development Partners at least until the lawsuits related to this project and to fire related lawsuits against the	
190	Coordinate Counties (Lake, Shasta, Sonoma) and cities b/w jurisdictions	Need affordable housing, but oppose because no fire/disaster evacuation. Blocked. Need more ways to get out.			Delete reference to the specific developers as partners as this suggests preferential treatment for certain developers as opposed to others unnamed.	
191	Situational awareness	Gated roads blocked people in/during evacuation				
192	Latino/Hispanic Community and all others especially visually impaired, etc. Vibration alerts.	Add vertical living - build up - mid and high rises				
193	Concern with siren not sounding when it was tested regularly	Match housing location to where public transportation				
194	Shared resources - food, water	Tiny homes - City, County owns				
195	Role for community members -- know where to connect in advance	Abandoned properties to housing				
196	Nixle updates / alerts / sirens differentiate levels of alert / education - cell service issues	Sanctioned homeless encampment				
197	Information accuracy through multiple channels radio/alerts what station?	SRJC needs to build student housing and safe parking overnight for homeless				
198	Multiple languages available	Mixed housing, ages, abilities, to create community				
199	Garage operations education and battery operation for garage doors.	Housing in municipal areas				
200	Education on outreach practice	Accept tiny homes on wheels, build to NFPA code (RV code), as accessory dwelling units and emergency housing, so homeowners can use loss of use allowance to create housing and have money to rebuild by later renting tiny home to someone else when they move back to their rebuilt home				
201	Training for more levels than just registration	More affordable housing				
202	Serious need manuals	Not just renters				
203	Hospital staff going to evacuation centers	Loan banks - help				

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
204	Keep local agencies informed	Build differently (work with regulatory agencies)				
205	Evacuation assistance	Read CDC Tool Box				
206	More info in Sonoma Valley	Streamline Permits				
207	One County person designated to agencies	We need to build those already permitted				
208	County page for specific community	Why are entitled units not being built - What's needed?				
209	Community services to local agencies	Push CEQA Reform or Create Czar /By Pass to make change				
210	Use sirens	Municipal finance reform				
211	Multiple languages not just Spanish & English	Reconsider Housing Bond				
212	Communication between entities	Look to state for funding				
213	Early notices even not in direct area	Meaningful steps to get people housed				
214	Gravity of situation awareness	Maker CEQA loopholes visible to fast track project				
215	Emergency preparedness programs for businesses	Coordinate jurisdictions (ex. Chanate challenge)				
216	Education of emergency preparedness for community groups	Businesses support: those who lost homes, are homeless, priced out, displacement				
217	All size masks	Partnerships to utilize unused resources				
218	Repopulation assistance	Elevate transparency to public (i.e., projects)				
219	Resource one-stop-shop. There was a lot of miscommunication going around, so we need one resource that is dependable for resource information. We should team up more with non-profit organizations to contribute towards fire management and fuel reduction	Updates on rebuild - mapping of permits/ADU's/ID's - Address Hold Ups, cost up, resources down - Temporary housing - wait period, qualifications - Urban areas moving quicker than rural				
220	Registered nurse -- not enough masks. Not enough stockpile of proper masks. No child size.	Affordable housing an issue pre fire much worse for the local community (Single home - multiFamilies) Rent control needs to be discussed				
221	Not enough air filters or air purifiers	Address population not fire victims forced out of housing due to fires - evictions				
222	List where all the clinics are	Nimby - priority for Sonoma County residents affordable housing				
223	1 source for easy access to information	ID sites (Gov't sites) interim plan for affordable housing rehab housing				
224	Resource one-stop-shop via online	Creativity with federal funds				
225	More smoke inhalation information	Price gouging information				
226	What do you do with propane tanks?	Vulnerable communities identified and given additional information				

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
227	The notification was last minute and not effective	Communication and collaboration between agencies				
228	Lots of miscommunication going around	Short term housing should have relaxed regulations				
229	No clear and consistent information	Look at all housing options low income workforce, etc. farmworker housing				
230	Override "silent" for phone notifications	Homeowner assistance programs				
231	Neighborhood groups could have their own siren on battery	Young professionals aren't able to afford living here				
232	Door to door visitors to notify is the best	Effort with wine industry to donate percentage to housing				
233	Rather be over warned than under warned	Housing - utilizing the tourism industry to fund affordable housing projects. We spoke specifically about TOT as a mechanism to fund these projects				
234	Reaching out to the organizations that were serving as trusted sources during the fires	Constant push-out of people living here and traveling far for work				
235	Resource one-stop-shop. There was a lot of miscommunication going around, so we need one resource that is dependable for resource information.	Free market solutions don't work				
236	A clear working system, authority people can trust, shared resources (when disaster struck) water,	Using 2% of TOT to fund affordable housing projects				
237	Sonoma/Napa, Pet rescue group, other people who can help	Transportation				
238	System needs to be improved, testing systems	Utilizing the tourism industry to help fund affordable housing projects				
239	Too many app. different maybe subscribe to	Not enough workers and builders to rebuild and not enough supplies				
240	Cell service? Twists not relevant	Rent control needed				
241	Who do you go to get a second opinion for what is happening? What if cell tower is down? Radio station? Multiple languages	More initiatives to promote housing				
242	1. Lack of information in Spanish	Limit vacation rentals so that more people can rent these homes. Hire more staff to update database				
243	· No alarms, news, or warning calls in the moment	Provide individuals with affordable loans for those who lost their home.				
244	· Most information came from friends, family, neighbors	Less empty homes. Regulate them more often				
245	· A 6am text from the JC cancelling classes came too late	Build more affordable housing				
246	2. Some translation on Facebook by individuals: Omar Medina	More resources to help build homes that will prevent hazards				
247	· Radio, KBBF, Éxitos, el Patrón also provided information	Give more incentives to builders				
248	3. Many went to Southwest Park (Hearn Ave), la playa (Bodega Bay), San Rafael	Higher TOT to support housing				
249	· Fear of full evacuation	Stat with City water, lack of labor to do work				

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
250	4. Resources: KBBF started to disseminate information in Spanish after a while	Expense, 30% completed, renters?, 41% are renters				
251	· KBBF passed out smoke masks	Housing was an issue, be able to pay rent?				
252	· Church (Northpoint and Sebastopol Rd) handed out medicine	Addressing manufacturing home, temp housing, no solution currently				
253	· Red Cross was disrespectful to some	FEMA trailers 142				
254	· Few resources for working parents while schools were closed	Location of ADU's # of ADU's 10,700 lost homes				
255	· Salvation Army, Elsie Allen High gave out food, water, medical attention, clothes, soap	1. Priority: affordable housing				
256	· Multi-language alert text	· Not enough information in Spanish				
257	i. Like "Amber Alert" and directed at all within a given geographic area	· Where do you find help when rents go up?				
258	· More information: maps, news, when/where to evacuate	· County help needed to limit how much and when landlords raise rents				
259	i. Priority to affected areas, then elsewhere	· Prioritize undocumented folks				
260	· Setting up neighborhood systems	· Affordable housing situation worse following fires				
261	i. Events to get to know neighbors, emergency facilities/facilitators	· What will the county do when the State of Emergency expires on Dec. 4?				
262	Communication methods outside the network in case they fail (Sirens?)	Recommend voter protections for urban Service Area Boundaries to prevent rural sprawl				
263	- No information sources other than radio	Add new section about climate-smart building that spells out standards for fire-safe, zero-net-energy, all electric, green building and use natural materials as core element of the plan; and ways to achieve and enforce in advance of new building and fire codes.				
264	o Better: television, radio, phone, more apps, loudspeakers, sirens	Mandate early adoption of zero net energy new homes that are already cost effective and will be required statewide as of January 1, 2020.				
265	o La Pulga (marketing company)	Mandate "all-electric ready" new homes, so owners will always have lower-cost option to switch to heat pumps from inherently dangerous, polluting, and inefficient natural gas				
266	o Received news from neighbors	Reduce parking requirements for new development near transit.				

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
267	o Want police to make announcements earlier	Set and enforce higher thresholds for on-site affordability for all new housing initiatives including housing bonds, REDs or other funding mechanisms to ensure that public funding for new development directly addresses housing need and RHNA shortfalls.				
268	o Be conscious that recovery is more than about the economy; it's also about community security and psychological help	Require all new multi-unit housing and mixed use projects to include the same proportion of affordable units				
269	Information translation	Add provisions and programs to address rehousing low income fire victims and homeless residents				
270	o Health Centers					
271	o Press Democrat					
272	o Community Organizations (Sheppard School)					
273	o Red Cross					
274	Resources o Undocufund - It should always be available! o FEMA did not help - Intimidating o Consulate o People didn't know where to go -We need education for everyone - Prioritize affected residents					
275	I have observed there are many rural lanes, and roads in Sonoma County where there are homes along and at the end where there is just one road in and out. In many cases the properties along these rural roads abut or are adjacent to other properties to the back or side which are also in a similar condition, with a different single road. Often between these public roads there are only one or two properties, where if there were a "public access path" along the edge of the property connecting the end of one lane to the end, side or some connection to the next nearest public road, it would create a means of egress/access, to pedestrians only, where residents could safely evacuate if it happened that their otherwise only road in/out is blocked by fire, downed power lines or other obstacle. Increasing the number of ways in or out of a community or neighborhood will greatly increase its safety.					

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
276	Another important benefit of this design is to create paths of travel for pedestrians walking, getting exercise, recreation, etc. Most people (and studies have shown that people) prefer walking in circuitous routes, as opposed to linearly/ up and back, and having more choices of where one may travel increases both the likelihood that they will take a walk, and the quality that they enjoy while walking. Walking and exercise in general positively impacts happiness and quality of life. Sonoma County is doing a good job of procuring properties to develop into parks and open space, which is great! This idea enhances those efforts by meeting a similar need for recreation and exercise, without need for purchasing property, without the need for people to get in their cars to drive to some park miles away.					
277	Pros/cons and how to implement: Some may say having people walk in such areas increases likelihood of crime, vandalism, or burglary. First, the presence of people walking in an area may do just as much to reduce crime because there are more eyes observing and reporting possible crimes, or potential crimes are deterred by the possibility of someone coming by from multiple directions, rather than not many people coming by. In addition the type of person talking a walk, with their dog, their child or just to get exercise is much more likely to report a crime than commit one. Second, an extra benefit shows up by having nearby neighbors who otherwise may never get a chance to meet those on adjacent non-connected roads get to see and meet their other neighbors, and the more people who know one another in a neighborhood, the more safe it is from a crime perspective. Finally, the number of properties impacted by this idea is very low relative to the number of people who potentially benefit from it. How to implement? Those whose properties host the pedestrian paths bear the cost (installation, maintenance, etc.), yet everyone gets to benefit - is that fair? To help offset costs of implementing, maintenance and to generally incentivize private property owners with allowing these public access “easements”, the County could offer an equitable amount of property tax relief or tax reduction for those hosting these paths. The County could evaluate opportunities where these paths can be encouraged, provide standards for what they need to be, and offer an inspection before tax reduction is approved to make sure the criteria and goals are being met.					

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
278	My strongest and first recommendation in moving forward is to create a dedicated and absolutely private room for mental health. In a trumatic state it can be temptng to disassociate and say everything is a-okay but to the contrary this is not the case. When i approached families i could see duress. I recal one man within a family digging through the trash to find a fidget toy for his son that he threw in there. With his bare hands he reached into teh garbage repeatedly whiel he told me his home was destroyed and he had to user his elderly mother-in-law and third trimester partner out of their home. It was a remarkable image. Here I am trying to process what happened while he is digging in the garbage and his wife is moaning on a bed that apparently had to be procured with great effort. Were constantly interrupted by whoever walked by and loud music. I am completely aware that this is an imperfect situation and you have to roll with these situation however a dedicated space with immediately bring down collective anxieties.					
279	Second concern is related to drug and alcohol abuse. Nothing was in place to address this. I took it upon myself by making a call to my wife to find a spanish speaking AA member of the community to hold a meeting. We were unable to secure a space and the meeting was held outside in teh smoke. Believe it or not it was successful. i was later told that two men came forward who never addressed their need for sobriety while some I know from what I saw were deterred and contained from slipping into tempting alcohol or drug related stupor.					
280	Fire Alert System: Like other Sonoma County residents, Spanish-speaking people did not receive alerts to evacuate before the fire. Police who alerted people about fire danger did not speak Spanish, leaving Spanish-speaking people confused, afraid, and uninformed. The County's emergency information line was operating only in English.					

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
281	Recommendations: 1)All cellphones will be included in any future alert system, in addition to landlines. 2)All alerts will be multi-lingual, including information in both English and Spanish as well as other languages spoken in the county, including indigenous languages like Mixteco, Triqui, Chatino. Fire alerts and information should be separate from routine police information on Nixle. 3)Spanish-speaking police officers will be assigned when in-person alerts are necessary, to ensure that Spanish-speaking people have clear information. 4)Some kind of universal alert system will be implemented, possibly a siren or other auditory alert. An educational campaign at all schools and worksites will accompany implementation, along with information about the location of all emergency shelters, clearly stating that anyone is welcome at the shelters, regardless of immigration status. 5)The County's emergency information line will be accessible in all languages spoken in the County.					
282	At the Local Assistance Centers: Spanish-speaking people were treated rudely and disrespectfully in many of the County's local assistance centers. Many people expressed that the assistance centers focused on white people and ignored the needs of people of color. Institutional racism was rampant; for example, Spanish-speaking volunteers were actually turned away and discouraged from volunteering their help. Officials selectively searched boxes of donations offered by Latino people, but did not search boxes brought by white people. The police and military presence made people feel unwelcome and afraid; assurances of safety and non-collaboration with ICE were made only in English. Very few translators were available, and most of the interpreters were volunteers. The County did not provide formal translators who may have been better able to meet people's needs for specific technical information. The food that was served at many of the centers was not nutritious, comforting, or culturally appropriate for Spanish-speaking people. Medical personnel were not assigned to assure that medical services were available at each shelter; those assigned did not generally speak Spanish, making medical care unavailable to the Latino community.					

	Community Preparedness	Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
283	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>1)Official, trained translators will be present at all local assistance centers, paid by the County.They will wear vests or T-shirts and name tags that clearly designate which languages theyspeak, so they can be easily identified by people needing help.</p> <p>2)As people wait for assistance, someone will specifically welcome them and clearly informthem of their rights: that the County is not collaborating with ICE, that information providedwhile registering for assistance will not be shared with ICE, that police officers and militarypersonnel are only present to provide assistance.</p> <p>3)No one will ask about immigration status; signs will be posted stating that no one will askabout country of birth.</p> <p>4)Center volunteer coordinators will encourage Spanish-speaking volunteers, ensuring thatparticular skills, training, and licensing are recognized and valued.</p> <p>5)Food native to Spanish-speaking communities will be included in meals provided at thecenters, possibly by utilizing volunteer cooks.</p> <p>6)Assignment of medical personnel and medical translators to assistance centers will beintegral to any future disaster plan, preferably including medical personnel who speak Spanish.</p> <p>7)Red Cross personnel were particularly abusive and disrespectful, mistreating Spanish-speaking people. The Red Cross will receive a formal complaint from Sonoma County, with arecommendation for its staff members to receive additional community-based training.</p>					
284	<p>Media:</p> <p>Spanish-speaking people had tremendous difficulty in accessing information about the fire. For the first 5 days of the fire, Sheriff Giordano's press conferences were only in English, with some 2 interpretation for deaf people. Spanish-language radio coverage was better, with Évito and KBRE providing regular fire updates.</p>					
285	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>1)All official communications from Sonoma County and other local jurisdictions will be made inboth Spanish and English, with translation into other languages available. This includes all pressconferences as well as any emergency communications or alerts.</p> <p>2)County personnel will make a pro-active effort to involve all media outlets in disseminatinginformation about the disaster, creating and updating an ongoing list of media outlets andcontact information in case of disaster.</p>					

Community Preparedness		Housing	Economy	Safety Net Services	Natural Resources	General
286	Revise and update fire mitigation plans or burned areas and high-risk fire areas before new development is allowed					
287	Create new place specific fire prevention and evacuation plans for burned areas such as Larkfield-Wikiup and Fountaingrove and places in high fire zones where new development is already taking place					

Community Preparedness

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							5						
							5		Cope ect. Very good for responsible behavior				
	5		Include Red Flags - Long Term Funding for 'Red Flag' Programming such as ramping up staffing, placing equipment in high fire risk zones, ect. Initial \$900k is a temp band aid that should be made permanent and increased.										
	5		Include Air Horns										
	5		Include community emergency leaders										
	5		Mandate on fire breaks from the rural wildlife area into Valley Floor, i.e. Mayacamma to Larkfield										
	5		Absolutely – Thank you deputy for driving through my neighborhood and knocking on doors										
	None		Community neighborhood networks										
	None		Relativity Alerts										
	None		Community/Neighborhood built programs - Santa Rosa COPE Programs										
	Potential activities		Redundant programs										
	Potential activities		Neighborhood communications										
	Potential activities		Santa Rosa COPE										

Community Preparedness

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	Potential activities		Incentives for neighborhoods to keep up program.										
				5		No Comments							
				Potential activities		Stage Critical Equipment ... Yes, look at where 1rst responders are housed or work out of. Thank you first responders							
													Local berms in neighborhood
													Know your neighbors – Extend neighborhood watch – Executives
													Infrastructure improvements for evacuation routes
													Traffic pairings with focus on emergencies
													No warning received - would have liked warning earlier
													Left to get out of the way - let the professionals come into fight, but no one came
													What could we have done to slow the fire i.e. water roof, kick down fences
													Cell phone not by bed - Would not have been heard
													Better if alert from fire fighter
													Could have phone tree operated by neighborhood

Community Preparedness

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													DES Help communities organize. Need more professional assistance to prepare individual and community
													How do individuals/neighborhoods create ‘fuel and fire breaks’? Is there people or individuals in this?
													More fire fighters needed?
													Better communication between stations?
													Divide into stages 1) Better education and resources to preparation 2) What to do if fire is coming i.e. turn on hoses? 3) After fire – How to recover
													Warning at different levels and how to prepare at each level 1) Be aware 2) Prep for evacuation 3) Leave now.
													Public safety professional assigned to neighborhood to resnond.
							5						
							5						
							Potential activities		Welcome letter to community				
							Potential activities		Talking about evacuations				

Community Preparedness

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							Potential activities		Center sirens and community preparedness events				
	4												
	5												
	None		Layering and redundancy										
	None		Cell phone and land line										
	Potential activities		Fire siren is a good idea										
	Potential activities		Community plan, local plan										
	Potential activities		People who have vacation rentals being forward										
	Potential activities		CERT Community Emergency Response Training										
										5			
				5									
				Potential activities		Get to know your neighbors							
				5									
				Potential activities		Knowing local services							
				Potential activities		Knowing your neighbors							
				Potential activities		Better specific information for evacuation routes							
Working with DMV to get local disaster information to residence and existing.													
Do you want an alert? Did you get one? How would you want one in the future?													
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Streamlined alert system-multiple alerts. Get-ready program - have a plan for when disaster happening.

Community Preparedness

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Need alarms, air horns, sound systems. Need to have systems in place for non-English speakers. Should "geo-code" most vulnerable people and communités and make sure they are warned.	5	Tanks full!! Water!! In major disasters, keep information online LAC opens longer (people out of town)	n/a	5	n/a	Create "buffers" for regional preparedness for regional disasters. Educate community to be self-reliant. Have resources available for 3+ days of disaster response. Put systems in place to prevent price-gouging in future disasters.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	2	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	Reduce housing rebuilt in Fountaingrove. - Fire paths are in danger. - Provide urban in-fill and higher densities	n/a
n/a	5	n/a	Not everyone has cell phones, not all phones worked during fire. -How to alert people with phones turned off/silent mode.	3	n/a	n/a	5	Have more locations for long-term shelter	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pre-disaster mitigation and hazard reduction needs to be an explicit part of this.	5	The key is an effective warning system. Focus on the outcome.	Most critical is that emergency managers and responders have accurate and comprehensive situational awareness - that did not happen last October and contributed greatly to chaos and	n/a	Goal is meaningless as written. What is the goal of the "redesign"?	"Revise EOC organization" to what end? Need community-wide earthquake drills - maybe for wildfire too.	5	n/a	We already have a CERT program; what needs to change? - VEGETATION management and fuel reduction need to be it's own seperate goal.	5	Workforce needs to be resilient too.	County has a COOP plan - review it, exercise it and update if necessary.	Hazard reduction is a critical part of this, maybe should be it's own goal. Look for best practices elsewhere in the U.S. and internationally. What did NE states learn from Superstorm Sandy, etc.

Community Preparedness

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Get some inspiration from old-school Civil Defence Awareness programs? I dunno, y'all are the experts!	4	Personally it's hard for me to empathize here, as I always have my cellphone on and buzzing. Listen to those who don't!	n/a	3	n/a	I think to some degree, training of public would be helpful. Most folks seem totally unaware of what systems are in place, and are under prepared (water, food, plan) when it comes to potential disasters.	5	Oh, num, you totally ensured my previous concern.	Get some SOS Style propaganda posters? (Seriously I empathize with the struggle here of getting a horse to water and making it dring. I don't have a good answer. Good luck.	4	n/a	n/a	Thank you for working your hardest to keep us safe.
Evacuation plans, repositions for materials to protect from smoke impacts.	5	Air sirens - not in fire impact	county basin, need \$\$ for more inspectors, home defensible space.	n/a	Not sure redesign needed - option to strengthen current structure	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	Overall, really sad about low turnout!! About 30+ people - only half of whom are mere "civilians"
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Beef up inspection and enforcement of high hazard houses. Self-fund with fines. Make it public, use peer pressure.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	5	This was lacking during the fires.	Alerts must be multi-lingual.	5	Experts must be used to orgnize to know what the needs are.	Ensure the above is concentrated on for the future.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	5	n/a	Prepare local medical teams to stay in community to help during a disaster.	5	Make sure its new and up to date and staff is trained.	Have a So.Co. social media to meed constituent needs. ie we need Diapers, size 4 a the Veterans Building	5++	For different kinds of emergencies, fire, earthquake, mass shootings	n/a	5	La Luz, Halter, Vintage House, Pets Lifeline	n/a	n/a

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n/a	5	Sirens all over the county in cities and rural. Educate the public in schools, press, mailers, TV and radio	Public service announcements about fire prevention on TV, radio, press, internet. Add to school curriculum. Ban all private fireworks in county. Hoist red flads at all fire, police, city and county buildings when red flag warnings are in effect.	5	Put all resources under one management team to ensure they ALL cooperate and communicate.	Do not let the fire team go to out-of-town conferences during the 9-10 months of fire season!	5	Start in the schools! Keep it simple, make it smart!	Enforce vegetation violations in the city and county. Send in goat and sheep herds to reduce grasses in regional parks and open space	5	Ban future cul-de-sacs, add more through streets in all neighborhoods.	Widen important roads, improve egress in most neighborhoods.	n/a
n/a	5	Utilize the neighborhood watch program and people to set up a network of preparedness to warn of disaster. Share evacuation routes, plans.	Look at efficienct of SF preparedness programs fro earthquakes and refine for Sonoma County warning prorams. Who alerted the neighborhoods of Sonoma County were neighbors, newspaper carriers, etc. in our last fire disaster - utilizing this information and refine it for the future!	5	Better communication, better departments and media.	-Community neighborhood trainings/programs included. -A collaboration, not heirarchy of workers and community established through neighbor drill preparedness fair after the demo preparedness by select neighborhood and workers. Be sure to cover all Sonoma County if this idea is utilized.	5	1st neighborhood fairs at the need to build and then set the infrastucture of neighborhood volunteers.	-Have some booths at the fair - demo 3 proposed activities. -Incorporate senior centers, schools and churches, etc. with info fair night or establish corporations between gardeners clubs, 4Hers and other youth groups. -Establish yearly recognition of these copérations or specific groups.	5	Utilization of people/neighbors /radios as well that was our saving element in the fires of 2017!	-Continue cooperation of radio stations of informing of essence of these places, etc. - Utilization of neighborhood preparedness awareness volunteer programs based and area of neighbors needs, like does the neighbor have access to a car for leaving in time, any medical needs to be aware of in shelters, children, pets?	n/a
n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trainings and drills of disaster service workers	5	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	5	n/a	Large sirens	3	n/a	Make what we have work!	5	Do not build house and fences that burn	Enhance vegetation management program	5	Make them fireproof.	Harden ctitical County infrastructure	n/a
n/a	4	Use the Amber Alert System. It is used for flooding, it should be used for other emergencies.	n/a	n/a	n/a	More safety procedures for people who are deaf, in wheelchairs.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Make sure that undocumented people are welcomed.	n/a

Community Preparedness

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	None		Develop a ‘know your neighbor campaign’ to build in emergency evacuation plans for those who can’t help themselves										
										None		Develop more exit routes while planning for expansion	
							Potential activities		Mark west creek is in a 'bad' shape and needs concerted effort				
Overwhelmed with resources, centralized place for information, bumper sticker	5	n/a	Warnings have to be improved, Alerts - put out to public EDUCATION. All system build technologu connecting with other agencies, traffic control coordination, use Nixle for traffic control, crossroads limited, Pre-education on routes, land use planning - building communities, Visual oversights- Drones/cameras, Atomic bomb notifications, sirens	5	n/a	Social media, take back the night, pre-education, neighborhood network connections, shelters Red Cross/non Red Cross, language barriers, culturally appropriate, capitalize on volunteers, alliances and training, resources for donations.	5	CERT NERT	n/a	n/a	Language barriers, special needs at shelters	n/a	n/a
													I think a priority for the Wikiup area would be underground wired for PG&F

Community Preparedness													
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Should integrate the word "Network". The "block captain" concept (emerging from recovery efforts0 should be expanded through-out county for a robust preparedness network	5	"warning" is re-active (ex-post) Need to better integrate proactive preparedness into warning system	Integrate emergency response system with existing GIS. (don't allow proprietary silos) neighborhood captain's need training and support Granularity or nixle (etc) should be improved to ensure alerts are relevant (avoid message failure).	5	Better staff competence Housing planning	Co-ordinate with Sonoma Clean Power to set up distributed solar-powered microgrids (also hopsitals, communications, water, and food providers) Implement "fire horns" or other alternative warning tools.	5	See above	Fire prep parcel benchmarking Carrot program: model buisness/landowner recognition Stick Program: fines/enforced remediation by county -Target to high-prone WUI areas firest -Self-funding: paid by fees on non-complaint (tax liens	5	Mandate best practice fire code county-wide. WTF are we waiting for?	Seimulate install of rain water harvesting tanks Bulk procurement or local water tank fabrication factory Training installers	
											1. Provide information and services in people’s languages. 2. Put Latinos in front in emergency situations, and create community trust in the institutions available to people. 3. Have bilingual and Latino people inside the County to help people access information and services, to share information with the community where they are, so they can stay engaged and informed. 4. Rely on community organizations with		My table was made up of four women from the Community Club of Roseland, and were notified of the meeting by Vince Harper from Community Action Partners, none of whom lost their homes, and another woman who now lives in Healdsburg, as she lost her rented home in Mark West on the first night of the fires. They each shared the psychological impacts of going through the fires, especially the woman who lost her home, who said that she cried for weeks, and then, after seeking and receiving therapy

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													Each woman mentioned how important it was to have bilingual people at shelters and other places for resources and information. They mentioned not feeling comfortable where people didn't speak Spanish, and they noted that they each sought help in places where other Latinos were and where there were Spanish speakers. They mentioned how important the Mexican consulate was for people, and noted how many people came to meet with them, and not at the Local Assistance Center, because it wasn't comfortable for people. They also
													They mostly got information from Facebook, friends, family, and KBBF. No one had Nixle before the fires, and now most do have it, but cannot fix the setting to receive the alerts in Spanish. Shortly after the fires dissipated, they found useful assistance from their schools, California Human Development, the Undocufund, and

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What didn’t work? • People called the police and there was no one that spoke Spanish. • There is not an alert system; this is most important. • Nixle – they registered with this system after the wildfires; they didn’t know about Nixle before. • Communication needs to be clear. • They did not receive any calls. • They found out about the wildfires through friends on Facebook. • The community panicked because there was no information, which resulted in traffic and chaos. • The City, nor the County, has apologized for not responding correctly for this error. • People who feel let down have left the community.													

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Sonoma County residents, communities, businesses, governmental and non-governmental agencies (Community) will be better prepared and more resilient when disaster strikes through active participation in a sustaining Emergency Warning Program (EWP): accurate and timely situational awareness, prepared responses, reliable infrastructure, disaster and recovery financing systems in place.	Timely emergency warning notifications and response information will be sent to all of the affected Community within Sonoma County to minimize confusion, prevent loss of life, and minimize damage to property when disasters strike. Notification requirements (examples): o Fire Evacuation Potential: 2-hr in advance of potential evacuation notices	Preparations/Infrastructure 1. Consider a 2-phased approach that implements a sub-optimal system on an aggressive timeline (6-months) that represents an improvement over the current state (e.g. low-tech sirens, procedures, WEA improvements, etc.), then an optimized system to be phased in incrementally on a moderately aggressive timeline (1-2 years). 2. Create a County-level Early Warning System (CEWS) specification that defines the system requirements. 3. Perform Trade Studies to determine the best approach and infrastructure needed to meet the CEWS requirements. This would require objective assessments of viable options for satisfaction of requirements, including performance, life-cycle cost, schedule, and reliability. 4. Obtain/allocate funding to stand up the new warning system (taxes, donations, business incentives, grants, etc.) 5. Perform a supplier selection process to get all contracts in place. (Requests for Proposals,											

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		10. Sustain funding levels to maintain and continuously improve the program. Emergency Operations 11. Critical information from multiple sources monitored continuously and consolidated by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) into one picture (from fire cameras, weather stations, seismic monitoring, residents’ data, etc.) 12. State of Risk and Risk Trending (increasing/decreasing) determined and regularly updated by core EOC staff on a 24/7/365 basis to minimize response time to most likely emergency events. Post results on web site that is available to the Community. 13. EOC Staffing Level increased/decreased according to the State of Risk and Risk Trends. 14. When an emergency event occurs, the EOC alerts first-affected & first-responders immediately and then converts all incoming information into concise and timely Alert packets for appropriate distribution to the Community. [Alerts tailored according to the unique needs, responsibilities,											

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		Considerations 19. Identify tasks and functions that could be supported/conducted by the non-governmental Community (residents, businesses, agencies), for example, EOC surge staffing, training, participation in emergency rehearsals, etc. (i.e. qualified resident volunteers, AKA volunteer fire departments). This would save money while encouraging Community buy-in & support through participation for the common good. 20. Adopt an approach that leverages Sonoma County resources and capabilities. For example, incentivize local businesses to donate/provide the resources for the initial investment and work required to stand up the new systems and infrastructure, by committing that the manufacture, installation, and maintenance will be solely acquired by Sonoma County from local firms, not out-sourced to firms outside the county. 21. The Sonoma County CEWS should be complementary to the national-level emergency alerts from the Department of Homeland Security											

Housing

What do you consider to be the most pressing issue?	1. Can you afford housing?	2. Do you rent or own?	3. Have you ever been homeless ?	4. Do you have stable housing now?	5. In the past year, have you lived outside, in a car, in a tent, in shelter, or in someone else's home?	6. Were you displaced as a result of the October wildfires?	Goal: Attract new and expanded funding to rebuild 5,300... Rank 1 - 5	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: reduce permitting processsing times for housing construction... Rank 1 -5	How might this be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: Utilize County-owned public property to support appropriate infill development Rank 1 - 5	How might this goal be improved?	Although most housing development occurs on private owned land, do you support utilizing County-owned property to build infill housing?	Thoughts
	Yes															
	No - Lost equity in housing and insurance doesn't cover rebuild															
	Yes															
	n/a															
		Own														
		Owned														
		and now														
		rent														
		Own														
		Own														
			No													
			No													
			No													
			No													
				Yes												
				Yes												
				Yes												
				Yes												
					No											
					Unanswered											
					No											
					n/a											
					No											
					Yes but found temp housing											
					No											
					No											
							Potential activities		Leverage SoCo and SR general plan updates to drive county wide resiliency goals							

Housing

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							5		Get all local banks together to provide 'low interest' loans to those who lost homes							
							Potential activities		Yes to all of those selected							
							5		No Comments							
							None		25,000 hard number to get specifics.							
							None		Where to put housing? And evacuations when more housing is build?							
							None		New housing is important.							
							Potential activities		Code change in 2020 zero net energy							
							Potential activities		Rising costs material							
							Potential activities		Policies to lower rising costs							
							Potential activities		Interest through local funding organizational RWCU							
																Low cost - Community designed mix of income levels
																Need more housing, affordable community focus, increase inventory, housing is business ADU's are important

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																Locate homes within urban growth boundaries
										5		Identify the specific barriers to making it quick and easy to rebuild and literally 'blow them up'.				
										Potential activities		Continue to attack bureaucratic regulators that hinder efforts. Keep working at this.				
										5		Simplify more staff				
										5		No Comments				
										None		Reduce time but maintain strong review phases – Add resiliency requirements				
										Potential activities		Identify programs to harden private residential infrastructure... *				

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													5		Have each supervisor drive through their district and identify county property that's vacant and seek a planner and contractor to develop.	
													Potential activities		Yes to all of those selected	
													5		Is the new infill owned by County?	
													5		County campus higher and better use	
													5		Keep infrastructure in mind not putting it all on denartment	
													5			
													Potential activities		All	
																Tiny home concepts – Seasonal and emergency interns
																Emergency Services ‘Stipend’ to bridge job loss
																Simplify process, fast-track, construction
																Incentivize Shared Living – College apartment model
																Okay to build more tall apartment complexes like B-Towers.

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																Some sort of subsidized loan for low-income people who lost home to be able to afford to rebuild
																Close to transit is really important and diverse studios/'dorm-like'/1 bedroom/ ect.
																Explore using empty buildings like by transit mall.
																Convert unused commercial space to living space.
																Lax rules on where trailers for a period – even if time limited.
																Do more projects like 'The palms'
																We should focus resources on development in areas impacted by fires – i.e. Cloverdale, Guerneville where there could be easier build/renovated structures. It can't just be in0fill. We can increase transit and jobs in other areas.
																Found over to local ADUs have parking issues. Simple process for ADU permits

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																New housing in TODs, PDAs and W/in UGBs coordinate with transportation hubs. There's room enough to provide all housing in these areas. Substantiate my claim with research
	no															
	barely															
		Rent														
		Own														
			Only by choice													
			No													
				Yes												
				I am, but need huge repairs												
					No											
					No											
					No											
					No, I put up people											
							5		Make permitting process easier/more streamlined							
							5		Insensitive to provide rentals/tax increase							
							5		Air B&B							
							5									

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							Potential activities		Plan for funds to allow repairs for people that own to do major home repairs							
							None		Building apartments rather than subdivisions, build outside of city, apartments, high a park outside of affordability huge issue rent cosign							
							Potential activities		Large multifamily developments second units incentive HD incentivize rentals							
																Low income housing
																Not enough/not affordable
																Affordability purchase and rentals
													5			
													Potential activities		Yes	
													43163		Using county land for homeless	

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																Help people that currently own homes stay in home and offer opportunities to allow people to finance home repairs and ADCS
																Increase taxes on vacation rentals
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Before we build more, figure out how to control costs. All jurisdictions need to do their part. You can't flood the housing market to drive the costs down. The only way is to build up. Not enough land.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Can't flood the housing market to bring cost of housing down. Don't build isolated communités with one way out.

Housing

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1. Stronger connection of housing and transportation. 2. Our "resilient" climate-smart build into regional/local building codes. 3. We need housing but need to ask what are we sacrificing? Need to consider car dependency. Are we really thinking about large scale climate impact? 4. Concerns about price gouging post-disaster. Should be vigorously pursuing. People need to be award of	n/a	Hope we can pull it off. -Issue of political coverage. - We can't bubble-wrap Petaluma it's not Alice-in-Wonderland.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Do not grow too fast. No isolated communities, one way out. City-centered, high density, affordable housing crisis, lobbyist state, caps on housing, tax on vacant properties, older population	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lack of affordable housing	yes	own	no	yes	no	yes	5	Building in Fountaingrove a problem. Reduce housing density i high fire danger zone. Bury utility lines	n/a	5	n/a	5	This is most important.	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	More affordable. More, smaller houses (tiny homes). Find housing for people still out of home from fires	n/a	5	None or little dispersions.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Prices too high and supply too low.	yes	Own burnt lot; renting now	no	yes	no	yes	2	Get real! Sonoma County will not build 30,000 housing units in the new future. Focus on "ambitious but achievable" and focus on building AFFORDABLE housing. Thousands of housing units are already entitled but not yet built in in Sonoma County's cities. let's find out why and get thme moving!	County and other local governments need to strongly advocate at state level for CEQA reform and local gov't finance reform so that housing developers become more attractive than sales tax-generating develoment.	2	The key to reducing processing times is CEQA reform-that happens at the state level. PUSH for it!	PUSH for CEQA and local finance reforms. We need fnsing for infrastructure and community SVCS to support increased population and housing.	4	n/a	YES!	We have seen ALL of this before - these proposals are not new and won't "solve" the problem. Action is required at the state level, both regulatory reform (CEQA) and fiscal reform.
Ensuring adequate and affordable supply to provide for local residents and workers.	yes, but getting harder.	rent	no, thank goodness	Yes	Someone else's home	n/a	4	Include that 95% of this housing should be built inside city centers, and some in urban service areas. 30-40% affordable to low and middle income.	Help to attract financing for denser, taller developments (and mixed income) in city centers. -Get \$ from Disaster and AB32 to move housing out of hazard zones, more fires are coming.	4.5	Housing to be developed must be done in a climate-resilient way, expecting future disasters.	-Improve clean energy programs. - Promote all-electric appliance use. - Don't rebuild in disaster/hazard zones. - Promote economic incentives to discourage.	5	Utilize County-owned property CLOSE to transit to support infill housing at high densities.	-Don't put housing near the airport -Use County Administration Center for a mixed use community. -Get the Coddington/Norh Santa Rosa SMART station open.	n/a

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Not having anywhere near enough of it.	See 5.	See 5	No	Yes	I'm a recent grad, live with parents, pay "rent". Can't afford otherwise.	No	5	Increasing the number of new housing units by quite a bit. You all are doing what you can and it's great, this topic just frustrates the hell out of me!	n/a	5	This is a great goal.	n/a	5	This is an excellent goal.	Yes, absolutely!	Given the experience with Chanate Village (a project I strongly supported) take the time and dot the i's and cross the t's. I'm obviouslyless experienced in this than you are,but it was tragic seeing the project blocked. I would hate to see legal missteps cause
Barriers to building truly affordable housing: NIMBYs and financing	yes	own	no	n/a	n/a	temporarily	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Do not go around CEQA	n/a	Yes, also Sonoma Developmen tal Center	The rebuild can help meet our climate, transporation, and water goals by only building houses that provide their own energy, on sites that collect their own water, that are served by transit.	n/a
Housing supply	yes	rent	no	yes	yes, 3 weeks, friends home	yes	5	Has to be done right, avoid expanding into fire zone areas.	n/a	3	Permit Sonoma is doing a great job	Done	4	Very interesting option	n/a	n/a
Workforce and low income housing (senior low income)	no	own	no	yes	no	yes	5	Permanently lessen restrictions to build granny units on parcels. More rental units and homeowners.	Create include countywide initiative, create home ownership, 3% down, low income loan to help increase home ownership.	5	n/a	Look at what other communities are doing and see what we can do.	5	n/a	n/a	Work with locl vitners and growers to see at taxing grapes for workforce development.

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Housing needs to be better built for workers, and affordable public transit	yes	rent	no	yes	no	no	5	-Use small builders to infill establised neighborhoods. - Make sure developers are chosed to avoid "ticky tacky". Some use stick construction, prone to fire and energy leakage. These should be excluded from bidding.	-Identify and eliminate successful examples. -Look at large scale green communities built after disasters; ie tornado country.	3 - only if builders meet high priority criteria	If projects designed and built for fire and flood resistance, give first-in-line priority.	-Look at builders' track record of successful projects, where quality comes first. -Look at new prototype prefab, customizeable, truly affordable housing built to last.	5	Make sure this is the highest and best use of land. Look first at infill in established neightborhods.	Look at zoning changes in "large lot minimum" ommunities to allow infill or multi-unt low income housing mix.	Streets in projects in "worker" neighborhoods are congested with cars and trucks. Not easily accessible for emergency vehicles. - Incorporate rules for on street parking in new developments.
n/a	yes	own	no	yes	no	no	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
All of the above	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	Bond issue paid for by rent from what you build	We can not always rely on outside funding.	5	Get a written list of what you can build on your property.	I have a permit to build the existing process worked for me.	5	City and county buy property to build mini himes to get people on their feet and started to a normal	The rent from above will pay for the build.	We all don't need 1200 sq. feet of living space. People can live in 200-300 sq. feet easy, less to maintain, clean and pay for homes is what we need. Great for farm workers too.

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Not enough housing and too many people priced out of the rental and ownership	yes, only because we bought awhile ago.	own	no	yes	no	no	5	n/a	ADUs make it easier to build and rent out	5	n/a	Provide clear info on building "greener" and more fire safe where there are choices (as opposed to codes) and all incentives to help with the above.	5	n/a	n/a	Have the county govt. become and Equity Share Partner owning 50% of the home in exchange fro down payment (20-25%). Homeowner makes all mortgage payments and taxes and maintenance. Homeowner can refinance when ready and buy out the county at fair market value. Then county invests in new homeowners. This promotes homeownership, less bonds to pay off and not all affordable housing are

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Affordable Housing	yes	own	no	yes	no, but i know many people who do	no	2	This is not a high priority. Build baby build is not the answer. It needs a balanced approach where the county looks ahead and does not make reckless decisions that will affect future generations. Operating from a "syndrome of fear" will not produce the results the county wants to achieve.	Work with progressive green developers, not just the same old companies - work closely with Sonoma Green Power and their incentive programs. -Work more closely with the State on housing funds. - Work with banks to provide low cost loans for downtown urban development projects.	3	This is not a high priority. Although the permit process can certainly be improved the county must also protect it's codes, especially where toxins are concerned.	You have to keep CEQA for development of properties as appropriate. - Utilize UGBs for downtown infill. -Include affordable housing.	5	Work with "green" developers and Sonoma Clean Power. -Make banks aware of what you are doing and get them to participate in loans. - Increase affordable housing levels on public property used for development s. -Keep CEQA.		
We need more affordable housing. People need to stop buing houses for the sole purpose of renting them out at high prices.	Barely	rent	yes	yest	no	no	5	Increase fees substantially to developers to provide affordable housing.	When developing neighborhoods make sure there are adequate exits in case of emergency.	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	Educate neighbors on how necessary this is. Chanage property could be used, but neighbors are against	n/a	Jennifer
	Yes															
		Own														
			No													
				Yes												
					No											
					Yes											

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							None		Yes – Just incentivize cheaper construction to build more at a faster rate. Team with a developer							
Make affordable housing actually affordable. You must grow outside of urban boundaries to acheive the volumn needed.	yes	own	no	yes	Voluntarily during fires to escape smoke. Camped in car.	See above	3	I do not think we need to add 25,000 homes. This county cannot sustain that many people. Add 10,000 mor. Do not hae the water or infrastructure to sustain that number.	You will never get he money for all of this. - Lower expectations and population goals. -Keep the county rural.	5	Cut the red tape for disaster re-built homes and don't require interior sprinklers. WASTE OF MONEY!	n/a	5	Yes, use the vacant land and create camps or homes for the chronic homeless.	n/a	n/a
Inventory + density + regulation	yes	rent	no	yes	no	no	5	Build density rather than consume green space.	Include financial counseling in loan access	4	Create direct channels to ROC and disaster case manages to faciliate permits.	Provide and include infrastructure supportive census and case management to help residents retain housing.	3	Keep it sustainable	Yes, without eating up green space.	

Housing

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Bad Planning. Developers too many opportunities to avoid meeting RHNA needs. Commercial development without proportional housing development. WUI development.	yes	own	yes	yes	yes	yes, 1 week (voluntary evacuation)	5	Add specificity: new units should be built only near transit/jobs, inside priority dev. Areas, Specify 30K goal by local area and RHNA sub-categories Don't assume all 5,300 homes will or should be rebuilt. May burn again soon!	Institute an "Empty Homes Tax" (C.F. Vancouver) to fund affordable Housing (temp) on public property Consider "vacany tax" to fight blight and spur redevelopment Rent control	5	Simplified permitting in exchange for reach-code compliant structures in PDA's only. No bypass options for business-as-used.	RFP for local manufactured housing factory (e.g. ADUs)	5	Resolve channate litigation Protest SDC from similar fate Allow interim cases of existing buildings (e.g. temp. affordable housing)	Suport - maybe, depends on where, EIR findings, etc.	

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																Regarding housing, everyone said that prices have to come down, and there should be controls on rent prices. No one at the table knew about price-gouging prohibitions, and agreed that there should be more information shared in the Latino community, and a way to make complaints anonymously. People knew some basic information about Section 8 and other rental assistance programs, but wanted more information about who is eligible to apply and how receiving assistance may impact someone’s ability to adjust their immigration status at a later date.

Economy							
Vision: anything else?	Goal: Educate and support the development of local employees to foster a high quality and equitable local workforce Rank 1 - 5	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: Support local businesses to thrive by ensuring access to resources, developing partnerships... Rank 1-5	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Thoughts
	5		Local skill training for young people to get jobs in our community i.e. trade				
	5		No Comments				
	5		No Comments				
	5		No Comments				
	Potential activities		All				
				None		Help mom & Pops to get started again - rebuild (actual) and grants or loans	
				Potential activities		Collaborate non-profits	
				Potential activities		Profile all levels of government	
				Potential activities		Follow the money from feds coming into Sonoma County. Where is the money ending up?	
				4		No Comments	
						Parking regulations – Permit for Parking on public streets	
						Jobs for elderly and youth	
						Organize transient Labor	
						SRJC should have program to train people in construction like nursing program.	
						Scholarship and job placement	
Housing is tied to inclusive economy. Better workforce housing put people back in trades. county							
	Potential activities		Housing Availability				
	5		Hire up Sonoma County Employees				
	Potential activities		Housing and available for work force housing training and education to create a higher quality work force				
				None		When will trade jobs open?	
Learning more about non profits that provide training and sources							
It's all about workers and wages, healthy businesses need employees.	n/a	YouthBuild - Year-long, federal funded, at-risk youth. When impart labor, no place for them to live, so need home grown	Multi-prong approach. Workforce housing is critical, but so is raising the minimum wage. Use a variety of tax sources -work with school and school systems, it's no all about college prep.	n/a	Need employees! Can't pay wages that allow them to work here. Need to support employees, no one can afford to work here	n/a	-Expand beyond just construction. - Take a role in training/workforce development. -Not enough high paying jobs, housing crisis. -More housing/services at work sites.
n/a	5	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Support the hiring of local labor and training of workforce during the rebuild.	5	With living/prevailing wages.	-Include 30% local hire in all rebuild activities. -Promote housing at levels affordable to working class. -Include provisions for worker training and safety in developments.	4	-Support small business development through seeking grants and support for programs that connect with entrepreneurs	-Promote businesses beyond tourism and wine. -Attract higher wage job industries - tech, healthcare, manufacturing.	-Provide better transportation and more divers options for people to get out of their cars. -Provide shuttles through working with employers.
DIVERSIFY FROM WINE!	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Economy

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n/a	5	n/a	Parterships are critical here. With educational instruction. With employers (what do they need and how can they help?) Cost of housing is a major obstacle.	1	Meaningless happy-talk	We already do this. Let's see if we can measure the efectiveness of current EDB programs.	A diverse economy is more likely to thrive. Tourism and wine industry are doing well, which is great. What about other economic sectors?
Sounds good. So long as inclusive means lower cost of living to avoid pricing out the working class and young educated workforce!	5	n/a	-Build tons of housing -Build local transit - Co-op education, of course -Collab with private sector to create more international pathways (apprenticeships, internships, etc) to work.	5	n/a	-Build tons of housing (seriously cost of living=killer) -Spotlight local industries, wineries, outdoor rec, arts, manufacturing, etc. to attract talent and/or tourists.	-Was really happy to hear othes bring up vocational education! Land apprenticeships ("used to have them when unions were stronger")
n/a	5	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	5	CTE, Automotive School (local)	Transportation in the county is bad for rural areas.	4	EDB-in all languages, scholarships for chamber memberships. PR Support for new businesses.	Work closer with Sonoma Valley visitors bureau and Chamber for Comprehensive and Collaborative approach.	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	Career pathways - Pathway for timber industry jobs, foresters, tree removal training. Pathway for training people to help landowners manage the forst lands. Path for training grant writers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Are certain employers given a "nod" to using workers on contract basis vs. full-time secure employment with benefits? How many employ transient workforce without providing a safety net?	5	Encourage this diversity in schools as well as in the workforce.	Look, increase times o ALL bus routes. Some are every 1 hour others are every 30 minutes. Look at increasing stops near more major employers like Memorial Hospital and YMCA, etc. -Have career days in schools all with mentoring programs.	5	Countywide. Carefully access all business services to see where gaps exist. Unite like groups with common goals.	-Have a city delegated month declared to address this goal - working groups, fair days (specific) awards granted to businesses who have trhived in the present for a period of time. - Use the Press Democrat Business Journal to have a "Best of" year.	n/a
n/a	5	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	5	Industrial Arts Schools	All important activities	5	Cut in taxes to bring businesses here.	Advertise to bring clean businesses here	Find a way to build mini homes cheaply that will meet all requirements of city and state. So that people can have affordable places to live. 200-300 sq. feet built in sotve, sink, bed, table, etc. China and Japan have them.

Economy							
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n/a	n/a	n/a	Set up apprenticeships and help find housing	n/a	Apprenticeships with pay	n/a	Accelerate the JC workforce training program and consider start training before the center is finished. Include apprenticeships (employers with those learning) and include help with housing. Develop a program to tap into those going into ecological/environmental fields and connect them to all the agencies and non-profits that are caring for our local natural resources and open spaces and watersheds. There could be more paid internships and help with housing and the economics of living in this area. We could benefit from attracting and keeping all the young people interested in these fields but also need to be paid for training and securig jobs that pay enough.
It's not just partnering with local employers, the county needs to bring in related businesses that will create a long term, mutually beneficial economy to augment and enhance the agricultural backbone of this county.	All goals important	Educate/support development of local workforce: add more vocational training at high schools. Develop inclusive vocational training centers for multi-learning possibilities, ie electric, plumbing, basic building, flooring, finish work, etc. where a trainee can change areas of interests and/or profession.	Support local business access: Broaden the current marketing outreach strategy to increase population. Social media, newspapers, radio, basic handouts, etc.	n/a	Support statewide bank fund for marijuana growers and producers		Don't restrict the economic goals to construction. Include cannabis industry, medical marijuana production, wine bottling and realted wine production businesses. Steer away from single even centers and work to create centralized event centers tht congregate around travelled routes. Find technology companies that can relocate to Sonoma County. Look for companies that can operate well in the industrial area.
n/a	5	Make a living minumum wage. Make more affordable housing.	n/a	4	Lower taxes	n/a	n/a
				None		Build jobs around developing infrastructure.	
				None		Cleaning debris, construction.	
				None		Also, campaign to employ all Sonoma county residence young and old	
				Potential activities		Allow people who just want to help to do so	

Economy							
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n/a	5	See below. Keep young people here with affordable housing.	Don't require college prep courses of all students in high schools. Add more tech and construction clsses beginning in middle schools.	3	Drop some taxes and restrictions on the cannabis industry. Let the small cannabis farmer continue what they have done for decades.	Tourism is only beneficial when tourist money stays in the community. Pay employees in tourist industries a liveable wage.	n/a
All about the workers - support them working and living in Sonoma County.							
(Vision header: ...local employers " and employees, e.g. organized labor " ...to become resilient, inclusive, and economically diverse community.) Vision should be more holistic, not a top/trickle-down view of "employers first". Labor productivity is the lifeblood of any economy.	5	County should try to reduce adveristy between employers and labor - both biz and labor interest groups could benefit from Gov. faciliated "arbitration"	1.Hammer out shared goals for addressing common challenges Both emloyers and workers face: -access to jobs/training/skilled employees -access to subsistence resources (affordable): --housing --healthcare --nutritious food --transit --Safety net to keep least productive (most disadvantaged) from slipping into homelessness, addiction, informal econ activities	5	1.Long-term strategic planning to ensure we don't become voer-dependent on tourism and wine economy, and prepare for likely downturn in "tourism area lifecycle" 2.Grow localism (food, energy, water, health, independence).	Targetted job training in : -heat pump, HP water heater, and EV charger installation -microgrid design, install -EV sales (for dealers) Support public (state or regional) Bank to lower borrowing costs. And diversity risk of investing penson and other county funds in increasingly unstable global finacial system -Anticipate 3 revolutions in transportation and plan to repurpose vast amount of local land currently lost to car storage (parking reform)	

Economy

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							<p>Economic impact -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools have low attendance and it affects their economic status (schools resources affected.)• Idea – There should be loans so people can buy or rent their homes.• The affordable housing policies need to be enforced.• Idea – The minimum wage should increase.• Jobs don’t have good benefits.• The apartments/rentals are in bad condition.• Idea – There should be rent control. <p>Another similar comment – We need rent control laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There was many rent increases after the wildfires.• There was no information in Spanish; support Spanish media.• Where have the resources gone – what are the resources?• There needs to be resources to pay radios to provide public information.• People did not feel safe at the shelters; there was National Guard present, etc. Why? This caused fear with people seeking help.• There’s no concern for people who lost their jobs or their homes because they

Safety Net Services

Vision: What should be included in the vision for this area?	Goal: to be developed Recommended ideas for a goal for thi area?	What activities are necessary to achieve this goal?	Goal: to be developed Recommended ideas for a goal for this area?	What activities are necessary to achieve this goal?	Thoughts
Not sure what to do in these areas.	n/a	These are good ideas too.	n/a	That sounds good. (meaning the bullet points in this box)	n/a
Housing availability, rent control, neighborhood safety, better public bus stops and connection between city/county transporation	Develop a true, reasonable vision for ideal community - with input fro all parties, residents and official.	regular communication forum - online. In-person meetings with talking points. Regular visits to observe work of different departments. Cross-training. No punishment for whistle blowers enforced. Idea box-checked regularly and reviewd by all in forums.	A "blue print" for action distributed to all interested parties listing benchmarks and timeline for evac.	Name parties involved, get them on board (ie government and non governemnt agencies, charities, and non-profits, residents). Directory - one number to call for all services like 911. List services in multiple languages and distribute with utility bills. Establish hotline.	-Implied bias to be addressed with regular trainings of "providers". - Feedback loop from "cared for" or "clients" to providers, with comments reviewed in regualr forums. Sort of like a hospital adminisrative review of patient treatment by doctors and nurses. What worked and why? What didn't work? Benchmarks to measure sucess; ie few deaths, fewer emergencies. -Called back for same issues. -Stops at major health resources like Memorial Hospital and SCYMCA for independence. -Paratransit costs more as well as decrease once sense of independence. If economical or unable to access cell phones, how would one access for change of necessary plans?
1. Coordinated is key; one-stop shopping (or two-stop shopping) 2. Don't make people "less than" or make people feel empowered. 3. Recognize that people are scared (if undocumented) and address this fear. 4. Partner with trusted organizations to counter fear of people who are undocumented. 5. Develop a shelter protocol for immediate after disasters.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Families live safe places to live and sleep.	Spanish speakers should have greater representation at shelters. -Local ambassadors to ask the community to become culturally conjugent.	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Services provided to local residents to educate them about availabe services, stabilize their lives again, and support mental health.	Enhance county mental health service funding and outreach to the community. - So many are suffering from trauma.	n/a	Improve access to bilingual services. - All services in English and Spanish (and other languages)	n/a	n/a
-Prescription -pharmacy and education - insurers -media -preset refills -PBM pharmacy benefit managers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Central database to coordinate service providers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Make people self sufficient so that they can be proud. Mini houses they own and pay for can help. They can get a low paying job and live on their own.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	You probably already know that a lot of people are priced out of affordable housing. Build mini-homes that people can afford on what they have now.
Make more permanent assistance. Don't pull away services once a person starts to be successful. Combine housing and services to be in same area. Make services available and welcoming to undocumented people. Raise wages to living wage for peer support mental health workers. Make mental health services readily available to all-less stigma.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Effective public/private	Prepare citizens with toxic exposure prevention - especially smoke, air purifiers, NGS masks	Resources if impacted smoke inhalation - clinics and home remedies	improve coordination with nonprofits	n/a	n/a
n/a	Needs medical care, mental health care, coordinate donations immediately	Groups must coordinate to provide a way to work together on a solution.	More organizations to coordinate	Communications systems must improve	n/a
Be more inclusive of other languages and send messages in spanish for sure. Be better prepared to receive donations. Children's masks were necessary.	Prepare to better assist seniors	La Luz to serve latino population. Come up with necessary information that is readily available for disasters.	n/a	n/a	n/a
					Absolutely Lions Clubs Rotary Clubs Churches Non-Profits Faith based non profits
					Encourage and support, Adam Peacocke’s work and organization
					Big challenge to develop a 'mega' website that is use friendly
					Help departments fun lessons learned to support clients better
					Press Refunds - Disaster for crisis center
					PET Network
					Promote ‘211’ style service platform s
					Money assistance for people who Isot home indirectly i.e. landlord evicted after fire.

Safety Net Services

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					Could people get 'sweat equity' by helping with natural resource recovery i.e. fire breaks
					Rebuilding – SBA a 'joke'. Get service org to 'go where the people are' not wait for people to come to them.
					Each session should have been on each topic.
					Free up county space to provide housing to create jobs
More LAC - perhaps mobile, better prepared to provide regular services during emergency.	-Triage - medical conditions, mental health/medications, ER-spanish speaking organization, - No private rooms to address MH.	Dr.s overbooked. - Support/advocacy for mental health. -Spanish speaking/barrier on top of medical needs. -Latino PTSD w/out even knowing. -Goal: most vulnerable -Medical needs -Language barriers -Those at shelters were most vulnerable - Translation and understandable -Imagery options. -Resources 10 language, fight or flight.	Addiction - how to manage and help addicts don't want to leave families.	At Pet center, nobody was prepared better educate for next time. -Red Cross - transition, no communication with traumatized folds, personal space, seperated families, families fled traumatized, ICE fears, announcement too late.	
Asset development from a financial capability model perspective Disaster group.	D A percentage goal of increased prepartion and community both individuals and continuous of operations plan (COOP) for agencies.	Fund agency participating in VOAD. Backbone funding for adminnistration of VOAD ideas relationship and communication pathways between county and VOAD.	Fund agencies to do individual preparation work. Integrate financial stability.	Inventory of home Information access - household members - hard drivers - pictures - memorabilia Credit counting Savings Insurance review & optimization	Finalize forms and create toolkid to implement future use ROI for shared data form the 1st day especially at LAC. Integrate disaster response roles and related training into county contractors for CBO agencies.
Emotional /psychiatric support for fire survivors needed. Please					

Safety Net Services

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All cities in county should have transitional homeless intake centers, and a county-wide strategy for longer term safety net services Police/sheriff need better crisis intervention training	Need 500 + emergency sanctioned temp. housing (tents if necessary) units to prevent New homeless from becoming chronic homeless	Sonoma Valley needs a "Housing First" shelter for those clients needing this type of support. If the haven (SOS) can't/won't provide, other provider must be found to meet this growing/urgent need.	Augment police with on-call social workers and crisis intervention experts.	Keep track of homeless services cost-effectiveness and outcomes for individuals If programs fail to perform, fire staff and redirect funds to direct cash payments to homeless (performance based)	

Safety Net Services

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They preferred that resources be separated with different agencies (3) instead of just one agency; it will not work with just one agency.• Immigration status should not matter when applying for FEMA. The County should receive/take the funds to help the community without discrimination (immigration status.)• People were able to apply for FEMA in their children’s names.• Donations – The Red Cross took the donations from the shelter after a few days. Why did they take them away from Santa Rosa? There should be an explanation about this.• A reserve of donations should be kept for when it’s needed.• Many people lost workdays and no one helped them.• They should distribute resources evenly.• There should be better organization at the disaster center (LAC.)• At the center (LAC) there was no staff, or medical staff, who spoke Spanish.• There was many financial donations for the disaster; how were funds spent? There should be an accounting or report of how the money was distributed.• They should have distributed information in the communities – not that people had to go to center to receive services. They should have them in centers known to the community.• There should be better coordination with the Mexican Consulate – they didn’t help like they should have.• We should promote tourism and have campaigns to buy from local businesses.• There were fraud calls with promises of help to personal phones (cell phones.)• Many resource agencies wanted your information such as taxes,

Natural Resources

Vision: Anything else?	Goal: Reduce forest fuel loads to lower wildfire hazards to communities and sensitive habitats,...	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: Enhance stream systems to lessen wildfire danger to communities, support water supply and drought tolerance...	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: Leverage prior and continuing investments in natural resources acquisitions, monitoring, technical studies...	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Thoughts
	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5						
				5		Use open spaces as buffer zones - integrate recycled water				
				5		No Comments				
				Potential activities		All				
							5		Find Funding	
							Potential activities		Reflect data in policies, plans and regulation: Now: Fund science, monitoring and acquisitions. Find out what is being done now and fund what is not	
							Potential activities		Reflect data in policies, plans and regulation: Second: Reflect what you learned	
	5		Clear the Tubbs fire zone from dead trees, expand fire buffer zones							
	Potential activities		Encourage and support landscaping using plants that are both drought and fire resistant							

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	Potential activities		Use green belts as fire breaks, grow vegetables, other crops, turn on water if active fire							
	Potential activities		Create a County level 'CCC' type work force comprised of unemployed, homeless etc. It works!							
	5		Fine funds, programs to incentivize private forest owners to ID and implement best forest practices for their forest							
	Potential activities		All							
										40% coverage Sonoma, Mendocino & Napa County Cameras and Sensors
										Pool – Concerns primping, cleaning, clearing
										More guidance from government regarding 200 homes

Natural Resources

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	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5			Rank 1 -5			
										Assign On Site Fire Fighting Stations
										All the redwood bark used in landscaping is super flammable
				3						
	5		Make sure county implements the environmental protections welfare in central plan							
	Potential activities		Map and address sudden oak death							
	Potential activities		Live oak, sudden oak death. Managing our forests.							
	Potential activities		Specific details to manage operated							
n/a	n/a	n/a	We need ALOT more abatement. We need to change laws to make it easier to do abatement. There is a balance. For ag properties they need that grass to feed their cattle.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Fuel managment is key, weed abatement, control burns. Be midful of time and place of burn - wildlife, air quality
Component that supports interconnectivity of all these things. Marketing to people to understand/Educ ational. People connection to land. "One Health" (national lands, people,etc)	n/a	Concerned about connections to species, plants. Educate people about the kind of land we live on (fire-prone, dry, meditt)	Look at building codes and rethink building in fire paths (historic)	n/a	Not clear what this means! Is there a relationship between water demands influencing water available to fight fires.	Concerns about water supply and all the demands (marijuana and grapes)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	5	n/a	Burying utility lines. - Have city/county remove and reduce dead trees.	n/a	Hard to understand.	Find ways to mitigate the blowtorch affect that the fires have had.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Natural Resources

Vision: Anything else?	Goal: Reduce forest fuel loads to lower wildfire hazards to communities and sensitive habitats,...	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: Enhance stream systems to lessen wildfire danger to communities, support water supply and drought tolerance...	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Goal: Leverage prior and continuing investments in natural resources acquisitions, monitoring, technical studies...	How might this goal be improved?	What activities would be helpful to achieve this goal?	Thoughts
	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5			Rank 1 -5			
n/a	3	We need more frequent controlled burning.	-Educate land owners on fuel clearance around their homes. - Create collective neighborhood fuel load management and collective forest management on forested private parcels.	4	Focus more on maintaining biodiversity less on things that will hurt riparian corridors.	-Manage groundwater usage by agricultural interests (grapes, pot) to ensure adequate flows in creeks and clean water. - Management of sediments load.	5	n/a	n/a	-Use hazard zone mapping to inform zoning for where we DO and DON'T develop housing and businesses. -Work with universities and exchange data with other disaster areas to learn from experience and adopt best practices.
n/a	5	Bury utility lines!	n/a	5	Clear brush and dead trees throughout fire zone.	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a

Natural Resources

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	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5			Rank 1 -5			
n/a	5	I would rather see fund reduction as part of community preparedness. Focus on "Natural Resources" category should be an ecosystem health - fuel reduction only are part of that	n/a	5	What does "enhance" mean and how related to reducing wildfire hazard?	n/a	5	n/a	Adopt the VLI!	n/a
n/a	5	Pursue prescribed burns, engage tribe, train workers for manual/mechanical labor	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Climate-prepared	3	Need science-driven selection of locations and frequencies, not burn anywhere. Use science from relevant places, not the Sierras.	n/a	not sure, see below	very nervous this will turn into reduction of habitat value if blindly applied as vegetation removal	Revisit possibility of science - based stream corridors in general plan, phased in over time so as to not penalize current landowners.	5	It's great	Publicly justify the straight-up economic benefits of healthy land and water.	Goal: Increasingly locate development and intensification in already-urban areas, using both policy and incentives, to protect open space and also reduce exposure of people to risk of fire.

Natural Resources

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	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5						
n/a	5	Organize ideas ahead, partnerships between private and state parks.	How do we pursue these resources?	5	Support methods to approve.	Monitor watershed to ensure health of streams.	5	Tech studies can prepare for emergency	Plan evacuation plans for city and valley	n/a
Perhaps make some suggestions so that person not well versed can make some choices.	5	Lessen restrictions for controlled burns.	Remove dead trees on Bennett Valley off of Arnold Drive.	5	I don't know - maybe prepare options by working with several ecological groups.	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
When developing housing, explore impacts on natural environment. Design for no more energy use than best practices, reduce carbon footprint.	1	Allow controlled burn, look at houses in developed (to be redeveloped) neighborhoods to prevent designs that increase fire hazard. ie overhangs, decks in wooded areas.	If by forest fuels you mean lumber grown for profit, increase diversity to increase health of forests. Prohibit construction of roads that increase erosion, protect trees from over logging, keep mature trees.	5	Look at nature's way of controlling erosion vs. concrete barriers.	Enlist volunteer organizations, youth groups, churches, corporations, outreach to community groups. Have an "adopt a stream or watershed" movement with recognition, signage.	5	When using county lands for development into new housing projects consider long term viability of new communities.	Research proposed developments and methods of construction to ensure resistance to fire in materials chosen and design for emergency access.	Consider allowing developers to use new methods for building with ??? units already inspected, permitted and approved as in Blockables for example. See article by Karrie Jacobs in Architect Magazine, July 2018.
n/a	4	n/a	n/a	5	Hard to understand how stream systems can address the other issues	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a

Natural Resources

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n/a	5	Control burns or use goats	-Manage forest fuels, Strategically prioritize fuel load reduction. Protect critical public water supply	5	n/a	All above good	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	In many cases the forest management practices need to be updated so use current research from Pepperwood and other research.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Work with economic strategy area to connect environmental/ecology students with paid internships and good jobs with local agencies and non-profits that work in this Natural Resources area.

Natural Resources

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	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5						
Don't forget trees and water give us life. Without them we cannot exist and it is up to us now to protect these precious resources against Climate Change and stop abusing them.	5	Reduce forest fuel loads: Understand the interconnectedness of natural resources and people. Work with agencies who have proven track record.	Weed abatement, community volunteer clean-up events, engage community more actively with their environment, replanting programs, help residents restore damaged trees, provide landscape guidelines.	5	Work with agencies that have proven track record. Leverage prior and continuing investments. Actually USE the data provided when updating policies.	Helpful Organizations: Russian River Keepers, Sierra Club, Sonoma County Water Coalition, Sonoma County Forest Conservation, National Forest Foundation, Sonoma County Land Trust, Vital Lands District, One Tree Planted, Arbor Day Foundation, Greenbelt Alliance, Daily Acts, Save the Redwoods League	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	Controlled burns, chemical, mechanical, livestock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	5		Clean fuel areas by removing barriers to allow the interested public with abilities help clear							

Natural Resources

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	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5						
n/a	5	Hire more salaried forest rangers, enforce vegetation and defensible space violations.	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Inter-connectedness and Simplify language	n/a	n/a	Development rights into urban growth boundaries. -Working with groups to maintain forest and not just cut down. - Protect buffer urban and rural. -travelled down wind tunnedl Safari West untouched due to animal maintenance.	n/a	n/a	Build in downtown - Modify community separator. -Priority on ecosystem services. - Suggest Working with partners such as vital lands.	n/a	n/a	Options under drought conditions. - Cities and counties responsibility to replace what is there. -Incnetives on yard maintenance. - Balance water conservation with wants.	n/a

Natural Resources

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								Budget - future implementat ion	#1 Activity for Office of ORR: Be the suppository of info on available funding sources for various forest health projects - for public agencies, non-profits and individual forest owners. #2 Tool Need: geographic information about the implementation track	

5

Fund the science needed to make best solutions

Natural Resources

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	Rank 1-5			Rank 1 -5						
Model human systems after ecological systems (biomimicry, diversity, eco-niche optimization, etc.) Notice forest systems are inherently resilient to wildfire, sub-divisions are not.	2	Allow wildland fires to burn and use frequent control burns in WUI to reduce risk. -Sequeiter biomass, don't burn as fuel	Stop approving construction and use permits in WUI! Concentrate housing and commercial development in urban core (increased height/density) Respect existing UGB/separators	5	GOAL: Enhance "watershed-wide" systems... GSA's should plan/model at watershed scale, even if jurisdiction is currently more limited.	Consider withholding public fire service for fire-prone indefensible parcels (or mandatory private fire services).	5	CA 2020/RCPA should move to current GHG inventory best practices (GPC), not old ICLEI USA protocol (lost in court)		

Thoughts/Concerns/Additional Input
-Have a screening tool to help people who may not know they are in crisis state. i.e do you have these symptoms?
-Community Preparedness - Include in plan ways for businesses to participate in the emergency and recovery plans.
-Planning for Recovery 1. City and county planning has not taken into consideration the strides that others have taken with New Urbanism. We are still building builder designed developments. 2. What we should be doing is building neighborhoods which need road grids for traffic flow and to help when residents need to evacuate these neighborhoods. 3. We need bike paths, pocket parks and a corner store to facilitate walking, eliminating unnecessary driving. 4.It the city looking at what is being built? One new development on 12, just east of Mission has a two story house almost on top of 12? Kids are going to live there, and imagine the traffic noise! 5. I have not only studied New Urbanism, but also visited many neighborhoods that were developed using that criteria, in Florida, Portland and even in California. You had a nationally known planner, Peter Calthorpe, do a plan for Sonoma County. Must have hit the round file! Unfortunately we had the same thing happen in Tampa, where i worked on a plan with Adres Duany. 6. And a I have little to say for the concrete square downtown. No match for Healdsburg. 7. I met planners from Windsor at a Congress for New Urbanism in Miami, shortly before moving here. They got it! Hope this is a wakeup call for Santa Rosa.
1. Evacuation planning 2. Water to Forest 3. Disaster Drills 4. Tiny home/wheels added to homes before rebuild/RVs that look like cottages 5. Rent stabilization/living wage

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Overall, what are the most pressing wildfire recovery needs for you/your family/your neighborhood?

Answered

104

Skipped

4

Responses	
1	getting water, power, and the new sewer line in so we can rebuild.
2	The increasing cost of housing and local impacts of climate change- fires. Both of these are clearly getting worse
3	Remembering the neighbors & family members of the folks who lost homes & schools. Though an address on a map would show a home was not lost- look deeper to see that a home is surrounded by fire scars, notice how a families' grandparents may have lost their home.
4	Audible warnings in emergencies for people without smart phones, and when the power is out - siren? Emergency transportation to a shelter available for people who do not drive and do not have access to a car. Cooling centers. N-95 masks available. Mortgage relief, tax relief for self-employed people who lost business during evacuations.
5	Reassurance that the infrastructure to prevent such a disaster is there. Forest , tree maintenance. WATER since the tanks in Fountaingrove were empty
6	My last property tax bill before the fire was sky high. Forty-nine% of taxes are going to pensions. The local government's preparation for the fire was abominable. Before I rebuild and hand over my hard-earned money to the local coffers, I want to see the city, count, and state governments do their part. 1. Emergency preparation, training, constant practice/role playing, oversight, review, and accountability. 2. Water oversight. Two water tanks in the highest fire zone in Santa Rosa (Fountaingrove) had tanks that were underfilled due to seismic concerns. The Press Democrat reported the tanks can never be full because the water is used both for fire and drinking, and drinking water can't sit a long time. Really think about that. Have two towers per area: One smaller one for drinking, and a larger one for fires. If a tank is down for whatever reason, a temporary solution must be in place. Retrofitting should have been done immediately, but instead the city collected money to rent out towers to cell phone companies. 3. We had no help at all from fire/police on Oct. 9. Two cop cars and a fire truck were parked. No bullhorns, no sirens. People died in Fountaingrove, and many nearly died. 3. Flora management. I was always nervous about an oak tree hanging over my house, but I couldn't do anything because oak trees are protected. Fire departments recommend clearance for 30 feet. Please prioritize fire prevention. Remove undergrowth. Suppress fuel. Honestly, I feel like I trusted my home and my life to a bunch of amateurs bent on beefing up their pensions and not doing their jobs. Will I rebuild? Would you, given these concerns??
7	Healing, counseling and a feeling of security in our county again.
8	Information. I wasn't notified when my neighborhood was in danger and we were supposed to evacuate. We spent a week looking to Facebook for information about whether our home was still standing.
9	Electricity, Hot Water
10	None, we were outside the fire
11	Housing
12	Preparedness for the next disaster. Infrastructurally, and organizationally.
13	Housing, and help with insurance
14	NA
15	Need home & neighborhood rebuilt
16	get insurance to pay
17	Will we be able to get homeowners' insurance for our home when we rebuild? Will our mutual water company system be rebuilt so we can use it when we rebuild or do we need to consider our own well? Are we going to feel comfortable actually living on our property where our home of so many years was destroyed by the fire?

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Overall, what are the most pressing wildfire recovery needs for you/your family/your neighborhood?

Answered

104

Skipped

4

Responses	
18	Trying to have our over excavated lot repaired but County hasn't returned my husband's 5 messages; dealing with our insurance company; PLEASE get the cut trees along Mark West Springs Rd removed (before the lodge) cleared before it fuels another fire.
19	affordable building materials and contractors
20	Access/information about workshops for stress reduction, trauma recovery, etc.
21	The need for me to maintain my long term perspective and not submit to rebuilding pressure. I feel this pressure from all sides, the City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, neighbors, Media, the Press Democrat, friends, strangers etc.. This is a very personal experience and I wish for respect for my privacy.
22	Counseling services to cope
23	I was several blocks away from the burn area.
24	housing
25	affordable housing
26	an affordable place to live until we can rebuild, resolution on debris removal issues, street repairs, tree replacement
27	Affordable housing
28	N/A
29	My neighborhood was uneffected for the most part.
30	inexpensive rental housing
31	Learning from mistakes made in this past event.
32	Affordable Housing for ALL - How about subsidized housing for County employees? I am a County employee and in the 80% Low Income Range. I pay almost 1/2 of my net pay for a studio apartment, which is well under the HUD payment standards for monthly rent. This is ridiculous.
33	Affordable housing while we rebuild, legal assistance and financial advice navigating insurance, expedited permitting/approvals during the rebuild process. For employees of Sonoma County the #1 thing that would make a big difference to me is more time off.
34	Rebuilding our home destroyed in the fire
35	None
36	Natural resource funding and mental health services
37	ensuring the environment (parks, rivers, etc.) is not polluted. My friends and family are in need or affordable housing and mental health services.
38	preparedness
39	My neighborhood includes my COUNTY government co-workers (many) who lose EVERYTHING. My co-workers lost everything (some county employees have moved up to 5 times since October 2017). Since we are helping the public with their needs since wildfires, it would be good to have county be supportive of their own employees.
40	Air quality
41	Preventative work to stop the spread of fires. Also, that those who are effected are financially compensated and provided shelter while they recover.
42	affordable housing post wildfire.
43	affordable housing
44	rebuilding
45	Affordable and available housing.
46	More housing to stabilize rent prices and enable fire survivors and low income residents to stay in the area.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Overall, what are the most pressing wildfire recovery needs for you/your family/your neighborhood?

Answered

104

Skipped

4

Responses	
47	n/a
48	Lack of employees for our business
49	housing
50	Emotional, employment
51	Electricity
52	<p>County needs to identify land (parking lot etc.) and designate various "homeless temporary housing options", verses pushing the homeless all over town.</p> <p>County needs to provide facilities for homeless to use restrooms, hopefully an option for showers. It seems people complain about homeless in "their neighborhood", but there has been no solid plan to provide resources.</p> <p>(areas for people who may have minimum income, may have an RV, vehicle; then there is another population, who has even less resources. The homeless, who may or may not have a tent, need to have an area to set up, toilets, garbage dumpsters, bus passes to resources). Breaking up camps and destroying the few possessions a homeless person has is NOT a solution.</p>
53	<p>Better communications and broadband infrastructure</p> <p>Better management of forests (consider biomass implementation)</p> <p>Need more home development - let's make Santa Rosa look like Sacramento</p>
54	Due to the power outages, we lost all of the food in our two refrigerators, and the spoiled food molded and caused a pretty toxic odor & staining. The pool turned into a black lagoon with no power to run the pump & all of the ash & debris. Our insurance won't cover the monetary losses, and we do not have the money to repair and replace.
55	Housing
56	Fuel load thinning, evacuation plan, fire ecology education in schools
57	<p>LOW-COST HOUSING !!!</p> <p>The UK Mail ranked Santa Rosa as the #19th most expensive place to live in the WORLD!?! Old retired rich winos, tourists, egregiously overpaid board of dupes (more than the President of the USA?!), in debt students, and slaves- this is your population here. There is NO MIDDLE!</p>
58	emotional support/counseling
59	Affordable, MULTI-UNIT housing, and NIMBYS be damned.
60	Getting our debris removal invoice.
61	affordable housing
62	Housing that is affordable for middle and upper middle income families. Improvements in schools and other infrastructure.
63	rebuilding destroyed housing and insuring that when rebuilt homes are sold they are not converted to VRBO homes. Also protect creeks near burned areas from runoff and replant vegetation along creeks
64	More affordable housing
65	That they finish so I can get some much needed rest. I live in Coffey Park and the noise from PGE and construction is causing me much anxiety issues as I cannot seem to get some piece and quite I desperately need.
66	Housing and housing security
67	Housing
68	Housing. AFFORDABLE housing.
69	housing
70	rebuilding housing and additional housing
71	N/A
72	Payback from FEMA to the County of Sonoma

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Overall, what are the most pressing wildfire recovery needs for you/your family/your neighborhood?

Answered

104

Skipped

4

Responses	
73	I think that they would be to get more affordable housing. Since the fires we had a growth in homeless population and I wish that we can find a way to help them and to avoid homelessness in other families .
74	Fire prevention, increase in firefighter staffing
75	Homeless re-housing services for those displaced by the fires.
76	Testing for possible health effects of the toxic smoke during, potential groundwater contamination and toxic dust after the fires.
77	Tree trimming and other fire prevention measures. Trees are growing right through the power lines.
78	Timely notification and accurate information
79	lack of communications, especially for people with out computer phones -knowing who to talk to and where to go. Paying for long term counseling. non reimbursed costs.
80	future prevention of fires
81	housing
82	Rebuilding of the houses, replanting trees and shrubs
83	My immediate family and neighborhood thankfully emerged relatively unscathed. We're close enough by Fountain Grove, though.
84	Lack of available housing causing landlords to increase rents by their allowed 10%. If our apartments would have been burned (less than 1/2 mile away) we would have been forced to leave Sonoma County.
85	Infrastructure. The roads, communications, LE services and water to help firefighting.
86	Providing more funding to the Emergency Operations Center. We need a modernized system which involved up to date software as well as a robust GIS (Geographic Information System) to spatially show events as they are happening. This had to be generally funded. Not by grants.
87	Keeping up-dated on the status of the fires.
88	Housing. It was difficult to find affordable rentals prior to the fire and now it feels near impossible. Rent is very high, available units are low. I feel like I cannot live in the community I work for. I feel like I will never be able to afford to purchase a home here in Sonoma County.
89	Rebuilding our home.
90	Replacing or building new, affordable homes.
91	Housing
92	lack of subcontractors to do the work at affordable prices
93	Return of local businesses.
94	retaining residents, so tax base and commercial activity doesn't shrink more
95	housing costs
96	getting out safe by being notified timely
97	affordable housing
98	Affordable housing
99	Trauma counseling
100	stable economy and housing
101	Having enough money to rebuild our home
102	In Petaluma, the need is for preparation, specifically evacuation drills.
103	Housing
104	Rent Assistance , Therapy/Counseling, Safety, and Self-Care choices especially at my work place. As a first responder I need ways to release my stress between clients.
104	financial assistance would really be appreciated even though we have insurance we are really struggling .

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for COMMUNITY PREPAREDENESS?

Answered

87

Skipped

21

Responses	
1	Being able to get people out of an area fast if that is what needs to be done, or help in fast.
2	accountability for officials that did not warn citizens during the first hours of the the fire
	quick references for emergencies.
3	comcast was out & some of us didn't see any real coverage- not all of us are on facebook
	We need to have effective warning systems that reach ALL residents. All residents need to have regular
4	practice getting themselves and their families to safety when needed.
5	Ease of communication with all neighborhoods to announce oncoming disaster
	See above.
	Apologize. Recognize publicly frequently and earnestly that you will prioritize safety. It is unconscionable that the person in charge of emergency responses was clueless that the Wireless Emergency Alert system could be targeted. Stop approving building in high fire zones for taxes and start approving high density housing near public transportation hubs so we can get the housing we need without opening this county up for more death and destruction. Forest management; water management; education, oversight, accountability for leadership. And give up those fat pensions. I'll be working until age 70 to pay for government workers to retire in their 50s. Yes, that builds resentment.
6	
7	Trainings on how to prepare for something like this.
	A better emergency notification system. I turn my cell phone sound off at night. I live in constant fear i'll Miss
8	the Nixle alert
9	Cell service, better communication
	Making sure everyone is getting the Sherriff's notifications over the phone, and up-to-date info on the internet
10	tied to those notifications.
11	Establishment of plans of evacuation for neighborhoods, hospitals, and elderly care facilities
	Keeping roads clear when fires or earthquakes fall trees, game plans for evacuation (including and prioritizing
12	ALL animals), and protection of our water sources.
	I think we need more stability and versatility in our powergrid. Battery backups in the homes and solar power
13	so in the event of a power outage we can remain connected with what is going on.
	Housing for displaced persons/pets. Access to clean water.
14	Reliable alert system such as sirens to make aware of wmergency situation
	Better warning system - cameras in certain areas; fire providers on alert when weather forecast is high winds and high temps; continue SoCo Alerts and Nixel info; better communication with folks answering 911 calls; communities - whether via HOAs or block system taking responsibility for establishing phone lines/emails/door-
15	to-door, if needed
	Communication: land lines, cells, email, texts, TV, phone tree (neighborhood watch captain); business
16	emergency contact list, etc. And the roll out to the citizens in a emergency
	- Funding for fuels reduction and creating defensible space around homes.
17	
18	Defensible space.
19	Warning of disaster and updates to residents
	Training for county employees who should be relied upon the help immediately following a disaster.
20	
	Timely & Accurate information about evacuation areas, where to evacuate too, and what route to take to
21	evacuate. Alert citizens earlier for evacuations.
	warning systems, education on how to make our homes/neighborhoods more fire resistant, underground
22	utilities
23	Clear warnings/ announcement
24	Communication system
25	NA

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS?

Answered

87

Skipped

21

26	Central communication systems to disseminate relevant and timely information
27	a warning system
28	Better communication system for notifying residents of current & emergency conditions
29	Look at what just happened in Greece. Tons of people were stranded and trapped by the wildfires. They had to jump into the ocean to survive. That probably would have been the case with us if our fires hadn't occurred in the middle of the night (except we didn't have a nearby ocean to jump into). We need better roads, better traffic flow. Our road system is built like we're a rural area, even though we are becoming more and more urbanized. When the explosion happened at Kaiser North, the surrounding roadways were clogged for hours as people tried to go around the freeway. It was an enormous mess. In the case of a natural disaster, if everyone went on the road, we would have tons more deaths. We need bigger arteries and expressways that relieve the freeway traffic. Better planning for growth. Better escape routes. A more organized process for evacuations.
30	Functional warning system, governmental and non-governmental organization immediate and medium-term response to disaster ready to be implemented
31	Clear evacuation routes and plans communicated to residents per neighborhood area, clear emergency information dissemination (ie a central info source activated immediately during disaster that residents can access. EOC seemed to lag behind KSRO and no one knew about it/confusing with city jurisdiction).
32	The most pressing need is for county and city governments to put aside political issues and to hold employees responsible for being prepared, to make certain that the goal is protecting the community and not employee's jobs, and to become educated in the best practices of preparedness and to implement these practices.
33	To have an ALERT system of various types. Besides phone and internet alerts, How about some good old time alerts: back east/mid-west for tornadoes etc. - there are MANUAL alarm systems that SOUND off. In fact, they have test alerts on certain day week at NOON (i.e. Fridays).
34	That those affected are made aware of any danger asap.
35	adequate alert systems, reaching out to all residents re: preparedness
36	Being alerted in a timely manner.
37	A warning, like Nixel, that is specific to disasters.
37	An organized, pre-trained, disaster preparedness plan for communities.
38	Housing that isn't in the urban wildland intersection.
39	Goal "1.3 Lead, support, and train community members to build and sustain individual and neighborhood preparedness, including underserved populations." Is great, we need to strengthen community connectedness and neighborhood networks. We also need to support coordination and collaboration between community services groups and agencies.
40	Early warning system implementation; more education on fire resistant building materials; more attention to and enforcement of vegetation clearing
41	notification exit routes
42	Education on what to do in a mass evacuation
43	better alert system waivers on rentals/permits/ etc to allow people to help one another
44	Better notification and escape routes....we were lucky that the fire was not bearing down on us. It took over an hour of inching along to escape from Calistoga Rd to Farmer's Lane.
45	Communications systems that require better infrastructure as well. Program that helps clear overgrown fire routes for fire trap communities
46	Adequate notice to evacuate with enough time to escape safely and take most important items.
47	Fire education, fuel load thinning
48	DO NOT REBUILD in a fire zone. It will burn again. Insurers would be fools to re-issue insurance here. PG&E would be dumb to put the power poles back.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS?

Answered

87

Skipped

21

49	communication
50	Community warning and better protected power supplies
51	housing, better preparedness and escape routes
52	Getting houses built.
53	a more effective alert system, and/or ongoing communication system; and more functional organization at the shelters.
54	Targeted alerts so what is received is relevant.
55	We need better warning systems.
56	A warning system that works and alerts the necessary people. A better system that give up-to-date information and resources during the emergency.
57	Communication, both by land lines and cellular. Occasional write ups, posts on social media on ways to prepare for natural disasters.
58	rebuilding housing, additional housing
59	We need to have a plan and maybe we can all know what that is so we can help each other.
60	Better emergency awareness system for all
61	Education, awareness and training.
62	More timely emergency warnings
63	An evacuation plan. The route out of my neighborhood was not clear. Signs would have helped.
64	Housing
65	Debris removal information with timelines and phone numbers. Forwarding address information in order to receive tax information. Updated web site information with notifications
66	communicating and feedback/input from people without the technical resources (internet, smart phones) who are not being included, animal and wild life welfare, housing restrictions
67	Alert system when disaster strikes and plan for communication during the disaster. Our power, internet and cell signal went down on the nights of fires. No alerts, not information during the fires. When the power came back, Comcast could not restart our cable or internet so we had no access to news or internet. Some of my neighbours went into the fire area instead of away from the fire because they had no idea where to go!
68	Finding new ways to effectively communicate: how to prepare for future disasters, what to do during future disasters, and how to notify the community of a current disaster.
69	better alert systems
70	Plan to assist the elderly to get out of their houses. Traffic management for evacuation.
71	Maintenance of unincorporated areas, institute greater setbacks for large parcels and tree and debris removal, or fines. Fix the communications with notifications and force the fire departments to consolidate and get organized.
72	being able to trust that our leaders will actually notify us thru our cell phones that there is an emergency this time!
73	People taking personal responsibility for their preparedness. Having a 'to go back' and ability to get what you need and get out quick are imperative. Having emergency plans with family and friends in place before disaster strikes.
74	Modernized and fully funded Emergency Operation Center.
75	Ensuring EVERYONE in the community is aware of how to sign up for and use emergency notification systems. Pressing the county and city to ensure funds are always budgeted to clear brush.
76	Making sure the entire community has access to emergency notifications, and then using the notifications to alert the entire community!
77	Agency preparedness leads to community preparedness, governmental, health, and other stakeholders need to work together (MOUs) in PREPARING and RECOVERY

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for COMMUNITY PREPAREDENESS?

Answered

87

Skipped

21

78	Better notification system; public acceptance of and action regarding better brush clearing; emergency readiness
79	Disaster Worker training for all County employees
80	county permit/building issues takes too long
81	better communication
82	A state of the art alert system and FIRE FIGHTERS ON THE FIRES STAT. Apparently our Bennett Valley Fire Station personnel did not even know our homes were on fire.
83	Communication: one place where citizens can go for updated information, say four times a day.
84	1. How to prepare for the next disaster; 2. Education and Outreach re: Disaster Notification and Messaging; 3. Notification and updates re: evacuation sites
85	We need to promote workshops to help our community to have their insurance, medical, professional, and personal paperwork ready for any kind of emergency. Promote safety comities within the community in order to be organize and ready to work as a team in case of a mayor disaster.
86	food and financial help. support groups would also help
87	What would you add or delete from the following draft Vision for

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

78

Skipped

30

Responses	
1	people trained to keep cars moving into safe areas other than police and firemen
2	not sure
3	cardstock info of resources for what to do in scenarios- what radio to turn into/emergency preparedness lists - we can nahge them in a cupboard for safe keeping
4	Sirens or similar that reach and wake everyone. Regular emergency evacuation practice drills for all with special preparations for vulnerable populations.
5	Community patrols with available bullhorns. External signals like sirens placed every few blocks that can be activated a la WW2
6	Put those pension funds toward services, training, expanding efforts to suppress fuel with regular checks of foliage throughout the county. Do whatever necessary to make sure all fire hydrants work during a fire. Water management so we don't ever lack water in a fire. Have a siren in the event that landlines and cell towers are out. Evacuate early in an emergency. All garage doors should be required to have battery backup. Same with gates. Ban fireworks throughout Sonoma County and allow professional displays only. Never allow a water tank to be chronically underfilled without an alternative water source in a high fire zone. Ever.
7	Provide trainings, educate community.
8	Sirens across town.
9	Good question!
10	You can't make people load the app but I think advertising it more widely would help, I also think that encouraging people to wake and tell their neighbors-- I heard repeatedly from people who had up and left and had never bothered to notifiy them that the neighborhood was on fire.
11	The county should ensure that residents know evacuation routes and check that nursing homes have practiced and know evacuation procedures.
12	Implementation of laws requiring defensible space on roads and properties, and requiring evacuation/safety plans for anyone owning livestock, or other outdoor, freerange, or farm animals, since these lives are often considered a financial asset rather than an innocent life inherently worth protecting, and they are almost always enclosed in some way, and unable to escape disaster without assistance.
13	Incentivizing things like the Tesla powerwall - where independence from the grid or at the very least a backup when the grid needs to go down is not just for the rich but available in key areas, like the outskirts of town where fires can develop and be further fueled. If we have power, we have awareness, and awareness allows us to react instead of iust fleeing.
14	Sirens. Earlier warning. No housing solutions as that is ehat was destroyed
15	As indicated above, smaller groups (communities) need to take responsibility for communications; continue government-sponsored meetings and info sessions; work out authorization to shut off electricity when certain thresholds are met
16	Citizens should be responsible to provide emergency contact information and the government should add to or the development of database
17	-Grants, volunteer groups, CERT programs, affordable veg removal programs/forest management. Regulatory requirements for creating defensible space around homes.
18	More space between homes, not less. Ordinances to keep trees managed at owners expense.
19	Nixel and ?
20	Input directly from employees not just management.
21	Use a wider geographic range for evacuation orders. Inform citizens in many modes like call cell phones, text phone, online facebook/twitter, in-person send dispatchers
22	air horns, information
23	Phone alerts / community outreach
24	nA

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

78

Skipped

30

25	AM radio station (and associated web/internet site) dedicated to Sonoma County crisis events
26	robo calls
27	In charge officials come up with (and utilize) a plan for such situations.
28	I'm not a traffic engineer. But how can you make traffic flow better? I grew up in Santa Clara and their roadways are AMAZING.
29	Functional phone warning or combination of siren and radio Using the post fire experience to improve disaster planning, keeping in mind that an earthquake would be much more widespread .
30	Evacuation planning with experts; similar to plans presented at SSU fire symposium this year. Possible central EOC for city and county, perhaps at disaster staging area instead of offsite to enable shared morning briefings.
31	See #2
32	As mentioned above in response to question #2.
33	Additional funding. Better, quicker dissemination of emergency information
34	I believe the two issues were 1. Not wanting to create mass hysteria and chaos by having people flood the roads that weren't actually needing to be evacuated. 2. Not enough characters on Nixle to explain exactly what areas of Sonoma County the danger was in. My solution to those issues are an alert on Nixle and other media outlets stating there is an emergency and to call (xxx) xxx-xxxx for more information. The number could have a recorded message and also either give out another number to call if you need to speak to someone or the option to push "0" for an operator for more information that way 911 isn't tied up with non-emergency calls and people that need the information have access to it.
35	FEMA training required even for small communities and municipalities, so staff at emergency shelters, that pop up without Red Cross understand who is in charge and how to handle the deluge of volunteers.
36	This can be done by supporting community gathering spaces, community gardens, parks, and landscape design that invites community participation. The organizational coordination could be done by leveraging existing platforms such as Recovers.org.
37	Implement obligatory text/phone notifications for affected and adjacent areas. Require fire resistant building materials in high risk zones (taxes on those who choose to live in those zones for fire districts)
38	cell phone alerts alternate exit routes
39	Radio and Television ads with a short to the point message on what steps to take. along the lines of Stop Drop and Roll
40	identify appropriate space for people to park RVs (Cal Fire on W. College seems to have some extra space, if no space is available within city limits, identify land somewhere. Provide Porta potties, maybe a bus stop close by or shuttle. Allow people to get their non permitted rentals/rooms permitted (sanction free & fee waivers) to provide more housing. Address issue of home owners charging incredibly high rent, forcing people out of the area. Better training for county workers and possibly community agencies to work together
41	My understanding is that the County is already working on a better alert system. Better traffic direction at intersections along the escape route. With the signals out, people were stopping at the intersections that had lights (even if there was no cross traffic). This caused a huge backup from Farmer's Lane to well beyond Calistoga Rd. Build broadband infrastructure
42	Fund a program directed towards helping communities clear out additional fire escapes
43	Early warning system - sirens. Don't rely on high tech.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

78

Skipped

30

44	resources for fuel load thinning, investment in fire ecology education
45	Build 5 story condos of 200 sq. ft apartments. Sell them for \$100k and you will have a sustainable workforce for the future.
46	?
47	An Amber-alert system where the alert goes throughout Sonoma County, and more aggressive vegetation trimming by power lines. I understand that some homeowners won't like that, but protecting the public takes priority over protecting property values. 'Brown-outs' when high winds are predicted would be a good idea.
48	small home villages, at cost preparedness bags, mapped routes of escape depending on where closures are. Citizens to help block streets to make a barrio so nobody has to stop they just go go go
49	Hard to say since it is a homeowner controlled decision. I believe permits are being streamlined, so it may just be a matter of cost and locating contractors.
50	clear lines of responsibility for all functions of running a shelter; clarity beforehand as to whether the Red Cross will be involved and whether they actually do report people to the gov't in any fashion - this fear kept many folks needing shelter away.
51	Improve NIXLE
52	County Admin needs to strategize and come up with a solid plan and steps to take. There needs to be more people at the top (management) that are trained to handle emergencies and disasters.
53	permit process too long and too expensive. Use the subject matter experts you already have on staff and add support staff to have best use of their experience. More pro-active legislative advocacy, increase funding sources.
54	Maybe having more shelters in place and a written plan on how things are suppose to work .
55	Evacuation plans and information: published list of evacuation centers that will be opened in the event of an emergency, escape route plans and standard information sources. Annual disaster training for city and County staff so they may help and advise their neighbors in the event of an emergency.
56	Nixle could have sent us a road closures alert.
57	Affordable housing construction, comprehensive rent control measures, and living wages.
58	Division Managers updating phone messages, County web sites posting a clear and concise message to residents and employees receiving the "same" message to deliver to residents.
59	door to door and mail info to people especially elderly complexes/neighborhoods; committees including citizens not just elected officials and managers, looking at where building and how building is taking place; changes in zoning permitting - for instance I would allow a small self contained tiny house but permitting says no
60	Use Amber type alert as soon as the disaster strikes. Send as much information as possible. There has to be some back up system for spreading communication - maybe radios. Work with cell phone providers to build back up system in case of disaster.
61	Create a nixle type alert for disasters only (not to include other events like road closures for a bike race, etc), annual community forums for emergency/disaster preparedness, ongoing requests for feedback after emergencies/ disasters like this survey, information provided by the county/ city to schools and businesses about how to prepare for a disaster at school/work/home...
62	possibly horns/sirens cell/text may not always work
63	Neighbors helping neighbors evacuate when time, or at least checking on them as evacuations occur. Heavier police assignments for traffic control at major intersections to keep traffic moving.
64	Stop any further new building (not the re-building) until the infrastructure is fixed. Stop giving away funds for temporary projects like tiny houses for 12 vets and fix the big stuff, like water, communications, fire department consolidation, LE overseeing OES, staffing it like a true agency, not folks who have never dealt with emergencies.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

78

Skipped

30

65	having leaders that will actually make a decision without having several thousand meetings about the subject
66	A place in various communities where emergency preparation information and kits are sold/distributed in such a way people will come out and learn more and get what they need. This should be done NOW while people are thinking about disasters. If the next disaster is an earthquake or fire, we need to be prepared.
67	General Plan funding of EOC. Not grant only funding. We have to make emergency preparedness a top priority.
68	Better outreach in neighborhoods. Making city and county offices and information more inviting and openly available, by putting effort into this. Most of what we have heard since the fires has been word of mouth, not by notification of the city or county.
69	Landline and mobile phone registry that is only to be used for county-wide emergency notifications. Not an elective service that might omit some people.
70	Binding agreements between agencies, possibly consistently and quarterly involving volunteers from the community in stakeholder meetings and creating a common communication forum for ongoing information
71	better notification system; public outreach and education
72	streamline processes
73	better phone notifications
74	Intensive investigation and immediate correction of faults.
75	We need a Crisis Communications Coordinator.
76	1. County-wide system that disaggregates notifications as needed via geographic disaster sites; 2. Disaster Preparedness Challenge - Contest for community with best Plan, most prepared households, education campaign, 3. Grant non-profits to provide outreach, education and resources
77	Provide grants to the different non-profits and committed citizens to support them in the organization of these committees and workshops.
78	more fire events for supplies food and gift cards would help

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for HOUSING?

Answered

81

Skipped

27

Responses	
1	there was none
2	More affordable, safe housing.
3	Shortage of laborers, wild increases in cost to rebuild
4	<p>1. Lower fees. They are outrageously high. Fees equal the cost of completed house in other states. What are we getting for those fees other than fat pensions.</p> <p>2. Speed up the approval process. Those in charge must be accountable. There is no disincentive to delay, and there must be. Those waiting pay property taxes while they design review board waits for their next monthly meeting.</p> <p>3. Stop focusing just on low income housing. Housing is expensive in part because there is so little of it. Approve more housing until it meets the demand, lower fees, and housing prices will drop.</p> <p>4. Continue to improve public transportation. The Smart Train was a good move. We need better hours and a connection to the ferry, which will ease</p>
5	Affordable options
6	Affordable housing, letting ppl live in RVs
7	Low income housing, frankly. I know a few homeless people that were just scraping by before the fires, the fire was too much for them. We can't address the homeless situation without giving these folks some housing options.
8	We need more housing, and more dense housing, in already developed areas such as downtown.
9	We need more
10	More QUALITY housing at affordable rates. Limits on newcomers buying or renting, particularly from out of state.
11	Affordable housing, inclusive of pets, that will not cause worse traffic nightmare if need to evacuate.
12	Most pressing is housing for low and very low-income people, but I don't see the solution, i.e., actual units, happened as quickly as there is the need. As more housing is built, the market will gradually "right" itself, but I think this will take a long time because even before the 5000+ residences were destroyed, there was a crisis in housing.
13	The number of units needs to increase and affordable housing, but this is not completely due to the Wildfires.
14	Affordable housing.
15	Availability of housing for ownership and to rent. This will come about in time as more and more people choose to leave this region.
16	Affordable housing and more housing options
17	Housing and shelters that are located in ALL parts of the cities and counties, not just the lower income areas.
18	Affordablility
19	availability, reasonable rents, owners willing to be flexible on pets, number of occupants
20	Affordable housing.
21	Help for uninsured & undocumented
22	NA
23	Ensuring that landlords are not gouging newly displaced people; ensuring there is a back up plan (i.e. long term shelter for displaced families) in the event of another catastrophe
24	Affordable Housing for ALL - I am a County employee and in the 80% Low Income Range. I pay almost 1/2 of my net pay for a studio apartment, which is well under the HUD payment standards for monthly rent. How are low-income people supposed to live here?
25	re housing people displaced by the fire so they don't leave the community. Doing this in a way that does not make disparities worse, and then tackling the disparities that should've been addre ssed before the fire

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for HOUSING?

Answered

81

Skipped

27

26	Housing Prices are INSANE! There was a housing shortage before, and now it is out of control. This is part of a larger issue--the gap between rich and poor and the shrinking of the middle class. The middle class will be edged out of the housing market, and even the rental market, if the housing price trends continue as they are going. People who work in Sonoma County won't be able to live here because the wages do not match the cost of living. And yet the voters rejected rent control--so frustrating. And the County cries broke, unable to give COLA, during one of the biggest economic booms--that's pretty discouraging for a County employee to hear. Short answer--Affordable housing and fair wages. Please.
27	Clearly the housing shortage is the most pressing need. The unfortunate ripple effects of lost jobs and rising rent continues to render Sonoma County less and less affordable.
28	The cost of housing excludes many people in the populations discussed above from obtaining affordable housing.
29	I think that there should be RV stations created with water & sewer hook-ups (including parking). This would help a lot.
30	That places that we're burned down are not turned into more expensive housing that makes it difficult for families to survive on the same income in the same Location. Also that people are provided with adequate temporary shelter.
31	Affordable home ownership. Apartment dwellers were suffering unreasonable rent increases prior to the fires and have increased rent along with fewer housing choices since the fires. It is impossible to save money for homeownership and emergencies when rents are increasing far faster than wages.
32	Affordability, rebuilding homes and apartments that people can afford to rent. Asking for proof that families make 4-6 times the monthly rent is ridiculous. First and last months rent should be enough.
33	affordable housing, rent control, expedited permit services
34	The obvious ones - Affordability and Availability
35	affordable housing. Affordability.
36	More affordable housing, more homeownership opportunities, higher density and more environmentally friendly/resilient housing.
37	Low and moderate-income housing for service workers (from hospitality to fire/police/health to educators); change zoning to allow granny units and income units more widely throughout the county, from unincorporated to municipalities.
38	acceptance of affordable housing in your neighborhood.
39	Lower income being pushed into share rental situations or out all together. Next generation can not afford to purchase or even rent
40	previously addressed
41	The permit process & cost to rebuild/replace homes; the availability of affordable short term & long term housing.
42	We need more housing. We should be building up, not out. Supply of homes goes up, prices go down.
43	Affordable MULTI-UNIT housing. I'm sorry to say this, being low-income myself, but Section 8 isn't the best way to go, as Section 8 tenants can't be vetted. This can, and often does, result in the 'trashy projects' that people think of when they hear 'low income', creating great resistance to affordable multi-units. Tenants need to be screened. regardless of income.
44	Affordable housing near work and stores.
45	affordable housing and dealing with homelessness. Support services for the homeless
46	Cheap housing. Rents should be \$750 for a one-bedroom. Anything more expensive is theft.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for HOUSING?

Answered

81

Skipped

27

47	affordability. When disaster hits all rents should go to a certain amount and affordable. If you are a landlord you are prepared to lower ALL rents for a year to what the county deems affordable to help more people out and landlords can't get rich quick
48	Getting houses built
49	emergency shelter for elders; a "no wrong door" approach to sheltering the homeless, according to NEED/VULNERABILITY.
50	Middle and upper middle income housing in areas with good schools.
51	Affordable and available housing.
52	Keep the housing out of the VRBO market and encourage the building of smaller homes in the 1,000 to 1,400 sf range. Build PUDs and/or condos in a multi story manner of 4 to 7 stories so we don't continue to sprawl.
53	AFFORDABILITY. Rental prices have skyrocketed after the fires. It was bad before, but now, it does not reflect the "Sonoma County Strong" spirit. Quite the contrary! The ripple effect of the fires and loss of homes has affected many renters, forcing people to look elsewhere in order to afford a place to live.
54	We need more low income housing and possibly also some more funding for schools to do some therapy based workshops around the fires and safety to help the kids understand.
55	Availability and affordability of housing (existing as well as future development)
56	lack of housing
57	Getting permits authorized so the building can begin. Low cost housing should be a priority in areas where developers have bought up large tracts.
58	Affordable rentals and homes for purchase, especially for those who work in the community.
59	renters being evicted so rent can be raised, costs for renting and selling way over the actual worth, not accepting section 8 and low income people or pets, too many pets losing their families and homes too, people not being allowed to park and sleep safely in RVS campers or on someones property
60	Affordable BUT SAFE housing that allows for emergency evacuation if necessary.
61	Lower cost housing, lower rents
62	Lack of affordable quality housing.
63	Housing is NOT affordable for area workers. Younger families are facing the need to move to other States to be able to afford to live and enjoy life.
64	Smart re-building with additional regulation on set backs, debris removal, owner responsibility for lines on their property. Add staffing to general services to do county maintenance in areas where there is high risk for natural disasters, including flood, fire, high wind and earthquakes. Stop NEW BUILDING until infrastructure is fixed.
65	more units available
66	low income housing
67	more affordable housing and availability for low income families.
68	Building/Rebuilding homes. Ensuring that contractors/suppliers are not taking advantage of people by upping their prices where it makes it almost impossible for people to rebuild.
69	Building more, and more affordable housing: apartments and other high-density.
70	inventory/cost ~ labor not being able to afford to live in Sonoma County slowing down rebuilding ~ families moving out of the County due to housing prices
71	we need more affordable county within all communities of Sonoma county. Even more expensive communities need a affordable housing component.
71	Rent control.
72	Alternative housing such as RV parks with hookups
73	Affordable long term housing
74	Affordable housing

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for HOUSING?

Answered

81

Skipped

27

75	high rents and lack of rentals
76	permit process
77	Fairly priced housing for people who lost their homes.
78	Quantity of housing, and we also need to stop pricing out employees, such as teachers.
79	1. Note: vision should address Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing... (AFFH, HUD requirement...); 2. Affordable rentals 3. Streamlining rebuilding
80	Insane living cost. The rent rates are so elevated for most of the vulnerable people who need housing. The requirements that landlords are currently asking from this clients are far away from the reality of many of the people who have being affected by the fires. The lack of housing was really bad before the fires but after the fires become unbearable. We need more affordable housing units. Especially for vulnerable populations such as Domestic Violence survivors, Human and Labor Trafficking survivors, and mentally challenged people. We need to educate the landlords in regards of the needs of these populations because even when these people have voucher 8 or any other type of assistance they don't want to rent the properties to them.
81	affordable housing for people displaced by losing their home or being put out by land lords so that they can get more money from other renters

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

73

Skipped

35

Responses	
1	not sure
2	Build more homes and apartments with special attention to fire safety, evacuation routes, public transit, accessibility, environmentally wise (solar panels etc.). We know climate change will worsen the drought and raise sea levels. Build accordingly!
3	Train laborers, Take every kid who doesn't go to college and funnel them into apprenticeships with carpenters, electricians, plumbers
4	As above: Lower fees, approve more housing more quickly. Make the reviewers along the way accountable for approving within three weeks. There must be incentives for completion and disincentives for not moving approvals through quickly. The city is famously onerous, anti-business, obstreperous, arrogant, and difficult to work with. This must change. They must be service oriented, do everything possible to move things through cheaply. Lower those fees!
5	more homes
6	Let ppl live in campers RVs on their property
7	Fast-tracking low income housing construction. Many of the neighborhoods that were burnt are going to have to be rebuilt with different types of housing than were there before. We have to look toward the future, not the past.
8	Develop vacant properties in town and renovate/redesign extant structures for additional housing.
9	Build more
10	Laws addressing the needs mentioned, with large financial penalties for those who do not abide.
11	???
12	Obviously, "fast tracking" approvals for housing. BUT, be careful to lose sight, in the short-term, of environmental impacts in the long-term...don't forget CEQA. More rent control might help, but, if a landlord is doing a good job and not taking advantage for his/her own gain, you can't fault them for wanting to reap gains from investment. If there are others who would do what the owners of the Palm Motel has done, making units available to homeless people that would be very supportive
13	Use condemned commercial property into multiple affordable units. Give builder insensitive to develop. The property close Roberts Ave and railroad tracks is a great example.
14	Leaving the region myself.
15	Habitat for humanity, making the income range wider in order to qualify for affordable housing
16	Build more mixed income housing in Fountaingrove. If the city and county are risking another disaster by rebuilding in high risk areas then make sure everyone sharing the responsibility.
17	Income based rent scales; only allowing people to own one residence
18	incentives for landlords?
19	Rent control / rent cap
20	Temporary housing? Relaxed rules on short term rentals
21	NA
22	I don't know what's possible or "out there" but I've seen inexpensive, portable housing that can be quickly set up and broken down in such an event. It's probably expensive though. Short of that, perhaps an education campaign serving Sonoma County residents on bullet point ways to have a backup plan on the ready.
23	More subsidized housing availability, build more! Lower income qualifications
24	Seeking funds to help underinsured homeowners. In the long run looking for a rational balance between growth and quality of life. Rent control, subsidized housing, or other measures to enable housing for current Sonoma County workers before building more luxury developments

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

73

Skipped

35

25	<p>I don't know, I mean, this is something happening everywhere for the most part. I don't see how you're going to make housing more affordable from the County Planning level. It's partly a supply and demand issue, but you can't just build a ton of houses. There's only so much space to build, and we don't have the transportation infrastructure to support high density housing (see my comments about traffic, above). Low income housing requirements do not solve the problem for the middle class, who are still struggling.</p> <p>I'm not a planner so I don't really know the solution. Crack down on price gouging? Engage the work of some good planners, consult with other municipalities...? Can the County pass a rent control ordinance without needing voter approval?</p>
26	I'd prefer to see mixed housing solutions, with high density infill as a priority over urban sprawl. I support streamlining of some permit requirements but do not support the removal of design review and environmental requirements. I support hiring additional permit staff to hasten review process without compromising standards. Finally, I'd like to see better transit options for commuters and improved access to groceries in the urban core to support infill housing without encouraging more traffic.
27	As mentioned in response to question #4 above.
28	Additional tax dollars. Rules about what is done with properties that were affected by the fire. More organized information infrastructure.
29	Tiny houses, condos and townhomes people can buy empower people by stabilizing their housing costs. Using a Habitat for Humanity model would be a great start - empowering people.
30	We need to have rent control- we need to make sure that companies are using fair practices and not raising the rents too high to take advantage of this crisis.
31	My solution isn't legally or constitutionally possible but I feel that just like at a hotel or any other business when we are at full capacity to not allow any more people to move in until someone moves out or dies - I know that isn't a feasible solution but it certainly seems fair for the people that currently live here and/or were born and raised here to not have to bear more burden of traffic congestion and lines for everything. I am a fourth generation Santa Rosan and I am sadly considering moving out of Sonoma County because it is just too crowded
32	Rent control
33	New financing mechanisms, better land use policies
34	See above in number 4.
35	Support from local government funding for affordable housing
36	Reduce High end building and focus on entry level homes Spend money in creative housing uses for existing empty buildings previously addressed
37	(Old Juvenile Hall, Old Valley of the Moon, Cal Fire Land, ...)
38	Streamline the permit process after a large disaster; reduce or waive some of the fees.
39	Build more homes into rural areas, and build on top of homes in urban areas.
40	See Number 4 above. At one time California had a program where landlords received a tax benefit for setting aside an X number of units for state-defined low income, in exchange for rents not going beyond \$1000 a month. As this wasn't HUD, low-income tenants could be screened, just as any other potential tenant. This was discontinued around 2012. Could this be brought back, with maybe the restriction being \$1200/\$1300 a month?
41	Build more apartments.
42	create affordable housing areas, invest in mental health and support services
43	See above.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

73

Skipped

35

44	more trailer parks, more hotel rooms with kitchens, old hospitals into homes. Laws that do not allow for frivolous law suits.
45	See prior answers
46	County management needs to speak with all stakeholders including the hospitals, to identify funding for emergency beds for elders; more money to Catholic Charities for implementing a coordinated entry to shelters. This is hit and miss right now.
47	Develop open space where available and improve schools in growing areas.
48	Either pay workers a living wage or actually build enough housing for everyone to either buy or rent in this area. The median cost of a house in Sonoma County is \$750,000.00. The average income of a household in Sonoma County is \$75,000.00. That is a huge gap.
49	Build smaller and build multi story.
50	I don't know how rental prices can be regulated, but the cost of living in this county is out of control, making what i thought was a decent wage feel tight.
51	Tighter regulations on who qualifies for existing Low income housing. Immediate freeze of rental prices not to exceed values charged within 90 days prior to fires, and not to exceed existing mortgage payment and %of property tax amount to be charged for rentals after fire.
52	ADU's
53	Not sure.
54	Higher wages for county workers, less red tape for builders, create affordable housing that doesn't just include "low income housing"- many county workers fall above low income but well below being able to afford general housing.
55	allow long term camping, allow people to sleep in public places with safe guards and rules for health, let some tent encampments stay, allow people to invite self contained tiny houses and trailers on their property longer term, forbid continual price jacks to low income and renters and evicted long term solid renters so owner can make money off this
56	Review all exits from main subdivisions to make sure that all people would be able to evacuate if necessary. When building housing focus not only on quantity, affordability but also safety - access to exits, close proximity to fire stations
57	New construction, reconstruction of available housing or convert housing.
58	Obviously rent control, but it may be too late.
59	STOP ADDITIONAL HOUSING UNITS UNTIL RE-BUILD HAS EQUALIZED AND INFRASTRUCTURE FIXED.....
60	build upward in existing city-center areas rather than sprawl
61	build more apartment complexes and less million dollar homes
62	I wish I knew! Maybe rent control in times like this! instead of landlords raising rents because insurance companies paying the rents, make it affordable to not all insurance proceeds are used up so quickly!
63	Having open forums with local contractors and suppliers. Making sure needs are met both for business owners and families in need of rebuilding. A house is no good to someone if they have to sell it once it's built because they cannot afford to live in it.
64	Create infill housing, and high-density housing. Use money languishing with large corporations to subsidize affordable housing.
65	that is a difficult one ~ training kids out of school and in the JC system for labor positions is a great idea and one that received a grant ~ folks who already live in Sonoma County and would like to work but don't have jobs could train, perhaps some training programs for some of the homeless folks that would offer support in housing opportunities through federal and state supported grant opportunities as well
66	Require all new subdivisions to incorporate a number of low income housing so that low income families can buy a house here in Sonoma county.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

73

Skipped

35

67	Expanding "legal" camping areas with RV hookups, restrooms, showers, etc. This is needed to encourage construction laborers to come to our area
68	RENT CONTROL
69	same as before
70	Greater density, and fill-in housing,
71	See above.
72	Educate landlords about the current needs and clientele. Build more affordable housing Create more projects like the palms Inn to house these special populations.
73	affordable housing

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our ECONOMY?

Answered

79

Skipped

29

Responses	
1	help get the jobs back as soon as posable
2	housing
3	More well-paying full- and part-time jobs.
4	JOBBS. And I don't mean cannabis jobs. The BOS and City Council need to think creatively . Recruit outside companies , like tech companies and give them tax incentives to relocate here (South Carolina is a great example of a state that knows how to recruit. They even recruited Amy's Kitchen). We, on the other hand, think small, think cannabis will be the great hope. Cannabis brings low educated jobs in an industry prone to hide their profits and attract a low end populace
5	Regaining the trust lost through the utterly shocking poor management of our city and county. Emergency response, fire suppression, water availability, stonewalling and defending their lack of alerts, no apology for leaving Fountaingrove literally high and dry with no water, and arrogance in approval/disapproval of building projects with high fees, long delays, and rejection of well-thought out projects. I do not trust that my hard earned tax dollars are being handled by people with a mature sense of responsibility and accountability. If that is ever re-established, then we need to approve housing, improve public transportation, and prepare for the next fire
6	N/a
7	???
8	Let's get jobs going for folks that lost their jobs and their houses so that they can start putting their lives back together
9	Housing costs are making it difficult for people to own homes and build equity.
10	Housing
11	More firemen/women? Infrastructural jobs, in general...Land management etc.
12	Maintaining workforce - priced put of even rental housing market?
13	Unfortunately, there are some jobs and some companies that will simply not be able to survive. I think of people who worked in or owned landscaping businesses or cleaned homes...so many homes where owners used those services are gone and might not be back for a long time...the people who provided such services have to or had to go somewhere else to make a living...that drains our economy. On the other hand, with the need for so many construction workers and sub-contractors, there are other opportunities...except we don't have places for them to stay. What about trailers for these folks to live in or, as I think happened in at least one situation I'm aware of, let a contractor put trailers on a property so that his or her workers has a place to stay? I think we might just have to accept a lowered economy for a period while we're going through this transition. I am concerned about the ability of the County and City of Santa Rosa, i.e., the governments, to be sustained. With so many fires already in 2018, is the State of CA going to be able and willing to back-fill costs?
14	Outside contractors coming here and price gouging
15	More private sector employment. More small business opportunities, less government sector employment, less tax burden.
16	Need affordable housing so that people can live and work here and contribute to our economy.
17	Finding work
18	Higher wages, including public sector employees. People who work here need to be able to afford to live in this county.
19	Childcare workers need to make higher wages
20	high cost of living, availability of housing
21	Rebuilding businesses affected by loss of income or destruction, which will also bring jobs to affected communities.
22	More jobs! Make cannabis cultivation a priority in Sonoma County!
23	Getting those displaced back to work.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our ECONOMY?

Answered

79

Skipped

29

24	It's becoming like the Bay Area here. This economy has out-priced most of us, unless we are established homeowners already. The cost of living here is TOO HIGH.
25	<p>I don't know if this question is aimed at the County as an employer, or the County as a service provider for the public, but I want to speak to both.</p> <p>As an employer: I hear all the whispers that the County cannot afford to provide wage increases to its employees right now. I can't pretend to know the inner financial workings of this massive institution. But as a County worker and fire victim, I would really love to see a sincere effort by the County to get their finances figured out. If they can't pay us a fair wage during an economic boom, what can we expect when the economy crashes? I'm really worried about the future. As a mother of young children, over half my salary already goes toward child care. I feel economically insecure, and I'm above average for earnings for County employees! Something has to be done. If the County can't afford to pay its workers a fair wage commensurate with the cost of living in this area, while also providing a respectable benefits package (which is the incentive for working at the County as opposed to a private company), something needs to change with the way the County is managing its money.</p> <p>As a service provider: What can be done to encourage other businesses to also pay a fair wage? A good economy comes from people feeling financially secure, right? As far as fire recovery goes, I have no idea what has happened to all the people who lost their jobs after the fires. Or all the victims whose homes didn't necessarily burn, but were secondarily displaced as a result of the fires. There were so many things that were financially devastating from the fires, but things weren't great before either.</p>
26	Not losing members of our community that perform Economically or socially useful Jobs
27	Jobs at various levels throughout the economy. It seems that many local businesses have closed due to lack of customers post fire; ie coffey park residents have been displaced and their neighborhood businesses are failing due to lack of traffic. I'd like to see more diversity in businesses for locals, particularly in the food service sector.
28	Getting as many people to work as possible - education, job training programs. placement, incentives for business owners to hire and train employees, support for people re-entering the workforce, childcare
29	Perhaps open up food banks to LOW income WORKING families. Open up FREE swap meets where members of the public could donate items to TRUE fire victims with proper proof.
30	?
31	Housing, housing, housing. We are seeing a fair number of people leaving the area for more affordable housing - this began before the fires and has increased significantly. This is also indicated by the rising number of homeless.
32	good paying jobs w/ benefits, job options besides low-paying tourism/hospitality related jobs
33	I know many businesses were lost which means their employees also lost their income. I think we should keep the jobs in Sonoma County and not farm out anything. Especially regarding the clean up and rebuild.
34	bring back our hotels that were burned down so tourism can continue. .
35	Retention of employees, workforce development and skilled labor
36	Job trainings for jobs that pay a living wage so workers can afford to live here. And support of our local businesses who chipped in so much during the crisis.
37	Housing for workers. Our family business has had to downsize due to not enough workers - with unemployment so low, new workers can't come into the county because they can't afford it, and others are forced to leave.
38	retaining blue collar workers who find it difficult financially to live in Sonoma County
39	Living wages

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our ECONOMY?

Answered

79

Skipped

29

40	affordable housing accessible and affordable public transportation for people living further away (Sac area, SF, etc all have great train transportation. Need trains coming from the north, Solano County, Lake County) County and city need to be an example of paying FAIR wages so people can afford to live here, shop here etc.
41	Tourism; jobs for those who lost their employment. In some respect, the extended benefits paid to people who lost jobs is detrimental. What is the motivation to return to work?
42	We need better broadband services to everyone. More technical/skilled based jobs and training programs.
43	Find ways to retain young generations for workforce
44	Housing, again. Better public transportation
45	Impact on tourism, due to loss of hotels, homes and perception of damage to area from outside visitors.
46	affordable housing, tending the wild areas of our community
47	Cheap housing!
48	loss of residence and lack of money coming in. companies are going under
49	Getting business rebuilt in the Santa Rosa area. Some businesses are leaving the area but staying within the county, which is okay, but the city of Santa Rosa needs businesses to be rebuilt here.
50	Keeping businesses from moving out of county; training skilled workers in our high schools to take the jobs that go underfilled (ie construction).
51	Raising the tax base.
52	stable jobs that pay more than minimum wage
53	Affordable housing.
54	HOUSING. AFFORDABLE HOUSING.
55	Higher wages , lower medical insurance and lower mortgage and housing cost .
56	Affordable housing and assistance with employment opportunities for those displaced due to disaster.
57	Rebuilding Housing focusing not only on quantity and affordability but also SAFETY
58	local people losing jobs to outsiders who are brought in, failed businesses mean more unemployed, loss of economy means less jobs - like hiring 1 person instead of 3, letting box chain stores and franchised places who can afford to build in over local business who cannot afford it
59	loss of income for independent workers, budget deficit for the county of sonom
60	Housing for low-income. Otherwise we could be less diverse.
61	Higher working wage, continue to rebuild businesses
62	Lack of affordable housing requiring individuals to leave.
63	Assisting businesses to rebuild quickly. Watch for price gouging.
64	New jobs for employees who lose their jobs
65	Use the resources of the SRJC and Habitat for Humanity and get more people in the trades. Stop funneling money to homeless and outreach and use it to create housing for teachers, tradesmen and women and workers who commit to helping the community. not costing us more.
66	skilled labor of all sorts
67	encourage manufacturers to move into Sonoma county
68	creating entry and mid-level jobs that pay enough for someone to live in this area.
69	Incorporating regular COLAs into public employees wages. You want your government employees to be able to live in this community. Also affordable housing options and that is not just rent. Have affordable housing that folks can actually buy and be a part of the community.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our ECONOMY?

Answered

79

Skipped

29

69	affordable housing.
70	retaining the population ~ cost of rents, housing
71	Keeping the business local as much as possible
72	Traffic
73	having a home
74	high costs of rent
75	Promote the return of residents who were forced to evacuate the area and are now unable to return due to lack of housing.
76	Encouraging people to shop locally and pitching our county to potential visitors and even small conventions.
77	1. Make sure Fire Disaster Impact is quantified and communicated to community - via industry sector, vocation, multiplier effect, impact on local public sector coffers. Help us understand economic impact in order to plan, respond, and invest accordingly. 2. Identify sectors impacted and assess need for assistance 3. Determine strategic investments that address fire impact and preparedness 4. Childcare for workers and those impacted. Incentive childcare (in-home and other) as growth area in economy and providing support for those entering or attempting to retain in the workforce
78	Rental Assistance, affordable Medical insurance, assistance to pay utilities, affordable mental health services, affordable dental care. Car insurance payments especially for the families who are actually using their cars as their homes.
79	jobs and affordable housing

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

67

Skipped

41

Responses	
1	not sure
2	Reward employers for creating local jobs that pay well enough for employees to buy homes and apartments here. Charge businesses that don't pay enough for their employees to live here.
3	Create a task force solely to recruit light industry or tech companies that can bring high paying jobs to this area. We take the cake on how many yoga studios and how many hair/salons we have for a city of our size. That is admirable for the individuals starting those businesses but they are highly volatile, employ only a few people and have a high rate of failure and turnover.
4	Enumerated above.
5	N/a
6	???
7	For those that are low-skilled, I would consider hiring them to help with the habitat restoration and building fire resiliency-- lets get the fuel out of the hills so that we're better prepared next time, and lets think seriously about what we want to replant and how we want these areas to grow back. Just letting it to its own thing is not going to work, tribes were using fires to clear the land millennia before white people got here, and we've removed the big herds of elk and deer that used to graze. If we're not proactive here, we'll be doing this again in a few years.
8	Increase housing availability by encouraging development and housing construction.
9	Build more
10	Hiring for those roles and redistributing salaries from high paying desk jobs (if they exist) within the city and county.
11	No solutions - housing burned
12	I wish I knew. Until we have homes - whether SFDs or apartments/condos, etc. for people and NOT at the exorbitant prices now being charged, how can we ask companies to re-locate here? As indicated above, I think we need to accept a lowered economy for awhile while we work - diligently, I know - to get out from under this cloud.
13	Buy local and rebuild with local contractor
14	Construct more in-fill and high-density housing, subsidized by corporate money. Businesses and government entities that need workers also need to help workers be affordably housed.
15	Recovery effort while employing displaced workers at jobsites such as rebuilding homes?
16	Higher wages to hire and retain workers across all sections.
17	Government needs to increase reimbursement rates for state subsidies
18	raise minimum wage, landlord incentives
19	Proactive outreach to bring businesses into the community's.
20	Allow fire victims the ability to get to the front of the line for cannabis licensing and cultivation.
21	Economic incentives for small business owners to rebuild
22	I don't know...other than moving away
23	Resist the notion that workers, and unions, are the enemy of County Management. Pay County workers a fair wage that would support them living here, given the current cost of living. Be transparent and sincerely on their side. Consider some kind of relief for those who lost jobs and homes directly or indirectly because of the fires.
24	Housing housing and jobs
25	I'd like to see better access to affordable childcare to assist families struggling to make ends meet with two jobs while paying for childcare.
26	See #6
27	As response stated in question #6 reply.
28	?

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

67

Skipped

41

29	Again, less reliance on apartments and a greater emphasis on affordable home ownership. This can be done by limiting the number of apartment houses being approved and by incentives to encourage projects centered on home ownership. Perhaps apartment projects can be encouraged to become condo projects, etc.
30	create some "New Deal" type of jobs repairing infrastructure
31	See above I actually put my solution in the wrong box and it isn't allowing me to go back.
32	Get out messages from tourism boards to show Sonoma County is still attractive
33	destigmatize trade school and promote more practical skilled labor.
34	Construction and landscape green jobs training to support local job creation while building homes and landscapes. Partnering with Go Local to post local job openings to better communicate options available.
35	Fast track low and moderate income housing to support the service sector and middle class families.
36	Construct work force housing
37	This I do not know
38	see above
39	Sometimes I feel that benefit recipients should have to do something to help out their community in order to receive those benefits. Not just in times of disaster, but for all assistance programs.
40	Build broadband infrastructure. Re name Santa Rosa a "Smart City" to attract tech workforce - new Silicon Valley. Build innovation districts, more housing and clusters
41	The SMART train is good, but fares should be lower, more in line with Golden Gate Transit, which can be accomplished by eliminating the snack bars on the trains. SMART Train needs a reminder that there a good number of State and County employees that work north of Marin! More early morning train runs, please. Bus service, in turn, shouldn't be sacrificed just because a train is in place.
42	Develop a campaign to promote Sonoma County nationwide and boost the economy.
43	Invest in youth ecology corps, invest in open space as buffers...
44	Build it now.. Sweat equity. Invite Mr. Carter.
45	lower rents on business parks so more can open shops. easier access to information regarding laws governing businesses, how do I get a license to make food at home and sell it?
46	Incentives for staying in the area.
47	Assist high schools with delivering that curriculum.
48	Build more middle and upper middle income housing to improve the property tax base. Bring in new businesses that pay well.
49	Keeping Sonoma County residents interested in staying in Sonoma county. Most tax payers I've spoken with indicate that the rising costs of construction and inflated rental market forced them to leave. Better control of costs to rebuild will be essential.
50	All housing area should have clear exit routes so people can evacuate if necessary
51	assist locals who want to keep their stores and businesses over outsiders and corporate (like that chicken fast food place over by Kmart) Several small business I frequented have closed some kind of hiring incentive to allow for hiring individuals who are local
52	training workforce in other areas that are needed
53	Low income housing.
54	Further assistance in permitting and pushing federal dollars to be available quicker.
55	STOP WITH THE HANDOUTS.....FIX THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND HELP THOSE EMPLOYED STRUGGLING TO BE HERE, LIKE TEACHERS AND TRADES WORKERS.
56	improve housing situation

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

67

Skipped

41

57	tax breaks for moving to area
58	Start with unions, they are there to represent the workers. I see businesses doing well, but people doing poorly. This needs to change. We can be an example for the country, or we can go with the status quo and continue to see young people leave this area because they cannot afford to live here, even with a good job.
59	Regular, yearly COLAs for government employees so that wages can keep up with housing and living costs.
60	Consider hiring local companies first before taking our business to vendors outside of the area
61	affordable housing, less property taxes
62	RENT CONTROL
63	Rent controls?
64	Pass a hotel tax for starters.
65	Note above.
66	Make a coalition between the county , the different non-profits, and the providers to work on solutions to provide these services more effectively within the community
67	providing jobs to those of us in the area

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our NATURAL RESOURCES?

Answered

62

Skipped

46

Responses	
1	wild land that is not kept as wild land
2	Protect trees and open spaces. More protected open spaces. Protect drinking water.
3	Forest and tree maintenance. The city is a total impediment as they have all these tree protection ordinances and a lot of old (read fuel for a fire) trees are protected.
4	Use fire suppression tactics. Examine plant growth regularly and address it responsibly. Reverse the trust in the marijuana industry. There are bad outcomes: crime, smell, toxic illegal pesticides.
5	Water conservation
6	Clean water, clearing dead trees, reforestation
7	See my earlier comments-- better land management to reduce fuel load
8	While housing is an important issue in the recovery effort, these homes can be built with the environment in mind. We should be wary of building additional homes in areas which are fire prone. Additionally, we should re-use and renovate historic buildings without demolishing them, to preserve both the heritage of Santa Rosa and the structure of our community.
9	Protection from fires
10	Keeping the water quality monitored and safe, including measuring water quality at residences, since there are many factors between reservoir and consumer, other than just household pipes.
11	Clearing dangerously burned trees/brush; maintaining water supply
12	Continual monitoring to keep them healthy. Also, being cognizant that short-term solutions are not always the best, i.e., don't let building happen wherever, without adequate review and analysis.
13	Erosion control prior to the start of the rainy season
14	Clean water.
15	Keeping our water clean and contaminants away. Keeping areas free of shrubs and less likely to catch on fire.
16	Permanent water conservation policies/laws for the public and businesses, including marijuana and wine industries.
17	cleanup, preservation, protection
18	Our over taxed waste system
19	Protecting the environment & community from toxic waste left by the fires
20	We need to ensure the fire damage doesn't pollute streams and soil . Replanting trees
21	Ensuring that homes are not permitted to be built in areas that see wild fires as part of the natural ecological cycle.
22	Loss of nature that burned
23	Hmm, specific to wildfire safety and wild land management, consider a fire management plan that includes more controlled burns. The more you suppress fire, the more catastrophic wildfires are when they actually happen.
24	Not sure what other needs there are related directly to the wildfires
25	Restoring our parks
26	Proper fuel, soils, and vegetation management across county lands to protect watershed and wildlife resources. Community education regarding the benefits of fire and evidence based land management practices to reduce the likelihood of a conflagration.
26	care for natural resources while re-building

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our NATURAL RESOURCES?

Answered

62

Skipped

46

	WATER - quit APPROVING wineries.
	I live in Santa Rosa where as a homeowners - I have been on a WAIT list to connect to CITY WATER.
	The wells in our area are being sucked down and water table destroyed by these wineries.
	I am SICK and tired of EVERY other neighborhood being more IMPORTANT than West Santa Rosa. I live off Wright road and MANY of us have wells - we were PROMISED when we joined Santa Rosa that we would get CITY services - it has been 30+ years....
27	
28	?
29	Limiting urban spread. Prime open land is being converted to mixed use/high density housing disrupting wildlife habitat.
30	trying to protect and prevent this magnitude from happening again. Controlled burns, better land management.
31	making sure our water and soil is not contaminated, NOT wasting more money and resources on places like Fountaingrove which should not be rebuilt
32	Safe drinking water. Clean air.
33	Better maintenance of parks and land that has fuel, better ways to capture rainwater
34	Focus on fire ecology - more controlled burns in high risk areas.
35	The listed goals are great as is any incorporation of the Living in a Fire Adapted Landscape plan.
36	not sure
37	I'm not really sure how to answer this question
38	We have too much Biomass. The forest floors are the worst they have looked in 50 years. Unmaintained and a fire threat.
39	Forest and plant re-growth to speed up burn zone enhancement
40	protecting our water resources, fuel load thinning in the wildlands
41	NO POT farmers- it is a waste of water and land for cheap housing and parks.
42	rebuilding our parks and vegetation burned in the fires.
43	Ensuring our river/stream ecosystem is restored from fire pollutants and that building debris does not threaten them
44	I don't know. I hope you are speaking with experts about this.
45	Clean water
46	encourage greenbelts and creek setbacks of at least 50 ft.
47	safe water and re-established power/gas to residents not displaced.
48	Water management - storing water and keeping it clean and safe
49	run off pollution, lack of habitat, increasing human encroachment, killing and removing all the trees, many humans using parks making it crowded and loud, increased garbage in landfills and laying around, difficulty with wildlife finding safe water sources
50	Restoring burned areas to prevent erosion.
51	Toxic waste leaking into our groundwater, drought
52	Clean-up and replanting of native species. Burnt trees and bushes should not be still standing.
53	Regulate the cannabis industry, since they use a ton of chemicals as posted based on testing. keep the chemicals out of our waterways. Again, fix infrastructure, that includes our parks and open space districts.
54	Burned areas of our regional and state parks, trails and land.
55	Fire prevention, clearing of flammable brush
56	build-up of fuels happening again
57	The environment needs time to recover without people affecting it.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our NATURAL RESOURCES?

Answered

62

Skipped

46

58	Do not allow new building near or within wildfire prone areas. Use historical fire data to determine where new housing should go in. Build vertically within existing communities.
59	Dry brush removal and clean water sources.
60	water
61	Restore our burned natural resources and immediately embark on a program to prevent/effectively fight fires in the future.
62	Communicate on how volunteers can help in restoration,

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

51

Skipped

57

Responses	
1	keep land that is not farm land or built on as wild. work on the rebuilding first.
2	Offer renters and homeowners more affordable ways to recycle water, install grey water systems, install renewable energy systems (solar etc.) Reward renewable energy projects. It is a shame that our brand-new SMART trains run on Diesel.
3	Not everybody needs a backyard. Build high density housing near public transport. Do not emphasize low income housing. Emphasize high income jobs to come here. Otherwise it is a race to the bottom. Low income jobs that mean people can only afford low income housing. Make this a city that youth wants to return to. I believe that ZERO Valedictorians from the local high schools have returned to live here long term after college (I have met over 12 of this areas high school valedictorians and none have returned or plan to ever return). And why would they? They would surely choose San Francisco, Silicon Valley, East Bay, even Marin. Whether you are an entrepreneur, looking for a tech job or a professional job, opportunities are not here. That is a huge brain drain.
4	Put people where they are needed to do what is needed. Take that pension money and put it toward why I'm paying such high taxes: for professional, responsible services.
5	Stricter policy and fines
6	Reforestation, clearing dead trees
7	Critically assess the landscape and decide what plant communities we want to encourage and maintain growing back there.
8	Vacant historic buildings can be renovated for apartments and housing plans needs to be tempered by environmental assessments for fire management.
9	More pastures, more grazing animals to serve as a fire break.
10	See above.
11	Work crews to clear brush
12	Rely more on private or non-profit agencies to take the lead with restoration and/or maintenance. Resist building in community separators and designated open space areas. Although the next 5 years or so will be difficult, one of the reasons that Sonoma County is what it is/has been is because of the focus on preservation of natural resources.
13	If the state and feds don't or can't protect our resources the county and cities must take over quickly
14	Using some kind of reclaimed / recycled water for non human or animal consumption.
15	A combination effort among community, CalFire, PG&E and city/county personnel.
16	Tight limits on water usage for big industries
17	better ongoing maintenance
18	Incentives to use reusable, recyclable products. Tax bottles water.
19	Proper testing & clearance. Proactive protections for waterways. Replanting.
20	Take extra care in looking after streams and soils when building new developments
21	This is a tricky one. Home owners do not want to give up their land that their homes once stood on; and they want to rebuild quickly. So... I really don't have a suggestion for this one. Most people wouldn't go for it. But maybe plan ahead for the next event. Santa Rosa should agree that areas prone to wildfires but have homes built on them now shall not be re-permitted to rebuild in a future event. Instead, some comparable land not as vulnerable should be traded.
22	Replant foliage and animals
23	Not sure
24	Funding restoring our parks, perhaps from bed tax since our parks attract tourism

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

51

Skipped

57

25	Increased funding for land managers throughout the County; notably the Regional Parks, State Parks, and our land trusts. These organizations can model land management for the community and be forums for community education such as site visits during workshops. Community education will most likely be most effective on a neighborhood scale, working to provide sustainable vegetation management, storm water, evacuation and communication plans per group tailored to site conditions.
26	STOP: approving wineries. STOP: allowing wineries to expand
27	STOP: RUINING the water table many of us have wells that are MORE than problematic ?
28	Perhaps the use of less productive land/former business/housing sites should be encouraged first - the former Kmart site, former Water Agency site. etc.
29	I have no answer for this.
30	Fire ecology plan, county-wide. Controlled burns in highest risk areas.
31	Not sure
32	Fund programs aimed at biomass research to mass/sustainably clear out forest floor for a healthier forest. Spread Biochar throughout forests to make healthier soil, extend growing season and prevent forest fires. Also, fund Sonoma County's upcoming composting program to be capable of processing bio mass and mass forest debris.
33	More signage in burn zones educating the public. More volunteer efforts to restore areas and more funding to support parks.
34	educating youth and all ages on how important our natural resources are. Creating healthy models of a healthy forest and urban-rural interface in the county.
35	planting parties to bring people together. Parties, get together to rebuild parks. social events to get to know others better. how do I get a permit to have a block party
36	Unsure
37	Better building codes that prohibit toxins in water. Managing runoff.
38	Immediate inspection of gas/water lines and a clear and concise message as to when, where, and how residents are to obtain scheduled services
39	Provide incentives for draught resistant landscapings. Building more local water storage tanks.
40	rethink ways and places for building, wild life and nature corridors thru out all housing complexes and communities, more open space, enforce human trash and pollution dumping in parks and waterways, stop killing trees and removing trees that are not dead or are dead but providing habitat
41	Restoring burned areas to prevent erosion.
42	making people aware that we are still in a drought and need to protect our watersheds
43	Continuous tree and brush removal so that tinder is not available to increase the speed of the fire.
44	Charge the wineries and those who bring folks here for tourism to help pay for infrastructure. Stop using only 25% of the TOT and use all of it for a set period of time to get us back on track.
45	regular controlled burns in some areas. Manual fuel reduction in other areas
46	restrict visitation to parks that have been affected by the fires, determine if building housing on hills are really safe (fountaingrove)

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

51

Skipped

57

47	Limit building within forested areas. For those near forested areas require fire proof building standards and materials.
48	allocating money in the budget to ensure both these items are taken care of by the agencies that oversee them.
49	water supply clean
50	Investigate and publicly report all findings of firefighting deficiencies in the October 2017 fires, and then correct the deficiencies. Why were our local fire teams not there to fight their district's fires? Where were they? Protocol needs to be changed so that taxpayers are assured that their local fire teams are always available to immediately fight fires in their district.
51	See above

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

The Vision for Safety Net Services has not been developed yet. What should be included in the vision for this area?

Answered

63

Skipped

45

Responses	
1	County Medicare/Medi-Cal for all. Make all buildings, curbs and crossings fully accessible. More county case workers who help people find resources.
2	You said it all above
3	City-wide sirens
4	Counseling, financial help, reps from ins. Companies
5	Addressing the homeless situation. A lot of the folks that were burnt out had nowhere to go and no money to start over, they lost everything. We have a lot of folks here living on marginal economies, there's going to need to be a bigger safety net for them.
6	We need to work on the homelessness issue in the county. By providing services to the needy and decreasing housing costs, we can help put people into stable living situations.
7	Food, shelter, animal welfare. We made this world, and we started fire. Animals should not have to bear the burden of that. We should put them at the top of the list.
8	Help and housing for the homeless
9	Perhaps, cooperative agreements or arrangements with non-profits and/or private agencies to provide support. It would be nice if private companies developed programs for "wellness," if they don't already have them. I get concerned about the number of homeless people - it's obvious that they need various services, and the need is greater than what can be provided, given the resources. I think it's going to take quite a while before there is enough balance in housing to meet the needs, so that the costs can come down and more people, who might now be homeless or teetering on it, can afford a place to live. For people who have mental or emotional issues, their not having a place creates an uncomfortable situation for everyone. I wish I had some resources
10	Resources information hub. Letting the public know where to go for help and current updates. The use of the old Press Democrat building was excellent
11	As individuals we are responsible for having the proper insurance coverage in the event of tragedy, which is a matter of when not if..
12	Housing and jobs?
13	Evacuation planning and emergency shelter system, both public and private.
14	coordination - lots of various agencies but need to be better coordinated, better communication with residents - not all use social media
15	Assistance with people and their pets!
16	Plans to help keep people with their pets. Animals should be respected as important family members.
17	I worked at the County EOC during the wildfires and I was appalled at the amount of donated food that went to waste and was not permitted to be re-donated to homeless shelters. There should be a special allowance to allow for re-donations so that those who have been displaced have access to the resources. It was literally ridiculous.
18	So much to do, so many questions as to why this is not yet in place.
19	Is this like a Red Cross type thing? For victims right after a disaster happens? Our next one could be a fire or a massive, devastating earthquake, make sure you think about that possibility and what people will need if that happens. I like the areas already mentioned-- behavioral health, food/medical, financial, animal services/protection... maybe I would add legal assistance. What about affordable loans? The insurance coverage on our car that burned was not enough to cover the cost of a new car; having an affordable auto loan would be nice
20	Support all services that promote equal opportunity, especially for children including parent education, childcare, food and housing security, and medical care
21	Access to mental health services for the entire community, decreased barriers to healthy food and financial assistance.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

The Vision for Safety Net Services has not been developed yet. What should be included in the vision for this area?

Answered

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Skipped

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22	care for all citizens with a focus on the most vulnerable, with emphasis on compassion, education, personal responsibility, social justice including respect for the law, focused support towards self-sufficiency. The vision should not contribute to an expansion of a welfare state, but rather a society that all people gain independence with the opportunity for education and employment.
23	Have area medical health services assist with what went WRONG. what needs IMPROVED what went RIGHT
24	That families shouldn't have to worry about what the future holds for their own health and livelihood
25	Services for vets, mental health, and victims of violence and abuse. Education, empowerment, training - again perhaps using the Habitat for Humanity model where people who have gone through the program contribute by assisting others. This not only helps to staff the program, but gives a direction and purpose to those who have suffered offering them a chance to empower themselves as well as others. This can be very powerful and healing
26	Mental health services needs to continued to be funded and strong. Helping young families who make minimum wage and need support.
27	I think the priority should be for the elderly and then children.
28	Increasing the efficiency of the homeless system of care, more integrated mental and behavioral health services,
29	Mental health and healing to include everyone impacted, from homeless to those with unfettered access. One-stop shopping for access to financial assistance resources.
30	Explore adoption and training of partner organizations, agencies and community groups on the www.Recovers.org platform to support coordination of efforts to quickly collect donations and volunteers if a disaster occurs, and match with needs as they are posted. Also, this or something else, maybe the other SonomaCountyRecovers.org) could act as a resource directory. Example of what was used in the October fires here: www.SonomaCountyRecovers.org
31	Reach beyond the homeless and the extremely low income. move up a tier or two on the economic scale. In Sonoma County it is fast becoming a case of the haves and the have nots. Two adults with moderate income struggle to cover housing, medical and food.
32	Funding
33	Affordable medical and Mental Health Care. County needs to EXPAND services, not cut back or get mediocre contracts with community agencies
34	I think that it is important that we help our community members out when they are down. As stated previously, I would like to see the recipients give back to the community in exchange for those benefits.
35	no comment
36	A more comprehensive approach which does not separate issues. For example tourism is important but so is homelessness. Find a way to manage both as one Sonoma issue.
37	Trauma informed care, self care resources, education support for students on trauma care, support for first responders and EOC resource planning and investment
38	Raise the state renters deduction from the pathetic \$50 a year (same low amount since at least the 1980s) to \$5,000 or more.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

The Vision for Safety Net Services has not been developed yet. What should be included in the vision for this area?

Answered

63

Skipped

45

39	a period where you bring in people from the outside to help with mental health so that people don't have to wait months to get help. FREE services for the first few months and help for those or all that need to be referred back to their health care providers or help finding health insurance and providers.
40	An understanding in outward facing personnel about the deep emotional impact the fire had on many many people in this area.
41	To provide the best safety net that we can AFFORD. The need is much greater than we have money for.
42	To establish those whose status of "Homeless" prior to fires and those who have refused services offered prior to fires are not given priority after the disaster. To work closely with each County division to ensure that concise messaging is delivered to web sites and phone messages for all county agencies.
43	To send clear and concise needs as to food and medical supplies to the public by using internet and media - updated press conferences in order to eliminate a surplus of unnecessary goods
44	Medical benefits, financial assistance for those in need, and protection for children and animals.
45	Training for secondary responders like government workers.
46	Affordable housing. Keeping safety fund for immediate help to people affected by a disaster. Plan for shelters that is communicated to the public ahead of disaster Mental Health services
47	medical care for all that is easily obtained, persons with out insurance not eligible for Medical, including mental health long term, and lab work, including effected stakeholders on planning meetings
48	The County opening a one location for all needs was a wonderful idea. People need to be able to go to one location to get things taken care of.
49	I agree with necessities, however behavioral health services are not vital for survival or a responsibility of the government. Charities and religious groups can step up to help with peoples feelings. Stick to the vitals.
50	Financial assistance.
51	housing placement
52	Housing first strategy to coordinate with those residents in the most need to receive services.
53	be sure nursed and doctors stay in the area
54	mental health services
55	I think you have a good start in what this needs to be. I don't have high hopes you will ever make this a reality.
56	0% loans, mental health services for after disaster help, free or low cost medical and dental to disaster victims so they can recover and get back on their feet.
57	speedy response
58	assist with housing, rent control, less violent and abusive police services, better mental health services/programs
59	Definitely a plan for trauma counseling and personal assistance in navigating all the challenges of rebuilding a life after the fires.
60	Definitely need to expand mental health facilities.
61	Partner with local government and community based/nonprofit agencies that serve the most vulnerable in our community to address the housing, financial, health and wellbeing of residents impacted by the fire.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

The Vision for Safety Net Services has not been developed yet. What should be included in the vision for this area?

Answered 63

Skipped 45

62	Prevent Hate crimes due to the increasing racism within the community. Make sure to provide the services equally among the most vulnerable populations.
63	a way of notifying us in the event of a disaster and help preparing us. making sure we all have what we need

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our SAFETY NET/HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES?

Answered

61

Skipped

47

Responses	
1	Help for vulnerable populations (kids, seniors, disabled, homeless, medical issues, poor) to obtain housing, safety in the community, medical care etc.
2	Counseling should be more up front and visible. Community meetings for building team spirit.
3	City-wide sirens
4	Affordable/Free counselors, financial counseling, someone to walk ppl through the rebuilding process
5	Homelessness
6	Homelessness
7	Affordable places to live, clean water, and no one left behind.
8	Housing and food for the disadvantaged
9	Housing
10	Mental health
11	We must all take ownership in what happened, learn from it and don't expect the government to get it's act together.
12	Behavioral/Mental health
13	again - coordination of agencies, communication methods
14	need to cheer people up and give hope life can change
15	Events to bring community together for morale & fundraising
16	Dealing with the aftermath and trauma of the event. So many people were left in anguish not knowing the status of their properties, pets, loved ones, and possessions.
17	That's for the experts to determine
18	see above
19	Not losing sight of these needs with the press of so many other priorities
20	Mental health services and access to other types of services as needed such as job placement, access to healthy food, assistance with financial planning, and childcare.
21	see #10
22	Taking care of the public and taking care of our own government employees working at emergency shelters etc.
23	Everyone was in CRISIS mode, care about everyone.
24	Mental health care. The fires impacted everyone, however, it is clear that those who suffer from depression, sleep issues, and other mental health concerns were impacted far more than the average citizen. They are often the ones who have less emotional resiliency, more limited financial stability and fewer support options.
25	We need more handicapped accessible and low income housing. We need more mental health services for the homeless population.
26	adequate staffing
27	Displaced elderly and children.
28	FEMA certification. Clarification of health and human staff mandatory disaster response.
29	Strengthening the safety net for those precariously housed and homeless, more mental health/trauma care
30	Mental health services - ongoing, as recovery will take years.
31	Emotional recovery
32	Funding
33	Improved Mental Health Services Better organization of immediate needs (not random donations etc.) - robust communication grid. Community rebuilding of the "have and have nots". Neighbors angry over too many people living in a particular home, RVs parked etc. Education is needed, since the community is stronger and safer if people are receptive to working together.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

After the wildfires, what are the most pressing needs facing our community for our SAFETY NET/HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES?

Answered

61

Skipped

47

34	Not sure....for my own case: I really needed help with food and with replacing our refrigerators. I really didn't know where to turn when the insurance didn't cover that.
35	no comment
36	Help for the homeless, lower income and seniors who are struggling with daily needs. Pet owners who find it difficult to hose their pets.
37	EOC planning, trauma informed care resources for all
38	Higher wages that actually keep pace with the rip-off rents. RENT CONTROL for ALL apartments not just old ones. ALL!
39	old hospitals to be used as shelters so each family has their own space and feels safer. single people room with friends or get introduced to a roommate. Faster services from human services requiring overtime pay because workloads go up high and fast and individual EWs can't do it all
40	Keeping vandals from looting building cites.
41	Emergency beds. Address turnover issues in Health and Human Services offices, that negatively effect service delivery.
42	Programs that addressed the homeless population that existed prior to the fires - separately from those made homeless by the disaster. Local Assistance Centers that are specific to victims of the disaster and those previously coping with issues unrelated to disaster
43	Access to health care, mental and physical.
44	Mental health services
45	AFFORDABLE HOUSING. This is a ripple affect! People are paying way too much money as renters, and cannot afford anything else.
46	help with cost for long term PTSD therapy with own therapist; medical care for uninsured, things like glasses that might have been damaged or lost in the evacuation,
47	Still not a solution for the homeless. Need to be more lenient BUT require them to be clean and orderly in order to stay in some locations. Mental health cut backs have forced the mentally ill to be on the streets, not safe for us or them.
48	Just the vitals....water, food, temp. shelters, animal care
49	People are having to move out of the area because Sonoma County is now beyond their means to even rent in this county.
50	housing for those without a home
51	Chronically homeless population.
52	keeping nurses, doctors in the area
53	mental health services, housing
54	Affordable healthcare/medical benefits.
55	Low or now cost Mental Health Services & Medical services.
56	having a safe place to go to being able to find family members
57	less violent police- even with the fires, people don't trust the police, they are corrupt in Sonoma county.
58	Outreach to fire survivors who lost their homes, especially senior citizens, who need one-to-one assistance in rebuilding their lives.
59	See above
60	1. Long-term case management - as learned from previous disasters takes up to 3-5 years, and many folks don't emerge till much after the initial disaster impact, often because they are not eligible for mainstream resources. 2. Rental Housing Assistance 3. Financial and basic needs assistance 4. Disaster Preparedness Kits - turnkey ready - part of the recovery process is Disaster Preparedness
61	being prepared for another disaster

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

55

Skipped

53

Responses	
1	Case workers, shelters, transitional housing, food kitchens, encourage stores, restaurants and farms to donate left-over and about-to-expire foods, more trauma therapy.
2	As above
3	City wide sirens
4	See #11
5	There's a lot of innovative designs out there for small housing . The county and City of Santa Rosa should look for ways to encourage or undertake developments where small communities of these houses could be built to shelter people for longer periods than the homeless shelters. By keeping the developments small you could keep the impact that these folks might have on the surrounding community to a minimum and make it more palatable to the neighbors
6	Installation of tiny homes in vacant lots, increasing number of services such as low-cost dental, health care, and food for the needy.
7	Laws and finding money for it. This is what government should really be for.
8	more homeless shelters
9	Eventually there will be more of a balance between needs and availability with regard to housing, but meanwhile I think the governments and private and non-profit agencies are doing the best they can.
10	county workshops in affected areas
11	Self-empowerment, self-responsibility, self-efficacy.
12	Access to these programs on site of shelters
13	have one coordinating organization/agency, multiple communication methods
14	Hold events to bring people together! A rock concert.
15	Community events
16	Going back to my earlier comment on communication, setting up a system where this information can easily and quickly be accessed (a data base of sorts perhaps?) would be helpful.
17	? Being human and conscientious.
18	see above
19	Continue and in large current activities by prioritizing funding in the county, and seeking funds from private and other governmental sources
20	I strongly support the long term funding of community mental health providers, particularly those that work with youth, families, and underserved populations.
21	Find other communities that have survived and developed a NEW plan of action.
22	Not sure
23	This is tough one - all solutions take significant funding and money is tight for our county and affected cities. The feds are cutting programs instead of expanding them, county and city resources are constrained due to high costs of fire and services and lowered taxes collected. The public - normally quite generous - has seen their expenses climb alarmingly and had given so much following the fires, might be arriving at a burn out point. Peer-to-peer assistance under a city/county umbrella could help, but only on a fairly limited basis for mental health assistance. With training, former victims of domestic abuse have a huge amount to give to current and/or recent victims. Just having gone through the experience and being able to validate what a victim is going through is a tremendous help. But again, getting a program started takes a lot of both time and money.
24	fill all vacancies
25	A priority should be on the elderly and children. Able bodied adults shouldn't receive benefits when people that cannot care for themselves are in need.
26	FEMA certification. Clarification of health and human staff mandatory disaster response. Have training of Human Services staff in FEMA online courses.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

What are some possible solutions?

Answered

55

Skipped

53

27	A recovery hub - provide a county-initiated hub that brings together all resources and services in one location.
28	more awareness of the after effects of a traumatic event. Signs to look for in yourself and others. People who would have never had experience with emotional upset are struggling now with no idea where to get help.
29	Funding
30	see above
31	A comprehensive list of resources, or suggestions as to where to turn for help.
32	no comment
33	Provide funding and seek grants. Partner with local businesses. Work together with organizations who have the same goals.
34	EOC planning, trauma informed care resources for all, Curriculum for teachers about health and human services and self care
35	Fine or Jail landlords for raising rents higher than the Federal inflation figure. Currently 2.9%
36	people from other counties come in and take applications and set them up in their counties then after a year transfer them back so that Sonoma county gets some help and people get aid faster
37	Heightened patrol in the rebuild areas. Working with contractors to secure sites.
38	Give more money to Adult Protective Services to provide safety net resources to elders. Make it easier for APS to buy food and basic necessities for them.
39	Better communication to two different communities - Those impacted by the disaster and those previously coping with issues unrelated to disaster.
40	Pro bono work by local hospitals such as Kaiser and Sutter
41	Follow up with the victims - they are all registered with FEMA
42	as above and more animal therapy -let people have contact with nature and animals which helps with comfort, PTSD and safety, especially people who lost pets, support groups for persons who lost critters
43	Increase funding for mental health and stop being so politically correct with their needs for a mental hospital to take care of them. Garbage and restroom availability for the homeless so that their "communities" don't look like dumps. Perhaps get churches involved in using their large parking lots for temporary rv parking.
44	Rent assistance from HUD or City of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma.
45	ADU's
46	Increase access to locations similar to the Palms Inn.
47	not sure
48	greater availability for shelter, safe parking lots, with therapists available
49	I don't see much point in this question. I don't see Sonoma County as a leader in these areas, so I won't hold my breath in seeing the above idea come to fruition.
50	fund public health again after laying off so many employees
51	using large building facilities, school, halls
52	make police accountable for their actions- some are worse then the criminals
53	Individual case workers and assistants to help survivors.
54	Engage health care providers and government resources,
55	See above

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Thank you for participating! Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Answered

39

Skipped

69

Responses	
1	Thank you for your important questions.
2	Yes, Santa Rosa is going to be bankrupt by the big elephant in the room - pensions! Everyone wants a city/county job with a pension and pensions are ruining us! Retiring at age 50 when almost no one in the private sector retires until 65 is criminal. Who cares that "they worked 25 years". Since when is working 25 years the end of one's productive life. And then there is double dipping. Jeff Weaver was already retired from Sebastopol police chief position and only 51!!! Why? Because he could. And now he is tapped to lead Rohnert Park and will collect a salary (no benefits, I know, but whoopee) from Rohnert Park as well as a pension from Sebastopol. And he is 51 years old. What a total scam. Up to 50% of all tax money is going to feed the pension monster. Stop the self righteousness about how these people were promised.... Our property taxes in Fountaingrove were sky high, and then there were added bonds for all sorts of special interests making the property taxes even worse. The city of SR wants a quick rebuild so they can go back to feeding the pension cow. And the PD wonders why people went to Texas, Georgia, etc. If I had a job that I could transport to any other state I would be gone on the next flight out. This city had promise when I came 25 years ago. It has failed to deliver on that promise and it is on its way down due to lack of leadership and unearned hubris, all the while pounding on its chest about what a great place it is to live (with all the evidence to the contrary). The fire has brought this to a head. If 30% of people actually rebuild in 5 years it will be a miracle.
3	No
4	no
5	No
6	The outpouring of support to fire survivors from the Sonoma County communities has been wonderful over the last nine months. Not surprisingly, people who haven't lost their homes have generally gone back to "business as usual." But there are impacts everywhere, on everyone, if people will look. So, if you haven't lost your home, your possessions, your tangible memories, still reach out to those who have - a hug, or a "I'm thinking about you," a note, a small gesture really helps, as we all adjust to the "new normal."
7	The county and the city did an excellent job in an extraordinary event. Very proud of my community. I am a retired county employee
8	Thank you for the survey. I would not feel comfortable expressing my contrary views at the meetings you are holding. Namaste!
9	Thank you! It takes a village.
10	The Disaster Recovery Center was a good model - maybe keep open longer and add other agencies as needs change - housing solutions, financial planning, legal assistance
11	I also worked the External Resources desk. The learning curve on this was steep, and system used to track and manage the process was convoluted and laborious. The receiving and closing out process often took several hours, which is unacceptable when you're in a crisis situation. There has to be a better way, and I think it starts by pre-training County employees on this process would be a good investment in time.
12	Thank you for the opportunity.
13	Sonoma County faced major issues of socioeconomic equity and a housing shortage before the fires; now we have a widely traumatized community with many people struggling to make ends meet economically and stay in Sonoma County. The effects of the firestorms will be seen for many years and any solutions should be framed to span a wide time scale (10 years or more) whenever possible. I fear our county will become another wealthy enclave of the bay area where service industry workers must commute long distances and our community will be less diverse and less culturally rich unless we can find a way to support the community through this difficult time.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Thank you for participating! Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Answered

39

Skipped

69

	THERE ... must be more than ONE system of emergency notification.
14	Utilize NEW and OLD tried and true methods.
15	Nope
16	I think there should be a central database that lists the addresses that were destroyed and the occupants of each address to combat all the fraud. That way all the different places that were donating to people impacted by the fire could easily look up the people that are eligible for the services and donations.
17	Thank you for soliciting our thoughts.
18	Thank you for helping our community be ready for the next disaster.
19	Precision agriculture! There is a great opportunity here to focus on our ag workforce more.
20	Send out a survey to the community. Don't just rely on staff.
21	Thank you for doing this work!
22	I apologize for skipping the natural resources and safety net sections, but housing is a bigger concern for me at this point.
23	This city sucks. I am grateful that my pension is portable. I will be able to lower my rent by \$500 a month!! And I won't need a car where I am moving. And I won't have to pay state income tax. Enjoy your earthquake- then all of the people who voted against the last rent control measure will get a taste for how the working people have lived for 2 decades in this tourist trap.
24	I was not affected, at least I did not lose my home but I live in Coffey Park. I have no park to take my child to or my dog. the noise level is so high and constant that I honestly feel I am going crazy because there is no peace anymore. is there a way to set it up so that one weekend per month no construction or road work is done to give the ones of us that have to live there a rest? I have to take pills for anxiety now and the noise is too much.
25	You all are doing a wonderful job!!!
26	As a county employee. I feel that the services needed to address the large number of affected individuals within the county be spread out amongst all employees - not just those that step up to volunteer.
27	Recovery takes many forms and the County of Sonoma should help with the recovery by treating its own employees in a less adversarial manner when it comes to contract negotiations. Sonoma County as an employer could swing the pendulum back towards making the county feel more employee friendly by ending their current practice of outsourcing negotiations to a contracted law firm from out of the area. Many employees of the county struggle to make a living here and are recovering from the fires. I am fortunate, I can afford my housing but for many working people in Santa Rosa housing is an economic struggle.
28	Thank you for the opportunity!
29	I believe most residents are one paycheck away from being homeless. Young families and adults just starting out really need assistance in getting to be able to set roots in the community. If not, they'll be moving on and the City designed for living will not live up to its own beliefs. Stop approving the building of luxury apartments and build those that working people can afford.
30	I feel like citizens are not being included in planning and rresilancy where they might make a difference. there are workshoops and talks but no actual participation where someones input might make a policy or change. I personally have spoken to numerous officials and group leaders about ideas and suggestions/concerns and have never once been invited or contacted to provide my input and experience.
31	Please start being responsible with our tax money and stop with the quick fixes...look into infrastructure and long term fixing.
32	Sonoma Strong is a saying. Let's make it a reality.

Public Input for Recovery & Resiliency Framework

Thank you for participating! Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Answered

39

Skipped

69

33	no
34	Sonoma county needs to control the rental issues facing everyone, not just those effected by the fires, rent control is crucial. People do not trust the police, I grew up as a cops kid and do NOT trust the sheriffs office or police Dept and am a government employee too
35	Thank you for the opportunity to provide input. It has been 9 months and I am still struggling to put all the pieces of my life back together. Individual one-to-one assistance would be so helpful.
36	We need one online location to discuss these issues.
37	Thank you for gleaning community input, concerns, and insight.
38	I Hope we can have a priority for Human and Labor Trafficking survivors within the coordinated intake system.
39	even those of us with insurance need financial help

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
CP1: Establish a first class comprehensive warning program with innovative technology and state of the art situational awareness	Develop a warning system that communicates alerts over many platforms and across all potential sensory, language, and cultural barriers.	Review and consider Incorporating California Office of Emergency Services public warning recommendations into County emergency operations plans, policies, and procedures.	FES		CalOES	Immediate
		Coordinate alert and warning systems between multiple platforms, to include platforms that utilize opt-out systems	FES	ISD, Sheriff		Immediate
		Collaborate roles and responsibilities among emergency managers and first responders for issuing any warnings	FES	Sheriff	First responders' jurisdictions	Immediate
		Develop a public outreach campaign to inform the public on warning expectations and what alert systems are available	FES/CAO	CAO, ISD	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Assist in training alert operators and personnel at dispatch centers and emergency operation centers to compose effective emergency alert messages and transmit them using available systems		Sheriff	REDCOM	Immediate
		Develop pre-scripted and "fill-in-the-blank" message templates and operational procedures for common, protective actions (i.e., prepare to evacuate, area re-entry, shelter-in-place, etc.)	FES	Sheriff, ISD	REDCOM	Immediate
		Conduct community warning assessments	FES	ISD		Immediate
		Ensure all warnings, outreach, templates, etc. cross all sensory, language and cultural barriers	FES			Immediate
		Consider bull horns on police cars as a localized auditory warning component	FES/Sheriff	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Collaborate with other jurisdictions on warning systems	FES		Other jurisdictions	Immediate
		Consider having Nixle and SoCo Alert sign ups available at all County community meetings	CAO	All departments		Mid-term
		Working with emergency managers and first responders, identify what situational information is needed, standardize verbage and procedures, and determine how that information would be displayed	FES	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
	Establish an on-line portal that consolidates critical first responders' and community partner information that is accessible to all community partners ("common operating picture")					

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Consult FEMA programs that support coordination and collaboration	FES		FEMA	Mid-term
		Research and analyze available computer-based software to serve as the single repository for information.	FES	ISD		Mid-term
		Research and assess integrating real-time information from residents and communities with continued updates during a disaster or emergency	FES	ISD	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term, ongoing
		Working with communities, identify needs to better organize and strengthen their assets and capacities to build partnerships and promote collaboration and information sharing at all levels.	FES	ISD	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Develop and conduct trainings and drills for all users	FES	ISD, Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Support the installation of fire cameras, weather stations, and seismic monitoring equipment in strategic County locations such that data from all equipment feeds into a common operating picture	General Services/FES	ISD, General Services, SCWA	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term and ongoing
		Integrate all sensors and monitoring data into the common operating picture (seismic, stream gauges, fire cameras, weather radar, Red Flag Warnings).	General Services/FES	ISD, General Services, SCWA	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term and ongoing
		Identify innovative methods to better use residents and communities to provide real-time information in disasters and emergencies.	FES	ISD		Mid-term and ongoing
	Develop protocols for communicating critical information to elected officials, government and community leaders, and the public during a disaster so they are fully informed, to include crossing sensory, language, and cultural barriers	Identify critical information requirements of elected and career management officials for disasters and emergencies	FES/CAO/BOS	CAO, BOS		Immediate
		Develop processes and procedures that inform elected officials throughout the disaster or emergency response	FES/CAO/BOS	CAO, BOS		Immediate
		Develop protocols for dissemination of information during an emergency through all available media sources (newspaper, radio, social media, etc.), to include multiple languages	FES/CAO	CAO	Media sources	Mid-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Research, and implement where possible, the assignment of Spanish speaking first responders to areas being rapidly evacuated	FES/Sheriff	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Research the use of sirens or other auditory alert in areas of the County with limited or no cell service	FES	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Immediate
CP2: Meet future challenges by redesigning the County Emergency Management Program, providing additional resources, and recommitting to the County’s public safety missions	Assess and update overall County emergency procedures, programs, organization, authorities, infrastructure, staffing, equipping, processes and procedures to determine structural changes that would best fit the capacity and needs of the County in a future disaster	Review and possibly expand the Auxiliary Communications Service volunteer program	FES	ISD	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Review standing regional coordination requirements and identify new requirements.	FES			Mid-term
		Review and update staff professional development and training plans	FES/HR/CAO	HR, CAO		Immediate
		Research organizing County Disaster Workers into "teams" and provide tailored training to that area (i.e., translation, recovery, local assistance center, shelter, finance, etc.)	FES/HR/CAO	HR, CAO		Mid-term and ongoing
		Identify capability improvements.	TBD			Ongoing
		Test, maintain, and update EOC systems and tools	FES/CAO	CAO, ISD		Ongoing
		Review and update emergency management training plan.	FES/CAO	All departments		Ongoing
		Assess and review administrative and functional placement of the Emergency Management Program to inform any recommended changes to the County Emergency Operations Center (“EOC”)and/or the County Emergency Management Operations	FES/CAO			

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
	Expand trainings and drills for countywide emergency managers, mutual aid partners, elected officials, and County staff	Develop a public information and warning systems training program for County officials, Emergency Operations Center personnel, including appropriate authorizations to issue evacuation orders	FES	CAO, ISD, Sheriff		Ongoing
		Strengthen collaboration with the Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee.	FES/CAO	CAO		Mid-term
		Reform County mutual aid statutory authorities, agreements, and procedures.	FES	CAO		Long term and ongoing
		Revitalize the role of the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Council	FES	CAO		Ongoing
		Evaluate existing systems and interface capacities of mutual aid partners and develop an integrated and comprehensive system that supports both local and mutual-aid response	FES	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Collaborate with Mutual Aid partners to design, develop and conduct training exercises that evaluate communications and response systems	FES	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Conduct Incident Command System training and drills, workshops, table top and functional exercises	FES	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions	Ongoing
		Research sustained funding methods for all new or expanded emergency services	FES			Ongoing
		Research cross training for other jurisdictions' to work in others EOC	FES		Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
	Increase the County's capacity to pursue and support available grants and external funding opportunities related to disaster recovery, emergency preparedness, hazard mitigation, and homeland security	Determine appropriate strategies for grant funding.	CAO	All departments	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing
		Identify and apply for all applicable grant programs	CAO	All departments	Other	Ongoing
		Administer and provide oversight of the performance of grant objectives.	CAO	All departments	Other jurisdictions,	Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Complete and close-out the DR-4344 FEMA Public Assistance Project Worksheets, maintaining federal funding compliance at all levels, maximizing hazard mitigation inclusion in the Project Worksheets.	CAO	ACTTC		Ongoing
		Create charter document for the Disaster Finance Team so this structure can be utilized for any future disasters.	CAO/ACTTC	ACTTC		Mid-term
		Create charter document for the Grants Steering Committee so this structure can be utilized for any future disasters	CAO/ACTTC	ACTTC		Mid-term
		Complete applications for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344 and DR-4353 for approved and recommended Notice of Intents, leveraging the Grant Steering Committee to support County HMGP strategy and applications.	CAO/ACTTC	All departments	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing
		Successfully implement all awarded project applications for the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344 and DR-4353 opportunities, maintaining federal funding compliance at all levels of project implementation	CAO/ACTTC	All departments	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing
		Build external funding resource library for Countywide recovery operations, including funding source information and compliance policies.	CAO/ACTTC	ACTTC		Mid-term
		Digitize historic payroll documents currently stored on microfiche	ACTTC			Mid-term
		Manage, coordinate, and oversee CDBG-DR funding opportunities, maintaining federal funding compliance at all levels	CAO/ACTTC	ACTTC		Ongoing
		Prepare required reports and other documents.	CAO/ACTTC	All departments	Other	Ongoing
CP3: Lead, support and train community liaisons to build and sustain individual and neighborhood preparedness, including underserved populations	Collaborate with volunteer, non-profit and private organizations to establish community working groups to serve as community and neighborhood liaisons	Establish a Community Working Group to begin planning for a Community Preparedness and Outreach Plan	FES		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term and ongoing
		Collaborate with other jurisdictions on preparedness programs	FES		Other	Mid-term and

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Red Cross Home Fire Campaign - smoke alarms installed, home escape routes	FES		Red Cross	Mid-term
	Work with community liaisons to identify hazards, risks, mitigation strategies, including evacuation routes	Develop “corridors of safety” to identify residents' safe and expedient evacuation routes and develop procedures for the management of evacuated traffic flow. Conduct evacuation training exercises with targeted alerts	TPW/FES	TPW	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term and ongoing
		Incorporate a Public Education Program into Community Preparedness and Outreach program	FES	CAO	Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term
		Use the Federal Emergency Management Agency Threat and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessments process to assess risk within the county TO inform the Community Preparedness and Outreach Plan	FES		FEMA, Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Convene workshops of localized community partners and experts to identify threats and preparedness options	FES		Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term and ongoing
		Develop material to be used regarding preparedness and compile resources available (i.e., speakers, plan templates, etc.)	FES		Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term and ongoing
		Promote safety committees within communities	FES		Other	Mid-term and ongoing
		Identify particular risks, obstacles and mitigation measures related to preparedness across individuals with language, sensory, and/or cultural barriers	FES		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term and ongoing
		Research feasibility of contracting with organizations to transportation to shelters for those unable to drive or without access to a vehicle	FES		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Research possibility of web site which will contain information for residents during an evacuation (threats, exit routes, shelter locations, etc.)	ISD	FES		Mid-term
		Work to include a traffic mangement component in any evacuation routes	ISD/Sheriff	Sheriff	Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term
		Explore the use of emergency preparedness curriculum in classrooms and other youth group organizations	FES		Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term
		Prepare household pre-emergency and emergency packets (templates), to include information a resident will need in the event of an evacuation (e.g., home inventory, identifying paperwork, etc.)	FES		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Review all neighborhood programs (COPE, Get Ready, Next Door) when preparing a program	FES			Mid-term
	Work with community liaisons to develop community response team programs	Evaluate the role and effectiveness of County CERT programs, Auxilliary Communications Services, and a Medical Reserve Corp. during and in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency	FES			Mid-term and ongoing
		Establish a community response team program	FES			Mid-term
		Engage with FEMA and Cal OES for funding and training for a model CERT program countywide	FES/CAO		FEMA, CalOES	Mid-term
		Establish Community Emergency Responder Trainings countywide.	FES		Other jurisdictions	Mid-term and ongoing
	Update the County fire ordinance to enhance the Vegetation Management Program with incentives, inspection and abatement protocols, and appropriate funding	Develop an expanded vegetation management County ordinance that improves resiliency of at-risk residents and properties, including those subject to Homeowners Associations' Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions.	FES			Mid-term
		Consider mandatory underground utilities for newly constructed neighborhoods and commercial properties.	PRMD		Utility companies	Mid-term
		Work with utility companies to develop plans for eventual undergrounding of electrical lines on all properties	PRMD		Utility companies	Mid-term
		Establish a “Dig Once” policy	PRMD	EDB		Mid-term
		Collaborate with PG&E as its vegetation management practices are expanded based on the California Public Utilities Commission’s High Fire-Threat District map and resulting regulations4	FES	TPW	Utility companies	Mid-term
		Improve enforcement of Public Resources Code section 4291: 'for defensible space maintenance' and Sonoma County Code 13A.	FES		CalFire, other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Prompt compliance with required defensible space and vegetation management practices at time of real estate transactions, remodels or upgrades	FES	PRMD	Other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Encourage and help facilitate hazardous vegetation removal on private lands to increase defensible space and improve emergency access, including expanded landowner participation in Cal Fire Vegetation Management Program	FES	TPW	CalFire, other jurisdictions	Mid-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Improve guidance for effective defensible space that also considers drought, erosion control, biologic resources, and low impact development	FES/	SCWA, PRMD	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing
		Develop strategies that assist private property owners with selective removal of vegetation damaged by fires.	FES	TPW	Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term
		Develop a landscape plan checklist to be distributed at permit process	PRMD		Other jurisdictions,	Ongoing
		Expand chipper program	FES		Other	Mid-term
		Revisit rules regarding fires at campgrounds during fire season	Parks			Mid-term
		Improve cycle time for weed abatement process	FES			Mid-term
		Strengthen collaboration with Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and Rebuilding Our Community Sonoma County (ROC) and other volunteer, non-profit and private organizations in the Community Preparedness and Outreach Plan	FES	All departments	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Identify and collaborate with individuals and/or organizations to assume continuation of a Plan and exercise drills	FES	CAO	Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term
		Research, and implement where possible, information that can be disseminated to minimize fear of citizen status affecting evacuations and shelters	Health/Human	CAO, County Counsel	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing
CP 4: Make County government more adaptable to provide continued services in disasters through comprehensive planning, a more empowered workforce, and improved facilities and technology	Identify essential infrastructure, services and resources necessary during a disaster	Establish shelter sites countywide and pursue agreements with organizations to ensure basic life support needs.	FES	Health, Human, County Counsel, General Services	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Pre-Stage Critical Resources at Designated Sites in the County	TPW/FES/General Services	General Services, FES		Mid-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Establish priorities for essential services and critical business operations during and after a disaster or multi-hazard event.	TBD			Mid-term
		Establish a dedicated private space in shelter sfor mental health care	Health/Huma n		Other jurisdictions,	Ongoing
		Consider drug and alcohol abuse at shelters and consider coordination of AA/NA meetings	Health/Huma n		Other jurisdictions,	Mid-term
		Have a crisis point person for mental health in particular zones (Redwood CA Assn for MFTs could organize and appoint) so when a crisis occurs a point person is assigned to a particular emergency shelter.	Health/Huma n		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Collaborate with private utility companies to define how back-up communication services can be provided if infrastructure is damaged during a disaster event	TBD		Utility companies	Mid-term
		Collaborate with shelter providers to ensure information of an evacuee's immigration status does not affect the resources available	Health/Huma n	County Counsel	Shelter providers	Mid-term
		Identify County Disaster Workers who are bi-lingual and use that asset to interface with the community (shelters, call centers, local assistance centers, etc.)	FES/HR/CAO	HR, CAO		
		Working with the medical community, establish facilities and personnel available to assist in sheltering	TBD			Mid-term
		Develop training programs for shelter providers, including faith-based organizations	Health/Huma n		Shelter providers	Mid-term
		Research 211 sustainable funding and work with providers	Health/Huma n			Mid-term
		Look for sister organizations in other jurisdictions that could be on-call in a disaster	Health/Huma n		VOAD, ROC	Mid-term
		ROC - develop a long term funding strategy	FES		ROC	Mid-term
		Identify tasks and functions that could be performed by non-governmental community (possible trained traffic controllers), and where feasible, implement and provide trainings	FES	TPW, Sheriff	Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Apply for funding to retrofit Petaluma Veterans Hall for seismic stability and possible use as a shelter	General Services			Ongoing
		Assess and identify Parks maintenance yards (County center, Healdsburg, Tolay, Spring Lake, Doran, Stillwater Cove, etc.) for essential critical equipment that would be used in an emergency; research funding for same	Parks		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing
		Apply for funding for education and incentives for Safe and Resilient Sonoma County, to harden structures and create defensible space to reduce the risk of fire damage in identified vulnerable locations throughout County WUI	PRMD/FES			Ongoing
		Apply for funding for seismic strengthening and retrofit of existing structures in vulnerable locations throughout the County				Ongoing
	Update the County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	Maintain updated roster of county "emergency essential personnel and services" and county departments' "business resumption plans" for use during high threat situations.	TBD			Mid-term
		Establish effective Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations programs.	TBD			Mid-term
	Protect County information, data, and communication infrastructure	Develop and implement specific measures to protect critical infrastructure in a disaster or emergency.	ISD	All departments		Ongoing
		Identify primary County technology infrastructure, business systems, and critical facilities needed to support the essential services and critical business operations	ISD	All departments		Ongoing
		Identify community infrastructure and utility services that are essential to the operation of the County technology infrastructure and systems.	ISD	All departments		Ongoing
		Assess risks and hazards that currently exist in the County technology infrastructure and community infrastructure and utilities	ISD			Ongoing
		Prioritize technology infrastructure modernization projects (both County and Community) that directly relate to mitigating risks for points of failure that affect accessibility and scalability of critical business systems.	ISD		Other jurisdictions, community groups	Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Community Preparedness

Goal	Objective	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Apply for funding for a stand-alone generator for County of sonoma's datacenter to ensure mission critical systems (911 and computer aided dispatch communications) have auxilliary power	ISD	CAO		Ongoing
	Work with private utility providers for solutions to disabled/destroyed utilities in a disaster	Collaborate with other jurisdictions in the County about response to any de-energization by PG&E	TBD		PG&E, other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
		Determine if it is possible to work collaboratively with PG&E in regards to tree trimming	TPW		PG&E, other jurisdictions	Mid-term
		Working with power company, determine feasibility of conducting de-energization trainings and drills prior to a disaster	FES		PG&E, other jurisdictions, community groups	Mid-term
	Work with federal, state, local, tribal, community and/or private partners to identify, assess, and modify or repair essential transportation infrastructure for critical County response	Identify and assess essential transportation infrastructure necessary in a response and modify, repair, and/or maintain.	TPW			Ongoing
		Assist with mapping and prioritization of vulnerable hillslopes in the burned areas that require specific rehabilitation or restoration efforts.	TBD			
		Apply for funding for culvert improvements to reduce flooding (Drake Rd., Guerneville and Roberts Rd., Penngrove	TPW			Ongoing
		Apply for funding for bank stabilization to protect River Road using primarily natural materials in order to protect a vital transportatoin link, as well as residences and agricultural land	TPW			Ongoing
		Apply for funding to purchase and install onsite generator for the Sonoma County Santa Rosa Road maintenance yard to prevent risk of service interruption of disaster response	TPW			Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Housing

Goal	Strategy	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
H1: Attract new and expanded sources of capital to incentivize the creation of housing for all income levels	Collaborate with the City of Santa Rosa to form a Renewal Enterprise District (RED) as a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) to ensure regional and coordinated planning and facilitate pooled financing for housing activities	Assist pipeline projects through the formation of the RED in order to secure funding and start construction (pipeline projects include projects that are beginning the application process through projects that have begun construction)	CDC	County Counsel, PRMD, CAO ORR	City of Santa Rosa, SCTA	18/19
		Pursue legislation to enhance effectiveness of RED JPA and garner State financial support	CDC	County Counsel, CAO ORR	City of Santa Rosa	18/19
		Utilize the Community Development Commission to pursue and administer additional funding to support a pipeline of housing projects that strategically leverage local housing dollars	CDC	County Counsel, CAO ORR		18/19
		Continue pursuing pipeline projects through seeking new funding, identifying possible regulatory changes, helping developers tailor their projects to grant requirements, and to organize projects into a more competitive sequence to be more competitive when seeking state grant programs countywide	CDC	PRMD, CAO ORR	All Incorporated Municipalities, SCTA	19/20
	Engage financial institutions, philanthropists and public funders to develop new and expanded financing mechanisms that match the scale and type of development envisioned	Engage financial institutions with assistance of Fed Reserve Bank to develop new, more targeted debt and equity projects	CDC	CAO ORR		18/19
		Pilot new loan pool through Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI); expand in year 2	CDC	CAO ORR		18/19
		Develop financing tool for ADU's	CDC	PRMD, CAO ORR		18/19
		Build capacity of CDC to administer additional sources of funds	CDC			18/19
	Secure the maximum amount of federal and state housing funds, including CDBG-DR, and support the statewide and local housing bond measures	Complete CDBG-DR Action Plan with City of Santa Rosa; begin implementation by funding projects	CDC	CAO ORR	City of Santa Rosa, Horne LLP	18/19
		Continue to administer CDBG-DR and other housing development funds with as much leverage as possible	CDC	CAO ORR	Horne LLP	19/20
	Future Activities to be considered	Collaborate with the Economic Development Board on housing opportunities	CDC	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Housing

Goal	Strategy	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Collaborate with Safety Net on homelessness and precariously housed initiatives	CDC	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
H2: Increase regulatory certainty by changing the County’s business model and actively seek opportunities to deepen regional cooperation	Identify potential changes to land use regulations, processes and procedures that could reduce the time to complete processes, decrease uncertainty in the approval process and reduce the cost of housing development, including fire recovery permits	Evaluate and bring forward for consideration multi-family standards, workforce housing combining zone near jobs, and other housing initiatives	PRMD			18/19
		Develop for consideration additional housing initiatives that may become apparent after the current round of initiatives have been implemented; on-going cycles of regulatory updates allows the regulations to evolve with the needs and desires of the community	PRMD	CAO ORR		19/20
		Consider opportunities for modernization and standardization of permitting to make it easier for developers to submit applications countywide, as well as to be able make a more transparent	PRMD	CAO ORR		19/20
		Review higher density development opportunities within Urban Service Areas near jobs and transit, as provided in the General Plan, by considering a workforce housing combining zone	PRMD			18/19
	Enhance opportunities for innovative and non-traditional building types for a wide range of housing developments					
		Update Specific Plans, fee studies, and other planning documents to support meeting regional housing needs	PRMD			18/19
		Inform the General Plan Update process regarding issues related to respond to regional housing needs, hazard mitigation, and resiliency	PRMD	CAO ORR		19/20
	Support regional responses to the need for more and affordable housing that has exacerbated since the fires, including building of new housing units in Priority Development Areas in incorporated cities and coordinating with the Renewal Enterprise District (RED) and the Economic Development Board	Assist specific RED-consistent pipeline projects, including projects that are beginning the application process through projects that are under construction	PRMD	CDC, CAO ORR	SCTA, Incorporated Municipalities	18/19 - 22/23
	Supporting Activities	Continue Resiliency Permit Center to expedite fire recovery permits	PRMD			18/19- 19/20
	Future Activities to be considered	Collaborate with Natural Resources on land use planning	PRMD	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Housing

Goal	Strategy	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Continue to identify areas to address fire recovery regulatory changes	PRMD	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
H3: Support building and development standards with improved local hazard resiliency and reduced climate impacts	Build/Rebuild better homes and improve existing homes in Wildland Urban Interfaces (WUI) and other high-risk hazard locations with greater local hazard resiliency	Apply for Hazard Mitigation Grant for provide assistance for structures at risk of wildfires within high risk areas	PRMD	CDC, CAO ORR		18/19
		Apply for Hazard Mitigation Grant for provide assistance for seismic retrofits within high risk areas.	PRMD	CDC, CAO ORR		18/19
		Facilitate construction hardening techniques appropriate for wildfire/urban interfaces and seismic retrofits for rebuilding and existing homes through education and grant programs	PRMD	CDC, CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
		Help property owners navigate vegetation management opportunities through partnership with Fire Safe Sonoma and similar programs	Fire Marshal	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
		Advocate for funding opportunities for private property vegetation management to complement creating safe zones around homes in high risk areas	Fire Marshal	Parks and Open Space, CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
	Build/Rebuild better homes with improved efficiency and reduced operating costs	Facilitate climate positive construction techniques for building/rebuilding homes through consultation and project planning assistance from the Energy and Sustainability Division of General Services	General Services	PRMD, CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
		Facilitate building/rebuilding housing with clean energy programs through Sonoma Clean Power grant program	General Services	PRMD, CAO ORR		18/19
H4: Support rebuilding fire destroyed homes	Facilitate expedited permitting process for rebuilding home destroyed in the fires	Continue Resiliency Permit Center to expedite fire recovery permits	PRMD			18/19 - 19/20
	Explore and develop funding options to assist rebuild of homes destroyed in the fires	Seek Federal, State, and other funding to assist rebuilding gaps for those seeking to rebuild after the fires	CDC	CAO ORR		18/19
	Facilitate and support rebuild navigation to assist those seeking to rebuild homes destroyed in the fires	Facilitate navigation assistance, including financial advising, insurance claims and rebuilding, for those seeking to rebuild from the fires in partnership with the ROC Sonoma County Recovery Center	Health Department	CAO ORR		18/19
	Supporting Activities	Continue to advocate for assistance with insurance issues with the State, as may be appropriate	CAO	CAO ORR		18/19 - 21/22

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Housing

Goal	Strategy	Proposed Activity or Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
H5: Explore use of County-owned property to attract housing development that aligns with County goals.	Continue process to evaluate and develop housing on already identified County-owned properties for housing development	Continue Request for Proposal process to develop housing at 2150 West College Avenue	CDC	General Services		18/19
		Continue process to develop housing at Roseland Village	CDC	General Services		18/19
		Continue efforts to repurpose/sell the Chanate Campus in support of housing goals	General Services			18/19
		Explore the potential for housing as part of a mixed-use development on the County Administration Center property	General Services	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
		Identify and evaluate other potential opportunities for housing on County-owned land not yet identified	General Services	CAO ORR		18/19 - 22/23
	Collaborate with contractors and developers to address barriers such as labor supply that limit rapid housing development	Evaluate the need for construction worker housing and whether opportunities exist on County owned properties	General Services	PRMD, CAO ORR		18/19

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Economy

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Action Steps	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
E1: Educate and support the development of employees to foster a high quality and equitable local workforce.	Build sustainable career pathways tied to education and new business opportunities, especially in the area of construction.	Create a Sonoma County Cooperative Education Program to develop a pipeline of skilled graduates into local firms. Program will combine classroom-based learning with practical, structured work experience and expand apprenticeship and internship programs for local students.	EDB		WIB, Santa Rosa Chamber, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma State University, Sonoma County Office of Education, CTE Foundation, Empire College, local high schools, local employers	Ongoing
		Continue to partner with and expand the Sonoma County Youth Ecology Corps.	EDB	Human Services	Sonoma County Youth Ecology Corps	Ongoing
		Develop a plan to train and recruit new construction workers that includes collaborating with the North Bay Construction Corps (NBCC), a five-month after school training program for high school seniors interested in construction and the trades.	EDB		North Bay Construction Corps, WIB, Santa Rosa Chamber, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma State University, Sonoma County Office of Education, CTE Foundation, Empire College, local high schools, local employers	Ongoing
		Utilize grant funding from the California Employment Development Department to help train residents for in-demand construction jobs.	EDB		WIB, Santa Rosa Chamber, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma State University, Sonoma County Office of Education, CTE Foundation, Empire College, local high schools, local employers	Received grant in March 2018
		Consider establishing a formal construction skills training center to support NBCC programming.	EDB		North Bay Construction Corps, WIB, Santa Rosa Chamber, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma State University, Sonoma County Office of Education, CTE Foundation, Empire College, local high schools, local employers	Ongoing
		Establish a Talent Alignment Council to evaluate shortages in the workforce and develop strategies to fill gaps. Council will discuss employer workforce needs and better align training programs to match those needs.	EDB		Private employers, government bodies, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma State University, and other key organizations and staffed by the Sonoma County Workforce Investment Board (WIB)	

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Economy

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Action Steps	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Expand scholarship offerings from non-profit organizations and other philanthropic individuals and organizations for low-income and middle-class students.			Community Foundation Sonoma County, 10,000 Degrees Sonoma County, Career Technical Education Scholarship Fund, the Rotary Club of the Valley of the Moon, other philanthropic individuals and organizations.	
	Support workforce housing solutions.	Collaborate with private employers and the Renewal Enterprise District to support opportunities for increased workforce housing, especially for construction and associated trade workers.	CDC	EDB	Sonoma County Community Development Commission, City of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Metro Chamber, local employers.	
	Improve transportation options for residents to connect with employers and essential services.	Work with employers to fund and establish shuttle services, especially for senior resident needs.	EDB	TPW	SMART, County, City, and Regional Transit Systems, Private Employers.	
		Explore public-private partnerships for ride sharing programs to create affordable transportation solutions.	EDB	TPW	SMART, County, City, and Regional Transit Systems, Private Employers.	
		Explore opportunities to leverage SMART and expand, adjust, and discount bus routes, especially for displaced residents.			SMART, County, City, and Regional Transit Systems, Private Employers.	
E2: Support local businesses to thrive by ensuring access to resources, developing partnerships, and providing entrepreneurial support.	Assist public and private organizations in Sonoma County in accessing economic recovery loans and other available assistance.	Collaborate with partners for outreach to encourage employers to apply for SBA loans to recoup physical and economic damage.	EDB		City of Santa Rosa, Other Cities, Chambers, Small Business Development Center, SCORE, Banks	Started Nov. 2017
		Monitor additional resources that come available during recovery, such as HUD funding, and encourage employers to apply.	EDB	CAO	State and Federal funding agencies	Ongoing
		Utilize existing and develop new capital programs to assist businesses and non-profits that suffered losses during the fires. Ensure local capital needs for recovery are met.	EDB		California Governor's Office, State and Federal partners, local banks, credit unions, lenders	
		Collaborate closely with the agricultural community to identify specific economic recovery needs and programs. Meet with farmers on a regular basis to hear about their specific needs and provide connections to available	EDB	Ag Comm		

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Economy

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Action Steps	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
	Partner with Sonoma County Tourism and other partners to implement a robust economic recovery marketing campaign.	Work with Sonoma County Tourism to form a Marketing Committee of representatives from local organizations to synchronize messaging and align activities focused on encouraging people to visit and to buy local.	EDB	CAO	Sonoma County Tourism, GoLocal, City of Santa Rosa, Visitor’s Centers/Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Other Marketing partners.	Ongoing
		Support “Open for Business” marketing effort and other targeted marketing efforts to let residents and visitors know that the County is up and running.	EDB		Sonoma County Tourism, GoLocal, City of Santa Rosa, Visitor’s Centers/Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Other Marketing partners.	Ongoing
		Encourage both residents and non-residents to shop online for Sonoma County goods and donate to local non-profits.	EDB		Sonoma County Tourism, GoLocal, City of Santa Rosa, Visitor’s Centers/Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Other Marketing partners.	Ongoing
		Expand the GoSoCo campaign and support other shopping local shopping marketing efforts to increase public awareness of the economic benefits of shopping local	EDB		Sonoma County Tourism, GoLocal, City of Santa Rosa, Visitor’s Centers/Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Other Marketing partners.	Ongoing
	Expand broadband infrastructure across the county.	Increase access to broadband throughout Sonoma County to increase opportunities for key activities such as telecommunity, having groceries delivered, etc.	EDB		Access Sonoma Broadband.	Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Safety Net Services

Goal	Potential Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
SF1: Enhance core County service capacity to address long-term recovery needs and prepare for future disasters.	Enhance capacity to manage disaster shelters with increased training opportunities and collaboration with community volunteer partners and jurisdictions.	Human Services	FES	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)	Ongoing
	Provide re-employment assistance for workers who have lost their jobs because employers' businesses were destroyed or impacted by fires.	Human Services	EDB	Workforce Investment Board (WIB)	Started
	Support housing-related programs for families.	Human Services	CDC	Linkages to Senior Housing, Housing Support Program for CalWorks families, and the Family Stabilization Housing Program	Ongoing
	Utilize funding from the California Office of Emergency Services to support housing efforts for victims of elder abuse and neglect.	Human Services		Cal OES	Ongoing
	Pursue education and outreach opportunities to inform residents about how to prepare for disasters, with a focus on vulnerable populations.	Health Services	FES, CAO	Community partners	Ongoing
SN2: Ensure the post-fire mental health and resiliency needs of the community are met.	Develop a plan to set up emergency childcare facilities to allow emergency responders and community members to continue critical work needs.	Health Services		First 5, Community Child Care Council	TBD
	Continue to provide crisis counseling, available county-wide through California HOPE, for residents affected by the fires.	Health Services		Council on Aging, Petaluma People Services Center, West County Community Services and Goodwill Redwood Empire	Ongoing
	Partner with mental health professional associations, healthcare providers, funders, and nonprofits, to identify gaps in and ensure continuity of services.	Health Services		Wildfire Mental Health Collaborative	Ongoing
	Create a plan that addresses the short- and long-term integration of trauma-informed care in the community throughout various institutions, including schools, behavioral health services, and case management.	Health Services			TBD
	Create communal healing spaces that open the conversation and destigmatize trauma, including town halls, healing clinics, or community events.	Health Services	Human Services	ROC Sonoma County, California HOPE, community organizations	TBD

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Safety Net Services

Goal	Potential Action	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
SN3: Build capacity with cross sector partners and community members to improve coordination and communication.	Strengthen ACCESS Sonoma County Initiative’s capacity to coordinate care delivery.	Health Services	Human Services, ISD	Other County Departments	Ongoing
	Develop a technology tool to enable cross-departmental coordination and assessment of improvements in the health, well-being and self-sufficiency of high needs clients.	ISD	Health Services, Human Services	IBM	Already Started
	Expand “one-stop-shop” opportunities for residents to receive updated information and resources needed for recovery.	Human Services	Health Services	ROC Sonoma County	Already Started
	Ensure timely access to updates and services for residents who do not speak English by providing translation services and dedicated outreach staff to these communities.	Health Services	FES	Community partners	Ongoing
	Identify roles and responsibilities of community partners and the County as they relate to recovery activities.	CAO	Health Services, Human Services		
	Enhance services and capacity of 211 Sonoma County.	Human Services	FES		
	Partner with community assessments and surveys and utilize existing community data to inform ongoing recovery priorities.	CAO			Ongoing
	Partner with community providers (hospitals, clinics, skilled nursing facilities, non-profits, faith-based organizations, etc.) to develop collaborative disaster planning and preparedness efforts.	Health Services	Human Services	Hospitals, clinics, skilled nursing facilities, non-profits, faith-based organizations, etc.	TBD
SN4: Understand and address inequities of vulnerable populations.	Create a comprehensive community needs assessment using a vulnerability methodology that assesses disparities and needs related to health, well-being and self-sufficiency.	Health Services		Safety Net Services County Departments, community partners	TBD
	Develop principles and guidelines to launch implementation of performance-based contracting to increase efficiencies and effectiveness of safety net service delivery.	Health Services		TBD	TBD
	Leverage and utilize tools offered by the Government Alliance on Race and Equity network to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all.	Health Services		TBD	TBD

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
NR1: Reduce forest fuel loads strategically to lower wildfire hazards to communities and sensitive habitats, improve delivery of resources and amenities people need, and move forests on a trajectory of increased resistance to drought, disease, and insects.	Identify areas of elevated wildfire risk relative to key criteria (e.g., public health and safety, water supply risk, economic impacts, and ecosystem sensitivity) informed by objective data to develop strategic, proactive fuel load reduction priorities.					
		Assess fire impacts to carbon storage and identify carbon-wise options for fuel load reductions.	Ag + Open Space	UCCE	Academic/Research; State Agencies	Ongoing
		Contribute to vegetation condition and fuel load research and mapping of existing developed communities, emergency road access, protected habitats, water supply and storage, ignition sources, or other key vulnerabilities that can be used to prioritize fuel management on public and/or private lands.	Ag + Open Space	Permit Sonoma; TPW; Sonoma Water; UCCE	Academic/Research	Immediate
		Based on best available science, consider designating various forest fuel management land use overlays that could include both incentives and/or restrictions to improve community safety.	Permit Sonoma	Ag + Open Space; Ag Comm; UCCE	Academic/Research	Short-term
		Consider fuel and fire break benefits in identifying potential forest, woodland, and shrubland parcel acquisitions, management easements, and/or development right transfers.	Ag + Open Space	Regional Parks; Permit Sonoma	NGO/Non-Profits	Long-term
	Evaluate options for active management of forest and woodland plant communities on public and private lands for fuel and fire breaks that decrease risks to developed communities.					
		Assist private property owners with burned parcel revegetation management to promote healthy vegetation structure and density over time.	RCD	UCCE	NGO/Non-Profits	Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Implement preventative fuel breaks and vegetation management on properties owned or managed by the County, including but not limited to, public road rights-of-way.	TPW	Regional Parks	Cities & Communities	Ongoing
		Continue and expand collaboration between local, state and federal agencies and willing partners to effectively perform vegetation management on public lands using multiple strategies and methods.	FES/Permit Sonoma	Regional Parks	State Agencies	Ongoing
		Provide supportive guidance to private property owners regarding technical, regulatory, and funding options to facilitate their fuel load reduction efforts using multiple strategies and methods.	UCCE	FES/Permit Sonoma;CAO	State Agencies; NGO/Non-Profits	Ongoing
		Study and advocate for improved technical, financial, and regulatory context for small parcel landowners to plan and implement forest management measures providing ecological and public safety benefits to the community.	CAO	FES/Permit Sonoma	State Agencies	Ongoing
		Assist and support increased opportunities for fuel load reduction on private and public lands using prescribed burning (including demonstration projects and updated guidance by qualified Registered Professional Foresters and Burn Bosses).	UCCE		State Agencies; RCD; Academic/Research	Short-term
		Assist and support increased opportunities for fuel load reduction on private and public lands using grazing (including demonstration projects and updated guidance from Certified Rangeland managers).	UCCE		Academic/Research; RCD; State Agencies	Short-term
		Expand and maintain policy and infrastructure to facilitate environmentally responsible grazing/ browsing on public lands (e.g., fencing and watering) and expand partnerships (e.g., economic ranching uses).	Regional Parks	Ag + Open Space; UCCE	NGO/Non-Profits	Short-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
	Strengthen regional forest stewardship to improve leadership, oversight, training and funding of fuel reduction projects, while improving data resources and sharing to support environmental protections while facilitating effective fuel reduction opportunities for landowner and community-based projects.					
		Evaluate the potential for traditional markets, regulatory, and innovative means to improve the health and resilience of Sonoma County forest ecosystems, and provide recommendations that could include local or regional-scale governance structures, tax or fee funding, commercial activities, and landowner cooperative efforts.	CAO	FES/Permit Sonoma	Academic/Research; State Agencies; NGO/Non-Profit	Ongoing
		Evaluate sustainable timber harvest/thinning to achieve ecosystem, economic, and community benefits on private and public lands.	FES/Permit Sonoma	Ag + Open Space; UCCE	For-Profit Business; NGO/Non-Profit	Long-term
		Assess the potential for improved local-regional commercial markets in small wood biomass and related emerging vegetation management/carbon storage methods.	CAO	Sonoma Water	State Agencies; For-Profit Business; Academic/Research	Long-term
		Promote opportunities for landowners and the general public to gain understanding of cultural, economic, and environmental issues about forest stewardship activities as part of demonstration and/or implementation efforts.	UCCE	Regional Parks; Ag + Open Space	State Agencies; RCDs; Tribes; Landowners	Long-term
		Pursue opportunities to combine education and job-training in the fields of forest, range, and related natural resources management within economic development efforts to improve the technical and labor resources for long-term implementation.	CAO	EDB; UCCE	RCDs; Academic/Research; For-Profit Business	Long-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
NR2: Protect and enhance stream systems to lessen wildfire danger to communities, support water supply and drought tolerance, and provide flood attenuation while sustaining ecological functions and biological diversity	Assess Mark West Creek and other priority burned streams to identify and rank recovery and rehabilitation needs and prepare for potential secondary hazards over the next few winters.	Encourage the potential creation of volunteer, community-based land stewardship associations (e.g., Prescribed Burn Associations, Grazing Cooperatives), particularly in vulnerable rural areas with high fuel loads.				
		Provide technical and and resource information to landowners within burned watersheds regarding prevention of erosion, sedimentation, and water quality impairment.	CAO	Permit Sonoma; Sonoma Water	RCD; NGO/Non-Profit; State Agencies	Ongoing
		Assess post-fire stream channel stability and vulnerability to potential secondary fire hazards due to potential flooding, erosion, and sedimentation	CAO	Sonoma Water; Regional Parks	RCD; NGO/Non-Profit; State Agencies	Immediate
		Assist with evaluation, prioritization and implementation of protective measures and/or preparedness steps for stream channels affected by the fires, especially in proximity to septic systems and/or other near-stream pollutant sources.	Sonoma Water	Health Services	Cities & Communities	Short-term
		Incorporate fire, flood and drought resiliency considerations in stream corridor land use decisions involving riparian zones and functional riparian zone protection/enhancement incentives and regulations.				
		Assess the recovery of fire fighting scars (e.g., temp roads/fire lines) on lands owned or managed by the County; determine necessary actions to prevent adverse erosion, sedimentation, and habitat loss, and to evaluate the feasibility of inclusion in multi-benefit greenbreaks.	Regional Parks	Ag + Open Space	NGO/Non-Profits	Ongoing

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Map potential riparian (and shoreline) buffers of adequate width, length, hydrology, soils and vegetation to provide effective fuel breaks, flood conveyance and groundwater recharge. Include all functional low fuel load/high moisture land uses (e.g., stormwater basins or water storage ponds; irrigated fields, pastures, or recreation facilities, native riparian, wetlands, or managed grasslands).	Ag + Open Space	Sonoma Water; UCCE	Academic/Research	Immediate
		Collaborate with qualified public entities, researchers, and NGOs to identify and prioritize stream corridor and/or other open space parcels that would contribute to a network providing mitigation against future fire, floods, and drought.	Ag + Open Space	Regional Parks; Sonoma Water; Permit Sonoma	Cities & Communities, NGO/Non-Profits	Long-Term
		Produce technical guidance and regulatory support that could to facilitate future acquisition (in fee title/easement with transfer of development rights) of parcels suitable for integration in multi-benefit green breaks by public agencies or NGOs qualified to assume management responsibility.	Permit Sonoma	Ag + Open Space	NGO/Non-Profits	Immediate
		Prioritize fuel load reduction benefits as ranking criteria in the storm water resource planning process.	Sonoma Water	Permit Sonoma	Cities & Communities; State Agencies	Ongoing
	Prioritize improved resilience of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas to fire and/or other natural hazards in open space land protection acquisitions and easements as well as in community separator designations.					
		Evaluate and consider expansion and adaptation of wildland urban interface (WUI) and community separator planning concepts to include possible 'green breaks' with multiple benefits for natural resources and communities.	Permit Sonoma	Ag + Open Space	NGO/Non-Profits	Long-term
		Gather, review, and describe applicable policies, practices, and regulations from similar regions that are successful in providing fire and flood resiliency for natural resources/working lands.	Ag + Open Space	Permit Sonoma; Permit Sonoma	Academic/Research	Long-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
	Improve stream corridor conditions via outreach, training, and voluntary actions modeled on successful stream maintenance and habitat restoration programs, based on scientific studies.					
		Collaborate with landowners adjaent to public lands to improve management practices and prioritize easements and aquisitions that could result in enlarged, effective multi-benefit buffers.	Regional Parks	Ag + Open Space	RCD; UCCE; Landowners	Long-term
		Consider expanding stream maintenance activities in public responsibility reaches to foster flood conveyance, protect water quality and aquatic habitat, and provide fuel breaks.	Sonoma Water	Regional Parks	Cities & Communities	Long-term
		Support riparian corridor management for biological diversity and native plant communities on public and private lands.	Ag + Open Space	Permit Sonoma; UCCE	RCD; NGO/Non-Profit	Ongoing
		Coordinate with partners regarding planning and implementation of multi-benefit stream rehabilitation/restoration projects on public and private lands.	Sonoma Water	Ag + Open Space, Permit Sonoma, Regional Parks	RCD; NGO/Non-Profit	Ongoing
		Identify existing hazard trees on public land suitable for reuse as LWD in aquatic habitat restoration projects and facilitate their storage and distribution to appropriate agencies and organizations.	Sonoma Water	TPW; Regional Parks	State Agencies; Federal Agencies	Long-term
NR3: Build on prior and continuing investments in natural resources acquisitions, monitoring, technical studies and partnerships to integrate best available science into outreach efforts, policy development, regulations, incentives, and land use planning decisions.	Nurture community awareness and understanding of our fire-adapted landscape and the value of becoming a resilient fire-adapted community using results of post-fire monitoring and research.					

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
		Engage the general public and specific stakeholder groups in physical and virtual visits to burned lands during recovery, along with visits to similar vulnerable lands for comparison.	Regional Parks	Ag + Open Space	NGO/Non-Profits	Ongoing
		Participate in reporting post-fire natural resources monitoring data results and interpretations via a range of platforms, in culturally relevant ways, addressing broad audiences as well as specific stakeholder groups.	Sonoma Water	Regional Parks; Ag + Open Space; UCCE	Academic/Research; State Agencies	Ongoing
		Faciliate public access to the improved rainfall, runoff, and natural hazards monitoring network, particularly to improve awareness and knowledge of recovery status and secondary hazard risks in the burned areas.	Sonoma Water	FES/Permit Sonoma	Cities & Communities	Ongoing
		Improve, expand, and maintain monitoring of weather, streamflow, water quality parameters, and fire detection systems to support prioritization and permitting of forest or stream management actions.	Sonoma Water	FES/Permit Sonoma	Federal Agencies	Ongoing
		Collaborate with federal and state agencies, academic institutions, and other entities to improve the predictive models of local flood, fire, and drought hazards.	Sonoma Water	Ag + Open Space	Academic/Research; NGO/Non-Profit	Ongoing
		Use inspection and enforcement activities as opportunities to inform and educate regarding required and recommended land, vegetation, soil and water management practices.	Permit Sonoma	Ag Comm	Cities & Communities	Short-term
		Perform outreach and education to inform public about ecological importance of forests and the critical role (and native cultural history) related to prescribed and managed burning.	UCCE	Superintendent of Schools	RCD; NGO/Non-Profit; Tribes; Academic/Research	Immediate
		Expand citizen-scientist participation in data collection for on-going natural resources monitoring and/or event response and recovery documentation (including public schools, 4-H or other youth programs).	UCCE	Superintendent of Schools	NGO/Non-Profits	Immediate

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
	Continue to collect best available scientific information to inform policy development and county investments that protect watersheds and developed communities from natural disasters.					
		Lead and contribute to field assessments and analysis of monitoring and remote sensing data to assess fine-scale burn severity, vegetation mortality, carbon loss, slope stability, erosion and sedimentation, and stream channel response to fire damage.	Ag + Open Space	Water Agency	Academic/Research	Ongoing
		Conduct and collaborate on studies evaluating how initial land use/vegetation type and condition affected fire damage and recovery progress, featuring impacted public and protected lands as case studies.	Ag + Open Space	UCCE	Academic/Research	Ongoing
		Estimate the economic value of ecosystem services lost due to the 2017 fires to assist with cost/benefit analysis of various policy and planning decisions, and support funding requests.	Ag + Open Space	Sonoma Water	Academic/Research	Short-term
	Consider scientific data regarding natural and working lands' condition, fire vulnerability, and relative fire impacts in crafting land use policies, plans, and regulations.					
		Incorporate watershed resiliency and natural resource priorities in the Agriculture + Open Space District's Vital Lands Initiative.	Ag + Open Space		Landowners	Immediate
		Highlight watershed resiliency and natural resource priorities in the General Plan update.	Permit Sonoma		Cities & Communities	Long-term
		Explore modifications to County Code and Ordinances that will advance Natural Resources resiliency and community safety.	Permit Sonoma		Cities & Communities	Short-term

Recovery and Resiliency Framework Potential Actions List - Natural Resources

Goal	Proposed Action	Potential Activities or Projects	County Lead	County Partner(s)	Other Partner(s)	Launch Timing
	Improve natural resources hazards and resiliency data management and accessibility between governments, academic institutions, other organizations and the public.					
		Collaborate with other government entities, academic institutions, and key NGOs to identify targeted improvements to management and dissemination of local natural resources data.	CAO	Sonoma Water; Ag + Open Space	NGO/Non-Profits	Immediate
		Engage with Tribes to gather their interpretations of recent fire patterns and damage, and solicit guidance reflecting native cultural practices of vegetation management.	FES/Permit Sonoma	Sonoma Water; UCCE	Tribes	Immediate
		Continue to collaborate with public and private partners to improve the consistency of natural resource management information, avoid duplication of efforts, and increase outreach extent and effectiveness.	UCCE	RCD	NGO/Non-Profits	Immediate
		Use reporting about the roles of natural resources relative to the 2017 fires (positive and negative) to prompt awareness about wildfire, flooding, and drought risk and resiliency.	FES	Sonoma Water	Cities & Communities	Immediate
		Continue and expand the efficient application of web and mobile accessible online data storage portals, toolboxes, dashboards, and real-time monitoring as means to exchange natural resources data between key audiences to support field actions, planning processes, and policy development.	Sonoma Water	Ag + Open Space; Permit Sonoma; ISD	NGO/Non-Profits; Federal Agencies; State Agencies; Academic/Research	Immediate

Recovery and Resiliency Grants Submitted & Awarded

Grant Opportunity	Funding Agency	County Strategy Area	County Jurisdiction	County Department	Project Title	Project description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Grant Funded Amount	Match Amount	Local Share: General Fund Y/N	Local Share Detail	Status
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Housing	Community Development Commission County	CDC	Sonoma County Flood Elevation Program	Elevate homes and provide other mitigation measures for properties on the NFIP repetitive loss list.	\$1,807,043	\$1,355,282	\$451,761	N	Property Owner Contribution	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	All		FES	Sonoma County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Update & LHMP Annexation	Update the existing Sonoma County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and integrate into the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	Y	County General Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	All	County	General Services	Fire Early Warning and Detection Camera System	Create a fire early warning camera system by intalling fire monitoring cameras at strategic locations throughout the County, with associated microwave/tower systems. In partnership with City of Santa Rosa.	\$2,722,718	\$2,042,039	\$680,680	Y	County General Fund, City of Santa Rosa	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	General Services	Seismic upgrades for Petaluma Veterans Building	Retrofit Petaluma Veterans hall for Seismic Stability	\$1,993,367	\$1,495,025	\$498,342	Y	\$425,808 in FY18-19 capital projects	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ISD	Data Center Generator	Stand-alone generator for County of Sonoma's datacenter to ensure mission critical systems including 911, computer aided dispatch, comm. Etc has auxiliary power	\$622,180	\$466,635	\$155,545	Y	County General Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Natural Resources	County	Parks	Stabilizing and re-vegetation of Hood Mountain	Revegetate and stabilize soil in areas burned by the fire and damaged by fire suppression efforts such as bulldozer lines to prevent flooding, erosion, and debris flow that could damage properties down stream.	\$310,813	\$233,110	\$77,703	Y	County General Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	All	County	PRMD	Sonoma County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update	Update the Sonoma County LHMP. County LHMP will become a multi-jurisdictional plan to include county districts and other jurisdictions that want to participate.	\$333,333	\$250,000	\$83,333	Y	County General Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	All	County	PRMD	Surface fault rupture and seismic induced landslides analysis to Annex into Sonoma County LHMP	Planning project to increase understanding of Rodgers Creek Fault. Create hazard maps, and do site specific studies of the fault in newly identified areas. Will be annexed into the Sonoma County LHMP.	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	Y	County General Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	PRMD	Seismic Strengthening and Retrofit of Existing Structures, Sonoma Countywide	Retrofit soft-story structures in identified vulnerable locations throughout county.	\$6,677,777	\$5,000,000	\$1,677,777	Y	County General Fund, other state government agencies, and Property Owner Cost-Share	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Housing, Infrastructure	County	PRMD & FES	Wildfire Adapted Sonoma County: Education and Incentives for Safe and Resilient Sonoma County	In identified vulnerable locations throughout County WUI, harden structures & create defensible space to reduce risk of fire damage.	\$6,677,777	\$5,000,000	\$1,677,777	Y	County General Fund, other state government agencies, and Property Owner Cost-Share	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	Sonoma Water	Sonoma Water	Ely Booster Station Hazard Mitigation Project	Mitigate flood and seismic hazards to the booster station by sealing electrical enclosures, elevating equipment, and anchoring equipment critical to the operation of the Booster Station.	\$3,081,193	\$2,310,895	\$770,298	N	SCWA Water Transmission Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Natural Resources	Sonoma Water	Sonoma Water	Improved Flood Early Warning Using Advanced Radar	Purchase and install X-Band radar to better predict flooding and provide for improved response.	\$2,666,700	\$2,000,025	\$666,675	N	(Available Special District Funds) SCWA, Marin County	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	Sonoma Water	Sonoma Water RRCSd	Seismic Rehabilitation and Retrofit of Secondary Treatment Clarifiers - RRCSd	Retrofit of facilities to reduce risk of system failure during an earthquake.	\$2,400,000	\$1,800,000	\$600,000	N	(Available Special District Funds) RRCSd	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	Sonoma Water	Sonoma Water SVCSD	Seismic Rehabilitation and Retrofit of Secondary Treatment Clarifiers - SVCSD	Retrofit of facilities to reduce risk of system failure during an earthquake.	\$2,750,000	\$2,062,500	\$687,500	N	Construction Fund (Available Special District Funds) SVCSD	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure, Housing	County	TPW	Culvert Improvements to Reduce Flooding	Upsize 2 culverts in sonoma county to a higher capacity to reduce flooding. Drake Rd - Guerneville (5th district) Roberts Rd - near Pennarrove (1st district)	\$355,000	\$266,250	\$88,750	Y	Construction Fund County General Fund	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Natural Resources, Infrastructure	County	TPW	Russian River Flood Management & Fisheries Habitat Enhancement Planning.	Create hydro-dynamic flow model for section of russian river that is flood-prone & impacts structures. From asti to alexander valley bridge (11 mi), an area with high rates of sedimentation.	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	N	TPW funds	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	TPW	Bank Stabilization to protect River Road	Protect the quickly-eroding bank of the Russian River along River Rd. using primarily natural materials in order to protect a vital transportation link, as well as residences and agricultural land.	\$5,092,220	\$3,819,165	\$1,273,055	N	SB1	App Submitted 7/1/2018

Recovery and Resiliency Grants Submitted & Awarded

Grant Opportunity	Funding Agency	County Strategy Area	County Jurisdiction	County Department	Project Title	Project description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Grant Funded Amount	Match Amount	Local Share: General Fund Y/N	Local Share Detail	Status
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	TPW	Road Yard Generator	Purchase and install onsite generator for the Sonoma County Santa Rosa Road Maintenance Yard to prevent risk of service interruption affecting disaster response.	\$250,000	\$187,500	\$62,500	N	Roads Fund	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4344	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	TPW	Airport Generator	Purchase and installation of onsite generator for the Airport Terminal to allow operations for at least 4 days in the event of power outages.	\$480,000	\$360,000	\$120,000	N	Airport Enterprise Funds	App Submitted 7/1/2018
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) DR-4353	CalOES/FEMA	Infrastructure	County	FES	Warning Sirens - System	Design and install warning sirens in selected locations. Develop operating, testing, and maintenance procedures. In partnership with City of SR.	\$850,000	\$637,500	\$212,500	Y	County General Fund, City of SR	App Submitted 9/4/2018
Fire Prevention Program	CAL FIRE	Infrastructure	County	TPW	Northwest Roadway Safety, Fuels Reduction, and Community Chipper and Engagement Project	Assess fuel risks and tree mortality within the public right of way on 83 miles of roads. Subsequently, 30 high-priority miles will receive hazardous vegetation treatment to create safer egress and access, and roadsides that are more resistant to fire starts. FES will staff a chipper for fuels treatment and curbside chipping services within the project area. In conjunction, Fire Safe Sonoma, Inc. (FSS) will lead community engagement, outreach, and coordination for the chipper program. Property owners along all 83 miles of road will be encouraged to use the chipper to clear hazardous vegetation from their properties.	\$1,237,541	\$1,082,969	\$154,572	Y	County General Fund Disaster Resilience Set Aside, Property Owner tracked time	Awarded
Fire Prevention Program	CAL FIRE	Natural Resources	County	Regional Parks	Sonoma County Parks and Open Space Fire Resilience Planning	complete 3-4 park or Open Space preserve-specific Fire Management Plans	\$593,537	\$511,920	\$81,618	N	Open Space District time	Denied
Emergency Dislocated Worker Additional Assistance Grant	CA Employment Development Department	Economy, Safety Net	County	Workforce Investment Board (WIB) & Human Services Dept Employment and Training Division	Emergency Workforce Resiliency	WIB and Job Link to provide 1) assistance to layoffs and layoff prevention, 2) re-employment assistance for workers impacted by fires. career services for ~700 of 4,751 disaster-related unemployment claimants. Will also provide supportive services to 200 dislocated workers for reemployment, including effort to train in construction..	\$3,250,000	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Awarded
Private Funding	Hewlett Foundation	Safety Net Services	County	Economic Development Board, Creative Sonoma	Creative Sonoma Recovery Fund	Creative community relief grants	\$270,000	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Awarded
Relief Grant Fund	Redwood Credit Union	Safety Net Services	County	Economic Development Board, Creative Sonoma	unknown	creative community relief grants, and a teaching artists in the schools program – putting artists who have been trained on working with students with trauma into our schools for artists’ residencies.	\$50,000	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Awarded
Disaster Cast Management Program	FEMA Individual Assistance, CA Department of Social Services, Disaster Services Bureau	Safety Net Services	n/a	n/a: Catholic Charities of Sonoma County	Long Term Recovery Group (LTRG) case management	LTRG was created post-fire from the VOAD, and this LTRG became Rebuild Our Community Sonoma County. Catholic Charities of Santa Rosa secured this grant as fiscal agent for ROC Sonoma County to fund multiple years of case management for fire survivors.	\$2,200,889	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Awarded
CA Dept of Health Services (DHCS)	FEMA	Safety Net Services	County	Health Services	Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)	Crisis Counseling Assistance available to disaster survivors to navigate emotional disaster impacts.	\$4,348,742	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Awarded

Recovery and Resiliency Grants Submitted & Awarded

Grant Opportunity	Funding Agency	County Strategy Area	County Jurisdiction	County Department	Project Title	Project description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Grant Funded Amount	Match Amount	Local Share: General Fund Y/N	Local Share Detail	Status
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Countywide Debris Removal - Public ROW and Hazardous Trees (90% Federal Share): PA # 35741	Transportation Public Works road debris removal and removal of hazardous trees & animal carcasses.	\$ 9,199,105	\$ 9,063,418	\$ 206,980			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) Insurance and ROE Collection Expenses: PA # 42215	Sonoma County incurred expenses associated with Right of Entry and Insurance collection from the mission assigned PPDR project.	\$ 1,013,850	\$ 998,896	\$ 22,812			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure, Safety Net Services, Natural Resources	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County Emergency Protective Measures (First 30 Days at 100% Federal Share): PA-09-CA-4344-PW-00007(0) EX33856	First 30 days. Applicant used services of EOC, EMS, and Volunteer Fire Department utilizing Mutual Aids to protect the residents. Sheltering of evacuees at the Community center opened on 10/8 8am to 11/7	\$ 10,230,773	\$ 10,230,773	\$ -	N		Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure, Safety Net Services, Natural Resources	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County Emergency Protective Measures (Days 31+ at 75% Federal Cost Share): PA-09-CA-4344-PW-00008(0) EX33858	After first 30 days - services of the EOC, EMS, and Volunteer Fire Department to protect the residents. Sheltering of evacuees at the Community center opened on 10/8 8am closed on 11/19/17	\$ 1,566,245	\$ 1,497,722	\$ 97,890			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure, Natural Resources	County	ACTTC	Transportation Public Works (TPW) Emergency Protective Measures (First 30 Days)100% : PW# 33859	First 30 days - Transportation Public Works (TPW) - to clear County owned roads, stabilization and emergency work on burned posts and guardrails.	\$ 110,227	\$ 110,227	\$ -	N		Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County Law Enforcement EPM and Mutual Aid Agencies: Project PA-09-CA-4344-PW-00009(0) EX33871	First 30 days, Sonoma County Law Enforcement's immediate response to the DR4344-CA wildfire event. Evacuation, road closure enforcement, looter patrol, missing person recovery operations	\$ 9,066,816	\$ 9,066,816	\$ -	N		Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure, Natural Resources	County	ACTTC	Transportation Public Works EPM (31+ days at 75% Fed Cost Share): PW# 38590	After first 30 days - Transportation Public Works (TPW) - to clear County owned roads, stabilization and emergency work on burned posts and guardrails.	\$ 61,802	\$ 59,098	\$ 3,863			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County Donated Resources	Sonoma county donated resources			\$ -			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Franz Valley School Road: PW# 00021(0) 30239	replace wildfire destroyed wood retaining wall	\$ 84,237	\$ 80,552	\$ 5,265			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	County Lighting District : PW# 26923	replace fire damaged 1 traffic signal controller, approximately 23 light poles and components, and underground conduit system and components.	\$ 1,192,583	\$ 1,118,047	\$ 74,536			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Cavedale Road - Culvert replacement: PW# 00015(0) 29264	replace wildfire damaged culvert and asphalt road damaged from collapsed culvert	\$ 8,886	\$ 8,497	\$ 555			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Riebli Road Damaged Culvert: PW# 32737	replace wildfire damaged culvert	\$ 10,352	\$ 9,899	\$ 647			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County Fire Damaged / Destroyed Guardrails: PW#-00016(0) 32352	replace Countywide fire damaged 90 miles of standard metal guardrails and wood support posts	\$ 198,577	\$ 189,889	\$ 12,411			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Self Cert Sonoma County Destroyed Roads Signs and Post: PW# 34608	replace Fire destroyed approximately 400 road signs and post county wide	\$ 85,246	\$ 81,517	\$ 5,328			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County TPW – County wide damaged Asphalt, Sidewalks, and Retaining Wall. PW# 37314	TPW – repair County wide damaged sidewalks, sidewalk curb and gutter, sections of asphalt next to sidewalks, and burnt up sidewalk wood retaining walls.	\$ 3,272,986	\$ 3,129,793	\$ 204,562			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County DR-4344 MT Barham Radio Tower: PW # 25851	repair fire destroyed telecommunications electronic equipment and building	\$ 36,632	\$ 2,289	\$ 35,029			Rolling

Recovery and Resiliency Grants Submitted & Awarded

Grant Opportunity	Funding Agency	County Strategy Area	County Jurisdiction	County Department	Project Title	Project description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Grant Funded Amount	Match Amount	Local Share: General Fund Y/N	Local Share Detail	Status
Public Assistance	FEMA	Natural Resources	County	ACTTC		repair fire damaged miscellaneous amenities at Regional Parks: signs, fencing, waterlines, 24 road closures throughout the County Park. Countywide parks tree cutting/clearing for safety, and hydroseeding for erosion control.	\$237,568	\$227,174	\$14,848			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Countywide -Multiple Parks: PW# 27294 Shiloh Ranch Regional Park: PW #00012(0) 25872	repair fire damaged retaining walls and culvert	\$50,750	\$48,530	\$3,172			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Hood Mountain Regional Park: PA-09-CA-4344-PW-00018(0) 26712	repair fire damaged wooden trail bridge and culvert	\$59,316	\$56,721	\$3,707			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC		repair park trails damaged from burned tree roots causing large holes in pedestrian-heavy trails	\$53,208	\$50,880	\$3,326			Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Hood Mountain Regional Park - Trails: PW# 35356							Rolling
Public Assistance	FEMA	Infrastructure	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County PAAP DAC: PW # 38598	Administrative Costs for FEMA PA program	\$1,500,000	\$1,125,000				Rolling
Public Assistance	CalOES	Infrastructure, Safety Net Services	County	ACTTC	Sonoma County Local Assistance Center		\$457,416	\$377,368	\$114,354			Rolling
Our Town	National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)	Safety Net Services	County	Economic Development Board, Creative Sonoma	(no title for this grant)		\$200,000	unknown	unknown			App submitted August, 2018
						produce a public art project, hosted in five public parks and/or open spaces across the County in each district. Projects will incorporate the idea of how our art and our environment reflect and define our community – our home. Partners on the project include LandPaths, Sonoma County Regional Parks and the City of Santa Rosa Public Art Program.						
Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) disaster recovery program	US Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Infrastructure	County	Economic Development Board	Design and Engineering Feasibility for Broadband in Dry Creek Valley		\$605,500	\$605,500	\$-			App Submitted on 8/24/2018
						In partnership with TPW, ISD, ORR. Design and engineering (D&E) grant to deploy broadband infrastructure in DCV to businesses in areas that are unserved and lacking competitive services.						