



APPENDIX A: Stakeholder Focus Group Interviews





Sonoma County Safety Element Update & Environmental Justice Policies Stakeholder Interview – Hazards and Safety December 12, 2022

Date: December 12, 2022

Time: 3:00 PM

Location: Microsoft Teams

Attendees

Name	Agency/Dept	Role
Katrina Braehmer	Permit Sonoma	Project Manager
Steve Mosiurchak	Permit Sonoma, Fire Prevention Division	Fire Warden
James Naugle	Sonoma County Sherriff's Office	Assistant Sherriff
Marshall Turbeville	CAL FIRE	Russian River Battalion
Ben Nicholls	CAL FIRE	Division Chief
Shane Vargas	CAL FIRE	Battalion Chief
Nathan Quarles	Permit Sonoma	Deputy Director for Construction and Engineering
Alex Rosas	Permit Sonoma	Division Manager
Brad Cannon	Permit Sonoma	Building and Division Manager
Barbara Lee	Director	County Administrator's Office in Climate Action and Resiliency Division
Ross Markey	Permit Sonoma	Comprehensive Planning Supervisor
Scott Orr	Permit Sonoma	Deputy Director
Anthony Massucco	CAL FIRE	Sacramento Land Use Planning
Christopher Godley	Department of Emergency Management	Director
Heidi Flowers	Sonoma County Fire District	Administrative Assistant
Eric Vaughan	Rincon Consultants	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Task Lead
Reema Shakra	Rincon Consultants	Consultant Project Manager

Meeting Summary

- Katrina Braehmer with Permit Sonoma provided a brief description of the project background and purpose of the meeting.
- There was a round of introductions, each member presenting their agency, division, and role.
- Eric Vaughan with Rincon Consultants presented the slide show which identified climate projections for extreme heat, drought, extreme precipitation, sea level rise, landslides, riverine and stormwater reflooding.
- Questions during the presentation included:
 1. What model are we using for the Climate Vulnerability Assessment?



- a. Utilize 8.5 RCP scenario (although it does not consider the worst-case scenario)
 - b. Cal Adapt will be used for projections.
2. We are not at 84 days for extreme fire risk (Per CAL FIRE)
 - a. Will double check to see if the data is specific to the County.

Discussion Questions

1. Of the primary hazards associated with climate change in Sonoma County, which one(s) concern you the most (flood, wildfire, extreme heat, poor air quality/smoke, drought, severe storms, power outages, landslides)?
 - The primary hazards of concern for participants were drought, wildfire, and flood.
 - Several participants noted that drought impacts many sectors, assets, and people, and therefore is a significant concern.
 - Several participants voiced concern regarding the oscillation between extreme precipitation to drought periods and the impacts this has on many sectors, assets, and people.
 - One participant noted that drought is a concern because it often exacerbates wildfire risk.
 - One participant noted that wildfire is a concern because recovery efforts and timelines are significantly high, especially compared to other hazards such as extreme heat.
2. Have you experienced any of these major hazard events in the recent past? If so, what were the impacts to your facilities, operations, staff, and/or the constituents you serve?
 - Several participants shared that Sonoma County staff experienced communication challenges during previous wildfire and power outage events due to loss of power and wireless broadband system.
 - One participant noted that daily operations of the County were impacted when staff got pulled into recovery efforts from past hazard events.
 - Several participants noted that overlapping hazard events have led to employee fatigue and burnout.
 - One participant noted that wildfire impacts critical infrastructure and structures which require long-term efforts to recover.
3. What are the primary barriers or constraints (regulatory, institutional, political, funding, technological, staffing capacity) that prevent you from adequately preparing for and/or responding to your hazards of concern?
 - Several participants noted that staff training and staff time were barriers that limited the ability of the County to prepare for and respond to hazards.
 - One participant noted that pursuing and implementing grant funding is time consuming, making acquiring resources to prepare for and respond to hazards challenging.
 - One participant voiced concerns regarding the accuracy of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) special flood hazard areas as characterized by FEMA. Inconsistencies in flood hazard zones may limit the success of flood mitigation efforts.
 - One participant noted that the CEQA process can slow down project timelines, which may limit preparedness and recovery efforts.
 - One participant noted that uncertainty of future climate hazards projections influences how infrastructure is retrofitted and developed to limit impacts.



4. Are there existing plans or programs in place to help you minimize the impacts from hazards? If so, what are they? Do you feel that they address the influence of climate change on your hazards of concern?
 - Sonoma County Climate Resilience Land Strategy provides an overview of prioritization of potential projects that can be done to increase climate resilience.
 - Additional existing plans and programs that help minimize impacts include the Sonoma Water Climate Adaptation Plan, Hazard Mitigation Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, County Emergency Operations Plan, and the Sonoma County Building Code.
 - There are several plans/projects currently being developed that seek to minimize the impacts from climate hazards, including: the Regional Climate Protection Agency: Climate Mobilization Strategy, Climate Ready Sonoma County, Carbon Sequestration Study, Draft Climate Resilience Plan
5. Which types of projects, programs, or plans do you think your agency/department needs to put into place to be better adapted to the influence of climate change on your hazards of concern?
 - One participant noted that project and programs around home hardening, fuel breaks, fuel reduction, fire breaks, prescribed burns (Sonoma County Regional Parks managing ag and open spaces) will help the County mitigate wildfire risk.
6. What role can Sonoma County play in facilitating better preparedness for limiting the extent of impacts from climate-affected hazards to the public?
 - One participant noted that Sonoma County should more clearly communicate climate hazard risks to the public.
 - One participant noted that Sonoma County should focus on communicating near term climate change impacts, not too far out, like to 2050.
 - One participant noted that Sonoma County should center messaging around impacts being felt now, not just what is projected. The County should pair this with solutions and grants/incentives.

Project Process and Next Steps

Katrina discussed Next Steps:

1. Distributing the slides
2. Distributing the climate vulnerability for review with some guidance
3. Will send out two more questions and folks can respond via email
4. Please email/call Katrina with any additional questions or comments



Sonoma County Safety Element Update & Environmental Justice Policies Stakeholder Interview – Hazards and Safety December 20, 2022

Date: December 20, 2022

Time: 2:00 PM

Location: Microsoft Teams

Attendees

Name	Agency/Dept	Role
Katrina Braehmer	Permit Sonoma	Project Manager
Tanya Narath	Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority	Director of Climate Programs
Janice Thompson	Sonoma County Public Infrastructure	Deputy Director
Johannes Hoevertsz	Sonoma County Public Infrastructure	Director
Brian Diemer	PG&E	Public Safety Specialist
Steve Ehret	Sonoma County Regional Parks	Planning Manager
Lauren Cartwright	Sonoma County Economic Development Board	Deputy Director
Nora Malonee-Brand	Sonoma County Department of Health Services	Manager of Health, Policy Planning, and Equity Team
Rhonda Coffman	Sonoma County Community Development Commission	Community Development Manager
Martha Cheever	Sonoma County Community Development Commission	Manager of Housing Authority Rental Assistance Programs
Scott Orr	Permit Sonoma	Deputy Director of Planning
Ross Markey	Sonoma County	Comprehensive Planning Manager
Dale Robert	Sonoma Water	Principal Engineer
Eric Vaughan	Rincon Consultants	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Task Lead
Lauran Collar	Rincon Consultants	Climate Analyst

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Project Background
3. Meeting Purpose
4. Presentation on Sonoma County Climate Projections
5. Discussion Questions
6. Project Process and Next Steps



Meeting Summary

- Katrina Braehmer with Permit Sonoma provided a brief description of the project background and purpose of the meeting.
- There was a round of introductions, each member presenting their agency, division and role.
- Eric Vaughan with Rincon Consultants presented the slide show which identified climate projections for extreme heat, drought, extreme precipitation, sea level rise, landslides, riverine and stormwater flooding.
- Questions during the presentation included:
 1. What is the project timeline?
 - a. The project is to be completed in the next year
 2. Do you see splitting up other coastal hazards with Sea Level Rise? Is this a copy paste from the local coastal plan?
 - a. These hazards will be covered at a high level. We will just be doing a summary of existing exposure and vulnerabilities.

Discussion Questions

1. Of the primary hazards associated with climate change in Sonoma County, which one(s) concern you the most (flood, wildfire, extreme heat, poor air quality/smoke, drought, severe storms, power outages, landslides)?
 - No responses collected.
2. Have you experienced any of these major hazard events in the recent past (flood, wildfire, extreme heat, poor air quality/smoke, drought, severe storms, power outages, landslides)? If so, what were the impacts to your facilities, operations, staff, and/or the constituents you serve?
 - A primary concern of participants is how climate change would further exacerbate major hazards and hazardous conditions.
 - Several participants noted that major hazard events particularly impacted low-income and special needs populations.
 - Several participants expressed concern that loss of housing stock during hazard events drives the cost of housing up.
 - One participant voiced that loss of housing has a direct impact on people's health.
 - One participant voiced concern regarding hazard event impacts to business operations continuity and staff safety.
 - Several participants noted the need for continuous utility (connectivity, water, electricity) provisions during hazard events and efforts to address these concerns.
 - One participant voiced concern about the mental health impacts and trauma of experiencing a hazard event.
 - One participant voiced concern regarding algae blooms in potable water due to climate change.
3. What are the primary barriers or constraints (regulatory, institutional, political, funding, technological, staffing capacity) that prevent you from adequately preparing for and/or responding to your hazards of concern?
 - Several participants noted limited funding and staffing constraints.

- One participant noted that limited ability to collaborate on climate vulnerability and climate adaptation plans.
 - One participant noted conflicting solutions to various climate issues being a barrier.
 - One participant noted that it can be challenging not to drive costs up for consumers.
 - Several participants cited response times to hazards are often longer than hoped for or anticipated.
 - One commenter noted that there is difficulty finding contractors to assist as costs for labor and materials continue to rise.
 - Several commenters noted sources of potential financing. These sources included the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Sonoma County Energy Independence Program PACE, Federal Highway Administration, and FEMA.
 - One participant noted that climate change is discussed as part of the General Rate Case submitted to California Public Utilities Commission.
4. Which types of projects, programs, or plans do you think your agency/department needs to put into place to be better adapt to the influence of climate change on your hazards of concern?
- Several participants stated that their organization needs to ensure that homes are weatherized and have air conditioning at low and no cost.
 - One participant noted there is a need for more comprehensive evacuation planning and transportation planning.
 - Several participants noted the need for resilient utility systems (electricity and broadband) during hazard events. One commenter stated that the Economic Development Board works to provide broadband services to residents.
 - One participant noted concerns regarding equity.
 - One participant noted concerns regarding the loss of campgrounds and open space in the County due to sea level rise.
 - One participant stated there is a need for mental health counseling for people after hazard events.
 - One participant noted a need for greater financial assistance programs.
5. What role can Sonoma County play in facilitating better preparedness for limiting the extent of impacts from climate-affected hazards to the public?
- One participant stated that the County should assist with aligning and coordinating climate efforts between jurisdictions.
 - One commenter asked how the County is applying an equity lens to their safety and hazard planning.
6. Would you be willing to continue engaging in the General Plan Safety Element Update Process?
- Participants agreed to continue engaging in the General Plan Safety Element Update process.
7. Who else do you recommend should be engaged on these topics who we might have missed?
- Several participants suggested that County Counsel should be engaged in the process.
 - Several participants mentioned the Office of Equity should be engaged in the process, due to their greater involvement in equity work in the County.



- One participant stated that the Department of Emergency Management is heavily involved in the County's climate efforts.
- One participant noted the Open Space District should be engaged in the process.
- One participant suggested the Sheriff be engaged in the process.

Project Process and Next Steps

Katrina discussed Next Steps

1. Folks can reach out with any questions.
2. The first major deliverable going out is the climate vulnerability assessment.



Sonoma County Safety Element Update & Environmental Justice Policies Stakeholder Interview – Hazards and Safety January 20, 2023

Date: January 20, 2023
Time: 2:00 PM
Location: Microsoft Teams

Attendees

Name	Agency/Dept	Role
Katrina Braehmer	Permit Sonoma	Project Manager
Scott Orr	Sonoma County Permit Sonoma	Deputy Director of Planning
Stephanie Picard Bowen	Generation Housing	Deputy Director
Jeff Carlton	Dutton Ranch	NA
Gabriela Orantes	North Bay Organizing Project	Project Manager
CC Ciraolo	Greenbelt Alliance	NA
Thomas Hammond	Sonoma Resource Conservation District	NA
Brittany Jensen	Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District	Executive Director
Steve Birdlebough	Transportation Land Use Coalition	
Collin Thoma	NA	Disability Advocate
Rue	NA	NA
Eric Vaughan	Rincon Consultants	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Task Lead
Lauran Collar	Rincon Consultants	Climate Analyst

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Project Background & Purpose of Meeting
3. Presentation on Sonoma County Climate Projections
4. Discussion Questions
5. Project Process and Next Steps



Meeting Summary

- Katrina Braehmer with Permit Sonoma provided a brief description of the project background and purpose of the meeting.
- There was a round of introductions, each member presenting their agency, division and role.
- Eric Vaughan with Rincon Consultants presented the slide show which identified climate projections for extreme heat, drought, extreme precipitation, sea level rise, landslides, riverine and stormwater flooding.

Discussion Questions

1. Of the primary hazards associated with climate change in Sonoma County, which one(s) concern you the most (flood, wildfire, extreme heat, poor air quality/smoke, drought, severe storms, power outages, landslides)?
 - One participant noted that epidemics and pandemics have severely impacted the County.
 - Several participants noted that extreme heat is a major concern.
 - Several participants expressed concern regarding drought, wildfire, and flooding and how these events will be worsened by climate change.
 - One participant stated that future developments should not be sited in hazard areas in order to reduce risk.
 - One participant noted that wildfires and evacuations during a wildfire are major concerns. The participant noted limited transportation options for individuals with disabilities.
 - One participant expressed concern regarding utility reliability, particularly water reliability, during and after hazard events.
2. What did you experience during recent regional flooding, wildfires, and other relevant hazard events during the past year? What were the impacts to people and places?
 - One participant noted that there's many people who work, but do not live, in Sonoma County and therefore may face particular challenges during climate hazard scenarios.
 - One participant shared that Greenbelt is developing a social vulnerability index in relation to wildfire. The index will be available in May/June as a part of a project with Agriculture and Open Space.
 - One participant noted that there are challenges with water reliability and that there aren't many water resources beyond what is supplied municipally.
 - One participant noted that Sonoma and Marin Counties Resource Conservation Districts (RCD) put together a write up on the impacts of drought with a focus on agricultural impacts.
 - One participant stated that the well ordinance is currently being updated.
3. What prevents your community from adequately preparing for and/or responding to regional hazards (regulatory, institutional, political, funding, technological, staffing capacity)?
 - One participant noted that maintenance of rivers and creeks is necessary to reduce flooding impacts.
 - One participant noted that a multi-lingual radio (KBBF Radio 89.1) is something that has been relied on by many community members and should be integrated into planning efforts for hazard event communication.

- Several participants noted lapses in communication during past hazard events. One participant noted inadequate access to broadband and Wi-Fi as a barrier. Another participant noted that many people who do not have landline telephones and cell phones often die during emergencies if electricity is not available.
 - One participant stated that there needs to be adequate housing to serve as both homelessness prevention and part of the disaster preparedness strategy.
 - Several participants noted that residents are exhausted by the number and intensity of hazard events. Several participants noted that limited awareness and limited resources prevent residents from adequately preparing for hazard events.
 - One participant noted that the Resource Conservation District (RCD) goes for grants that focus on water quality and road improvement projects. RCD also works on carbon smart/sequestration projects.
4. What plans, programs, or activities are you involved in? What appealed to you most about those plans, programs, or activities? Why did you engage?
- One participant noted that the Farm Bureau is working on a climate adaptation pilot project with Sonoma County Wine Commission.
 - One participant noted that the Transportation Commission is interested in compact development and developing outside of the wildland interface.
 - One participant noted there is a need for urbanized areas to be better prepared to handle flooding.
 - One participant stated that Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps need to adequately account for hazard areas.
 - One participant stated their organization is working on projects that focus on residents with disabilities and connecting them with necessary resources.
 - One participant noted that KBBF (oldest bilingual radio station in the U.S.) is an asset to the community.
 - One participant stated that Community Alliance with Family Farmers offers occasional training that includes climate change adaptations such as drought tolerant approaches, carbon sequestration, soil stabilization, etc.
5. Moving forward, how can Sonoma County better engage with local organizations to execute programs that facilitate better preparedness in the community for climate-affected hazards to the public?
- One participant stated that data needs to look at block levels, rather than census tracts, due to extreme differences found between block groups.
 - One participant noted that there needs to be better communication regarding changes to the permitting process.
 - One participant stated that additional input from organizations and residents would be useful, and that participants should be paid for providing their expertise.
 - One participant stated that the County should be in touch with the regional climate protection agency and advocated for the need of sustainability officers in different industries.

Next Steps

Katrina asked folks to reach out with any questions.



Sonoma County Safety Element Update & Environmental Justice Policies FINAL Permit Sonoma Safety Element Focus Group Recommendations August 22, 2023

Date: August 22, 2023

Time: 1:00 PM

Location: Zoom

Attendees

Agency/Dept
Community Organizations Active in Disaster (Prior Staff)
Equity First Consulting
Health Action Together
La Luz Sonoma Valley (Prior Staff)
La Plaza
North Bay Jobs with Justice
Permit Sonoma
Roseland Community Building Initiative
Santa Rosa-Sonoma County NAACP
Sonoma Immigrant Services
Sonoma Valley Community Health Center

When we say 'community' we mean: Immigrants, Non-English and monolingual speakers, Black community members, unsheltered folks, Latinx, Indigenous and communities on the margins.

Overarching Recommendation: Prioritize Advanced Preparation That Is Grounded In The Realities And Needs Of Communities Most Impacted - Shift From Reacting to Disaster To Culturally Responsive Preparation Mode

- Overarching requests to invest more in preparation before disaster by developing relationships with communities most impacted by systemic inequities especially within the context of climate change.
 - Lack of integration of learnings into systems from past disasters so that the government can adequately meet the needs of communities.
 - Community members most impacted are not seeing very much change when it comes to learning from past disasters and preparing for upcoming ones.
 - Emergency Funding Structures remain unchanged
 - Organizations who are not in relationship with communities most impacted continue to receive the majority of the funding, the same people respond, and support doesn't end up getting into the community.
- Two major strategies in advance preparation are:

- Building trust and non-extractive relationships with local CBOs who have trust in the community, understand their communities specific needs and locations, and provide disaster assistance (resources, legal, translation, information sharing, physical locations, ect). Policies need to include feedback loops for bi-directional information sharing and transparency to build trust and accountability.
- Where systems -based constraints exist, invest and develop processes for building organizational capacity so that organizations who are connected to and in trusting relationships with communities most impact my systems inequities and climate change have the necessary components required by law to be funded to respond to pre-during-post disasters. For example, how can organizations who are hubs for communities be funded to become cooling centers, warming centers, etc.

Top Recommendations

TOP 8 THEMES: Documentation, Contracting, Funding, Language Access, Hiring Practices and Representation, Communications - Alerts & Trusted Sources for Information, Workforce, Safe Spaces

- **Documentation**

- Remove the requirement to provide proof of documentation when providing emergency assistance where possible
- Establish relationships with local consulates before disasters in order to more effectively provide support with getting documentation if it's been lost in a fire, flood or other disaster.
- Build on existing pathways to fund undocumented folks who are providing disaster work in community

- **Contracting**

- When in disasters or emergency declarations, contracting and funding moves very quickly. But when in recovery (or even preparation mode), contracting processes have a lot of red tape and gatekeeping, which results in funds not getting into impacted communities and harms efforts to build relationships with community based organizations. Need to remove barriers to contracting when not in disaster mode, and shift from a "no" culture to a culture of "yes, let's figure out how to make it possible/work to understand why the barriers exist in the first place."
- Leverage the Federal funding model that allows 5% of Federal/states/local funding to be used for disaster preparedness, with a certain percentage (50%) of funding that needs to go to the community through subgrants, local subcontractors, community programs and/or a compensated advisory council.
- The County's strict process to become a vendor, get a grant, or even to get on a listserv to get information, as well as delays in payment to vendors and extended invoicing periods, create a lot of barriers. Multiple examples of when a small local organization with subcontractors is facing slow payments from the County, and doesn't have the resources to make payments. Recommendation to make contracting more quick and nimble, remove the financial and administrative burden on small community based organizations who do not have the financial capacity to wait for slow payments or administrative capacity to meet documentation requirements to apply or report.
- Align information systems about contracting or grant making with the reality that information is shared word of mouth. Invest in and cultivate existing mutual aid networks.
- Help local, small community based organizations build capacity before the disaster through identification of opportunities to shift from restricted funding to unrestricted funding, providing connections to possible fiscal sponsors (Marin is doing this), mitigating contracting processes that increase CBO liability while supporting CBOs with possible increased liability.

- **Funding**
 - Adapt policies that define organizations who qualify for disaster funding to also include organizations who provide recovery efforts, legal support for immigrants, legal support for renters who face eviction, community health workers and promotores services.
 - Better tracking of which organizations receive disaster funding for interpretation, and accountability systems so that these organizations follow through with providing quality interpretation when needed.
 - Increased funding for food assistance programs.
- **Language Access**
 - County needs faster interpretation and translation processes, for example with 211, and needs to ensure providers understand local context.
 - Languages beyond Spanish need translation such as Fijian, Nepalese, Filipino.
 - The County needs to require PG&E (or partner with) to provide disaster related communications in multiple languages, so the County can more quickly provide time sensitive information to the community. Example, during power shutoffs.
- **Hiring Practices and Representation**
 - Communities with the closest proximity to the impact of disasters must be represented in safety related leadership roles and positions of authority before disasters happen. Hiring and retention policies within safety related departments needs to reflect this goal.
- **Communications - Alerts & Trusted Sources for Information**
 - Investment in relationship building is critical. The best way to get Information out is through word of mouth, which requires having trusting relationships. Neighborhoods are currently siloed, community members feel burned out.
 - Compensation to folks who have trusted relationships and can help get information out, systems to get critical information to the community cannot depend on uncompensated volunteers, it's not sustainable. Create and share with COAD and the community a list of organizations who respond during disaster, whether paid or unpaid (yet).
 - Communications must be provided in preferred languages
 - Procedures to test alert systems before a disaster (like Napa is doing)
 - Lack of a safe, culturally responsive central place where community members can get information they trust
 - Existing resource at COAD that can be built off of is a communications protocol for how to respond to needs, but this is not being met at the County level. Having COAD inside the County's Emergency Operations Center is a huge improvement for information access.
 - Create partnership processes/protocol between County and Cities to streamline information sharing and make sure Cities are passing information along in timely manners. Often people turn to the City to get information, but the City is waiting on information from the County.
- **Workforce**
 - **Transparency, Training and Enforcement of Rights**
 - Training and transparency of community member rights during and after a disaster is needed, especially for farm workers.
 - Resources for improved oversight of employers to ensure rights are being respected, with timely penalties for violations and when retaliation is experienced. This is especially critical for undocumented or H1 (?) workers

- **Disaster & Hazard Pay**
 - Invest in workforce support, especially for undocumented workers, in the form of Disaster Pay if both directly impacted. For example, if work is lost due to a disaster, if food is lost due to a power outage, if a parent misses work because of a child's asthma from poor air quality.
 - Financial assistance for monthly rental and/or utility payments when unable to work due to disaster or recovery.
 - Provide Hazard Pay for workers doing hazardous waste clean up after a disaster, as well as improve health and safety requirements, enforcement, and communication of workers rights for workers dealing with hazardous materials.
- **Evacuations**
 - Provide safe places for immigrants to shelter during a disaster where the threat (perceived or otherwise) of Federal/ICE agents is not present
 - Recognize that the Sheriff does not make community members feel safe, look for other administrative methods to ensure safety when employers make workers work beyond evacuation lines
- **Create hyper-local, culturally responsive safety spaces**
 - Provide resources to trusted community based centers to meet eligibility requirements to be a cooling/heating center before the location is needed. Barriers to remove include: criteria regarding number of electrical outlets, number of seats, unsuitable parking.
 - Create hyper-local, culturally responsive assistance centers where folks already trust. Local Assistance Centers were not trusted because impacted community members did not feel safe and also messaging from the County indicated that LACs are for folks who can apply for Federal and State funds, if you are undocumented or you don't qualify, assistance can't be provided.
 - Mandate more geographically disperse safety centers, prepare in advance to have at least one center in each of the 9 cities.

Issue Specific Recommendations

- **Extreme Heat/Cold**
 - Update policies for when to open heating/cooling centers to trigger if only one day of extreme heat/cold. Currently there needs to be at least 3 days in the calendar forecast to trigger opening, but if it's over 100 degrees for just 2 days there are no resources available.
- **Air Quality**
 - Policies (1) to clearly define what air quality triggers the Deputy Health Officer to say air quality is a health concern and how that is informed by the California Department of Public Health (currently gray area) and (2) protocol for how the County acts on that air quality trigger to communicate air quality warnings, and provide assistance, to employees and the public who work outdoors.
- **Housing**
 - This is a constant issue that is amplified by disasters and needs to be a focus as a form of preparation
- **Mental Health**
 - Increased resources for culturally responsive mental health care

Models that Work

- **Bayer Farm**
 - Bayer Farm in Roseland worked really well as a resource hub during the 2017 fires by providing a space to gather, providing food, and a space to cook for folks living out of their cars. This was fully made possible by community organizations, and the government could have greatly amplified the impact. What didn't work about this model was that the governing agency of the park prohibited the use of the kitchen despite the dire need.
- **Equity Metrics**
 - Create and apply equity metrics to internal policies and processes that don't just incentivise, but actually penalize, if certain communities are left behind. Leverage insights from the state's Equity Index applied during covid: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/CaliforniaHealthEquity_Metric.aspx
- **ARPA**
 - ARPA model was a good example of policies to look towards in how funding was distributed.
- **Cash Assistance Pilot Program**
 - County of Sonoma Pilot program to provide support for storm-related income loss and unexpected expenses regardless of immigration status. This should be continued and funds should roll over each year. Related policies could also be modeled off of the County of Sonoma's "Disaster Pay Not Worked" existing payroll systems that offer County staff pay if they are unable to work due to a disaster.



APPENDIX B: Sonoma County Adaptive Capacity



Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to the consequences of climate change. This section summarizes the ways in which the County currently manages the negative impacts of climate change. Types of adaptive capacity include adjustments in behavior, resources, and technologies. Sonoma County has actively taken steps to increase the county’s adaptive capacity. Existing policies, plans, programs, and institutions that increase the county’s resilience to climate change impacts are organized by climate hazard and listed in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4. Input from the stakeholder focus group interviews conducted in December 2022 and January 2023 are reflected in the tables below. See Section 3.1 of the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report for more information.

Adaptive capacity was almost exclusively evaluated based on County and utility-led plans and programs. There are other forms of adaptive capacity that are led by institutions (e.g., schools, religious institutions), community-based organizations, non-profits, special districts, and other nongovernmental entities. Communities also form their own informal adaptive capacity efforts to prepare for, weather, and recover from climate hazards. This assessment focused on County-led programs and policies in alignment with the focus of the Safety Element which is part of the County’s General Plan. Additionally, County-led plans and programs typically focus on supporting the individual community members and do not address systemic changes that currently contribute to the vulnerability of community members.

Extreme Heat and Warm Nights

Table 1 lists programs, plans, and policies that help communities become more resilient to an increase in extreme heat and warm nights.

Table 1 Program, Plans, and Policies to Manage Impacts of Extreme Heat and Warm Nights

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan: Annex Extreme Heat Events (Sonoma County 2021)	The Annex overviews procedures, roles and responsibilities, cooling center guidelines, and. It also overviews at risk populations, including individuals with disabilities, seniors, children, individuals who live in institutionalized settings, individuals from diverse cultures, individuals with access and function needs, individuals with limited or non-English speaking abilities, and individuals who are transportation disadvantaged, and potential heat-related health impacts to those populations.
Extreme Temperature Response Annex of the County’s Emergency Operations Plan (Sonoma County 2023)	The Annex overviews procedures that guide a collaborative response by local governments, special districts, and allied agencies in Sonoma County to extreme temperature incidents. It describes health impacts of extreme heat on sensitive populations including infants, elderly, medically vulnerable, and people experiencing homelessness
Sonoma County Cooling Centers (Sonoma County 2022)	Sonoma County hosts cooling centers for community members to seek shelter during extreme heat events.

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Medical Baseline Program (PG&E 2021)	PG&E provides eligible customers with a medical need for electricity (for oxygen, dialysis, etc.) with extra notifications (i.e., calls, texts, or doorbell rings) in advance of a public safety power shutoff. Public safety power shutoffs may occur during an extreme heat event
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Self-Generation Incentive Program (PG&E 2020)	The PG&E Self-Generation Incentive Program pays for all costs associated with procuring battery storage for eligible customers. Medical Baseline Program customers qualify for full benefits of the Self-Generation Incentive Program.
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Automated System (PG&E 2022)	PG&E regularly communicates with customers in the county during power outages and notifies customers when power will be restored. PG&E provides translation assistance to non-English speaking individuals and the option to update language preference for PSPS alerts.

Riverine and Stormwater Flooding and Droughts

Table 2 lists programs, plans, and policies that help increase the community's resilience to droughts and riverine and stormwater flooding.

Table 2 Programs, Plans, and Policies to Manage Riverine and Stormwater Flooding, Droughts, and Sea Level Rise

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma Water Urban Water Management Plan (Sonoma Water 2021)	The Plan details water supply sources, historical, and projected water use, and potential future water supplies during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The Plan describes climate change impacts on water supplies and endangered and threatened species. Proposed demand management strategies center around metering, water conservation public education and outreach programs, asset management, and wholesale supplier assistance programs.
Agricultural Resilience in the Face of Extreme Dry Conditions: A Marin and Sonoma Partnership Response and Recommendations (Marin and Sonoma Counties 2022).	This report shares the details of the Marin and Sonoma agricultural communities' collaborative and independent efforts to mitigate drought impacts, organized by specific adaptation practices. The report provides background on efforts and progress, and identifies needed advancements for each mitigation practice, with the intent to galvanize the community's resilience already achieved and strengthen it into the future.
Sonoma Water Sanitation Water Efficiency Rebate Program (Sonoma Water 2022)	The Sonoma County Sanitation Water Efficiency Rebate Program provides rebated to community members for high water efficiency equipment (e.g., washer and toilet)
Sonoma Water Climate Adaptation Plan (Sonoma Water 2021)	The Plan assesses the relationship between climate changes and regional water supply, flood management, and sanitation systems. It includes an assessment of vulnerable Sonoma Water infrastructure, systems, and services. The Plan outlines adaptation strategies and projects to increase resilience.
Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan Annex: Russian River Flood Plan (Sonoma County 2020)	The Plan outlines procedures and responsibilities for emergency response to flood conditions on the Russian River and its tributaries. The Plan outlines flooding and response scenarios on the Russian River.

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma Valley, Petaluma Valley, and Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Subbasins Groundwater Sustainability Plans (Sonoma Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency 2021)	The Groundwater Sustainability Plans for Sonoma Valley, Petaluma Valley, and Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Subbasins (GSP) detail strategies to increase groundwater recharge capacity and drought resilience. The GSPs establish standards for sustainable groundwater management and use and determines strategies for ensuring that groundwater supplies meet standards by a future date. Sustainable groundwater management strategies identified center around water-use efficiency, alternate water sources, recycled water expansion, stormwater capture and recharge, and incorporating climate change into scenario modeling.
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Petaluma Valley Groundwater Basin (Sonoma Water 2021).	
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Subbasin (Sonoma Water 2021).	
Community Rating System (FEMA 2023)	The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Community Rating System is a voluntary program within the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that encourages floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Flood insurance premiums are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community actions.

Wildfires and Landslides

Table 3 lists programs, plans, and policies that help increase the community's resilience to wildfires and landslides.

Table 3 Programs, Plans, and Policies to Manage Wildfire and Landslide Impacts

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Chapter 13 – Sonoma County Fire Safety Ordinance (Sonoma County 2020)	The Ordinance describes fire safe regulation adopted by Sonoma County. It includes the adopted California Fire Code sections around development, roadway requirements, signage, water flow, permitting, alarm systems, home hardening, construction requirements, wildland urban interface requirements, emergency access, fuel modification, and defensible space.
Chapter 13A – Duty to Maintain Defensible Space and Abate Hazardous Vegetation and Combustible Material (Sonoma County 2020)	The Chapter 3A of the Sonoma County municipal code describes requirements around vegetation management and defensible space.
Sonoma County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Fire Safe Sonoma 2016)	The Plan describes wildfire risk in Sonoma County. Assets, ecosystems, and resources at risk in the County are identified and assessed. The Plan details response entities, mitigation strategies, and potential risk reduction projects.
Sonoma County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update Hub Site (Sonoma County 2022)	The Sonoma County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Hub Site provides an opportunity for the public to provide feedback on the efforts to update the CWPP. The site includes a proposed project list, wildfire hazard index, community base map, and evacuation basic map.

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan Annex: Public Safety Shutoff (PSPS) Incidents (Sonoma County 2021)	The Annex outlines response guidelines to a public safety power shutoff (PSPS) due to extreme fire danger conditions. The Annex specifically outlines the needs of individuals with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs. PSPS potential impacts and emergency response actions are summarized.
Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit Strategic Fire Plan (CAL FIRE et al. 2021)	The Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit Strategic Fire Plan was collaboratively developed among various federal, state, city, and county stakeholders. The Plan identifies and prioritizes wildfire mitigation and recovery strategies aimed at reducing risk within the Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit. The Plan has goals and objectives that seek to reduce costs and losses from wildland fires in the Unit.
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Community Wildfire Safety Program (PG&E 2022)	PG&E's Community Wildfire Safety Program provides customer support during public safety power shutoffs, implements vegetation management strategies, conducts system resilience improvements, and deploys innovative technologies that reduce wildfire risk. The program provides specific support for non-English speaking individuals, individuals with disabilities, low-income individuals, the older adults, and those with chronic illnesses or health conditions.
Sonoma County Operational Area Contingency Plan: Wildfire Burn Scar Debris Flow Response (Sonoma County 2020)	The Plan establishes guidelines for local government and entities within Sonoma County to reduce threats of debris flow in areas in recent wildfires. The Plan describes post fire debris flow and flooding risk in burn scar areas. The Plan outlines roles and responsibilities in the event of an emergency event.

Multiple Climate Hazards

Table 4 lists programs, plans, and policies that help increase the community's resilience to multiple climate hazards including hazards outlined previously and in conjunction with others.

Table 4 Programs, Plans, and Policies to Manage Multiple Climate Hazard Impacts

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma County General Plan Safety Element (2008)	Sonoma County's General Plan is blueprint for meeting the communities long term vision for the future. The General Plan includes several elements (or sections) that cover different topics. The Safety Element addresses natural and man-made hazards that may result in personal injury, loss of life, property damage, or environmental damage. Hazards addressed include geologic hazards, flood hazards, wildland fire hazards, and hazardous materials.
Climate Change and Health Profile Report Sonoma County (Sonoma County 2017)	The Report details climate projections and related climate hazards, climate-related health risks, and the populations in Sonoma County that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts. The Report identifies vulnerable populations including individuals living in rural areas, children, older adults, non or limited English speakers, low income, outdoor workers, individuals with chronic health conditions, households with no car, adults educated less than high school, households with no air conditioning, and individuals living in nursing facilities, prisons, and college dorms. Climate hazards planned for include extreme heat, poor air quality/air pollution, wildfire,

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
	severe weather, extreme rainfall, flood, sea level rise, climate changes impacts on agriculture, drought, and climate change impacts mental and physical health.
Sonoma County Climate Resilient Lands Strategy	The Sonoma County Climate Resilient Lands Strategy is a non-regulatory framework for how the County and its partners can conserve, manage, and restore natural and working lands to build climate resilience. The Strategy provides an overview of climate hazards, characterizes Sonoma County land types and eco-regions, and offers recommendations and guidance for the planning, design, and implementation of resilience-related projects.
Sonoma County Vital Lands Initiative	The Sonoma County Vital Lands Initiative is a long-range comprehensive plan to prioritize the land conservation activities of Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District. The plan includes goals, priorities, and strategies for conservation, and identifies climate resilience as a co-benefit of conservation.
Northern Sonoma County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) (Northern Sonoma County 2022)	The CERT program trains volunteers in basic first aid, light search and rescue, and small fire suppression, and is closely associated with the Northern Sonoma County Fire Protection District and Cloverdale Fire Protection District. CERT volunteers may assist neighbors and other emergency personnel in times of emergency, and support evacuations along with other responsibilities.
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Resilience Strategies (Pacific Gas & Electric 2016)	The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Resilience Strategies Report evaluates how key climate hazards (i.e., flooding, severe storms, sea level rise, subsidence, drought, wildfires, and extreme temperatures) have the potential to impact PG&E's assets and services, including disadvantaged communities' reliance on the delivery of continuous power, PG&E outlines its approach to engagement, emergency preparedness, and response planning. The Plan acknowledges the need to support disadvantaged communities and preferentially consider disadvantaged communities for grant funding.
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Climate Strategy Report (Pacific Gas & Electric 2022)	The Report describes climate exposure and risk in relation to PG&E infrastructure and operations. It outlines existing efforts to mitigate climate risks including PG&E's Community Wildfire Safety Program, PG&E's Climate Vulnerability assessment, and resilience grant programs, which support local climate resilience initiatives.
County of Sonoma Strategic Plan 2021-2026 (Sonoma County 2021)	The Plan outlines the key strategic goals for the County between 2021-2026. The Plan describes specific climate resilience goals around wildfire preparedness, community resilience, and landscape and species resilience. The County's climate adaptation efforts are developed in alignment with the goals and objectives in the Strategic Plan.
Draft Sonoma Water Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) (Sonoma Water 2023)	The Sonoma Water LHMP evaluated the natural hazard risks and vulnerabilities facing Sonoma Water's infrastructure and services. The LHMP describes hazard exposure and potential impacts of coastal erosion, coastal storm, flooding, landslide, severe winter storms, wildfire, and drought.

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Climate Change and Health Profile Report Sonoma County (CDPH 2017)	The Report details climate projections and related climate hazards, climate-related health risks, and the populations in Sonoma County that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts. The Report identifies vulnerable populations including individuals living in rural areas, children, older adults, non or limited English speakers, low income, outdoor workers, individuals with chronic health conditions, households with no car, adults educated less than high school, households with no air conditioning, and individuals living in nursing facilities, prisons, and college dorms. Climate hazards planned for include extreme heat, poor air quality/air pollution, wildfire, severe weather, extreme rainfall, flood, sea level rise, climate changes impacts on agriculture, drought, and climate change impacts mental and physical health.
Sonoma County Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (County of Sonoma 2021)	The Plan assesses hazards within the County and identifies mitigation strategies that reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from those hazards. Climate hazards planned for include drought, flood, landslide, sea level rise, severe weather (e.g., extreme heat), wildfire. The Plan included vulnerability analysis and adaptive capacity considerations for sensitive populations including those that are low-income, immigrants, non-English speaking, racially and ethnically diverse, young, old, or those that have access and function needs.
Climate Ready Sonoma: Climate Hazards and Vulnerabilities (Sonoma County 2014)	The Report provides an overview of relevant climate hazards, community vulnerabilities, current and future adaptive capacity efforts. Vulnerable populations assessed include children, seniors, people in poor health, isolated and rural populations, people who do not receive emergency warnings or offers because of language barriers, people living in poverty, outdoor laborers, racial/ethnic minorities, people without health insurance or with insufficient health insurance, or with barriers to accessing health services, people without transportation, people without adequate heating or cooling systems at home, or people without housing, people who live with mental or physical disabilities, institutionalized populations.
Sonoma County Climate Mobilization Strategy (Sonoma County 2021)	The Plan outlines a pathway for Sonoma County to reach carbon neutrality by 2030 and to increase climate resilience community wide. Climate adaptation strategies outlined focus on increased energy resilience and overall community resilience to climate hazards of concern.
Sonoma County Recovery & Resiliency Framework (Sonoma County 2018)	The Framework provides a vision on how Sonoma County can recover from recent fire events and develop a resilient future moving forward. It highlights the need for community awareness and engagement to build recovery and resilience efforts.
A Roadmap for Climate Resilience in Sonoma County, California (North Bay Climate Adaptation Initiative 2016)	The Plan provides a framework and recommendations for how Sonoma County can increase community climate resilience. The Plan outlines climate hazards of concern, vulnerabilities, and potential climate resilience strategies.

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma County Crop Report (Sonoma County 2021)	The Report summarized the total value and production of crops and agricultural commodities in Sonoma County in 2021. The County's top three grossing crops and agricultural commodities are wine grapes, milk, and nursey ornamentals. The Report summarizes the impacts of drought on recent agricultural production.
County of Sonoma Emergency Readiness, Response, and Recovery Webpage (Sonoma County 2022)	The County of Sonoma Emergency Readiness, Response, and Recovery Website includes information and resources for communities to prepare for, evacuate from, and recover from an emergency. Resources center around alert systems, evacuation guidance, specific needs of individuals with access and function needs, education events, and recovery from recent hazard events such as the Glass Fire (2020) and Russian River Flood (2019).
KBBF 89.1 FM Radio Station (KBBF 89.1)	KBBF 89.1 FM is a bilingual public radio station that serves the north San Francisco Bay Area and Sonoma County. According to the North Bay Organizing Project, the radio station has historically provided critical emergency and evacuation information to Spanish-speaking residents during past hazard and evacuation scenarios.
Sonoma County Energy Independence Program (Sonoma County 2022)	The Program offers financing for permanent energy, water, wildfire safety, and seismic strengthening improvements through the property tax system. Financing is available for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, multi-family and certain non-profit projects.
Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan Annex Community Alert & Warning (Sonoma County 2021)	The Annex overviews Sonoma County community alert & warning systems, protocols, and roles and responsibilities in the event of a public threat or hazard event. The Annex outlines the importance of equity and ensuring outreach and planning around vulnerable populations.
Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operational Plan Annex: Evacuation (Sonoma County 2021)	The Annex describes responsible entities, emergency alert and warnings, evacuation routes and considerations, sheltering and temporary evacuation points, and critical facilities. The Annex outlines equity concerns around evacuation of community members.
Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan Annex: Mass Care & Shelter (Sonoma County 2022)	The Annex describes procedures, roles and responsibilities, and equity considerations for providing mass care and shelter for the Sonoma County communities during an emergency. Vulnerable populations planned for include individuals with disabilities, individuals with access and/or functional needs, people who speak languages other than English, evacuees, and those who rely on in-place shelter in lieu of evacuation.
The Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (Sonoma County 2022)	The Plan provides guidance on all phases of an all-hazards emergency management process including preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. It outlines the systems and roles of responsible entities, alert and warning systems, public information communications, mutual aid agreements, and a hazard analysis summary in alignment with the County's current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan acknowledges specific vulnerabilities to populations including individuals with access and functional needs (AFN), people with disabilities, people with limited or no English proficiency, seniors, children, and people with limited transportation resources.

Existing and Planned Programs, Plans, and Policies	Objectives
Sonoma County Operational Area Coastal Incident Response Plan (Sonoma County 2015)	The Plan provides guidance for Sonoma County agencies that provide emergency services to address coastal emergency and hazard events. It summarizes communication systems, best practices, and county resources.
Sonoma County Operational Area Damage Assessment Plan (Sonoma County 2017)	The Plan establishes procedures and responsibilities for damage assessment following a major disaster in the Sonoma County Operational Area. It includes assessment instructions and checklists.
A Roadmap for Climate Resilience in Sonoma County, California (North Bay Climate Adaptation Initiative 2016)	The Report details climate projections and related climate hazards, climate-related health risks, and the populations in Sonoma County that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts. The Report identifies vulnerable populations including individuals living in rural areas, children, older adults, non or limited English speakers, low income, outdoor workers, individuals with chronic health conditions, households with no car, adults educated less than high school, households with no air conditioning, and individuals living in nursing facilities, prisons, and college dorms. Climate hazards planned for include extreme heat, poor air quality/air pollution, wildfire, severe weather, extreme rainfall, flood, sea level rise, climate changes impacts on agriculture, drought, and climate change impacts mental and physical health.



APPENDIX C: Safety Element Survey





Sonoma County Safety Element Update Survey Summary Memo

Safety Element Survey Summary

Introduction

Sonoma County is undertaking a comprehensive update to their General Plan Safety Element to improve community resilience to emergency situations and climate change. The Safety Element Update is a key opportunity for community members to participate and share their experiences. Incorporating input from the community into the development of this Safety Element provides critical context for how recent climate-driven events in Sonoma County have impacted critical infrastructure and services and community members. This updated Safety Element will guide the County's policies and strategies for building resilience for climate-induced emergencies.

This summary memorandum presents the results and key findings from the survey responses. It includes descriptions of the survey marketing, methodology, format, and main findings of the survey questions results, including summaries of comments and figures that graphically depict responses.

Survey Marketing Strategy

A variety of outreach efforts were conducted to encourage survey participation, creating another opportunity for community members to engage in the Safety Element Update process, to contribute their ideas, respond to choices, and help shape the direction of policies and programs. The survey was publicized through the following methods:

Methodology

The survey questions were developed by the County with support from Rincon Consultants. A total of 553 people responded to the survey.

Survey Format

The survey consisted of 12 questions and used various question formats: checkbox, and open-ended questions. The checkbox questions asked respondents to indicate their preference for answer options. Open-ended questions asked respondents to fill in their answer as desired.

Survey Results

The survey was presented in electronic form (online) and it should be noted that responses received may not represent the entire population being queried. Since only a portion of the County population responded, results do not represent the views or preferences of the entire County.

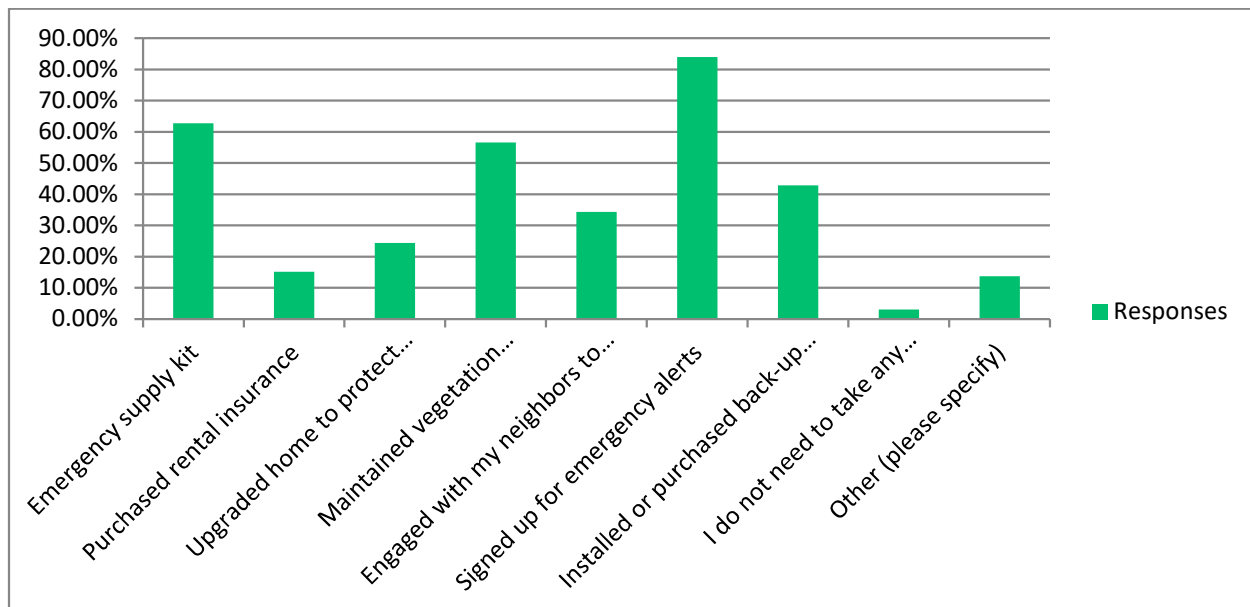
Question 1

Have you taken any of the following precautionary measures related to wildfire readiness (select all that apply)?

Question 1 asked respondents about what precautionary measures they have taken related to wildfire readiness. All 553 participants responded to this question, and none skipped. The question listed nine options:

1. Emergency supply kit
2. Purchased rental insurance
3. Upgraded home to protect against wildfire
4. Maintained vegetation clearance around home
5. Engaged with my neighbors to build a communication or support network
6. Signed up for emergency alerts
7. Installed or purchased back-up power (e.g., generators, solar panels and batteries)
8. I do not need to take any precautionary measures
9. Other (please specify)

The majority of respondents had indicated that they had signed up for emergency alerts, prepared an emergency supply kit and maintained vegetation around their home. Extremely few respondents felt that they did not need to take any precautionary measures.





Approximately 13% of respondents selected option 9 and provided detailed responses, included below.
Key themes included:

- Preparing an evacuation plan
- Storing water for fire suppression
- Vehicle maintenance for efficient evacuation

We installed an entire fire suppression system including 3000 gallons tank and fire hose.
I recently moved to a senior community who has done many of these things listed here.
We have done what we can manage and afford. Could be much better. Neighbors not interested.
Keep gas in hand in case I need to evacuate or use my generator.
Started a Firewise group for my neighborhood
Made home kits for smoke filters using plug-in fans and filters taped on.
I believe these are individual choices
No need. Climate change is not a problem
homeowner's insurance
Watch Duty
Downloaded WatchDuty, got a GMRS radio and FCC license
Familiarized myself with possible evacuation routes
already have rental insurance.
I did this not because I feared climate change.
Installed MERV13 air filter on furnace
I have places I can go if we need to evacuate and I have a way out of town.
Avoid leaving on vacation during fire season
Water pump and fire hoses, rain storage tanks
earthquakes and wildfire yes, climate change fears are unfounded per my email
live in central Santa Rosa



Created a "go-bag", my vegetation work is not clearing land but removing overhanging tree limbs & getting rid of vertical "fire ladders" near house & planting climate friendly plants
I had a long, serious conversation with a friend who owns a wooden home in a fire-prone area. I explained home hardening to her and gave her referrals and resources. I also recommended that she look into what funds are available to assist her in replacing her roof with a metal one. Her whole house, including the roof, is wooden shingles.
None of this has to do with so called climate change. Cal Fire has recommended doing these things for over 50 years.
We moved out of a wildfire prone area to one with less likelihood of wildfire impacts.
Analog phone for use during power outages
Made meeting and comm plan with extended family
Purchased gas generator
Various
Still need to get a generator and battery backup for the solar panels
On the advice of a local fire chief several years ago, I purchased a pump and fire hoses to use pool water to stand and fight the fire
Monthly 2 way radio practice with neighborhood leaders
Review evacuation plan and reunification with family members
I live in a mobile home park; not a lot I can do here; up to the owner
planning to purchase back-up power
I live in an apartment
Most of these I had already in place
Increased homeowners insurance coverage
This is all nonsense
Prepared a go bag with important documents
Basic CERT trained, BHHA Shed Captain, Ag Pass holder, Prepared multiple fire safe areas on my ranch, added additional water storage, water trailer, 3 hydrants with hoses in multiple locations at ranch, in contact with volunteer and sworn/professional First Responders
Increased my homeowner's insurance coverage



Maintaining vehicles for fleeing a wildfire
livestock to eat grass, weeds and brush
Bought an airstream as an escape pod.
A145,000
Considering getting backup generator and battery for solar panel we installed.
This all costs money. You need to help real working people not just rich people.
I can't afford things like back up power. I wish I could.
medical training
My wife has engaged with neighbors and it made an impression for removing vegetation. Just took her one day. She also signed up for emergency alerts.
Moved away from urban wildland interface, installed 3000 gallon water tank.
Build a water trailer with pump and hose
Evacuation routes, go bag
Climate change isn't from California. Climate change happened even before humans were inhabiting the earth
Glass Fire Rebuild - All current building code requirements.
New home has many safety upgrades.
Installed 2,200 gal emergency water supply
keep a to-go bag with important papers and a duffel with clothes etc ready
I've started carrying a go bag in each vehicle, and will be upgrading to a larger vehicle next time we buy so we have more room for the go bag (a week change of clothes, medications, food, water, camping gear and water).
Emergency kit is old, needs updating. Co-located important documents.

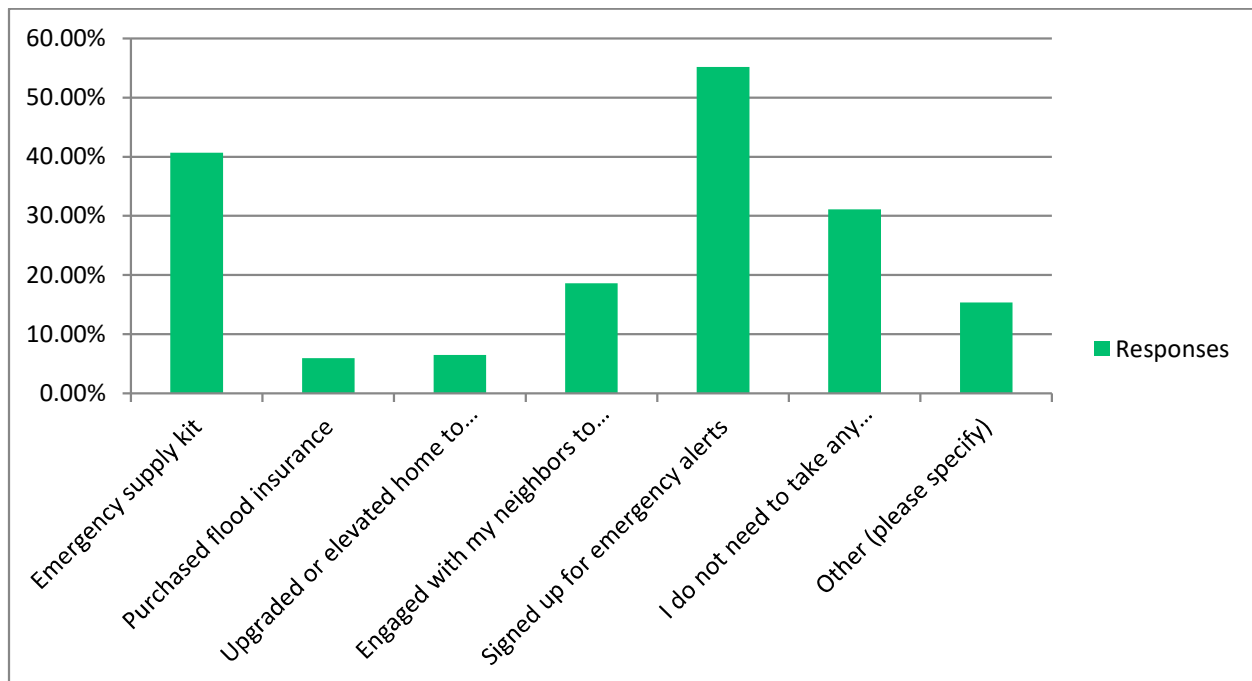
Question 2

Have you taken any of the following precautionary measures related to flood readiness (select all that apply)?

Question 2 asked respondents about what precautionary measures they have taken related to flood readiness. All 553 participants responded to this question, and none skipped. The question listed seven options:

1. Emergency supply kit
2. Purchased flood insurance
3. Upgraded or elevated home to protect against flooding
4. Engaged with my neighbors to build a communication or support network
5. Signed up for emergency alerts
6. I do not need to take any precautionary measures
7. Other (please specify)

Most respondents had signed up for emergency alerts, some had prepared an emergency response kit, and over 30% believed they do not need to take any precautionary measures.





Approximately 15% of respondents selected option 7 and provided detailed responses, included below.
Key themes included:

- Updating drainage systems
- And residing outside of flood risk zones

French drain around house.
See above
Put in drainage hose and cleaned existing drains.
I have not taken precautions; I'm unsure if I need to?
Bought a sump pump.
I live in a high elevation spot but I have
We watch the nearby creek in big storms. Got sandbags once that were being freely distributed but luckily didn't need them.
generator for when power goes out, extra supplies on hand
Signed up for Socomonitor .com alerts
Purchased Sump Pumps, Tarps
home doesn't flood but some main roads do
My home on a won't ever flood, but we can get trapped when all roads out are flooded.
I watch the River
I'm not in a flood plane
Bought a home well above 500 year flood level
The basement of my rental house in Shellville regularly floods, but I trust my landlords to deal with the flooding, which they do with a pump. Hasn't impacted me yet.
We are on a hill, no immediate flood danger to home
live on a hilltop
Looked at maps for risk - I'm not in a flood zone
none yet



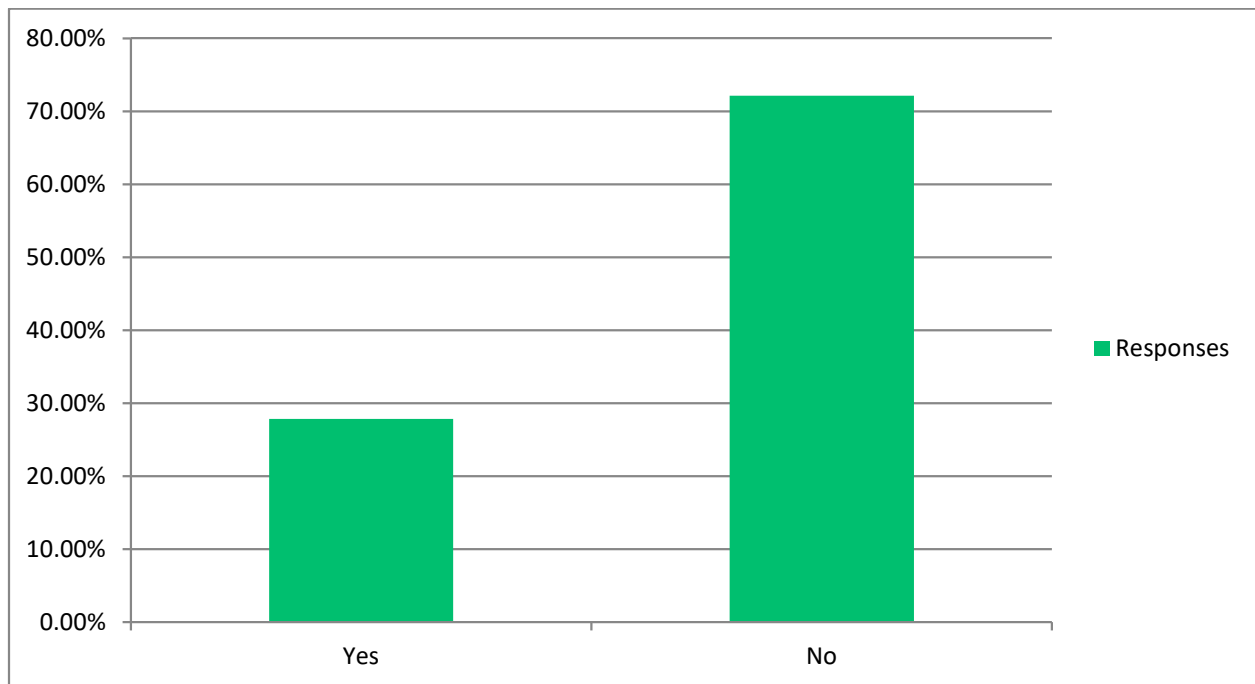
Again, none of this is directly related to so called climate change. If you're not an idiot you've been doing all of these for decades.
Live at higher altitude, analog phone for use during power outages
Purchased flood insurance only because it was required by FEMA
None
While we are at 440 feet elevation and flooding not really a threat. We do have supplies in place incase we are landlocked.
none
Verified current FEMA flood hazard map
live in a non-flood area
I live on top of a big hill
This is all nonsense
My precautionary measures are supportive to my community, my property is not positioned to be effected directly by floods.
Very remote damage from landslides
maintain surface drains on and around the property
Needed to add sand bags for torrential water run off.
This survey is a joke.
I wish flood barriers were affordable. I live in a flood zone and (again), can't afford flood deterrents. Sandbags are great, but not if you are physically unable to get them.
My home is not in low lying area
signed up on website to understand flood level of Mark West Creek
Cleared culverts and ditches on County land adjacent to my property to prevent flooding due to lack of maintenance
Taken other measures to insure our safety
Fingers crossed.
Installed sump pump

Our area doesn't flood
No flood risk at residence.
Don't live in a flood zone
do not live in flood zone
my creek floods but it only gets to my doorstep, not in my apt
My home is at elevation +335 ft, the City is at ~112 ft.

Question 3

Are you a renter?

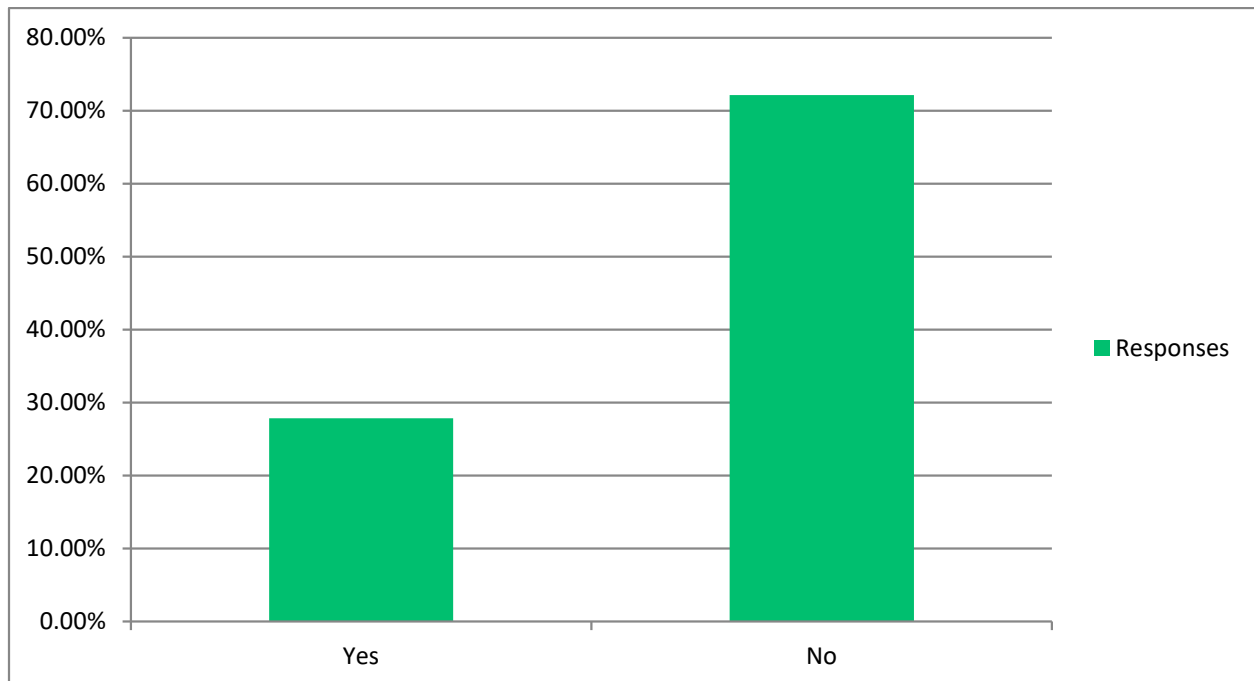
Question 3 asked respondents if they were a renter. All 553 participants responded to this question, and none skipped. Most respondents were not renters.



Question 4

If you are a renter, have you asked your landlord to make improvements for wildfire and flood readiness?

Question 4 continued from question 3 asking respondents if they were renters, had they asked their landlord to make improvements for wildfire and flood readiness. 323 Respondents answered this question and 230 skipped. The previous question indicated that only 154 respondents were renters, so this information may be skewed. The survey showed that most renters had not asked their landlord to make these upgrades.



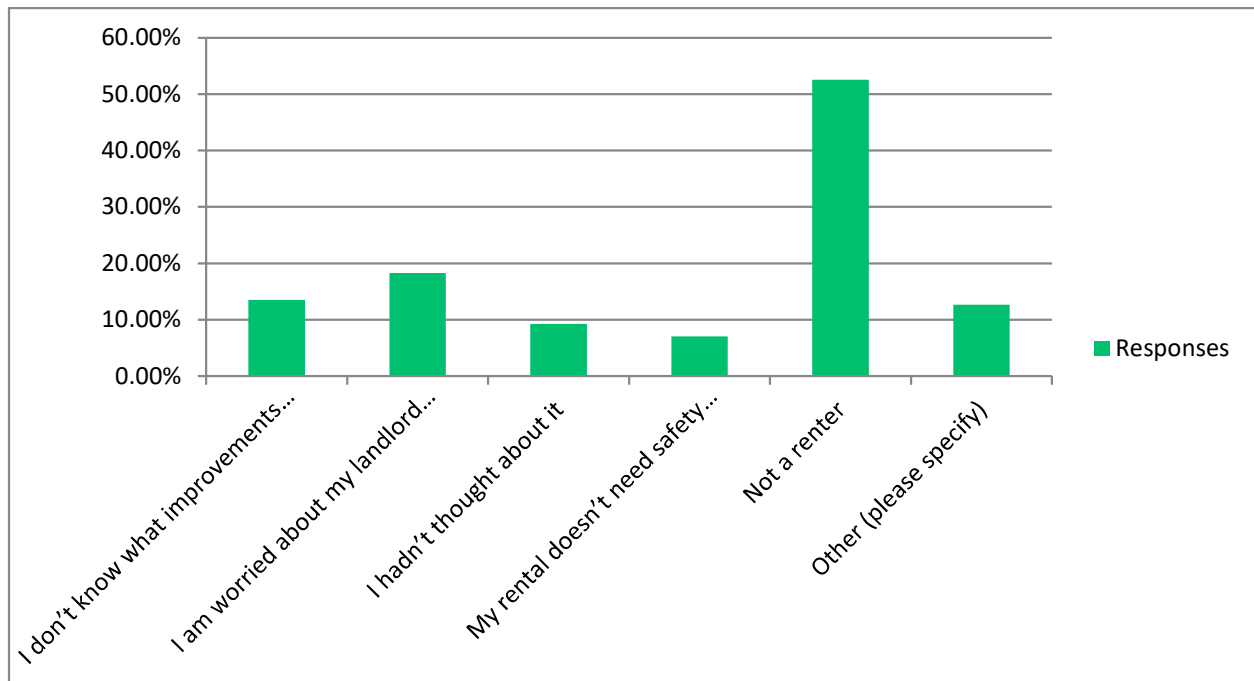
Question 5

If no to the previous question, why not?

Question 5 goes off of the previous question, asking renters why they had not asked their landlords to make improvements for wildfire and flood readiness. 356 people responded and 197 skipped the question. The question gave 6 possible responses:

1. I don't know what improvements the landlord should make
2. I am worried about my landlord getting mad or raising the rent
3. I hadn't thought about it
4. My rental doesn't need safety upgrades
5. Not a renter
6. Other (please specify)

The majority of respondents indicated that they were not renters. Though, amongst renters the most common reasoning was a worry of the landlord getting mad or raising rent, followed by not knowing what improvements landlords should make.



Approximately 12% of respondents selected option 6 and provided detailed responses, included below. Key themes included:

- Not being a renter,
- Landlords not wanting to make improvements, and
- Landlords already making improvements without prompting by residents.



I live in a senior community that addresses these issues.
Might increase rent/ we rent a granny unit, and our neighbors are a young couple with MANY children.
I'm scared to lose my housing as it's below current market rent these days. If my landlord makes too many improvements, it's likely she'll raise my rent.
My unit floor already flooded in the last rain and the complex didn't do anything
Not necessary
I am on 2nd flr. Years ago they had to enter my apartment to fix a leak on my balcony so it would not interfere with neighbors
N/A - not a renter
My apartment needs better safety upgrades, but the landlord doesn't support this for their residents.
They seem on top of things, house has plenty of defensible space
not a renter
Landlord has not been willing to make upgrades for climate change
Landlord handling it
I live in a 55+ MHP, we rent the space only
worried improvement costs will be passed to me
I live at a senior community that addresses the issues.
They won't make modifications or help
You're asking leading questions to arrive at your predetermined results.
I am not a renter so this question is superfluous and has no correct answer
He does/would not pay for anything.
Na
My landlord proactively makes upgrades & improvements for wildfire & flood already, more than I would
I have
Not a renter



Bbb
n/a
I already made them
Climate change is a political talking point. You should be prepared for all these situations because they have always happened .
not a renter
This is all nonsense
As a landlord, I have been diligent about preparing the rental home for emergencies. Defensible Spaces, two fire hydrants, a water trailer, and increased grace it's flow water storage.
Not a Renter, poor form format
Multi tenant corporate building
They can't even fix the current problem within the apartment or the annoyance of neighbors
Not renting.
All costs should be passed on to the renter.
I own!
I am not a renter. why are you asking me more questions?
I'm not a renter.
I am not a renter
n/a
not a renter
I'm the homeowner
NA - not a renter
Not applicable but can't move past this question unless I provide an answer. Needs to be made optional
i own



Question 6

If you haven't signed up for emergency communication alerts, please explain why.

Question 6 is an open answer question asking respondents who had not signed up for emergency communication alerts why they had not done so. 197 people responded while 356 skipped the question. People who responded in Spanish more commonly indicated that they were not aware of the alert system existing, or were unsure if the alerts were available in Spanish. Detailed responses to this question are available below, though some key themes included:

- Respondent had already signed up for the alerts
- They did not know about the alert system
- Language barrier for non-english speakers

Responses	Translations
n/a	
I fear I'd get too much spam, messages that don't apply to me or that aren't real emergencies.	
Na	
N/A	
I have signed up	
No twniomos servicio de teléfono y electronic	We do not have telephone and electronic service
N/A	
Signed up	
I have!	
I have signed up.	
I have	
El idioma	Language
N/A Have signed up for Nixel.	
n/a	
not applicable	
Have signed up	
na	
Falta de electricidad por 8 días y por lo tanto estuve incomunicada	Lack of electricity for 8 days and therefore I was not able to sign up



Responses	Translations
n/a	
Don't need the government to babysit me	
We've signed up.	
n/a	
No por redode, no porque no se en donde, me puedo registrar	I wasn't able to because I do not know how to sign up.
Si regrestiadados en SoCo alertas	Yes, I'm registered with SoCo alerts
No se donde	I don't know where
Tengo mensajes de Sonoma County sheriff "Nixle"	I have messages from Sonoma County Sheriff "Nixle"
Porque no se si sepueden recibir en español	Because I don't know if they can be received in Spanish
Por falta de comunicacion	Due to lack of communication
No sabia que me tenia que registrar	I didn't know I had to register
No por que no tenia conocimiento	Not because I didn't know
Por desinformacion	By misinformation
Comunicacion en general. Informacion sobre recursos disponibles. Pero los servicios han mejorado.	Communication in general. Information about available resources. But services have improved.
No sabía que tenía que registrar	I didn't know I had to register
No sabía que me tenia que registrar	I didn't know I had to register
The emergency alert system has never properly alerted wildfire information. To say it best the emergency communication alerts are broken. I have an amazing app downloaded on my phone that knocks it out of the park, Watch Duty	
I am signed up	
No sabia de su existencia	I didn't know of its existence
I get too many alerts	
Intrusive	
Yes I had!	
Na	
I have signed up.	
I have.	



Responses	Translations
Don't need them	
i have	
Climate change is overblown	
I have	
I have.	
I have	
I have signed up	
Salir del peligro y buscar un lugar seguro y seguir las órdenes de las alertas	Get out of danger and find a safe place and follow alert orders
n/a	
N/A	
I am signed up.	
Already have this	
I have other alerts, i.e. earthquake. I have Nixle	
N/a	
I have	
Las alertas que llegaron solo estaban en ingles y eso nos quito mucho tiempo para comprender la situacion y poder salir de la zona de peligro con mas tiempo de anticipacion	The alerts that arrived were only in English and that took a lot of time to understand the situation and be able to get out of the danger zone with more time in advance.
Used to get Nixel and then it changed and I haven't gotten anything since. Did get earthquake alert for the 4.5 in Santa Rosa.	
I did sign up	
n/a	
N/A- I signed up for emergency services.	
I have	
i am signed up	
Na	
have signed up	
n/a	
Don't trust government	



Responses	Translations
N/A	
I have signed up. Survey should filter out questions that are not relevant due to previous answers.	
NA	
n/a	
emergency response on floods, wildfires and earthquakes are being misrepresented as climate change and this is wrong, fear mongering, political agenda wasting our tax dollars, fearing kids and younger generation, anxiety given to them	
N/A	
My husband has	
Signed up already	
New to county but this is a good reminder.	
N/A	
I get them automatically	
I assumed the broadcast alerts of media would inform me	
I have signed up	
N/A	
I was on the county alert. But I don't know the one for Santa Rosa	
I do receive them. I prefer Nixle over the new system though.	
I have	
I get alerts	
I signed up.	
To be aware of at risk/dangerous locations and conditions.	
I have	
N/A	
I have signed up, so why ask me why I have not signed up?	
It would be nice to be alerted incase of an emergency.	
N/A I'm signed up for emergency alerts.	
Na	
Hadn't been aware of the opportunity	
Have	



Responses	Translations
I have	
So I know what's going on around me and can keep my family safe	
Yes to get alerts	
I have. But Sonoma County government is a mess, and saturated with corruption, and only want to look good, and are not genuine or based on reality. The alerts are useless.	
Because fire moves fast & social media sites are more informed than the county. You guys waste all your time & money on homeless population & Covid (I do not agree w the counties covid response in any way.).	
I signed up. Why doesn't this survey work better?	
Have done it	
I am signed up	
Social media	
Not applicable	
I am signed up to multiple county and state alert systems	
I have	
I am signed up	
I did sign up	
N/a	
I have	
m/a	
NA	
Use various local emergency alert provisions, none of which require signing up for alerts	
n/a	
Why...Safer at home than be one of too many on the road	
I have but if power is out, I have no means to get ANY alerts	
I have signed up for emergency alerts with Nixle	
too many irrelevant messages	
NA	
We have.	
I have	
This is all nonsense to take more rights away	



Responses	Translations
n/a	
I have signed up.	
n/a I have communication alerts	
N/a	
I have signed.	
SoCoAlerts are late or never come. Watch Duty is far better as is Napa NOES.	
N/A	
n/a	
The government will never solve my problems, leave me alone	
Am signed up	
I assumed the ones I signed up for fire were the same as flooding	
Signed up	
I have.	
N/A	
Where do you sign up	
I have signed up	
n/a	
n/a, I receive the alerts	
I have signedup	
I did sign up, but honestly all I seem to get are sheriff alerts about stuff I don't care about.	
I have signed up.	
I did	
N/a	
This survey switched to English without warning	
I have signed up. If you read my previous answers, you wouldn't be asking me this.	
N/A	
We are very much signed up!	
You keep changing the service we have to sign up for.	
I have	



Responses	Translations
I have signed up for emergency alerts. It seems like the system isn't always reliable. I hope more upgrades are on the horizon so citizens can feel confident the alerts will come through consistently. Thanks!	
Yes I had!	
I have	
I have Nixle	
n/a	
I have	
I did	
My work requires me to maintain focus on what I am reading or writing and the alerts completely distract me. If the alerts were only for things that actually might impact me, I might consider signing up, but they were often regarding remote emergencies not related to me at all.	
I have	
N/A	
I have	
We have!	
too many and not relevant most of the time	
N/a	
Not applicable	
I signed up for Nixel, found it was used badly. Signed up for CivicReady, just got a stream of arrest reports unrelated to weather, unsubscribed.	
Maintain a home out of the area as well.	
I have	
I have signed and already submitted that answer!	
Too many texts	
The Government does not help	
N/A	
Already signed up	
Did sign up	
We have.	
why?	
i have	

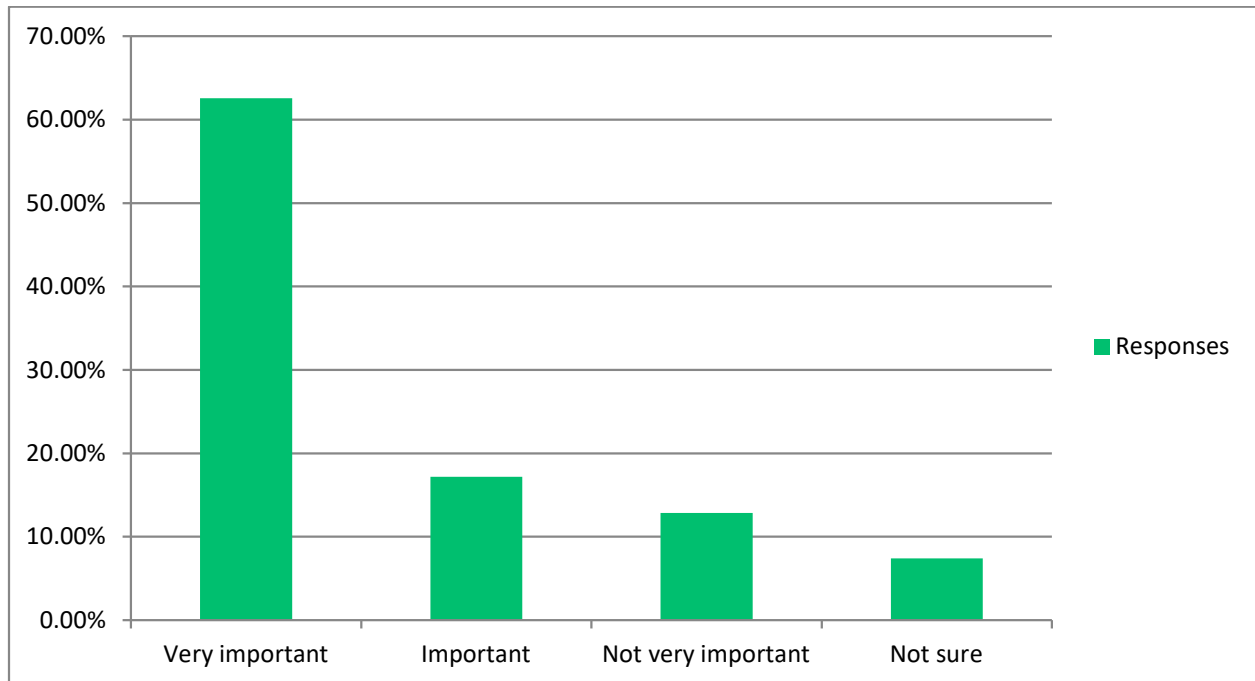


Responses	Translations
I have.	
I have signed up for emergency alerts.	
n/a	
we have	
NA I have	
live in a area pretty well safe from fire, will not flood, not much can be done about earthquakes and live out in the county where we are able to protect ourselves	
we have signed up	
NA, I said I did sign up for them. See above.	
i signed up	
I have, but I think they changed the system and I may not be signed up to the correct system any longer.	
No real need.	
Same comment as above - not applicable, question should not demand an answer. Cmon, survey monkey isn't that hard	
Not applicable, I have signed up.	
.	
N/A	
I have signed up and appreciate having them. the problem is if electric goes out I loose service	

Question 7

How important do you think preparing for climate change is?

Question 7 asked respondents how important they think it is to prepare for climate change. All 553 respondents answered and none skipped the question. The majority of respondents believe it is very important to prepare for climate change while few did not.



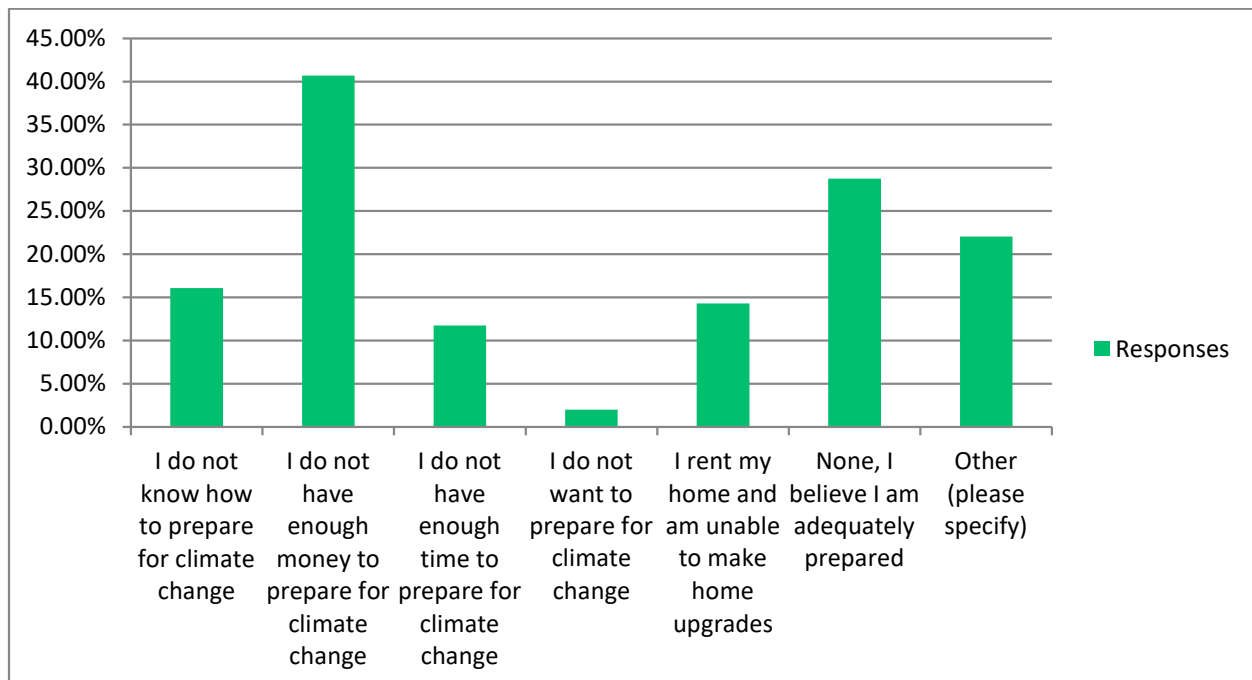
Question 8

What prevents you from preparing for climate change-related hazards? Select all that apply.

Question 8 asks respondents about what prevents them from preparing for climate change-related hazards. All 553 respondents answered this question and none skipped. The question gave seven possible responses:

1. I do not know how to prepare for climate change
2. I do not have enough money to prepare for climate change
3. I do not have enough time to prepare for climate change
4. I do not want to prepare for climate change
5. I rent my home and am unable to make home upgrades
6. None, I believe I am adequately prepared
7. Other (please specify)

Over 40% of respondents cited financial constraints as a concern and 28% cited no barriers and that they were adequately prepared.





Approximately 22% of respondents selected option 7 and provided detailed responses, included below. Key themes included:

- Being in the process of preparing, but not necessarily being prepared yet,
- Needing affordable alternatives,
- And not believing in climate change

We are elderly with limited resources, reduced physical ability and no children.
This is not an issue that should be heavily burdened on civilians, but rather on govenment and corporations
We should call it climate crisis not climate change.
I am NOT seeing an extreme change in climate
These are personal choices
It is difficult to actually predict what is needed to be prepared.
Many suggestions for wildfire home hardening rely on having large parcels and setbacks from neighbors. We need suggestions that work in higher density, low to middle income neighborhoods. We don't all have 100' clearance to work with and need advice. big
It seems the folks who are the most prepared are wealthy and do not work, or are retired or in other ways have a lot of time on their hands.
climate changes is going to happen no matter how much money you throw at it . spend the money on cleaning the environment instead. .
Working to prevent or slow climate change is even more important
The climate has been changing since the beginning of time. Humans adapt.
I adapt based on conditions.
No need. Stop with the fear campaign.
We should work to prevent it! Not just prepare (accept) fot it.
Don't really know what we can do. Both in our 80s. We have flood and fire insurance.
County doesn't reduce fire fuels along old narrow roads on steep forested hillsides.
Climate change is bull
Avoiding all animal foods, fish, poultry and eggs is the best way to reduce climate change. Please Read Food is Climate if you are serious about this subject.



Climate has always been changing in fact we are 5°c cooler that previously though earths history
Physical limitations
My HOA has control of the common area
I plan to climate migrate out of state. Family keeps me here for now.
cannot seem to complete survey without answering
I believe climate change actions need to happen however, I strongly disagree with converting exclusively to gas. Additionally, tree maintenance by property owners needs to be addressed. Too many trees and wires unmaintained. I spend \$800 a yr to have neighbors trees trimmed off the overhang of my property and do no have a single tree on my property. Ordinances related to trees/shrubs height and proximity to property line/fence line and power poles NEED to be addressed. Do not allow trees/shrubs to be planted within XXXX distance to PP and lines. FIX THIS! .
Neighbors have planted 22 redwood trees along property line and close to my house
Our home and property is a work in progress for climate change related hazards.
Out to town landlord neighbor has huge blue gum eucalyptus tree that is fire and windstorm risk to their renter and neighbors.
doing what we can for fire - not in a flood zone
Not climate change but way to be taxed more. There has always been fires and floods. Fires are because we don't allow control burns and we do not clean our Forrest or underbrush. Nothing to do with global tax warning
I am actively and continually trying to improve and prepare
Illness
Climate change is bull
I have prepared.
I have prepared for earthquake, fire and landslide emergencies and earthquakes and fires and floods are caused without "CLIMATE CHANGE", climate change is caused by larger natural forces we do not control
As prepared as I can be, but I'm near the Roger's Creek fault, that could be the more immediate disaster
I've done a lot so far but there should be new building & zoning rules that incorporate climate friendly building standards so that we are not paying monthly bills for poorly built infrastructure. For example - insulation improved standards reduce ongoing energy costs after
Partial prep, many unknowns and cofusion



We are 50 years too late to stop climate change. No amount of preparation for disasters will help me, personally.
I am part of an HOA and cannot control vegetation in the complex or construction materials.
I vote. My preparations will mean nothing if climate is not addressed globally in a much more drastic way.
Climate change is a hoax perpetrated to increase taxes and transfer the wealth of middle class Americans.
I don't follow the politically driven Lysenkoist junk science of anthropogenic climate change.
I am not sure I trust in the information provided by state and county govt agencies. If our climate change is so suddenly in need of drastic change to survive it, then why is this county still pushing for rapid expansion of population and intense building. We have been in a severe drought which we do not know has definitely ended. Where is our future water coming from? Regarding our devastating wildfires: How are we supposed to safely evacuate with even more people added to the existing population. If the situation is so dire and I believe that might be the case, then why is so much of the new building including more hotels and high end housing? I know I will be on my own in an emergency and have prepared. What scares me most is the lack of attention by our elected officials to what is environmentally sustainable. It seems to me in the 34 years I've lived here, it's been all about revenue. This place is rapidly becoming paved & built over. And it's never enough. Look at the counties south of here. Congested, jammed roads, high crime, and extremes between the poor and the wealthy. And the building is never enough. The problems just grow larger... but hey... keep on grabbing that revenue!
Procrastinating
Am prepared, but will continue to do so
Have done some.
I don't believe that climate change will have a perceptible impact when compared with the historical record of weather events.
climate change is inevitable; 800 humans haven't been able to cooperate to stop war; they will not stop climate change. We should learn to live (or die) with the inevitable.
I'm implementing everything I can to prepare.
I don't know exactly what is needed to prepare
I'm trying, but it is a challenge to know what might work
To date the impacts have been minimal. I was more motivated during right after the wildfires to do more but over time, this has become lower priority unfortunately. I do want to be as prepared as possible.
Dont believe in climate change



The government is by far the biggest cause of climat change-related hazards. I have communicated respectfully with the government, but in response, they have threatened me (with "legal action", to quote Tyra Harrington, of Sonoma County Permits, as one of many examples), actively retaliated against me, and ignored me, at times in blatant violation of the law (for example, the Brown Act, and Public Records Act, and various other laws).
Nothing prevents me. Longer growing season helps. Warmer saves on heating bills.
Preventing it is more important than preparing for it
Nothing. I deal with it through my work each day. (bioacoustics)
climate change has been ongoing for millions of yrs..nothing new except for those making like it is something new..
There are certain things I do not control... Lack of Cellphone Coverage on the coast (Jenner). I'd like to see lower cost landline plans The high cost of power backups. These should be subsidized. Jenner evacuation routes go through high population areas increase the threat of being stranded on highway one or River road. The personal financial burdens due to extended evacuation periods. The high cost for home improvements prepared for fires and floods. Many in our communities do not have the funds to make the changes.
We're working on. We both have electric cars and Evergreen from SCP. We have a contract to add MORE solar so we can totally electrify our home. We should be a net zero home within 3 months..
I am PEPARING - a work in progress.
Many preparations require local, state and/or federal preparedness programs to be effective.
There's not much I can do against another fire tornado like the Tubbs
I live in mobile home park
I have prepared quite a bit, but more could be done.
I am preparing for climate change as I can over time.
Who said something is preventing me from preparing?
What could I possibly do to prepare for a 2.5-5.0 degree Celsius increase in temperature? Nothing.
I prepare for obvious hazards and don't attribute them to anything.
More or less
I don't believe people need to prepare for climate change.
Unnecessary
im prepair for emergencies which happens throughout all of time.



The state and the county need to implement tax breaks for water recycling and solar
Because climate changes everyday
I prepared for natural disasters regardless of the "why".
Threat of any so-called climate change is exaggerated. In 10 years from now, you will wonder why so much worry has been expended for this unfounded fear
Being uncertain of what actions are priority for home/yard hardening against wildfire
Political BS! Are fires real, yes. Are floods real, yes. Are they getting worse? No, and the data proves it.
I think it's been blown out of proportion
Mandating all electric furnaces and water heaters is unrealistic. Both from a cost standpoint and a grid capability position. It is way to dictatorship to be called democratic
Really not sure what else can do - except reside house with hardibacker- fire risk frightening but out of my control. Foothills park and areas east should be controlled to reduce risk of fire spreading into Windsor. Also just north of Arata all that area up into limerick lane should be kept mowed and monitored. Perhaps permanent fire breaks in foothills and mountain areas of Santa Rosa and windsor. Maybe they can be made into park features ? Water play area ? For water saving measures can we create additional water reserve storage ?
I feel that I'm doing the best I can here but can't control my neighbors or other land use issues
I nickel and dime it as I can.
Not sure what I can do or what needs to be done.
I have always been preparing for NATURAL disasters. Humans are NOT responsible for nature's cycles. That said the biggest problems in Sonoma County and California have been caused by government regulations!!! 1) blocking free proper land maintaince on both public and private lands. OUR out of control fires and flooding has been caused by expensive Beuracratc blocking of what people used to be free to do and did do 50 years ago!
I don't believe I'm 100% prepared, but I am somewhat prepared.
I didn't say no to the above question
Age, disability, health issues
I moved in recently, am slowly working on it
I think you need to be a little more specific than saying "climate change" Very generic. Not sure what you're getting out of this survey
change out plants and irrigation for drought tolerance - expensive



I have prepared to some degree, but need to upgrade our emergency kit.
I am adding structure to provide shade to keep house cooler
I am preparing and there is no level of truly adequate preparing.
Flood seems hard to prepare for and inevitable in the lower river area.
When the ruling class stops flying private jets everywhere and when they stop buying ocean-front property, then I will know they are serious. It is all just a ploy to kill the middle class and make it so only the rich can pollute
County officials must stop approving development in high risk zones
things are changing all the time
As long as the Board of supervisors continues to make unwise decisions, we are all unprepared
Nonetheless, we are doing what we can to prepare.
Man made climate change is a hoax and I refuse to worship at the altar of doom and gloom .
Climate change is minuscule compared to other issues in the county
Would like batteries for solar
I don't believe anyone needs to prepare for climate change.
I have done some
need affordable energy alternative
I've done what I can but it's impossible to prepare for all known and unknown hazards.
I continually update my home hardening annually
What do you propose we do? Climate change will be gradual, as long as your residence is above 220 feet your good for now.
I am an experienced outdoorsman, whatever happens, I will handle it
WE are in the process of buying a home with a sprinkler system and fiber cement siding. We will make fire safety improvements as we can afford.
Climate change is contrary to scientific facts.
I have made outside upgrades but at my own cost



Government should lead by example. Start with free ELECTRIC Smart Train. Then promote Hydrogen as alternative fuel source.

Cost is a major practical problem - esp. homeowner's insurance + the way that home upgrades trigger building code reviews. These are regulatory hurdles that you should focus on clearing. Both are broken.

The obvious fact that the climate change alarmism is a hoax. See <https://wattsupwiththat.com/2021/04/25/wheres-the-emergency/> for details.

Question 9

During past hazard events, what (if any) communication challenges did you experience? Please describe.

Question 9 was an open response question asking respondents what communication challenges, if any, they faced during past hazard events. 411 people responded and 142 skipped this question. Detailed responses to this question are available below, though some key themes included:

- Poor cell phone reception
- Loss of power and internet access
- Being on the road and not having immediate access to news
- Not knowing where to find information, or information gaps with language barriers.

Responses	Translations
na	
I only moved here recently so haven't experienced it yet.	
None	
Wi-Fi hotspot needed from satellite internet	
No communication hazards.	
I'm new to the state and didn't know my way around. I now understand the evac zones and get the emergency alerts	
Minor cell phone outage corrected by charging in car.	
Sometimes got notices that were not near me.	
we lose internet when we lose power	
Electric power failure	



Responses	Translations
Agua, Luz y teléfono	Water, electricity and telephone
Cellphone running out of power	
none	
none	
Difficult to get real-time information.	
None	
Fire evacuation for severely disabled; lack of vital communication in west county when power is out, rainfall mitigation to keep water from damaging house	
Cell and cable going down shortly after power outage started	
There is no cell phone reception at my work therefore I do not receive SMS hazard notifications. WiFi connectivity is limited. Brown outs and PSPSs are a common occurrence during red flag warnings.	
No wifi and couldn't charge my phone.	
Cell phone outage	
Confusion over resources.	
Lack of a single easy to follow source for emergency info (wildfire). Cell signals were poor. Watch Duty app has been a game changer.	
No notice from emergency response agencies about fires threatening our home. Phone service disconnected. Cell tower service disconnected.	
Loss of power for a period of 12-24 hours. Loss of wireless communication for a period of 1-2 days	
Poor cell reception at times	
Losing cell service, losing power in general. Slow updates from officials	
Advice about evacuation routes.	
Telephone not working, power put to charge cell phone	
Fire evacuation maps were confusing.	



Responses	Translations
Évacuation advice was conflicting. We get both Napa and Sonoma county alerts in Sonoma Valley. Sonoma info was sometimes delayed or lacking. Timely, consistent communications are key. Neighborhood or community drills (similar to school emergency preparedness practice) might be a good idea	
The 2019 Tubbs and Nuns fires were not communicated well to the general population.	
No cable for news updates and no wi fi hard to get news	
Knowing whether certain neighbors nearby had already been evacuated or not was challenging in 2017 and 2020. This is better today as we're better connected. During the heat events and smoke days we just hunkered down and didn't really think about reaching out to anyone like with fires or potential flooding.	
none	
loss of power	
n/a	
poor cellular coverage at my home	
Sonoma tends to do too little communication.	
Didn't have any major challenges except for charging devices, but we have backup power now for that	
none to speak of.	
Falta de electricidad por más de 8 días por lo tanto estuve con poca batería de mi celular	Lack of electricity for more than 8 days therefore I was low on my cell phone battery
Timely warnings. Understanding zones.	
Didn't get Nixle. Relied on texts from friends	
None	
internet was down, lost power	
None	
did not receive alerts	
None	
When power goes out, internet access goes out. I do keep a landline phone that works when power goes out.	



Responses		Translations	
You are on your own. The house - If you leave it, you lose it! Establish hoses - water under eaves continually.			
in 2017 I didn't have a landline so didn't get any official notice - only learned to evacuate from friends texting me. Now having multiple ways of being alerted is very helpful			
La carretera		The road	
Internet outage. Overloaded cell towers.			
La falta de energia electrica noteniamos acceso a los medios de comunicacion o incluso - energia para poder cargar nuestros telefonos y poder comonicarnos.		The lack of electrical energy we didn't have access to the means of communication or even energy to be able to charge our phones and be able to communicate.	
None			
Lack of information. Local newspaper was worthless for informing us about what was happening in Sonoma Valley. Emergency alerts were no existence in that first 24 hours. Things have improved since 2017.			
Mis papas no podian leer el "Nixle"		My parents couldn't read the "Nixle"	
No tengo		I don't have	
Apagones de luz sin ceñal de telefono, comida el chada aperder mucho frio		Power outages, without cellular signal, food spoiled, we were cold	
Los apagones de luz, comida echada aperder noteniamos, luses para lunbranos mucho frio		Power outages, food spoiled, no light so we couldn't see when it was dark, we were very cold	
Perdida de trabajo, debido a la luz se pierde la despensa, Ademas los niños pierden clases y baja su educacion academia, tambien que el estres es mayor dada vez que hay estos climas.		Loss of work, due to the power outage food spoiled, In addition the children lose class time and lower their academic education, also that the stress is greater given every time things like this happen	
n/a			
No tenia senal, no tenia una casa segura donde vivir y estar con mis hijos porque en el 2019 me toco perder todo por las inudaciones.		I did not have cellular signal, I did not have a safe house to live in with my children because in 2019 I lost everything due to flooding.	
De saloje y trabajos comida		Eviction, food, and jobs	
Por que no sabia a donde hir		Why I didn't know where to go	
Transportacion		Transportation	



Responses	Translations
Se nos fue la luz, no tuvimos internet y pues consecuencia no tuvimos noticias	We lost power, we did not have internet and therefore we had no news
Informacion en español	Information in Spanish
La energia y desalojo, comida y trabajo	Energy and eviction, food and work
N/A	
En carretera	On the road
En la carretera	On the road
La evacuacion y al estar lejos del hogar para seguridad	Evacuation and being away from home for safety
Muchos se va la luz y perdemos todos los servicios	Many of us lose power and lose all services
No tube	I did not have
No sabia donde ir	I didn't know where to go
Habian mucho medios de comunicacion dando la misma informacion. Hubo confusion en algunos casos. Las agencias no estaban trabajando en colaboracion.	There were many media outlets giving the same information. There was confusion in some cases. The agencies were not working collaboratively.
En la carreterce	On the road
Fires cut electricity. So mobile phones were the only means of communication. They should be fully charged at all times. If running out of juice, there must be a "charging station" announced by public service. Mobile masts will also be disrupted, so your most urgent need will be proper communication!	
En carretera	On the road
Luz/energia	Light/energy
Ninguno por falta de información	None due to lack of information
The county does not communicate in a timely manner	
During the 2017 fires, we got lots of alerts, and minimal power outages. During the 2022 floods, we got lots of alerts, and no power outages	
La falta de información, por falta de la tecnologia	Lack of information, due to lack of technology



Responses	Translations
During the 2017 Fires not much was in place with communications and readiness. There was a lot of conflicting information as well as NO information. Things have improved since then.	
Falta de internet y luz	Lack of internet and electricity
None that I remember	
None	
None	
2017 fires sonoma relied on FB posts from local writers and business owners	
loss of electricity	
No PGE	
Lost landline and internet. No cell service in my area.	
GMRS radios VERY important	
Traffic	
Cell phone outage	
Had to evacuate to remote parts of the County where cell phone/internet service were limited.	
None	
No cell, landline, internet, TV, etc.	
Cell service data was sluggish. Otherwise, everything was fine.	
None	
Notifications were a bit delayed, sometimes hard to figure out evac zones.	
Sometimes the text messages on my phone don't get through until quite a bit later than my brother's/housemate's text. (I have Verizon.)	
Power outages for numerous days makes running the generator a challenge.	
cell phones stopped working	
Tubbs: couldn't figure out how close the fire was to me or the best route to leave the county. No up-to-date news in the middle of the night. Had to rely on Twitter.	



Responses	Translations
N/A	
Permitting process glacial in response to rebuilding or making changes	
down internet	
Would appreciate visual, from air drones, updates on fires near residence	
Power outages limited our access to internet for updates on evacuations	
Terrible traffic jams trying to exit my neighborhood. Too many autos for our roads to handle.	
Lack of cell phone and internet services. Also loss of land line service separately.	
n/a	
none	
Salir del peligro buscar un lugar seguro seguir órdenes de las alertas	Get out of danger Find a safe place Follow orders from alerts
Power is shut off and cable internet is shut off effectively leaving zero communication for those on fringe of evacuation area. Radio communication is not effective in an emergency for specific coverage. Too many assumptions that those who are in effective areas can simply walk away from their housing and have a place to go. It is IMPOSSIBLE to find hotel housing in evacuation in SoCo that will accept a pet(s). This needs to be addressed. Business (Safeway) buys blocks of rooms during disasters for their employees to use (free) to continue to have them work. Many rooms are used by employees who are not evacuated or need alternate housing they use it bc it's free. Many of the prepurchased rooms go unused - this cannot happen. Stricter guidelines need to be addressed. Too many evacuees without housing options. My family lives in high fire prone areas when one of us are evacuated we all are we live in two counties and in NE/West Co. So/Napa Co. Unrealistic to go to a family member or friends home or believe you can shelter in a car or at an evacuation site is not reasonable. I am an emergency worker I am required to respond - no place to go, no place for my pets.	
our Town (Windsor) lost internet access & info was disbursed randomly (seemingly) on various platforms	
No warning of Tubbs fire	
None	
Prolonged electrical, internet and cell tower outages	
Not knowing what roads were open. Could not get animals out	
The County kept putting out messages via the internet and social media. How do I access those without electricity to power up my cell phone?	
Emergency alert failure.	



Responses		Translations
Lack of warning		
none		
none		
It was difficult to determine my evacuation zone		
My cell phone had no service for several hours		
2017's wildfire was terrible communication for everyone.		
La informacion de que tan grave era el desastre no fue dada con tiempo, se resivio hasta cuando ya era muy tarde		The information of how serious the disaster was was not given in time, it wasn't received until it was too late.
Sonoma County and the city of Santa Rosa was not prepared or had alerts in place. I feel they should have had alerts in place. Any little town in Oklahoma have such alerts.		
Land lines did not work and charging cell phones was a challenge. Gas tank for generator ran out. KSRO was not too good with the information since they moved/changed hands/went Republican.		
none personally, but I was extremely upset at the lack of translation and interpretation into Spanish and indigenous languages		
Very limited cell connectivity during 2017 fires; landline w lots of static interference during heavy rains that needed repair		
In 2017 Our local fire department, which is right in town did not sound the siren alarm. The community was on fire, but it was as if our defenders weren't aware of it, the station was silent.		
I experienced power outages making it difficult to work from, and my apartment complex takes forever to find a solution to a problem that gets brought up.		
Took a while to get my system set up, but have a good one, between alerts, being responsible for notifying my elders, and colleagues I can ask who are in contact with City, County, etc.		
I could not find directions out of Sonoma County during some of the fires in the past. This made a two-hour drive turn into a six-hour drive. No one knew where to direct me or anyone else when the fires jumped the freeway.		
wanted regular updates about fire in our neighborhood during evacuation		
Phone reception was non-existent		
Cell phone		



Responses	Translations
Though I am signed up for Nixle and SoCo Alerts, it seems that both systems are not consistent with alerts for all emergencies. I like that we are trying though!!	
Not sure	
Notifications during the fires were not sufficient	
During the 2017 fires everyone wanted to know what was going on locally vs what they were seeing on the news.	
Lack of warning from you, the good folks at Sonoma County.	
No phone or cable	
N/A	
Prior to 2022, there was confusing information. Last year, in 2022, communications were much more clear, and advance warning was very helpful in both planning and being reassured.	
No county personnel available on the phone	
None	
no cell service in rural area where I live. My landline does not always work during emergencies (noticed during recent fire events in last few years).	
None	
none	
finding a good source for immediate information, twitter seemed to be good, internet, local tv and radio not so much, cell phones and twitter best	
cell phones out, power out, landlines out	
none	
Internet and phone service going out.	
2017 Pocket Fire: loss of cell service. Otherwise, no issues thereafter.	
What is reliable info - there is a lot of noise on the internet	
Cell phone service,	
Since 2017, none	



Responses	Translations
n/a	
N/A	
I live alone and I am completely isolated during an emergency.	
I personally haven't been in a hazard situation, thankfully	
Loss of electricity causes phone batteries to die	
N/A	
During the fires that destroyed parts and threatened all of Santa Rosa, in the past few years, communication was excellent.	
flooding and income loss due to lack of work (wildfires and covid)	
Lack of communication during fires.	
None. Got the high/lo sirens	
Our rental does not have installation, all the windows have failed, and we have been waiting 2 years for a new front door. During the summer our home gets so hot the picture frames melt and fall from the walls. The Last fires all of the smoke got into our home and it was a challenge cleaning it.	
Notice of estimated time for end of power outages.	
Charging my cellphone was challenging	
Twitter was the best communication, which makes me uncomfortable now that I ditched it and it might fail.	
None	
Communications were good.	
I received more information from Napa County than I did from SoCo.	
It was very difficult to get emergency alerts and updates on the fires ; there was a major communication void from the County	
Exactly what roads were open in real time and where to go	
Cable (Xfinity) goes down, the cell service (Verizon) gets overwhelmed. Already substand coverage gets worse	



Responses	Translations
iPhone and iPad battery failures. Getting accurate info. 2017 fires Unable to ahold of any fire county or government resources	
None	
In 2017, I had significant phone connection challenges, but I know a lot of work has been done since then. Personally I dont think I have had any specific communication challenges since.	
We would have had communication problems, but left town before power was cut off and internet was interrupted.	
none	
None	
We frequently lose electricity and in the Kincade Fire AT+T cut off our landline service.	
no phone service	
Cell towers and internet not working	
Overloaded or disabled cell towers and/or loss of internet	
Cell towers getting busy, lack of reliable information.	
power out	
Na	
None	
Cell phone coverage is very poor in our area.	
When power is shut off, phone lines and internet go down, and it is hard to know what is going on.	
Understanding how serious the threat was and which zone my home was located in	
NONE	
All communications worked as expected (cell phone service, emergency alerts, internet service). I live in Central Santa Rosa. We've never lost power or communications capabilities.	
Phone lines being down, competing communication channels (both official and unofficial), having a hard time tracking real-time or as close to real time as possible movements.	



Responses	Translations
Initial information was scare. Over the years, it has gotten better.	
Staying home with windows closed and no a/c dying high heat and dangerous air quality from forest fires	
Downed landlines made it difficult to receive alerts	
Not sure	
NA	
None	
None	
Floods & Fires.	
None. Social media kept me informed of closures/advancements/locations/etc.	
None that I know of.	
In 2019 the evacuation orders were way too broad. Everyone north of hwy 12 and west of 101. People sat in stopped cars on city streets for hours.	
Nine	
when power is out, communication is difficult because cell coverage is spotty & my landline phone is VOIP. Besides, we really need internet for the most up to date emergency information.	
N/A	
None	
Cell phones not working	
Complete loss of power. Difficulty finding ham and gmrs radio repeters.	
None	
-	
During the 2017 Nuns fire, that wiped us out, we lost all phone contact. The cell towers in our Glen Ellen area were compromised and off-line.	
no decent information available at all during Oct 2017 fires. So grateful we now have watchduty app - real time wildfire information is crucial and there was no way to get that information before watchduty.	



Responses	Translations
zero communication from county in 2017 fires	
Cell phone is not an option due to the lack of cell towers in the area. An ATT land line is the only way we can communicate. When electricity goes out, the internet is off. We have NO communication to the outside world.	
No cell coverage in Jenner.	
I was on the edge of an evacuation zone and friends and family used my home to stay, shower, charge electric devices and wash clothes during the wildfires. While I stayed up all night to watch for evacuation warnings and news	
Area specific information	
None	
Power shut offs eliminated internet service	
Where to get fire updates in real time.	
None	
Neighbors wanted help but were away.	
Nixle works very poorly and I don't get all the alerts I should.	
Lack of specific information about fires in Nixle. Watch Duty is much more helpful	
Internet connection	
My phone company's cell tower was down!	
I was well hooked into a communication system that spread the word about the 2017 fire and I got out as quickly as possible. In 2020, I left early avoid the stress of evacuating with everyone else in a chaotic mass exodus.	
2019 - evacuating all of Sebastopol at once with TOTAL gridlock! And I never did get that evacuation notice except forwarded from my family.	
None	
the first fire was a nightmare of non-communication the second evacuation was well DONE!	
none	



Responses	Translations
I rely on wifi calling as cell reception is unreliable in my area. When the power goes out, I can't make or receive calls.	
communication interruptions during significant storms	
Lost service to landline	
Lack of telephone service, cell phone service, no electricity.	
Only challenges have been related to the loss of power	
none	
no power means NO CELL, NO LANDLINE, NO NOTHING	
No cell service or landline service when power is out. Difficult to get ANY communication.	
none	
none	
No form of communication working. No cell, land line, TV, or internet. There was no way to get updates or severity of the situations.	
Fire appeared to be threatening where I live (14th at North) and the roads were blocked with stopped cars. There was not information about ways to exit the city.	
Both the county of Sonoma and the Sheriff's office are awful at communication. Total incompetence. CalFire, on the other hand, was fantastic at communication.	
land line out because someone shut down ATT centers; cell towers down	
Lack of cell service and lack of information relating to wheelchair accessible transportation for those who have no transportation alternatives during a disaster event	
Land line down and we have lousy satellite connections out here	
Road closure updates	
Cell service during power outages and fires	
none	
My landline stopped working likely due to tree falls	
None.	



Responses	Translations
None	
None	
Cell towers going down during first fires (2017). AT and T signal strength isn't as good in my neighborhood anymore.	
None	
Power outages and phone service disruptions.	
No internet. No clear single location with all pertinent info. I always switch between the wildfire cameras, wind speed maps, and soco alert maps	
Only during the 2017 fires, only the city of Sonoma had accurate info at the time. The county fell behind, but is not doing well with alerts and communication.	
None	
I don't have a home phone, so keeping my cell phone charged if the power goes out.	
Landline was useless, so I got rid of it. Cell phone coverage is spotty and internet was completely useless near my home. I am a liceneced HAM and I installed battery powered, line of sight based internet on a hill on my ranch.	
None	
Cell towers go down in fires. I only use cell for my phone.	
Rolling power outages that made internet operated phones useless.	
No cable, electricity	
None	
Lack of emergency notification in the 2017 wildfires	
Very poor internet service here. 1965 copper phone lines only. Old DSL at best. AT&T fiber at end of street but to the homes in the neighborhood. Get with it Sonoma county, Big FED \$'s available to get it done.	
None	
Loss of internet when power is out	
Just when the phones were overloaded. Other than that was good. Best updates were social media.	



Responses	Translations
None	
Na	
Internet issues	
None	
None	
Getting timely accurate information from government and authorities.	
Brief interruptions of power affecting some conns, rarely	
<p>2017 Tubbs Fire, zero advanced warning, zero direction on where to go, no general information access published for “How To” or “Where To” do/ go for further direction/ assistance.</p> <p>2018 Smoke from the Paradise Fire we still didn’t have adequate resources for finding info for what/ how to do to deal with it.</p> <p>2019 Kincade fire, was better, but still not enough accurate information as to all of the above.</p> <p>We need an accurate County Source that acts like KSRO did for the Tubbs Fire. Constant information that people can access on emergency radios during the emergencies is absolutely CRITICAL! We need people trained to keep the airways connected to emergency radios 24/7 during emergency situations. Other than the overwhelmed 911 operators, we need to know by radio where fires or floods are going, and what we need to do about it.</p> <p>When the power is out, only emergency radios can give information.</p> <p>It has been exhausting trying to find information during all of the fires since 2017. My home was destroyed by the Tubbs Fire, and I was under mandatory evacuation orders for the Kincade fire, and the LNU? Complex fires the next year.</p> <p>Each event got better, like having Spanish broadcasting sources and Resources for our Spanish speaking population, etc... but we need a permanent reachable broadcasting entity (that doesn’t need to take commercial breaks) that gives clear accurate information, and updates it as new information becomes available.</p>	
Cell towers down	
No e	
Heard by word if mouth from neighbors that we should prepare to evacuate	
None	
Lost WiFi for communications	
Limited cell service. Inadequate updates due to social-media posts. Lack of direction from elected officials.	



Responses	Translations
Alerts regarding Jan 2023 flooding	
I've been fortunate in that my home has not been in an evacuation zone or been affected by PSPS events.	
Sonoma County utterly failed to alter the people of Glen Ellen as the 2017 fire approached. Our neighbors, impaired by drug & alcohol addiction, drove by without altering us to the approaching danger.	
None	
I rely on local radio a lot. They generally have been good but don't repeat current local conditions often enough.	
I got stuck in a loop trying to sign up for so co alerts- it said I was already subscribed and wouldn't let me reset my number.	
Zero communication in '17. Since then it's been pretty good, but for recent flooding it was more or less up to me to watch NOAA.	
Nonr	
Between Nixle alerts and Facebook groups I feel that I have been on top of all communications regarding fires and flooding.	
No electricity because PGE is awful	
None	
none	
Cell phone towers were down, causing no communication	
When a cell phone dies and there's no electricity	
None	
Cell towers going down	
None because we have kept our landline.	
Celular Vivienda temporal Hotel muy caro	
I'm mute.	



Responses	Translations
WEA (Wireless Emergency Alert) communication does not work in the Occidental area. Fire Safe Occidental tested this with Sam Wallis (County Emergency Management) about 2 years ago. Big failure.	
Sometimes the wifi goes out - living in Town of Windsor	
WHEN POWER GOES OFF, MY TELEPHONE GOES OFF. I DON'T HAVE A CELL PHONE BECAUSE SERVICE IS NOT RELIABLE IN THE MOUNTAINS AROUND GUERNEVILLE	
None	
Evacuation routes in East Santa Rosa that will multiply with the new building permits. Unacceptable. Sonoma County owns that. Not the tax payers. Don't push the dialogue from unacceptable decisions based on getting monies from the state to individuals being impacted and spin it as climate change.	
Family in burn zones had a hard time notifying they were coming to stay with us. So my wife got into an amateur radio program to back up phone connection.	
Cell towers down	
I didn't	
Warning alerts have not come through consistently	
cell phone towers being down	
None	
Lack of power & internet; minimal cellular reception & battery	
No cell phone and no internet	
Pge power and Comcast outages	
cell coverage sucks. It used to be good but with companies trying to go to 5g, I find that the coverage is now worse. Power outages play into this issue as well	
None	
getting accurate and up to date information	
lack of notification via landline! I don't like to use my cell phone! it's toxic from the radiation!	
Alerts. Glad my neighbors were around. And luckily had internet & KSRO	
None	
no cell service	



Responses	Translations
We live in Windsor and were evacuated along with the whole town in one of the recent wildfires. My first alert came from 2 friends calling me saying they had heard Windsor might evacuate. I had trouble believing that would actually happen. I logged on to Facebook and watched the Town of Windsor newsfeed and kept checking it until I saw the official post that we would be evacuated and had to leave within two hours. It was hard to believe, but we packed and left and went to our daughter's house in the very south end of SR. If she had been evacuated, we do not know where we would have gone with our dog — probably in search of a motel that took dogs. I stayed glued to Facebook the first night of evacuation trying to see if our home was burning. The best information came from the Town of Windsor newsfeed, which was updated regularly, CalFire, and North Bay News.	
As per usual cell phones don't work well without wifi assist in our area.	
We have fairly good notifications	
Very large pot holes on 50 mph roads that were hard to see, flooding on roads, and power outages (though less for the severity of the storm to props to PG&E it seems.)	
Communication from emergency responders and public agencies during the 2017 wildfires was very poor. I am grateful that the County recognized this deficiency and I believe agencies across the County have improved considerably. This was demonstrated during the 2019 Kincade Fire and the 2020 Glass Fire.	
None	
None	
None	
none	
Poor phone and internet service.	
Cell reception from AT&T sucks, and for 3 days had no cell coverage.	
Road openings/closures were not always clear	
City hadn't adequately communicated likelihood of need to evacuate.	
None	
No power, internet or cell service.	
they took pat kerrigan off air- she was the only one who opened up the phone lines for the community to speak to eachother	
Inconsistent messages from local government.	
Concern that landlines may be discontinued in rural sonoma county - can we rely on cell system only?	



Responses	Translations
None	
Out of electricity for 6 days no wifi. KSRO radio use to be really helpful but no longer broadcast important update and information like they use too. That communication is really missed and necessary in rural areas. The alerts don't work if everything is down.	
None	
We didn't have access to wifi	
internet went down; one time, cell service was overloaded	
the evacuation warning for the Glass Fire came only one hr before fire consumed our homes	
cell towers went down. Relied on land line. We did not receive alerts on the cell anyway. Need sirens.	
During Tubbs, cell reception was all but nonexistent, rendering all attempts to communicate with the community on social media less than useless for us. Thank god for am radio. Also, we have a land line, and that was helpful.	
None	
It was VERY hard helping to get communication to the Spanish speaking community. I use Twitter to share information during disasters/emergencies and so much of the official communications were in English. There was some Spanish but it was always very hit and miss. The social media managers on emergency service accounts need to put out every communication in both languages.	
None	
None	
Promised alerts never came	
power outages, AT&T tower down	
Internet/power failure.	
None	
Cells ssrvicd was spotty and data transfer rates slower. Otherwise, no comms issues.	
Access to gas for my car	
Cell tower losses. Wi-Fi microwave link lost power and access to refuel generator.	
none	



Responses	Translations
none	
no internet, no electricity	
None	
Mobile phone not working when the power is out, unable to receive or get updates. Listen to battery operated radio.	
No e	
None	
I was OK but many of my neighbors couldn't charge their cell phones during the five day power outage in January.	
Loss of PG&E for 8 days, loss of broadband 5 days, loss of phone service 5 days,	
none - lots of communication	
My cell phone service is not good at my house, and neither is radio reception, so if the power goes out we lose cell service, internet, wifi, TV news, and related. Texts are not reliable but sometimes they come thru. We have a land line, and have signed up for telephone alerts.	
I got napa and Marin updates but not much from Sonoma.	
limited cell phone coverage in rural areas	
None...my home was pretty secure so I helped family members get out of harms way.	
Lack of cellphone reception (2017 fires). Thank goodness that 2 local radio stations (KZST & KSRO) stayed on air so we could get updates to figure out where to go, what areas were still burning, where to get food, water, and ice, what roads/freeways were closed, and what areas were under mandatory evacuation and what areas were shelter in place. PLEASE consider funding these and other stations during emergencies - they were a lifeline for us.	
Internet and cell connection out for several days, until Comcast and Verizon could repair their towers	
We just moved to Windsor in November. Thankfully our house and property withstood the rains very well.	
Poor cell reception	
Power out for extended period. No cell service, nor Internet basically cut off except for battery operated radio.	
Wildfire, flooding, heat waves	



Responses		Translations	
The count alert system is terrible.			
trying to figure out where to evac to, in 2017 Lawson's Landing let us stay there free, the next not, so we went up to Oregon to get away from the smoke			
loss of internet.			
Burglars			
None			
Cell phones didn't work No internet No way to get info-you could read alert message but no way to use internet as directed by PGE and others. You can't look up evacuation routes with no internet or power			
None - communication was great			
None			
Loss of power and therefore internet. We don't have cable internet up here and power is always dicey -- these are rural problems.			
After 2017 fires, I think county communications have been streamlined and are adequate (English speaking)			
Lengthy power outage eliminated internet communication			
None			
None since the Tubbs Fire.			
If electric goes out I loose all communication			



Question 10

During past hazard events, what (if any) evacuation challenges did you experience? Please describe.

Question 10 was an open response question asking respondents what evacuation challenges, if any, they faced during past hazard events. 414 people responded and 139 skipped this question. Detailed responses to this question are available below, though some key themes included:

- Heavy traffic impeding evacuation
- Fear of exposing oneself to Covid-19 during the pandemic
- Faced impediments from a disability
- Confusion about proper evacuation routes and knowing which routes were safe or affected by the fire
- Finding a place to evacuate to with many hotels being full or expensive

Responses	Translations
We evacuated during the Kincaide fire event. We lived one block away from a zone that was told to evacuate but our zone wasn't, so that was kind of confusing to navigate. I wonder if there should be a specific communication to people who are the "border" of zones to best make the decision to evacuate or not.	
I only moved here recently so haven't experienced it yet.	
None	
Traffic	
The biggest hazard in my view is really that the streets are completely full and no one can move ahead. That scares me. That can me a death trap.	
See previous response on #9	
Traffic jam on South Wright Rd southbound	
When the entire county is asked to evacuate all major roads become parking lots. Where do you evacuate to? I'm glad I no longer live on a dead end street where evacuees & fire trucks both need access at the same time.	
I didn't	
Por carretera	By road
My first choice of evacuation safe place was also scary close to the fire	
none	



Responses	Translations
not applicable	
Traffic	
Nonr	
Unable to evacuate disabled person due to covid. We stayed and took our chances as opposed to being exposed to covid. Disabled person must avoid exposure to people who may be contagious with anything - not just covid	
Lack of information on closed roads	
See above, plus add that HWY 12 is a one-lane road. Additionally, my work is situated at the top of a mountain, at the end of a windy canyon road with only one way in and out. If I had to evacuate at work, we would leave our personal vehicles behind and exit through neighbor's property in Napa or Sonoma.	
None. Stayed with family and friends.	
No power	
Trees down on roadways. Fire across roads	
None, but personal risk was low.	
Evacuating horses when there was really no where for them to go within a 3 hour drive. Fairgrounds and local barns were full and having disease outbreak. Traffic backed up during mass evacuation events.	
Roads clogged with cars on Arnold Drive and Hwy 12. Took 2 hours to evacuate and now up to 1000 more homes and businesses approved at SDC in same corridor in high fire hazard area. No instructions on which roads were open. Fire was burning across Warm Springs Rd. Fire truck led us up Sonoma Mtn. right into flames on Bennett Valley Rd.	
Overcrowded evacuation routes that bottlenecked too early along main routes, failing to utilize smaller streets and accommodating traffic control personnel	
Difficulty getting everything in car because of disabilities	
Confusion and lack of information about proper evacuation routes.	
Power outage removed stop lights	
Uncertainty	
Ninguno	None



Responses		Translations
Knowing which roads were safe routes and which had fire was sometimes challenging.		
Extreme traffic congestion on Hwy 12 from Kenwood to Santa Rosa		
None		
Was part of Tubbs Fire evacuation nightmare. Rights backed up everywhere.		
Seems this has greatly improved since 2017 and the traffic issues.		
gridlocked traffic leaving neighborhood during tubbs fire		
none		
n/a		
n/a		
Finding a place to evacuate to		
Traffic backed up. Road system inadequate for existing population.		
Clogged roads both Arnold drive and 12		
Congested roads and loss of power. We solved the power issue by installing a backup power supply		
None to speak of.		
La falta de tiempo y que las únicas 2 carreteras que hay para salir se saturaron		there wasn't enough time and that the only 2 roads there are to leave were congested
Clogged roadways. NO availability of shelters. Pets. Short notice. Unnecessary areas evacuated.		
Na		
We didn't have to evacuate		
no evacuation was necessary		
None		
None		
Not having a place to go to during an evacuation.		
Family evacuated.		



Responses	Translations
Traffic jams - in 2017 it took me 3 hours to get from Santa Rosa to Rohnert Park. With it being the first real "emergency" around here - it was terrifying to not be moving when you didn't know where the fire was behind you.	
La carretera	The Road
Es los caminos, las rotas de acceso y lo evacuacion son maglimitados.	The roads. The access and evacuation routes were limited
None. We were prepared.	
None	
Cuando se insendio	When there was a fire
No tengo	I don't have
Incendios forestales	Forest fires
No hay lugar para quedabe, los gasolinas estan llenas logares para dejar mascotas.	There is no place to stay, the gas stations are full , there aren't places to leave pets.
n/a	
Por inundacion, por incendios.	By flood, by fires.
Pues no saliamos por otros de sastres de los calles	Well, we did not go out because of the other disasters on the streets
Solo una salida del pueblo y por consiguiente mucho trafico, mucho tiempo para evacuar	Just one exit from the neighborhood and therefore a lot of traffic, a lot of time to evacuate
Que nos que damos sin nada en la inundacion y por los insendios salimas arentan asta San Francisco	We were left with nothing because of the flood and fire so we went to San Francisco to rent a place to live
No habia senal del cel y no podia reribir indicaciones	There was no cellular signal and could not receive alerts or informnation
Inudaciones, caidas de arboles, derrunbes	Floods, falling trees, landslides
Poder encantrar donde quedarnos con nuestras mascotas	Being able to find a place to stay with our pets
Si [[illegible]] evacuation y no tenemos donde ir porque no tenemos familia que has ayuden	wan'ts aboe to evacuate and we have nowhere to go because we have no family to help
Crowded roads to escape the fires	



Responses	Translations
N/A	
Comunicacion y falta de tiempo	Communication and lack of time
El trafico	Traffic
No tube	I didn't have
Miedo	Fear
Las rutas de emergencia no estaban claras.	Emergency routes were unclear.
Roads out of Sonoma will be quickly blocked during a urgent event. People will need to be aware of what direction to take and public service will need to accommodate the numbers of people/vehicles fleeing.	
Bloqueo de salidas	Exit blocking
Cuando se enundo hace 3 años no resevimos ninguna ayudo economica	When it flooded 3 years ago we did not reserve any economic aid
Not knowing when to evacuate or which direction to go	
No need to evacuate	
Not being ready. Not having a prepared list of things to take immediately or a place to go. Not having an in depth to go bag.	
Mas limpieza de corte arboles plantas con peligro de deslaves	More cleaning of cutting trees and plants with danger of landslides
Finding a place to go on short notice	
Sometimes difficult to access information on real time fire spread and evacuation areas and routes	
None	
Delayed notifications	
roads closed	
High traffic	
Road closures, extra large evacuation zone	
I stayed home	



Responses	Translations
Roads	
Traffic. Communications availability	
None	
No place to evacuate to.	
None.	
Traffic	
Traffic, packing in a timely manner, packing up pets, places to bring pets, info on which shelter was full or nearly so.	
A lot of traffic, like everyone else	
too many cars on the road, could not quickly leave area	
Animals	
Tubbs: I knew north-bound 101 was closed but I figured south-bound would have heavy traffic because it was also approaching rush hour. Did not know best route to take, drove past several fires.	
N/A	
Traffic jams, inadequate infrastructure for rapid evacuation.	
Power outage. Not enough gas stations with gas	
gas prices higher	
Where to go, how fast to leave, horrible traffic jam on Hwy 12 in middle of night	
Too much traffic on the small roads to escape.	
Not having adequate information due to lack of communication services. Had to drive into an area being evacuated in order to visually see the wild fire approaching to understand the problem.	
n/a	
Finding a RV park with openings	
Salir del humo que perjudicaba la respiración huir del lugar tomar el 101 hacia el sur hacia el mar u otro lugar más seguro	Get out of the smoke that impaired breathing flee the place take the 101 south towards the sea or another safer place



Responses		Translations
No internet, no way to determine fire evacuation zones, road closures. House didn't burn down however, it took 14 days - living in a house without water, electricity, gas, internet and an actively burning fire around me. Very unreliable communication. Could not recharge alternate energy sources. Very traumatizing.		
none. worked relatively well by leaving early on		
I don't drive and was alone the night of Tubbs fire		
None		
Traffic. But minor compared to some other exit routes		
evacuation sites were closed, so we drove and drove ending up staying at a police station in Marin and could not evacuate our animals		
Traffic congestion. Chaos.		
N/A		
Fire at Sonoma Raceway blocked one potential exit route		
2017 my father sent me to Davis to stay at a hotel during the fire.		
none, however my employees had issues.		
Traffic, nowhere close to So co to go.		
None		
Could not evacuate to extended family's home in 2020 because they had COVID		
Los caminos y carreteras estaban llenos de gente que queria huir de la zona de peligro y eso nos hizo vulnerables al peligro		The roads and highways were full of people who wanted to flee the danger zone and that made us vulnerable to danger.
city not having alerts in place which caused evacuation issues via traffic and loss of lives. etc. City and county planners should have been more prepared. After all we live within an earthquake area.		
Pulled off the road to let fire truck by and no one would let me back into the traffic stream. Egress is a REAL problem. If our neighborhood is cut off we all die		
Highway 101 was impossible. Evacuation instructions should suggest that each family have an evacuation plan for every direction, since it's impossible to predict where a fire might come from		
None		



Responses	Translations
No challenges, we stayed in 2017 and helped other locals protect homes.	
Convincing parents to evacuate before their neighborhood was mandatory, families staying behind evacuation lines.	
Same as #9	
Clogged two lane roads	
time away from work and \$\$ for evacuation	
Fallen trees, blocked roads, dangling electric wires	
None	
None	
Not sure	
We experienced EXTREME traffic along evacuation routes. Hours were spent to go less than a mile. There is currently not enough road capacity for the current population. Unless Sonoma county improves the road infrastructure, we are a ticking time bomb. With the added developments of the SDC, Hanna project and the SSP, there will be deaths during the next major event. Please, improve the infrastructure before you allow these projects to be built. Thank you	
2017 Fires- How to properly and safely get somewhere safe then how to help others.	
As older folks, carrying what we most wanted to save to our vehicle (in the dark, wind, cold) was extremely taxing. Our neighbors drove by, never offered to help.	
None	
N/A	
I did not have to evacuate. However, the smoke from wildfires and extreme heat events caused serious exacerbations of my chronic health issues.	
National guard and other so called authorities were unreasonable	
One evacuation during wildfires; we had to go stay with relatives for about a week	
heavy traffic, possibility of stopped traffic, downed trees or other hazards, brush fire along road	
None	
none	



Responses	Translations
knowing how to get out of a particular area, and getting communications during emergencies, where to go safely in real time	
unorganized, some roads closed (hwy 12 & fulton rd construction), congestion	
None, I sheltered evacuees.	
Trees down in rural roads.	
2017 Pocket Fire: limited evacuation locations due to numerous fires.	
N/A	
Over crowded roads, but the staggered evac were well communicated	
Roads blocked due to fire	
n/a	
N/A	
Severe anxiety and fear even though I did not get an evacuation order. It was extremely stressful.	
See response 9	
General difficulties associated with loss of power and being away from home such as expense of relocation, lack of routine, lack of access to clothes, etc.	
N/A	
We voluntarily evacuated when fires were heading our way and no firefighting was engaged, at that point. We have 2 cars, and relatives in the Bay Area, so it was not hard to do.	
road closures and no cell phone service	
did not have to evacuate.	
I only evacuated during the county wide evacuation (Kinkade?), which was pretty chaotic.	
With all the people driving out from the surrounding neighborhood (and from oakmont) it was hard getting out of our dirt driveway because no one would let us out.	
Clogged roads.	
None	



Responses	Translations
Tubbs Fire, evac was a charlie foxtrot.	
Glass Incident Fire, went smoothly.	
Leaving our home and staying with relatives.	
2017 I sheltered at my horse barn on East Bonness where we took in 20 horses from upvalley. There were fires all around the Sonoma Valley and it ended up being the safest spot. In 2020 I would have died on one of the side roads trying to evacuate if the fires had raced through the middle of the valley. It took hours to get to East Bonness from my house in Fetters.	
Road traffic! It took hours to get out of town	
Long lines of traffic on the road.	
Huge traffic jams leaving Sonoma Valley	
I left early enough to miss the huge traffic jam on Arnold Drive.	
None	
Evacuating large animals and determining where to go. Being out of house for a week plus.	
None	
went to a hotel in Marin county	
None	
Crowded roads. I could not get my horses out.	
traffic at standstill	
We have a farm with over 50 animals. We evacuated all of them to safety, twice, but it was incredibly challenging. After Kincade, our farm took damage, and we had to stay off the property for four months with all the animals.	
Traffic, lack of reliable exits	
power out	
Mainly traffic flows. Too many people in a poorly designed city.	
Not too bad	
Heavy traffic.	



Responses	Translations
I have left the area early for fear our limited exit routes could be cut off.	
Understanding the severity of the threat, which direction was safest to evacuate to (a friend in Petaluma's home vs. a friend in Cloverdale, also which zone my home was in	
NONE	
Only the angst of being in an advisory evacuation zone during wildfires and having to be prepared to evacuate. We've never had to actually evacuate.	
I have not had to evacuate.	
None	
Didn't affect me	
Difficulty getting out of Sonoma County on the freeway	
Road map closures was confusing and hard to find	
Evacuation space and essential supplies are limited due to people being selfish and hoarding essential products unnecessarily	
Where to go during evaluation	
None	
skip	
None.	
Again. If I say no, why can't I skip this question?	
See answer to #9. I stayed home for 3 hours for streets to clear. I live near Stony Point and West Third. I evacuated for 2 days and came home a day before orders were lifted. I hope any future evacuation orders are more targeted.	
Traffic	
the 2 times I evacuated for fire went pretty well. I don't live in a flood prone area.	
Stuck in traffic for 2 1/2 hours during one of the evacuations. What happens when everyone has to drive electric cars & we're stuck & can't move? I understand hybrids, but going all electric doesn't make any sense to me.	
None	



Responses		Translations	
None for my location			
Finding safe zones			
Finding hotels not booked			
fast moving wildfire front			
Leveroni was a "parking lot" to get to Arnold and south out of Sonoma County.			
See above (#9) answer.			
911 couldn't tell me where fires were; they told me to wait for officials to tell me to leave. Thankfully I did not rely on them and left when I could see fires on two sides from our home. We burned to the ground but no living beings harmed. Roads were clear for us because we left before most people knew their neighborhood was on fire.			
Arnold Drive impassable backed up for miles..			
Lack of financial compensation for hotels etc. It is very expensive to evacuate.			
Evacuation routes from Jenner have to travel through larger population areas. The potential to be stuck on the road and not be able to get out is high.			
I did not but my son was stuck in traffic to leave Sonoma for 4 hours			
Traffic bottlenecks			
Just getting out with as much as I could in a short period of time and driving 160 miles to my nearest relatives was challenging.			
My brother and his wife evacuated during the Tubbs fire and came to stay with me.			
Traffic to escape and finding a place to stay			
No car			
none			
Rounding up cats to evacuate			
Lack of places to go that are affordable.			
I'm not allowed into an evacuation center because I was abused by my ex husband and he left me unable to have anything obstructing my mouth and nose and have panic attacks when I wear a mask. Despite reaching out to the county they never thought I was important enough to address this.			



Responses		Translations	
Conflicting information. We also live in Vacation Beach so the fear is always only having one poorly maintained road in and out much of the year			
Knowing which roads were open			
Transpertation			
None except my food all spoiled in my refrigerator and freezer. I filed a claim with my insurance company and later found out that having filed that claim made me ineligible when I was forced to change my insurance carrier who cancelled my insurance due to my living in a WUI. I had to get insurance through the CA Fair Plan which is less insurance and more money.			
See above re gridlock. Now I do not know where I would go. County should educate about Temporary Evacuation Points.			
Gas lines were long			
none but am worried about permit sonoma's plan to build multi-dwelling units in an already infrastucture-challenged area especially re evacuations.			
Not applicable			
fortunately none so far			
None			
none			
None			
none-safer stayed home. Do not live in a fire prone area, to high elevation to flood			
packing my car by myself. I keep go bag and 4 plastic bins ready to go but hard to load by myself. I am 75			
Not having any form of communication. Mudslides on both exit roads.			
Fire evacuation - hard thing was finding a place to stay with my dog			
None			
Getting myself, my two cats in their carriers + their food, bowls, and litter box, and some of my clothes and valued original paintings, into my car. I've since purchased a used SUV big enough to evacuate more quickly.			
I had no where to go. The shelters in closer proximity were full and motels within 2 hours drive were full (that allowed pets).			



Responses		Translations	
During the Kinkade event, most of west county, including west SR was evacuated at the same time creating massive traffic jams. It took me three hours to get from SR to RP.			
Roads blocked with traffic. No evacuation routes.			
None. I packed my car and I left.			
roads too narrow to evacuate a lot of people			
Total lack of available wheelchair accessible transportation and an inability to contact emergency services due to a lack of cell service. Also, there were no wheelchair accessible hotel/motel rooms anywhere in Sonoma County. One person who uses a wheelchair had to drive all the way to the South Bay to find a wheelchair accessible hotel room. No one from the County is doing anything to educate hotel/motel management in Sonoma County that they must hold their wheelchair accessible rooms for those evacuating who use mobility devices for mobility. If they won't do that, then they should sell their wheelchair accessible rooms last			
Where to go, of course. Wound up in Albany with friends			
Traffic			
N/A			
traffic sucked			
Excessive road traffic that did not move. Rumors.			
Trees falling on the road, Road flooding, Landslides blocking the road			
None.			
N/A			
Lost food in fridge and freezer			
None			
None			
Traffic ! Crazy that eve evehicles are being pushed so hard given evacuation snafus.			
Total traffic jam. If we develop more and more and the population of Sonoma Valley increases, we will most likely die the next time around.			
None			



Responses	Translations
I don't evacuate. I have several safe, prepared locations on my ranch and we need to stay onsite to take care of the animals and keep the generators running to help fill up the fire engines.	
None	
Sitting in traffic for what felt like hours.	
None	
None	
We evacuated from our primary residence and also a family members property within 24 hours	
None	
None	
In 2017 the closest hotel was in Benecia, but we felt lucky to have one at all	
Short amount of time to pack. Hard to have a place to go where dog was welcome and could be taken care of while I reported in to work. Should be able to bring our animals.	
Roads were clogged, need more roads	
Gridlock on hwy 12 - and yet you are building more multi unit complexes - entirely irresponsible on the county's part	
None thankfully	
Crowded roads, no traffic direction by law enforcement	
We do not have great vehicles so not comfortable driving far away. We have no relatives close by or a lot of money. We had to go to Petaluma fair grounds and sleep in our car. The fair grounds were clean food was offered - cots offered in dorm type setting - still we choose "privacy" of our own car very uncomfortable and cold. Very scary thinking all can be wiped out . All of windsor evacuated- helpless feeling	
Getting out of town on the same few roads that everyone else was.	
N/A	
Home/farm destroyed by Tubbs Fire 2017. We had no warning. Drove through the flames across Mark West Springs Road, then again through the flames/smoke across Hwy 101 through Santa Rosa.	
Horses	
None	



Responses	Translations
Safe place to go, with dog.	
Traffic! It took 2 hours to go 2 miles during the 2020 fires! We live in the Skyhawks neighborhood.	
Difficult to evacuate from Bennett Valley due to limited roads out.	
Not knowing where to go, when to leave, how insurance could help if needing accommodations.	
Heavy traffic.	
N/A	
I voluntarily evacuated during 2020 fires. no challenges	
Utter, complete lack of emergency notification. Utter, complete lack of defense from our local fire fighters as they were absent. Absent!	
Enormous amount of traffic. Escape route blocked or roads closed. Unless some proactive infrastructure work is done, this will only get worse with the proposed massive housing developments (SSP, SDC, HANNA). How in the hell are the new residents going to get out when the current residents had such a hard time. This is going to be Paradise, all over again, yet worse. Fix the infrastructure, then it's ok to build the housing. Come on, let's use common sense for once!	
Lack of clarity and common sense about which neighborhoods really needed to be evacuated. I'm very concerned about rural roads which were not built for high volumes of traffic and with increased building and ADUs on many of these lots, bottlenecks and stranded people are bound to get worse.	
Roads were crowded. Had to drive pretty far to find a hotel.	
Moscow Road (and now Main Street Bridge) being out really concerns me.	
Yes. Our neighborhood got into huge traffic jam trying to evacuate for fire. Very scary. Not enough hotel vacancies for people seeking refuge.	
Left early to avoid being stuck in evacuation traffic.	
None	
Everyone leaving at once	
none	
Congested traffic	
Being on the road with everyone else at the same time	
None	



Responses		Translations
Dense housing neighborhoods without egress or infrastructure to handle traffic.		
We were stuck in traffic for hours hardly moving.		
Solo una ruta de escape		Just one escape route
Didn't have any hazard events.		
Evacuation during the Kincade Fire: Joy Road was difficult to navigate in the dark due to the terrible road condition.		
We have in-town chickens. We worked with animal services to check on them and fill their food and water. We were fortunate to stay with a sister living in Santa Rosa during the 2019 fires when we had to evacuate.		
WALBRIDGE FIRE EVACUATION - DRIVING EAST ON RIVER ROAD, THERE WAS A MAJOR TRAFFIC JAM AT HACIENDA BRIDGE. TOOK BACK ROADS TO HEALDSBURG. NO SIGNS WARNED THAT THESE ROADS WERE CLOSED		
The longevity of not having gas during the fires in 2019		
See above		
none.		
Evacuating was a huge financial burden. Hundreds of dollars of spoiled groceries, lost sleep, lost time, unknown health impacts, all with zero support or compensation from local government.		
Road blocks		
To much gridlock not enough direction moving traffic		
Health and financial issues make it difficult to easily evacuate.		
Traffic getting in and out of town		
heavy traffic out of Windsor		
Driveway was blocked by downed power line. Evacuation routes in both directions were blocked by power lines and downed trees. Was not sure where to report trees.		
None, just drove out of town.		
None		
none		



Responses	Translations
None	
Could not get home past the sheriff to get needed supplies	
our roads are only 2 way (one lane each way), while multiple new housing developmts are creating traffic hazards. Why won't you widen our roads in these new housing areas: Bellevue Av, Dutton Meadows, Stony Pt (S of Hearn), Corby (by auto dealers)????? It's a looming evacuation crisis!!!	
4 evacuations. Traffic.	
None	
traffic	
We took the full 2 hours to pack as much as we could (clothes, computer hard drives, photos, etc. plus pet food) and then got on the 101 to head south....and sat on the freeway in crawling traffic. The main slow-down in evacuating was traffic on 101.	
We had to evacuate twice for fires.	
None, i live in Geyserville and we have a huge freeway to evacuate	
During the Tubbs fire my wife and I sheltered in place, but my dad was in a fire zone. He had difficulty getting to our house as traffic was extremely bad. Personally, it was about keeping my legal files from burning at the office and then keeping the air clean in our home.	
None	
None	
None	
Number of vehicles on road slowed evacuation efforts	
none	
Our dairy goats	
Understand the neighborhoods to take actions.	
Not applicable	
Waited for county's evacuation order (about 4:00 a.m.?) — will never do that again. Will leave earlier.	
Finding a place to take dogs!	
None	



Responses	Translations
lack of info and evacuating when it wasn't needed	
Heavy traffic.	
Gridlock on roads- getting notice too late	
We couldn't find a hotel that would allow our cat, so we ended up at a campground in Monterey. We were lucky that our cat was calm staying in a tent.	
None myself	
I have severe asthma. I had to relocate. Our car battery went out and we couldn't lift our senior 65# dog I to the car. We were going to my son in Sacramento however the fire had jumped the freeway. We went home and headed north to my daughter's house the next day.	
none	
Congestion on Highway 12	
communication was spotty	
We live on a dead end street with the only way out on to Chanate, which is a two lane road and was bumper to bumper. Evacuation was almost impossible. We had to stand in the middle of the street to stop traffic so everyone in our neighborhood could drive out.	
Too many people packing evacuation routes , especially through boyes hot springs	
Traffic out of areas in Sonoma Valley specifically was very challenging. We have two lane roads and only a couple ways in and out of the valley.	
Clogged traffic on our narrow roads. Too many people live in our area.	
Not enough fuel at gas stations. Idiot government officials not allowing more stations to be built.	
None, left one day early	
Traffic from choking the roads down to one lanes and over building on the main arteries.	
Salmon Creek in Bodega floods at high tide combined with heavy rain and blocks only road in & out along Salmon Creek Road.	
Choosing what to bring/physically loading, coping with pets, finding someplace safe to go, obtaining fuel (major traffic jams and lines at fuel stations, some ran out).	
None	



Responses	Translations
None.	
Traffic. Not sure where to go that was safe.	
People panicking and causing traffic jams	
Traffic in Rincon Valley was at a stand still.	
Traffic congestion.	
none	
none	
none	
None	
lost of pet do to evacuation, she was found 23 days later. Unable to access property due to a pet escaping carrier at time of evacuation. finally given a number to call so vounteers could get food and water to him. Was less than 2 blocks from road closure.	
None	
Caring for my cats	
I felt that some of the evacuation orders were too broad which caused unnecessary hardships for people with large animals.	
Traffic jam in Bodega Bay on Hwy 1 South	
didn't know about the status of our home. we have a camper so had a place to sleep	
NA	
evacuation was orderly	
Big problem there with this county. Freeways will be gridlocked, areas around gas stations will be gridlocked because people don't keep enough gas in their car, Stony Point road was gridlocked...we were better off staying home and watching the show.	
4 hours of stopped traffic on Arnold Drive trying to leave the town of Sonoma in the 2017 fires.	



Responses	Translations
2017 Wildfire - We were told to evacuate and to shelter in place because we were on the dividing line between Fountain Grove and our area. Luckily, our neighborhood set up a citizen watch during the 3 days the fires in Fountain Grove kept burning. We took shifts in different directions as our neighborhood was surrounded on 3 sides by fire, but told to shelter in place. I have never seen a suggestion about setting up watch shifts in any disaster planning, but it allowed some of us the rest and sleep knowing others were watching when there was no fire or police help available for 3 days of uncontrolled burning and 1 week of no cellphones, no TV, and whatever the radio stations could cobble together as the disaster unfolded. In addition, our the SRPD came through with updates each day (they knew we were up there and just came to each day to give info) or let us flag them down in the streets below to get an update. Being just 50 feet from the dividing line between evacuate and shelter in place is difficult because the maps did not offer that kind of specific street by street information in 2017 fires.	
none yet	
Narrow 2 way exit route then difficulty turning onto traffic clogged hwy 116 From Old Monte Rio Rd	
too much traffic congestion on Hwy 12 and Arnold Dr	
None	
Lack of traffic control to allow our neighborhood to enter Main arterial road for evacuation. L O should have been involved.	
Lost communication during wildfires, lost connectivity with family	
Terrible alert system, no good information on where to go or when.	
not sure where to go, forced everywhere, smoke everywhere	
Roads became congested and panicked drivers are dangerous	
none	
Was hard to get everything we needed quickly, had to leave a vehicle and priceless family treasures behind. Didn't know where to go when our 2nd evac location was also ordered to evac, so we sheltered in place due to a family member that couldn't be moved.	
None	
Not leaving early enough Unclear about evac info no internet Needed assistance loading vehicle	
None - we left early	
No need to evacuate.	



Responses	Translations
None. We left early.	
Lots of confusion during 2017 fires, but have consistently been much clearer with each subsequent fire	
None, we were able to get to the Bay Area during a break in the storms, but in the past we have occasionally been unable move north, east or south due to road closures.	
N/A	
Never had to evacuate	
none	

Question 11

Which members of your community have been most impacted by recent climate change hazard events (e.g. wildfire, drought, coastal erosion, extreme heat)? In what ways were they or you disproportionately impacted? Please describe.

Question 11 was an open response question asking respondents who in the community they thought were most impacted by recent climate change hazard events and in what ways. 430 people responded and 123 skipped this question. Detailed responses to this question are available below, though some key themes included:

- People with low incomes
- People experiencing homelessness
- Seniors
- People with disabilities
- Farm workers
- People who speak languages other than English
- Undocumented people
- People with inadequate access to transportation
- People located in hazard zones
- People were impacted by extreme heat, fires, power outages, floods, and being out of work



Responses	Translations
Low income people who can't afford central air systems, back-up generators or are so busy working all the time just to stay afloat financially that they don't have the time or bandwidth to prepare for emergencies. The farmworker community was really impacted badly during the last few fire events...having to work out in the smoke to pick grapes because they couldn't afford to miss work? That was an inhumane situation and I hope it doesn't happen again -- there should be emergency funds to protect farmworkers. I know the grape growers don't want to lose harvest days, but isn't human health more important? Maybe they and their families should go pick grapes in the scorching heat and smoke and see how it feels.	
My friends with kids had to leave their house for a week or more and had trouble finding a place to stay that wasn't really far away or expensive.	
Wildfire. Houses were decimated.	
Flooding for disabled people was a challenge	
We have friends at Fountain grove who lost their home. We have friends whose house was threatened. They stayed and put out the fires with shovels and blankets themselves first. Water pressure was down and not firefighters around. Typical government - reacting when it is too late. Otherwise issues are only dealt with in respect to voting.	
People without homes are at increased risk, may not have access to alerts, or transportation, and are more likely to be affected by exposure to severe weather or conditions	
Journeys End. The homeless. Southwest Santa Rosa flooded street resulting from poorly maintained street gutters.	
Seniors living in senior communities. We are dependent on the organizations to help manage evacuations. Some have done better than others. Farmworkers and other workers whose livelihood is outdoors facing extreme heat, residents who live near the Russian River and other water ways subject to flooding. The homeless.	
Everyone is being impacted; every citizen	
Incendios, inundation, y calor extremo	Fires, flooding, and extreme heat
My employer's cannabis farm was unprotected and plants were stolen during the evacuation period	
low income persons who were barely hanging on to their housing couldn't get housing after the Tubbs fire which seems to have led to a significant increase in homelessness	
if you assume wild fires are related to climate change then I'd say the wineries and tourist industry are most impacted. On the other hand if we are assuming warming, that might be also beneficial for grape growers.	
Farm workers, undocumented people. Loss of work, unable to get financial aid due to undocumented status, fear of deportation	
?	
elderly, disabled	
Farm workers. The unsheltered. Limited-income households. Immigrant households. They lack money, resources, and time to invest in adequate hazard protection, not to mention they might not get protection from the government/authorities.	



Responses	Translations
Loss of home and property damage. Especially hard on low income people with lack of affordable housing.	
High water bills and energy bills.	
What affects one affects all. We are in it together	
Low income, seniors, homeless, people with pets. Very few resources, income disrupted, mobility problems, no place to get away to.	
Elderly, disabled, livestock owners. Difficulty evacuating, mobility issues, nowhere to go.	
People without cars and without good communication avenues.	
Community within areas with limited resources or roadway infrastructure; they were isolated from supplies, utilities, and travel/response	
Those closest to the river	
Our rental did not have appropriate upgrades (double pane windows, insulation, HVAC) to deal with extreme heat. Prices for home energy upgrades are cost prohibitive for many.	
Climate change is a global change, there are no specific local events that are do mostly to climate change. Every fire & flood have stayed within their traditional boundries of where there has been historic fires & floods. We were just dumb enough to put homes & infrastructure there.	
Our whole town will be affected with evacuation problems if they add the County's Housing Development. It will be another "Paradise" inferno should fire strike. 2 lanes in and 2 lanes out and they propose to double the population with the low income housing and in addition an Asphalt Production Plant 1 1/2 mi from town on 116.	
El tener que evacuar y no poder trabajar	Having to evacuate and not being able to work
Neighbors in lower income housing with poorly insulated building suffer in severe heat. Extreme weather events have also disproportionately affected communities such as the Springs. Sewer overflows and flooding sre common issues.	
All labor related jobs from farm workers to construction workers	
The people who make the lowest income are impacted the most.	
lower income folks, like our family, who live in older homes that are not sealed well, have no HVAC systems and no filtration for hazardous smoke days. We had to go to a neighboring house with HVAC and at least we had this alternative but many don't. Also all those who feel they have to work, or financially have no choice but to work, especially outside, on days they really should be supported to stay home (like with the pandemic, we were all financially supported to just stay home). There's a big cost to trying to push through and work/take the kids to school/etc like normal during extreme heat/smoke/rain events. I understand that there's cooling centers and things but who feels they can go to that and sit around all day and not go to work if you're living paycheck to paycheck?	
none	
drought, wells went dry	
homeless and farmworkers. many don't have their own transportation to evacuate or a place of safety. Also, they don't have financial resources to provide for their needs in an emergency.	
the unhoused, the elderly, those without family members in the area	



Responses		Translations
Traffic shuts down escape routes.		
You need to have driveable, wide roads so everyone can get out safely. That should be a priority.		
Trinity Oaks - 75 percent of my neighborhood burnt in 2017. One building wall burnt and my garden burnt and septic system destroyed		
Senior citizens		
Sadly it has impacted everyone. The wildfires together with the high cost living here has had the biggest impact on the middle lower and low income members of our community		
Those with disabilities and less money		
In our area, most were affected relatively equally.		
Loas personas mayores por no saber mucho de tecnología		Seniors for not knowing much about technology
Please stop trying to divide people.		
Spend time and resources on quality of life issues for SC residents. Clean up the homeless and prosecute criminals.		
Too much to tell.		
elderly		
Marginalized communities already facing inequities		
Some neighbors experienced flooding.		
My home has never flooded.		
poor, often tenants without insurance, lack of resouces		
They weren't		
All the poorest have least protection and are bilingual so do not understand.		
i guess the homeless, because they worse off than me		
Can't speak for others		
Have friends and colleagues who lost houses in one or more of the fires.		
1964 - saved the house, 2007 - lost the house in another County.		
wildfires, drought - hot days are more common then they were say 30 years ago.		
Inindaciones		floods
Elderly.		
La falta de trabajo. La constante, amenaza de catastrofe es muy estresate.		Lack of work. The constant, threat of catastrophe is very stressful.
Depending upon what neighborhood you live in, power outages. Smoke very bad even if the fire was another county.		
La gente que no tiene car par poder salir		People who don't have a car to go out



Responses	Translations
Incendios forestales calles aruinadas por las caidas de arboles	Forest fires streets ruined by falling trees
Inundaciones y incendios	Floods and fires
Para los incendios salimos coliendo lomas lejos y paga otel comida y pus cin suficiente ropa para los niños	Because of the fires we went someplace far and had to pay for a hotel and food and we didn't have enough clothes for the children
Incendios, inundaciones arboles caides en las inudaciones de 2019 perdimos todo nos costo mucho recuperar nuestras cosas duramos viviend 6 meses para poder estar en una casa habitable.	Fires, floods trees fell, During the floods in 2019 we lost everything it cost us a lot to recover our things, it took us 6 months to be able to be in a habitable house.
Las personas que per dimos todo en la inundacion de 2019 y luego en los incendios al ser evacuados sin tener a donde ir.	The people, we lost everything in the flood of 2019 and then during the fires we had to evacuate but had nowhere to go.
Individuals in trailers are always displaced during floods because the trailer sites are all in flood zones. My neighbors that are elderly and disabled have a hard time taking care of their vegetation, need extra support during evacuations (don't drive) and have the hardest time accessing updates because they don't have the same comfort level with technology. Homeless people and people who experience power shut offs have a very hard time in extreme heat/cold.	
Desalojos no eneja	Evictions, did not have power
Evacuaciones por incendios, agua mas cara per la sequia, etc.	Evacuations due to fires, more expensive water because of the drought, etc.
Those living on hilly forested areas with crappy roads along the lower Russian River. Not enough financial help for fire clearance. County continues to allow over occupied vacation rentals in these areas, and no one enforces safe road way clearances.	
Los jornaleros	The Journalists
Pues todo nos afectado incendios inundaciones falta de trabajo como los hoteles vacios	Well, everything affected us fires floods lack of work like empty hotels
Nos afecto mucho por los evacuaciones y no tener los recursos economicos para poder pagar hoteles y otros mas gastos.	We were very affected by the evacuations and not having the economic resources to be able to pay for hotels and other expenses.
Todos en mi famra emos sido afectados por el cambro climatico	All of us in my family have been affected by the climate change.
Todos de mi comunida, comida, trabajos	All of my community, food, jobs
Had to move out of the county because there was no affordable housing, took me 5 years to get back to Sonoma County	
No one	
Calor extremo	Extreme heat
Calor extremo	Extreme heat
Incandios forestalas	Forest Fires



Responses	Translations
Insendios, inundaciones	Fires, floods
La gente de mayor edad	Older people
Gente sin acceso a tecnologia. Gente en el area del Rio.	People without access to technology. People in the Rio area.
Calor extremo	Extreme heat
Sonoma was overtaken by wildfires. Some residents nearby in Kenwood were evacuated so many times that they moved out of the State.	
Calor extremo	Extreme heat
[[illegible]]	
Si tengo mi conados tuvieron que salir de sus casas	Yes, my in-laws are with me, they had to leave their houses
WUI	
Familiares mios [[illegible]] evacuados por inundaciones	Relatives of mine evacuated by flooding
For the fires, they affected random people depending on where they lived. It seemed random, except for the people who lived in the mountains. For the floods, I don't know anyone who was affected.	
Las personas de mayor edad	Older people
Ag workers, elder residents, those with access [illegible]	
The disabled, lower income populations. Not having the means to evacuate or ability to leave and gather belongings.	
Falta de luz, caida de arboles no paso por falta de corte arboles en el camino	Lack of power, falling trees, no access due to lack of cutting trees on the way
I hear many say it is a financial challenge to have to relocate or buy enough supplies to shelter in place.	
No	
Fire, heat. During smoky times most people don't have air conditioning when it's warm and have to keep windows closed	
elders	
Older adults and persons with disabilities or people with pre-existing medical conditions	
Low income	
Relocation costs	
Property/Home Owners. Insurance not covering full expenses. Having long waits and bureaucracy (despite the County's efforts) in the permitting process for rebuilds.	
Low income	
I don't know.	



Responses	Translations
Arguably, these were not "Climate change hazard events" but simply events that take place naturally. However, during any form of disaster, the poor are impacted more than any other demographic. This is why it is critical that the County and State STOP implementing policies that increase the cost of living and creating MORE poor.	
None Quit pushing BS AGENDAS!	
People with disabilities, harder for them to evac, barely [[illegible]] an evacuation.	
I would think the homeless or disabled folks were the most impacted. Personally my impacts were relatively minor, smoke during wildfires, lack of AC for heat waves, not the best housing insulation, loss of power or gas in home, stuck in traffic.	
People lost their homes in my immediate neighborhood in 2017	
Older family were difficult to move safely	
Wildfires	
unknown	
Wildfire, friends lost homes. Drought, cost of water has increased. Extreme heat. Very uncomfortable in my home when it is hot	
None	
N/A	
Farmers drought, planted less	
Friends and clients who lived in areas that burned in the Tubbs, Glass and Walbridge fires lost homes and had property damaged.	
Their homes burned down.	
Wildfire and Drought. Also river erosion. Members of my community have been evacuated three times due to wild fire threats.	
houseless	
Wild fires caused several evacuations and several planned power outages	



Responses	Translations
Salir de casa a chealters y después después salir de ahí a otra ciudad si había oportunidad de salir del peligro . Buscar hospedaje el humo estaba muy bajo penetró ventanas puertas aires de ventilación entraban la cenizas adentro de la casa mojaba las ventanas puertas con agua y sábanas húmedas para evitar que entrara el humo y cenizas , evacuamos cortaron la electricidad fue un caos al regresar a casa todo lo del refrigerador echado a perder muebles camas llenos de cenizas ropa ect, cosas que tuve que tirar porque estaban llenas de cenizas y toxinas no se quemó el hogar pero se inundó de cenizas tóxicas estuvimos fuera por 6 semanas el incendio crecía a los alrededores y no cesaba .	Leave home to a shelter and then leave there to another city if there was a chance to get out of danger. We had to search for lodging, the smoke was very low, it penetrated windows doors, air ventilation, the ash entered inside the house, we wet the windows doors with water and wet sheets to prevent the smoke and ashes from entering, they cut the electricity, it was a chaos when returning home as everything from the refrigerator spoiled, furniture, beds were full of ashes even the clothes ect, Things that I had to be thrown away because they were full of ashes and toxins, the house did not burn down but was flooded with toxic ash we were out for 6 weeks the fire grew around and did not stop.
all of the above - read my previous comments. Who is affected IDK I am white, 60, woman, single, employed for gov. agency and it was an impossible struggle. This is on the policy makers. No one would intentionally experience this year after year.	
cost of utilities has skyrocketed. During evacuation, helping less abled neighbors was challenging but doable.	
Heat extremes immobilize me	
Unknown	
Renters without insurance lost everything with meager FEMA recourse, if any. Renters insurance should be required! It's cheap.	
wildfire, drought and extreme heat. No air conditioning and worried redwoods trees catching our home on fire	
Wildfires.	
Wildfire, extreme heat.	
People lost their homes	
not at all	
evacuated, lost their homes, etc	
Low income residents struggle with taking time off during disasters. They are often not given sick/personal days to use and are forced to work in unsafe conditions (like smoke)	
Drought- well water flow and quality issues.	
People with less money. I was evacuated for a few days, but I had resources to handle it.	
Low income folks and the unhoused.	
Farm workers and renters, low income residents and seniors	
Wineries, vineyard owners, and corporations are allowed much more leeway to waste water and spread pollution than individuals. Drought-resistant, Native trees and plants are not protected enough from property owners or PG&E.	



Responses	Translations
Las comunidades inmigrantes y sobre todo las comunidades que no entienden el idioma ingles y que solo hablan espanol o su lengua materna.	Immigrant communities and especially communities that do not understand the English language and only speak Spanish or their mother tongue.
All people in the path of wild fires or floods are impacted, its not not a race issue.	
Low income families with not access to air conditioning or prolonged heating are really suffering financially. Wood heat is sometimes the only source of heat which polutes. No credit for landlords to install SOLAR!!!! Must be owner occupied? Why?	
poor people, people speaking languages other than English,	
Low-income people and limited English-speaking immigrants. Loss of work(income) during fires and PSPS events. Dangerous working conditions during fires for ag workers, lack of savings for emergency situations and purchases, difficulty getting ER info in their own language, so they can understand what to do and what is happening	
Our entire community was affected by wildfire, if not actual active fire, smoke and poor air quality from fires in our vicinity, especially those who work outdoors. Drought impacts everyone and all things in California, it has been difficult. Extreme heat impacts us all as well. Those with homes that are poorly constructed, or crowded housing, or those that would have difficulty paying for the expensive electricity rates of summer are definitely more at risk of extreme heat. Also when rolling black outs occur, for those who don't have a generator, they are without a way to cool or prepare food and keep their refrigeration.	
Low income families living in or near flood zones.	
People living in WUI. Also, most nonprofits don't have Spanish language or cultural competency, look to partners like La Luz or other Latinx community leaders instead of building programs that educate and provide services that reach whole community.	
I think people who do not have a lot of resources (including money and support) are those most impacted by these events. They have nothing to fall back on and it can affect the ability to continue to have stable housing, afford food, afford medical care and more.	
Low-income communities who live along the river and are more likely to have their homes flooded; people experiencing homelessness who don't have a way to escape extreme heat, smoke exposure, etc.; farmworkers who are exposed to heat & smoke, seniors who are unable to evacuate safely on their own.	
wildfire/heat - power outages preventing use of cooling, loss of refrigeration for resident and businesses	
No climate change.	
Elderly customers on fixed incomes, who are also less physically able to perform robust work around their homes	
Coffee park and fountain grove friends of mine	
Low income	
I can't say for sure but I would think it would be our non english speaking community.	
Those who lost everything in 2017, those with storm damage from this year's onslaught, those made to work outdoors (farmworkers, laborers) while the air was thick with smoke.	



Responses	Translations
People without money or a vehicle	
None climate change is nonsense	
Old people.	
People with chronic health conditions have been severely affected by extreme heat and wildfires, as well as evacuations.	
Everyone	
Wildfire, drought and flooding have all impacted our community	
middle income and low income residents, renters are impacted by all hazards due to lack of financial resources to address needs (if I understand the question....)	
Our entire community has been impacted by wildfire threats. Also, remapping our entire area as a high wildfire zone has caused many, many homeowners to have their insurance cancelled.	
Tenants. Landlords making them think they don't have rights and making them think they have to leave and find some where else to live rather than taking the appropriate steps to make any repairs to damaged units and letting the tenants back in the unit. Also, there needs to be a better understanding for both tenants and low income home owners about the importance of insurances and the different kinds of insurances that would protect them from any kind of loss.	
The people who live in those area's effected by those events are the most impacted. Sounds like the question is fishing for a social justice type answer? Am I right?	
Lower income people who are not able to easily afford the extra expense of renting hotels to stay at.	
please differentiate climate changes it does wet and dry hot and cold, you need to deal with real issues, wildfire, floods, drought, earthquakes, and not lump them into 'CLIMATE CHANGE'	
Tubbs fire, we fled. My daughter's kids were very tramatized	
Anyone and all in the WUI.	
Community members who live on one-lane rural roads that connect to river road (sometimes with only one route for evacuation) worry me. Additionally, people who are low-income or on a fixed-income face significant challenges when it comes to be able to adapt their homes or lifestyles to the impacts of climate change.	
Climate events causes extremes - extreme heat, droughts or deluges of rain. We are impacted because the larger infrastructure isn't built to handle extremes. Roads & flooding don't have good water drainage & infrastructure in general. Lack of linked green space incorporated into new developments create disjointed areas and cause heat islands. Connect green spaces, non-car pathways for walking & biking & plan for weather extremes in developing infrastructure	
Fires, elderly neighbors in shelters was sad, drought and heat has affected mental health with fears of fires, water usage	
Renters and low to middle income home owners didn't have the resources to recover.	
unknown	
N/A	



Responses	Translations
I am impacted and deeply concerned that our forests and local vegetation are being removed out of fear of fire. This makes our environment MORE susceptible to fires. By maintaining a healthy, balanced ecosystem, our natural environment can protect itself. Vegetation management of any type is useless beyond 100' from homes! Put ALL fire prevention resources into home hardening ONLY! No to clearcutting or so-called thinning of our forests, no to vegetation management beyond 100' from homes, and absolutely no to prescribed burns. It was prescribed burns that caused the big wildfire in New Mexico last year. Prescribed burns conducted by the US Forest Service. If THEY can't conduct prescribed burns without burning down millions of acres by mistake, then no one should be considering prescribed burns. The members of my community most impacted by wildfire are the trees and forests, the birds and animals, and the balanced ecosystem that we all rely on for our survival.	
Na	
Much more difficult for neighbors in apartments to find safe alternative housing during evacuations, also immigrants are challenged due to fear of authorities and lack of trust/security.	
N/A	
Nature does not discriminate based on ethnicity; it's all about location. People living in WUI zones and near creeks and the Russian River are impacted, regardless of their ethnicity.	
low-income bipoc community members and farmworkers who are living paycheck to paycheck and may not be documented/receiving local/state/federal aid	
Lower income families lost housing and loss of housing stock caused rise in rents for remaining people.	
farmworkers, folks living in high fire areas, folks living on or near Russian River. Homeless, elderly living alone.	
Extreme heat. Our neighbor(s) also rent and their house is the same as ours. There is no AC.	
Myself and family most impacted by health hazard from smoke. Need clear information about best home heat/AC filters for smoke and adequate supply locally.	
Turning off my power and gas wasn't fun..	
My friends whose houses burned down.	
Nobody	
Everyone by the policies forced on us by wealth distribution zealots.	
We are elderly, and the elderly are more challenged by evacuating our homes.	
I, my folks and neighbors affected by extreme heat and drought Either evacuation or consumption increase/decrease use of energy.	
Obviously it's the local less well off people. The many wealthy people who live here, many just part time, didn't and don't care about drought. They still filled their pools and ran their fountains on the Eastside of Sonoma. Our community has really become lopsided thanks to the big push for wine tourism. The people who suffered most during Covid, during fires, and power outages worked in hospitality jobs.	
Renters and the poor were much worse off. Nowhere to go and no work	
Don't understand the question.	
None	



Responses	Translations
It has been hardest on my grandma who lives alone in Oakmont. We have developed strategies for her to feel safe and evacuate as needed.	
I don't have sufficient info to answer this question and I wonder whether any valid conclusions can be derived from the answers to it.	
People who lived close to where the wildfires erupted.	
None	
Undocumented people experienced the worst, low to no translation made access to communication	
farmworkers working in smoke	
None. It's not about your "climate change." Our world will ALWAYS change because that's what it does.	
Renters, Home owners and business owners	
I think disproportional impacts have more to do with geography than anything else, and that that lays at the fault of the folks who developed the area 50-75 years ago and put housing in areas known for fire and flood vulnerabilities.	
People with disabilities and those reliant on public transportation. They are not able to evacuate unless a vehicle is available or a neighbor provides support.	
Drought	
Sr Citizen with home ill family.	
We are less vulnerable to Fire hazard	
Those are not necessarily related to climate change	
Older people and those on a fixed income.	
The elderly do not have access to good information, often do not have internet access, live with limited means, and cannot afford to evacuate themselves, their medications, and their pets to live in hotels and restaurants during evacuations.	
I would say people working jobs that are inflexible and put them in danger if they don't continue working (farmworkers, etc.). Made to continue working in evacuation zones	
everyone essentially impacted by fires. We had to evacuate twice for short period of time. Those living by flood plains more impacted by floods.	
My son and his family are in northwest Santa Rosa and had to evacuate during the Tubbs Fire. They stayed with us in central Santa Rosa. In subsequent fires, my son has sent his wife and children away (he's a first responder). None of what we experienced was really a disproportionate impact.	
Unhoused or insecurely housed for obvious reasons, ie lack of resources such as funds, cars, insurance, ect. Farmworkers for similar reasons.	
Low-income folks are always impacted the worst. People that are on a tight budget are significantly affected by changes to the status quo.	
My mother lives in Forestville and has been evacuated for flood and fire. She also has frequent electricity outages	
Not sure people know what help there is	

Responses	Translations
The elderly in the community need help and resources. During COVID pandemic, my elderly neighbor was kicked out of her home she's been in for 13 years so that they could renovate her kitchen. They put her in a new unit and her rent was raised by \$800 a month. During the most recent fire, she had no assistance and nowhere to go in the case of evacuation.	
Seniors	
These events aren't climate change created. They are natural.	
The elderly. Something worth noting is that they have a much harder time advocating for themselves and what is best for their lives, because they have not kept up with technology, and have much lower mobility. They can't attend BOS meetings in person, and are much less likely to participate in Zoom meetings. Because of that, they are disproportionately impacted. The government also retaliates and disregards the well-being of certain areas (West County), and groups of people.	
Northern California is most disproportionately impacted because the state of California fails in 2 ways, CA has not created any new water storage despite a voter approved tax a decade ago (what ARE you spending that money on??) & CA sends too much water to southern CA, they need to create their own water storage as well. Much like the road improvement gas tax, southern CA gets all the benefits.	
Low income people who hold essential jobs and don't have air conditioning. People without cars. People with nowhere to go.	
None	
I think people with lower income and little or no savings are disproportionately impacted by the effects of climate change.	
I had family members who lost homes in the 2017 Wildfires.	
No one has been disproportionately effected	
Longer growing season benefit unable to be utilized because of water restriction and prices. Recent rains may ease water restrictions. Prices?	
Finding shelter.	
Climate change hasn't had much impact in the areas asked.	
Us. We lost our home in the Glass Fire	
homes burned, lost everything	
We lost everything. Still waiting for PG&E resolution.	
We lost our home in 2017 with everything in it. Rebuilding during the pandemic with prices skyrocketing and shortages and delivery issues. We're still not back to normal 5 1/2 years later. We lost a lot of money paying for rent after insurance stopped covering that (after two years). Both kids are traumatized and needed therapy.	
wildfires have nothing to do with climate change..more recently affected by total lack of forest management by state and county.	
Jenner. Wildfire evacuations - twice. Drought in the headlands. Coaster erosion. We are the canary in the coal mine. Fix Jenner and you have a template for anywhere/everywhere else.	
Seniors, low income and retirees. No funds to make expensive changes or stay in lodging during evacuation.	



Responses	Translations
Friends lost everything in the fires.	
Elder medically fragile spouse with not enough and money to to help with care in order to keep them at home.	
Elderly and non tech savvy. Slow to relieve info	
I know three people who lost their homes completely to wildfire. I live in considerable fear each summer/late summer that a wildfire will break out near me (especially as I find a lot of cigarette butts on my country lane). I worry about fire-related outages because I live alone and I'm not strong enough to start my (small) generator by myself. In fact, outages are my main concern almost, especially when my late husband was desperately ill & I needed to bathe him (outage = no water for me) & operate his hospital bed. Also, being on a private well, I am extremely anxious about running out of water (though I use minimal water in my daily activities & yard)...thank goodness for this winter's rains.	
Homeless people camping in brushy wooded areas were burned out.	
Farm laborers and other BIPOC communities, AS USUAL!!!!!! You know the reasons and winery owners continue to stall on adequate solutions. Their money and power make it hard for BOS to really really help.	
Everyone impacted. Toxic smoke in air, extreme heat, flooding from too much rain in short time or no rain (drought).	
Those who lost homes to fires and floods. Renters were ripped off by landlords if they were poor or iminrants	
Elderly and disabled affected by heat, smoke and ability to evacuate.	
None that I know	
Low income (can't do adequate back up energy, get adequate insurance) and homeless	
Farmers. Seniors	
Wildfire. Thier houses burnt down.	
No more than anyone else except I cannot afford a large full home generator which a lot of them have.	
People who have had to evacuate repeatedly for wildfires. People whose houses burned. People who have to evacuate when the Russian River rises.	
Low income or homeless. We don't have air conditioning installed in our apartment. Relocating during evacuations were difficult. All public areas were full. Hotels and motels were booked. Those living close to the river or low lying areas were flooded out with property damage. Low income is mostly affected because they are most vulnerable with less monetary resources, lack of help or assistance.	
the elderly in the extreme heat and they never could go outside taking care of my yard of plants was a real challenge because there was a drought and we weren't supposed to water much or often	
power outages	
Elderly neighbors who have difficulty evacuating. Family members in Cazadero who were without power for over a week.	
The more economically disadvantaged segments of our society are financially unable to adequately prepare or recover from major weather-related events	



Responses	Translations
Elderly, heat exhaustion	
homeless, seniors, overcrowded families, persons/households without reliable transportation to get out	
old people that need help and rest homes & hospitals evacuations	
wildfire danger	
Heavy water flow from Jenner Headlands, rock slides, damaged roads, tree damage on property which is extremely expensive to clear.	
wildfire and extreme heat. The wildfires and excessive affected our grape harvest	
I imagine that people with less access to transportation or live in areas that flood or burn more easily, or who don't have vehicles that accommodate their entire families would be disproportionately impacted, as would people who are ill or homebound, don't have transportation, or those with fewer funds, resources, and/or friends or relatives who might shelter them outside of the area.	
Homeless community.	
Lower income residents have more difficulty relocating due to lack of financial resources	
The apartment where I live is all old people. Some don't have cars. Two years ago I worried that a fire could sweep down and burn the neighborhood.	
My most significant concern involves farm workers having to work in extreme heat.	
?	
vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities, especially during PGE PSPS/"Fast Trip" events, especially those without their own personal and wheelchair accessible transportation. Many couldn't get to the PGE charging stations. And, there's almost a complete lack of public information available describing services that are available during emergency events.	
The CPUC has put over \$1B into the Self-generation program for vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities that will pay for the purchase and installation of 2 Tesla type residential batteries that when installed, will provide electricity that will keep medical and mobility equipment functioning during power outages. Again, a total lack of information needed to educate vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities about this important program.	
renters, lower income, ag workers	
Kids education	
Homeless persons by flooding	
wildfires impacted our community	
Wildfire is not climate change.	
Flooding in the low lying areas, air quality hazards in particular for folks working outdoors during fire season. Friends and family members being displaced by fires	
The poor are always the most impacted by any event. This is why it is so critical the the county stop taking actions that increase the cost of living. You are devastating the poor.	
PTSD for many. Also chronic anxiety and depression (not me but several friends)	
Equal impact	



Responses		Translations
People living near open space that burned.		
I would say the libtards are the most effected by your scare tactics along with the poor because the inflation caused by the new worlds order climate initiative and the war on fossil fules.		
We are all affected.		
None		
Low income community members because many are renters and don't have insurance. Many had to leave the area after the fires because of housing shortages/costs. Disabled and elderly people also face physical challenges when evacuating.		
Heat sucks, always has. This is nothing new. The elderly are the most affected in my community, and all the livestock.		
Seniors, people of color, people with disabilities, indigenous people and people whose first language is not English. They were not aware or didn't have access to the information. When they did her about the hazard sometimes it was to late. Not everyone is online or has access to technology or good quality wifi.		
Elderly father living in East Santa Rosa regularly in very close proximity to wildfire.		
There have been no hazard events connected with so-called climate change.		
Wildfire, house burned down		
Los ancianos en mi comunidad tienen menos recursos para prepararse sobre eventos climáticos.	Elders in my community have fewer resources to prepare for weather events.	
All		
Heavy rains flooded roads, my yard and crawlspace		
No one is effected by "climate change". Please stop the fear mongering.		
None		
None, not sure the fires were the result if climate change		
Elderly. They often do not have the money, mean, or contacts to get to better situations when needed, and they can't take their pets and won't leave them. They need to be reached out to as they don't know who or what is available and often need a ride.		
Fools who built in the wrong spot		
The unsheltered.		
Wildfire		
Native American community members have been the most impacted by recent climate change hazard events. The traditional homelands of our local Tribes continues to be impacted by climate change hazard effects that impact the food sovereignty, food security and cultural resources of Tribes. With the land continuously being impacted this can impact the land stewardship and continued shared transmission of knowledge. During climate disasters some Tribal members also feel the they don't have support to turn to beyond their Tribe for assistance. It would be great for the County to provide additional support.		
Pge fires		



Responses	Translations
Since entire town of windsor evacuated I'd say no discrimination- equal distress. If you had more money can afford to find a hotel or drive further away and make it a forced "vacation "	
Those that are anything but white and poor struggle to survive here. When your simply trying to keep your family fed, clothed, warm with a roof over them, anything else beyond that is too much to ask of them. They need help and support for their families.	
Heat exposure for unhoused neighbors; expense of a/c or air purification units for some low/fixed income cmtly members	
Uncle & Aunt farm burned, cousins homes burned, our 3 generation family of nine with four households homes burned, all of our neighborhood's homes (but 2) burned. Flooding on our hill property and on the valley floor made access impassible. And now after over 5 1/2years since the Tubbs Fire we are still clearing dead and dying trees from our property as well as having an entire hillside abutting the protected riparian corridor of Mark West Creek covered with dead trees and slash that need to be removed for fire safety. And I have no way of clearing them, nor if repairing the hillside flora to protect the steelhead and salmon babies that will die in summers with no shade to keep the creek water cool enough to support the fish.	
All of the above	
Three friends lost their homes in the Tubbs fire.	
Elderly who don't have internet, and inconsistent communication in Sebastopol re cooling centers	
Economically Disadvantage community. No money to evacuate or replace food, materials and wages lost	
Anyone in the path of Oct 2016 fires	
Elderly were very impacted without know where to go, when and how to leave.	
Unhoused members of the community. Lack of resources and/or strained resources.	
Renters & mobile home residents and those with low-income, who are more likely to be renters/mobile home owners. They have less control over mitigation and disaster prep of their homes and are more likely to already have to live with substandard conditions.	
I think anyone who does not have the ability or means to communicate are the most vulnerable. Preparedness has come a long way over the past several years	
Many of our surrounding neighborhoods were reduced to ashes, farmworkers lost their ranch housing. We lost our belief that the social & civic systems of Sonoma County are capable of, willing to, provide for the needs of any but the "upper crust."	
Probably low income as they do not have the resources to remedy these issues.	
Low wage service workers and farm workers are always hardest hit. We rely on those staffing grocery stores, gas stations, drug stores, health services, food service workers and those in the field no matter what the conditions are. "Essential workers" need to be paid more and receive hazard pay when conditions warrant.	
People that lost their homes in fires. All homeowners landscaping with drought/price of water.	
Vineyard workers impacted by smoke; people who live in hills whose power is regularly shutoff as precaution when winds are high	



Responses	Translations
Who do you think! The poor and elderly.	
It is getting hotter. Many people do not have access to swimming pools or air conditioning,	
Seniors seem to be reluctant to leave when evacuation is recommended. A family member waited until the high/low sirens wen down her street and ended up stuck in traffic the took 2 hours to go 2 miles and get on the highway.	
None	
Friends had houses burn down	
Children breathing bad air quality during fires. Young lungs	
It has affected us all	
Farmworkers and immigrants when they lose their livelihoods. They are also doing the most arduous jobs and taking in all the risks of the elements, whether extreme heat, smoke from fires, flooding, etc.	
Nobody!	
West county folks seem to be most impacted most of the time. The inability to manage trees too close to infrastructure, due to environmental regulations seems to be a large problem	
Seniors and others without the financial resources to prepare are most impacted.	
Probably low wage workers and renters.	
Apagones y pérdidas de alimentos congelados	Power outages and losses of frozen food
None that I can see. We will always have hazardous weather events. The world is not a static place, it changes. You expect it to always stay the same, it doesn't and it never will. Deserts become forests and forests become deserts and dinosaurs go extinct and so shall we.	
The Occidental area west of Bohemian Highway is in a Class IV water scarce area. For at least the past 4 summers, many more water deliveries had to be made to our area due to the drought conditions. This is compounded by the fact that a full delivery truck weighs about 48,000 lbs. and ruins many of our rural roads that lack any base rock under the asphalt. This in turn impedes an evacuation.	
Farmworkers and people with low incomes. Farmworkers cannot work or work far less when these disasters occur. They are only paid if they work. Most already live in poor conditions. These disasters only worsen their conditions - housing, food, children, all of it. For similar reasons, people who are poor will lose pay if they cannot get to work, even if their employer is open and cannot work.	
EVERYONE WAS IMPACTED BY ALL RECENT CLIMATE CHANGES. WE'VE HAD WILDFIRE; LANDSLIDES, TREES DOWN, LOCAL BRIDGE DAMAGED DURING FLOODING, POWER OUTAGES DURING ALL THESE EVENTS	
Everyone's the same except those in the fire zone and flood zone.	
Wildfire. So yeah, build more condensed housing in fire escape areas.	
Homeless people camping in the floodplains bore the greatest impact. They need better options.	
Farm workers were forced to continue harvest during wildfires even though it was deemed unsafe for the vineyard ownerw to stay on the property and they were ordered to evacuate.	



Responses	Translations
IDK	
I live in a mobile home park. We seem to be forgotten during emergency situations. We are not wealthy and many of us are older, often isolated, and many have health issues. We seem to often be somewhat invisible. It is disheartening, to say the least	
homeless, low income, and immigrants	
Not Sure	
Elderly neighbor needed oxygen, but power was out & roads were blocked for days.	
Downtown was flooded. Closed all the businesses	
the ones that are most affected	
During evacuations we have been the safe place for many of our friends to come stay at, as we lived in Cotati and Rohnert Park. Many of my clients in the urban wildlife interface area lost homes in the wildfires.	
This is a part of living in a wildlife area and having gone through a long period with out a forest fire. Forest fires are natural and necessary for natural forest maintenance. This is not a climate change issue, this is nature being nature and doing what is has for millennia.	
flooded driveways keep our whole block out of our homes	
the WIND is creating havoc on all, esp farmers and backyard farmers like us!	
Seniors. Tech illiterate people.	
PG&E has been out way too much for many people in the community. Falling trees are certainly a danger.	
low income families, homeless,	
Aside from evacuating from wildfires, we have not really been impacted. Low-income folks who work outdoors, mostly in vineyards, have been the most impacted and endangered due to fires and extreme heat, I think.	
People who live in the hills have had fire threats and insurance issues like rates tripling or being dropped. Flooding in low areas of our town, Geyserville, are mainly a result of lack of maintenance of drainage ditches and culverts. Environmental restrictions often prevent common sense maintenance like periodically clearing ditches and culverts	
people with less income. I am a homeless prevention attorney and I have come across a lot of people who seem to have become homeless as a result of the tubbs or guerneville fires.	
1) Seniors and mobility-impaired persons. Evacuation is more difficult for these folks and some have difficulty understanding the situation and actions needed. 2) Non-English speakers have difficulty getting information about the situation, threats and actions needed. 3) Low-income people (including homeless) have fewer resources (may not have transportation) and fewer options for relocating during a hazard event.	
Low income does not have the resources to rebuild and/or recover from a loss. If all my money goes to subsistence, there is no money for things like insurance or hotel/high rent after an emergency. This is similarly true for the lower middle and some middle class members as well.	



Responses	Translations
The middle class and the rich have been disproportionately impacted because of poor vegetation practices by Sonoma County.	
Medically compromised and low income residents who do not have adequate air filtration or backup power.	
NA	
Poor people always suffer most	
The latino community and underserved. Need to go deeper with these communities.	
Business owners. Trying to keep a small business open while trying to contend with the unexpected has been challenging	
Clearly those who have lost their homes (and lives) to wildfire.	
None that I know of.	
People in the flood zone and path of wildfire had little they/we could do to to prevent it once underway. Those they impacted had huge home damage.	
The homeless are most vulnerable to extreme weather, smoke, etc.	
Lower income people impacted as fire victim insurance paid high rents - displaced many renters	
Farm workers were still out in the fields when the air was so smokey I wouldn't even step outside.	
People who have mobility problems depend on electricity for medical support. Those who are new to the area and unaware of hazards.	
Elders and the poor	
Everyone! The entire county was affected! What are you asking? No one avoided these hazard events. Because we are seniors with severe health issues we were directly affected. Again, everyone was!	
not having a/c, or not being able to pay for it. The need to have a great paying job.	
we all lost our homes to wildfire	
We have the \$\$ and put in central air. others not so fortunate.	
Everyone without adequate resources to adequately prepare. Santa Rosa and Sonoma County doesn't have enough money to adequately prepare, either...no one does. However, the less money you have the greater the impact.	
Not sure	
The Latinx and Black communities are hit the hardest. They own the fewest homes, are mostly renters, many live in insufficient housing and are afraid to ask landlords to do anything for fear of losing homes.	
Our lower-income community has been hit hardest. Housing stock is severely reduced. Rents are astronomical. The availability of housing is lost.	
None. Climate change is minimal if not non-existent	
Wildfire and resulting air quality; drought and loss of food crops	
We're all in the same boat. No differences.	



Responses	Translations
We - (legitimate full-time residents, not vacation/2nd home transient wealthy)- all are impacted in countless ways; fire risks, extreme heat, drought impacts on our vegetation which in turn has collateral impacts on the wellness in general of our landscape- erosion, increased dead vegetation/fuel for fires, terrible impacts on wildlife which we have observed seeking food/water more and more in developed areas, near-constant anxiety living with/witnessing all of the above, social impacts as more bickering and arguing on social media and in person over water restrictions and other climate impact related issues.	
People living in high risk areas: forested, river, dry areas	
The poor are always disproportionately impacted by any societal events. This is why there cojbtv needs to stop taking actions and ensure they take no future actions to increase the cost of living. You hurt the poor more than anyone.	
Renters. The cost to rent a home in Sonoma County has gone up so much since the fires. Landlords took advantage of the sudden demand and the market never corrected itself.	
Don't understand the question	
100% loss of home, shop, barn, guesthouse and all possessions in Glass Fire.	
all of us will be affected in some way specific events will dictate who and how extremes of all effects will be hard to specify in advance	
we have not been impacted	
those whose insurance companies dropped them	
Wildfires are mostly due to poor land management not climate change	
Uncertain how to respond to this question. No matter what, if anyone needs to leave their house, there is a lot of "unknown" every day life issues that need to be sorted out, i.e. where to sleep, shelter, food.	
Elderly relative who could not get out of Oakmont in a timely fashion. Daughter who could not get out of Santa Rosa because all the streets were grid locked. Perhaps planned evacuation routes for the community might have helped.	
The unhoused are always at greatest risk. But also people with disabilities and medical issues.	
All members of my community of Guerneville have been affected by wildfire. Because the updated fire hazard maps now show Guerneville to be in extreme wildfire danger, many of my neighbors have had their homeowner's insurance canceled. My homeowners insurance has tripled in the last three years.	
Seniors, non-ambulatory community members, and those with medical disabilities requiring the use of CPAP, refrigeration for insulin, etc. Back-up batteries supplied by PG&E only provided 2 days max power backup for devices.	
unhoused, low income some neighborhoods are particularly vulnerable and the occupants are likely to be the least resourced.	
Those in the hazard zones	
Too early to tell...but people are leaving this county because of climate change and a crappy political environment. Me...I'm old, I'll deal with it as it presents itself.	

Responses	Translations
I am disabled and a power wheelchair user with a lift equipped van. In the 2017 and subsequent fires, I have been without power for days and sometimes a week. Electricity is my lifeline. Without power, I had to get somewhere to recharge my chair. Without power, I got sick in the wildfires because I was too hot and there was no AC. There were no hotel rooms in the area (2 had burnt down). A backup battery with a solar charger would have been helpful, but there were none. Recently, flooding has also been an issue as there have been moderate landslides and we didn't know who to call for help.	
n/a	
Cost of steep forested hillside clearance is much higher than grant allowances. Roads are too narrow for chipper service. County doesn't maintain fire ladders over narrow public roads.	
None	
Everyone in our community has anxiety over wildfires. Some have moved away.	
Family members lost home. Had to evacuate multiple years. PTSD.	
We are all impacted in different ways.	
seniors, lower income people, they have less resources to evac so are stuck to have top ride things out here,m and then white property owners get the lions share of the aid	
People of color and people with low incomes are disproportionately impacted--they have jobs that put them in harms way; live in housing without AC	
fires,	
Elderly, disabled, unhoused, impoverished and non-English speakers. Fewer options for evacuation, fewer resources for information and guidance, and typically fewer friends and family to rely upon.	
None, events mentioned are naturally occurring events that have been observed and occur throughout history.	
Fishermen out of work Too many tourists fleeing covid overloading our town During flooding difficulties getting out of town	
Some members of my church lost their homes in 2017. Several evacuated during the various fires.	
2017 fire survivors obviously, but also all of the residents who have lost power for days on end due to PSPS events in subsequent years	
Unless we , everyone, takes climate change seriously....it's only going to get seriously WORSE. Government needs to lead by example and offer substantial rebates/incentives for transition away from fossil fuels.	



Responses	Translations
Not us, we have resources. The folks I worry about reaching and caring for work everyday and don't have the resources: money, time, educational attainment/plugged-inness....to navigate + understand. This is "happening" to them.	
I genuinely believe you need to spend money on, and give power to, trained organizers and public communications people so you can reach folks. C.O.P.E. orgs + PIOs try, but they just don't know what they are doing. Public comms + community resilience building are treated as secondary "outreach" or "education" efforts. Until you take this piece of the work seriously, and prioritize it by devoting money and authority to the fields of research + practice of public comms and community organizing, you've got the wrong end of the stick when it comes to reaching impacted communities.	
Those without other homes to escape to and those without backup power.	
None	
They had to evacuate several times, lost power many times	
That's WEATHER, not "climate change". Start telling the truth. And the wildfires were from horrible forest management due to insane "green" policies.	
All	
Those living on the river front. Those whos homes and property burned	



Question 12

Which community groups should the County prioritize with assistance? Please describe.

Question 12 was an open response question asking respondents which community groups they thought should be prioritized for assistance. 426 people responded and 127 skipped this question. Detailed responses to this question are available below, though some key themes included:

- People with low incomes
- People experiencing homelessness
- Seniors
- People with disabilities
- Farm workers
- Renters
- People who speak languages other than English
- Undocumented people
- People with inadequate access to transportation
- People located in hazard zones
- People were impacted by extreme heat, fires, power outages, floods, anxiety and being out of work

Responses	Translations
Farmworkers, low-income people of color (Latinos, Indigenous groups, Black, Eritrean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, etc.) who have historically been marginalized by people who have more power and privilege.	
IDK	
Communities with one way in or out with lots of trees.	
Elderly	
Definitely the elderly without family nearby. They are helpless in emergency situations.	
Unsheltered, elderly living alone, those with disabilities	
Lower income residents who cannot afford necessary upkeep. Improved public services response in District 7.	
Low income families, farm workers	



Responses		Translations
Homeowner who live, work and pay taxes into the county and create a stable year-round community. Next community businesses. We need to make sure that the permanent resident community has the tools they need to prepare for climate change so that there will be an ongoing community.		
Personas mayores, escuelas y familias bajos ingresos y personas situation de calle		Seniors, schools and low-income families and homeless people
Bicycle commuters traveling between cities. Residents installing composting toilets and greywater systems. Community garden advocates. Adobe, strawbale, Earthship building contractors		
low income families. There don't seem to be as many services to help re-home families as there are for individuals. Also homeless encampments regardless of the occupants are damaging our natural resources particularly waterways with trash and fecal wastes. This a health and economic issue for all county residents, tourists and business owners		
I think the county's role is to help the entire population not selected preferred groups. The thing that's in your remit is reducing the overhanging trees in the rural road ways so that they don't burn during evacuations. Use resources on things already your responsibility rather than looking for a new mission when current tasks are undone.		
Essential workers, very low income people		
Low income		
elderly and those without the needed resources. And don't make it so difficult		
Sonoma Valley Collaborative.		
Low income renters and the elderly who are often on low fixed incomes.		
The elderly		
Don't rob people of the opportunity to prepare themselves, to engage in their own strategy and live consequences if they don't. It is a balance.		
Seniors, low income community, homeless, people with pets.		
Fire mitigation groups supporting prescribed fire, planned burns, large scale fire breaks, roadside shaded fuel breaks, etc. Put the money into establishing and then maintaining fire breaks in key areas.		
Same as above.		
Individuals who are without vehicles, or otherwise need assistance in evacuations (partially or fully immobile who would usually need to rely on private/public transportation to get to a store)		
Close to river and wuie		
Lower-income, elderly, renters		



Responses	Translations
Low income renters, elderly living alone/isolated	
The health and safety of those with threatening proposals like Canyon Rock & increase in population without roads out.	
No lose	
Emergency preparedness education and safety training for lower income families and elders, as well as their neighbors would be key. Having neighborhood level safety committees or teams who could aid and ensure the safety of more vulnerable neighbors (e.g. single parents with young children, elders with mobility challenges, non-native English speakers, etc) would lessen the burden on first responders and reduce potential casualties.	
Those affected most	
Middle class working families who have no extra money left over to make improvements..	
Homeless and those living at or below the poverty line.	
Low income communities and families. Single parent households and households with young children. Outside workers. Renters.	
renters because they get very little help unlike home owners	
no sure	
not sure what this is asking. Seniors?	
Homeless and farmworkers, elderly and homebound.	
the poor and the elderly	
Eldridge for All. The SDC design will be a hazard from every point of view except those making money off of it.	
Those living in a flood way or WUI.	
Trinity Oaks see above. In Glen Ellen	
Senior citizens	
Homeless victims first but also programs that help families, single homeowners, transition to green energy	
Those in danger zones and renters	
Elderly and young children	



Responses	Translations
La gente que no entiende el idioma inglés y que no saben mucho de recursos no como conseguirlos	People who do not understand the English language and who do not know much about resources nor how to find them
All citizens are effected by the homeless problem and the problem of no consequences for criminals.	
Elderly should receive top priority; infirmed people need first care. Children. Water, food and shelter.	
elderly	
Don't understand the question. But I think the county should aid elders, people with disabilities, folks with limited resources, un housed in getting out of harms way	
The poor and homeless.	
tenets, working poor, non-English speakers	
None, fix the roads	
Seniors, non English speaking.	
The biggest action to fight climate change is FREQUENT and inexpensive Mass transit. Not electric buses--MORE Buses, with routes and frequency that make them an actual alternative	
Those who experience the most devastating losses.	
Aging, disabled, poor, undocumented migrants/residents, houseless	
Fire Department needs to evaluate neighborhoods and order changes where needed.	
Elderly. People on the edges of town nearest an active fire,	
The homeless & the lower class	
Elderly.	
Low income	
Seniors, low income that don't have cars to use during evacuations.	
Mas ayoda con la clinica, allodas financieras	More help with the clinic, financial assistance



Responses	Translations
Emergencias climaticas ayuda economica de emergencia informacion acerca de los recursos, vivienda mas economica y que uno pueda ser eligible ademas [[illegible]] que voluntaron para estas emergencias COAD undocofound fueron unas de las organizaciones que esta vez nos ayudaron por medio de Lupa Catalan.	Climate emergencies, emergency economic aid, information about resources, more economical housing and that one can be eligible also those that volunteered for these emergencies COAD undocofound were one of the organizations that this time helped us through Lupa Catalan.
Grupos que realmente apoyen en las emergencias con ayuda economica como undocufound y COAD y tambien con informacion como cafecitos que fueron voluntarios o do esto atravez de la [[illegible]] Lupe Catalan.	Groups that really support emergencies with economic help such as undocufound and COAD and also with information such as cafecitos that were volunteers or do this through the [[illegible]] Lupe Catalan.
Elderly, disabled, chronically disenfranchised ethnic groups, people experiencing poverty who have paycheck disruptions when they can't go to work (often hourly work) during a disaster.	
Que si van ayudar que se emergencia	That if they are going to help that it is emergency
Sin hogar, sin estatos migratorio que no califican para ayuda Federal, los de bajos recursos	Homeless, non-qualifying immigration status, low-income
Que pongen a lupe de regreso porque hera la que nos ayudava	Put Lupe back because she was the one that helped us
Those on steep hillsides with poorly maintained roads, fire ladders and unrepaired landslides.	
Toda la comunidad	The whole community
Informacion con personas	Information with people
Cafecitos	Coffee
[[illegible]] cafecitos recursos de [[illegible]] y la ayuda de emergencia de estas inundaciones	[[illegible]] Cafecitos, resources, and emergency relief from these floods
Poor people	
Seniors	
Los grupos existentes como cafecitos y almas libras etc. Los que pueden tener acceso a fondos y que lo entregan de inmediato	Existing groups like Cafecitos and Almas Libras etc. Those who can have access to funds and who deliver it immediately
Transportacion, parques recreativos club, bolly	Transportation, recreational parks club, bolly
Asistencia monetaria	Monetary assistance



Responses	Translations
La gente mayor y la comunidad latina	Seniors and the Latino Community
Personas de avanzada edad, miembros del area del Rio. Grupos latinos que trabajan en el campo.	Elderly people, members of the Rio area. Latino groups working in the field.
Mas alberges para hispanos	More shelters for Hispanics
The homeless, poorest members of our community. Their needs are the greatest and the least met.	
El clima, los incendios	The weather, the fires
Información	Information
Watch Duty	
Low income	
La comunidad latinas	The Latino Community
[[illegible]] transportación	[[illegible]] transportation
Disabled, Homeless and lower income populations that are most vulnerable.	
Low income, elderly, and homeless.	
Seniors, disabled	
Low income, who don't have ability to replace food and or stay a hotels when they need to evacuate. Middle income who would invest in solar if they had the time and downpayment	
renters and elders	
Seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities; specifically homebound individuals.	
Native Americans, low income, disabled	
Low income, elderly	
This question is highly dependent on the impactful event.	
Low income	
Seniors.	
None.	
Elderly with free heat and AC	



Responses		Translations	
People with disabilities and the [[illegible]] organizations that provides services to them, [[illegible]].			
I think we all saw that disabled, senior, lower income, and homeless people were very impacted by the fires and floods. They would be my first choice for priority.			
Elderly, assisted living facilities, etc. Also, geographic areas where there is a high percentage of older occupants who do not use technology.			
Sonoma Marin Fair Grounds.			
unknown			
Elderly and working poor. Make resources available that are affordable. Give stipends to help update and repair homes.			
People who don't have adequate funds to find temporary housing.			
Taxpayers			
Vineyard workers and homeless			
Seniors, especially during evacuation. Confusing, emotionally difficult, expensive, difficult physically to gather belongings and oets.			
Folks living in uninsured dwellings in high risk flood and fire (WUI) areas.			
Highest severe fire areas and don't overbuild our small streets.			
Northern Sonoma County Fire District.			
low income, renters, houseless			
American Red Cross for shelters, Community Colleges, City and county parks departments and private campgrounds for RV camping			
Asistencia de vivienda , medicamentos auxiliares máscaras de oxígeno contra el humo agua alimentos y artículos personales para bebés como pañales , ect,			
I feel this is a leading questions and find it really frustrating. Focus on the areas that are most consistently fire - disaster prone - ironically may not be those with the most diversity from an equity standpoint and may not have the lowest incomes.			
disabled, elderly & economically challenged			
Neighborhood planning			
Low income			



Responses		Translations
Low income renters. Especially seniors.		
Seniors, homes with livestock and narrow roads		
Groups to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas and air particulate. Sonoma should have a program to get every resident into an electric vehicle, and to get every home energy efficient.		
Elderly and/or handicapped. This is the group that has the highest number of deaths during an emergency because they don't have help and are unable to help themselves.		
?		
don't know		
Where there is a lot of dead grass, dry trees, etc. Where the PGE lines get caught in trees. Transformer issues.		
low income communities including financial support for undocumented residents who may not qualify for federal programs.		
Low income		
Low income service providers such as La Luz and Corazón		
Immigrant/undocumented and the unhoused.		
Elderly and poor		
Native plants and trees. Communities that speak other languages than English. Communities with low access to Internet and phones.		
los mas vulnerables, los que no hablan el ingles y los que fueron afectados directamente.		the most vulnerable, those who do not speak English and those who were directly affected.
Plan for the entire community not just a few. Such events knows no boundary. Its not a economical issue or race issue. Its a planning issue		
Disabled, Families with children, those on Medi-cal		
all low-income residents of the County who are affected		
Low-income people, unhoused people, limited-English-speakers		



Responses	Translations
Elders without support. Persons without shelter. Persons without means to help themselves. Persons who truly need assistance.	
Planning department and city council should stop allowing construction in 500 year flood zones. Army Corp of Engineers should revise 500 year flood zones based on best availblescience instead of ignoring climate change.	
Marginalized groups	
Monolingual Spanish speakers, undocumented people. Wealthy white folks in the WUI are already organizing themselves, have tons of resources at their disposal, many lots of time and resources to put towards emergency preparedness and organizing their neighborhoods. The system already takes care of them. In SV, think about the dense Springs, also farmworkers being asked to work in hazardous conditions.	
I am not aware of many of the community groups within the county.	
Everybody	
Low-income residents, farmworkers and others who work outside; people experiencing homelessness, seniors.	
seniors, people without personal transportation	
Elder	
Elderly,	
Not sure	
Low income	
I don't think they county should prioritize- I think they need a universal plan for all - Super inclusive so no one feels left out. Maybe create a mentor program for those that may need assistance such as the elderly who don't have family with them. Same for those who can't understand English- find a mentor who speaks English and can translate. You could create a site that connects people- take the time to vet and connect. Lots of other sites connect people.	
Older folks. Poor folks. Those who went without last time and will, no doubt, go without next time.	
Homeless	
Less government.	



Responses	Translations
Old people and anyone who does not have transportation or the ability to evacuate as necessary.	
Those with low income, especially low income renters, and those with chronic health conditions, or who have no access to transport for evacuation.	
Everyone	
Groups that live in the Laguna area should be helped with flooding problems.	
assistance should be income-based	
I don't know.	
Low income families (tenants and home owners alike)	
The groups in at risk area's should prioritize being ready and the County can assist by highlighting the risk and what they should do. People need to be responsible from themselves, the County shouldn't accept being the go to person	
Lower income people who are not able to afford lodging during evacuation.	
Local fire and police, search and rescue, communications improvements, don't know exact community groups....? I live in Cloverdale, City of at edge of County lands..... your question would be clearer to me with example, i.e. _____	
elderly, disabled	
Low income living in flood plains and WUI and along the Roger's Creek fault	
High fire threat areas with concerns around evacuation, vegetation management (whether private or public properties), and lack of reliable communications. Areas at risk of flooding, especially those that have experienced flood damage more than once.	
Elderly, low income and socially isolated people. They may have the hardest time responding to emergency and lack alternate resources for temporary relocation//evacuation.	
Non-car community	
The elderly and the disabled	
Marginalized, poor, elderly, school childre	
Especially farm workers. Low to low-middle class folks.	
I think a top priority should be seniors living both independent and in assisted living facilities.	



Responses	Translations
Anyone who needs assistance in creating defensible space and hardened homes. No income requirements - just make sure that all homes are safe and protected with home hardening practices. My friend who is very intelligent and well informed had never heard the term home hardening when I spoke with her yesterday. EVERYONE in our county should know that term, what it is, and how to do it. Funds should be used for local education, but everyone in a fire-prone area should be receiving help in making their home safe.	
Maybe Code Enforcement & Fire Prevention to resolve nuisance properties that present a nuisance	
Low income population, kids and immigrants	
Elderly and infirm.	
Those living near creeks, the Russian River, and in WUI zones.	
non-english speaking, low-income BIPOC	
working families.	
Farmworkers, homeless, elderly living alone, non-English speaking.	
Renters who can't afford to do modifications and their landlords won't assist.	
Low-income.	
Everyone during an emergency	
Senior care facilities.	
None	
Stop trying to create division.	
Elderly and handicapped.	
Everyone where is dangerous conditions. Odd question.	
Doesn't it seem obvious? The working class and the infirm and elderly.	
Disabled & Elderly	
Boyce Springs area. La Luz	
All	
None	



Responses	Translations
Low income, POC, elders	
No comment, I know you are looking for equity, diversity etc.	
Everybody, or alternatively, only those whose lives the county decides are worth saving	
The elderly	
Immigrant members, indigenous - languages in addition to English.	
unknown	
None. I want my hard earned tax dollars to go to police, fire and roads etc. Infrastructure!	
Russian River Senior Center and other "help" centers.	
Those in flood or fire prone areas.	
People with disabilities Low income	
black	
Sr citizens and disabled	
Those who need the support	
Senior centers	
Elderly people and others with transportation challenges	
Seniors	
The elderly and less able.	
Farmworkers and people working in jobs that are greatly impacted by the element. Also, people living in the areas that flood and burn repeatedly	
those living along known flooding areas during rain season. Fire season near high danger forest fire areas.	
Lower income, non- or limited-English speaking people, farmworkers, rural or unincorporated neighborhoods and areas.	
Unhoused or insecurely housed, farmworkers.	



Responses	Translations
People of color, low-income, families	
Elderly, low income and disabled	
Those immediately affected	
Homeless, Elderly and disabled. During the recent rain storms, we were advised to stay indoors and seek shelter. There were limited options for the homeless population and a lot of them were left on the street in the rain.	
Seniors	
Mental health assistance for our homeless is most important.	
The County should treat people impartially and treat everyone with respect and strive not to be biased. But you have Lynda Hopkins' already perfect road getting repaved, and the roads where only 10 rich people live getting repaved when those roads don't need it, while 350 people in other neighborhoods have the shocks on their cars go out in less than 2 years because of potholes, trees go down blocking the roads due to landslides, and the County actively ignoring the people's courteous requests for basic government service in these areas.	
The county needs to create & repair (dredge) existing water supplies. Everyone would benefit from actual maintenance & creation of more storage. PG&E should continue burying power lines & everyone should be conscious of their defensible space.	
Low income people.	
Homeless	
COAD is doing a great job reaching those who need assistance. Let's fortify that network.	
The elderly and disabled.	
All people who live in flood areas	
More air conditions during hot spells. Reduce fire hazards for all.	
Disadvantaged.	
All people have phones so priorities for specific community groups aren't needed	
Prioritize helping people who have lost their homes deal with changes to their property taxes.	
KSVY for announcements & information	
anyone where the wind takes the fire	



Responses		Translations	
Any that can help communities mitigate the varied consequences of global heating.			
Local residents, definitely, over those with weekend/vacation homes and air bnbs			
everyone is equal there should be no priority except for Seniors			
Deal directly with home owners. Not community clubs.			
Seniors and low income.			
Lower income.			
Elder and low income			
Elderly and low socioeconomic			
The community that lives here already. More growth = more chance of wildfires + water shortages + less ease of access to evacuation routes.			
Those least able to adapt: poor, homeless, out of work, lost their vehicle, and they are already needing help.			
UndocuFund. Foodbanks. Catholic Charities			
Low & middle income households.			
Homeless, poor, immigrants			
None			
Low income			
Homeless. Seniors. Farmers			
One group would be the homeless the disabled.			
Marginalized communities without the resources to protect them selves.			
Isolate elders died disproportionately in wildfires. Make support EASY and accessible. Non-threatening. They are easily overwhelmed.			
Low income. Not just classified section 8, renters of all sorts are typically low income.			
elderly people who live alone			
those w/o a financial or political agenda			



Responses	Translations
Don't know	
The ones that are most at risk from a particular event and/or are expected to suffer the greatest recovery lag	
Homeless and the elderly and disabled	
medically fragile persons, homeless, seniors	
no clue	
Farm workers with sub standard housing, outlying areas with limited services on the best of days.	
poor people, people who live in flood zones	
Farmers	
Elders, Disabled People, Those who can't easily get transportation, and/or can't afford to pay for temporary housing.	
Multi-faceted answer. Drugs/mental illness being huge contributing factors to the unhoused. I have been advocating for a program like "Homeward Bound" (Marin Co.) be implemented in So. Co. for years. I would assume low income seniors or disabled would benefit greatly from assistance as ell.	
Lower income families, homeless individuals	
None. Assist as necessary	
Poor. Unhoused.	
None. No specific group is affected more than any other. Even this question is divisive.	
focus on the best bang per buck, not specific community groups	
vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities, especially in West Sonoma County	
Ag workers, lower income and renters	
Renters (via homeowner upgrade subsidies), unhoused persons	
Farmworkers, anyone without the means to stop working or be protected in high heat and I smoke events. Community members with unsafe or unsecure housing	
The elderly. People who can't physically fend for themselves.	
Mental health crisis workers! You cannot depend on the current county workers to be both.	



Responses	Translations
Elderly	
Educate renters about renters insurance. Require landlords to be fire safe if near UWI.	
The poor needs help the most from the war on fossil fuels.	
Renters. The county should reach out to all renters and figure out a way to get everyone affordable insurance.	
None	
Low income & disabled	
The elderly regardless of location, race or political affiliation. Cooling and warming options should be available to all that don't live in a home with adequate HVAC units. Busses need to be brought into communities that rely upon public transportation or can't drive any longer, well head of the need to evacuate. Retirement and nursing facilities should have a vetted, well laid out plan on how to evacuate those in their care.	
The populations I have mentioned above, but also don't neglect others. Have a balance. I have seen people focus on on a few groups and the others suffer and become disadvantage while uplifting others.	
elderly and disabled. These are the most vulnerable, least amount of access to transportation for evacuations, often few financial resources.	
None	
Fire department	
Grupos de bajos ingresos, ancianos, indocumentados.	Low-income groups, elderly, undocumented.
Elderly	
Those with limited income/resources who live in areas vulnerable to disasters, those whose employment is negatively impacted by disasters	
Seniors with pets	
Elderly. They often have multiple issues including mobility.	
None, government is not the solution	
All	
The unsheltered, low income renters and low income home owners at risk of losing their homes.	
Seniors - fixed incomes cannot comply with all the mandates	



Responses	Translations
Tribes, Native American community members. It feels like the County oftentimes assumes that Native American community members only receive support from their Tribe which is not always the case or can be limited . Local non-Native non-profits also appear to be uninformed about the needs of our Tribal communities. Recently it was voiced to me that they believed that Tribal members only reside on reservations, which shows a complete lack of understanding regarding our Tribal community presence throughout their entire homelands.	
Low income residents	
I don't think this is the way to go - instead focus on the events to be addressed - fire prevention in the first place , water saving when good tears, upgraded or new inventions in fire prevention , saving all the evacuation and loss of homes	
I'm not knowledgeable about community groups. Sorry!	
?	
Whoever can help clear and replant hillsides along Mark West Creek.	
Do not understand the question	
Those who live in the most vulnerable areas and low income folks.	
Homeless, low income, those most geographically affected by climate change	
Assisted living, elderly.	
Elderly	
Elderly, children/youth, low-income, disabled.	
Renters, Srs, mobile home parks, those in geographically isolated areas (rural)	
Elderly and those in assisted living who cannot evacuate themselves	
The most vulnerable: Elderly, physically & mentally challenged, farmworkers, the struggling worker class.	
Low income	
See above.	
Homeowners	
LatinX	
Seniors who have limited access to transportation	
Minorities, elderly, the socially isolated, poor.	



Responses		Translations
Landlords so they can make improvements to apartments,		
Definitely Seniors		
The elderly		
I do not support the government taxing citizens for these services		
All		
Those doing manual labor and undocumented folks who don't qualify for federal relief.		
Every American deserves equal service from their government! ALL HUMAN LIFE MATTERS!		
None - the County should treat all citizens equally. Priorities should be based on actual, quantifiable, geographical risk to an area, and focus can then be placed on assisting citizens in that area.		
Seniors, low income. The county also must address infrastructure to handle traffic. In the even of a disaster that requires evacuation, there will be gridlock and life will be lost because of it.		
low wage workers.		
La Luz Comida para todos Cura project		The Light Food for all Cura project
No idea.		
The fire safe councils. I co-founded Fire Safe Occidental. Fire Safe Sonoma should reach out to any new fire safe councils and help them develop local CWPPs so each community has a prioritized customized list of "action items" to help make their community more fire-protected.		
Farmworkers need support from the County, State, Federal, and the farming community - specifically the vintners. The Grape Growers make a big deal about how supportive they are of their farmworkers, but they also say 'no one has come to them for help' - maybe they should OFFER to help!		
LOW INCOME FAMILIES WHO MAY NOT HAVE GOOD MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS. THESE WOULD INCLUDE ELDERLY, YOUNG FAMILIES, HOMELESS		
Seniors - all the focus has been minorities. Take the dialogue and expand it to encompass non minorities as well.		
Responsible taxpayers.		
Stop goving resources to churches and private businesses and help people who actually live here directly.		



Responses		Translations	
Nursing homes			
Everyone should be treated equal.			
See above comments.			
homeless, low income, immigrants			
All			
Rural residents have less supportive infrastructure. Maybe start by maintaining crumbling roads & roadside trees.			
All.			
The ones that are most affected.			
Low income renters impacted by disasters. The owners choose to purchase in high fire or flood areas and should not receive aid.			
rural residents			
low income			
Seniors. Disability. Language barriers.			
No idea			
Spanish speaking low-income residents. They have fewer transportation resources, less connection with English-language news and emergency alerts, and if they are seniors, no younger people in the house connected to social media to spot evacuation alerts. And low-income people in general - they need a safe place to go, and one where they can take any pets.			
We need to fix drainage and fire threats on County and state land first but please be efficient with money			
Homeless and then people in fire and flood zones.			
1) Seniors and mobility-impaired. 2) Low-income and homeless people. 3) Non-English speakers			
Low, Low middle class and in Sonoma County middle class.			
The middle class and the people living in the urban interface.			



Responses	Translations
Rural residents	
Low income and most vulnerable populations including those in the wildfire corridors and flood zones.	
People who don't have other resources	
Latino community and underserved.	
Elderly and lesser-abled	
Those who lose their homes to wildfire.	
Elderly and disabled.	
Services for unhoused people. Not sure about others.	
The homeless and low-income families should be a priority.	
Farm workers - homeless and elderly without transportation-	
Undocumented individuals, low-income families, homeless individuals	
Farm workers	
Homeless, seniors, low income families	
Elders and the poor	
SENIORS!!!	
all groups in need	
those impacted by wildfires or floods. We have applied 2 years in a row for the county grants to remove dead trees from our shared road, but have not been granted anything	
Why are you singling out certain groups? all are vulnerable.	
Frankly, everyone needs priority, even if those with less money have a harder time. Reality is that fire, in particular, doesn't care.	
Old people and people with large animals	
BIPOC communities.	
Low income.	
Tax payers by lowering property tax and not pissing away money	



Responses	Translations
Elders and physically compromised...need AC and electric.	
Everyone	
I find it sad and repugnant that this survey asks this. I'm not even sure what kind of answer "Which community groups..." might be looking for. This is a global, all-hands on deck, all-communities issue. It appears to be searching for a place for proverbial band-aids, triage, instead of addressing the root issues. I was disgusted to see this year the grass was ripped out at Maxwell Park and plastic turf is going in. This is an ecological disaster- it is heat producing, soil-killing, wildlife averse. Even dry grass is preferable-- or better yet, native grasses would be ideal. I have the impression it's all about appearances however-- these kinds of (incredibly expensive) moves are egregious in the face of the struggles our environment is undergoing. I believe it's imperative the general environment/ecology of our respective areas needs to be nurtured with greatest care. Hire more ecologists and environmental people. Plant more native trees. Everyone would benefit, not just certain community groups. I see egregious waste of water by second home owners who come from San Francisco or where ever to visit homes here with lush landscapes with huge lawns and pools who contribute nothing to the community. (Private wells still deplete the water table). I don't know what the answer is to address that but it's having a negative impact on our area and full-time communities.	
None	
None.	
Low income. Single parent households with young children.	
Disable	
The tax payers!!!	
Those of little means and great need.	
Come on... the ones with the least access to resources (money) or who are forced to live in the worst affected zones (except Fountain Grove, for instance)	
those off the grid without communication access	
How about making it even and prioritizing no one group	
Any county area that maybe impacted by fire or storm, no particular group	
Everyone needs help during these times one way or another. No one is better than someone else.	
Elderly	
Unhoused, disabled, undocumented (because they can't always access other resources), poor.	



Responses	Translations
Probably the fire fighters as they have outreach into the community.	
Safer West County, WiConduit, Cazadero Community Club, West County Community Services, Lower Russian River MAC, the Coast MAC	
unhoused, low income with kids	
I worry about the unhoused population, I think continuing to work to help them find stable environments is a priority.	
Those w/o resources to take precautions. Outreach to those who live in the perimeters of fire danger zones.	
agricultural workers	
The old peoples homes and those that can't help themselves	
Elderly people & disabled people - allow citizen to voluntarily add their age and medical issues to the fire and police databases based on their residence so we can flag vulnerable people when they are in a disaster area. I would love to let fire and police know my situation in an emergency event.	
Anyone classified as an essential worker. Anyone considered low income in an identified risky area (ie near a creek for flooding, or heavily wooded space for fires).	
Very disappointed that the Guerneville Neighborhood Association was able to get a 500K grant to do fire clearance at the ridge line and to the west. This would have been better used in the more populated areas with smaller lots. Making organizations the greater beneficiaries of funds isn't fair. We are at greater risk of fires starting between the Russian River up to the ridge line where many visitors are careless with fires and homeless campers are being moved further up the hills, away from easier fire service access near the river. The county should be taking funds to do road clearances and repairs.	
Those in hardest hit areas, the low-income and mobility-compromised.	
Those communities that are without power or communications. Because there is lack of information.	
none	
lower income of all stripes, Latinos, Blacks, seniors	
Groups that lack financial resources to prepare for climate change hazards	
Police and CDF and fire	
Elderly, disabled, unhoused, impoverished and non-English speakers.	
None	
Seniors for one.	

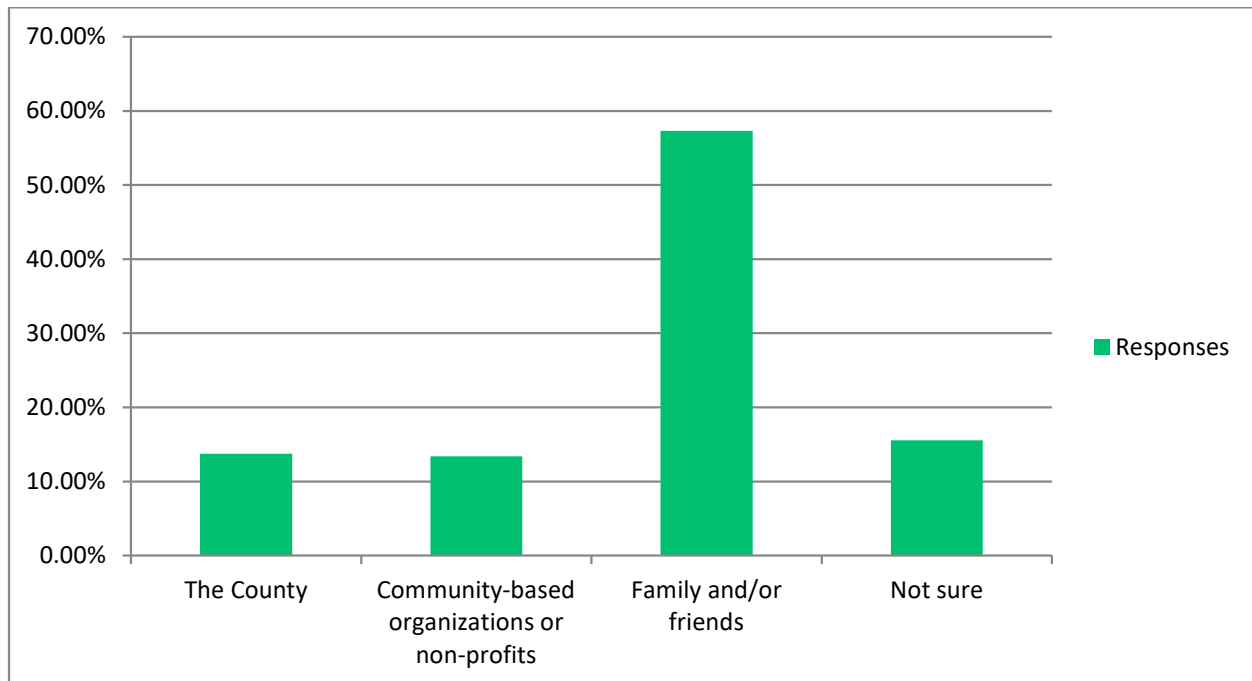


Responses		Translations	
Medically needy, seniors, homeless			
Corazon, Catholic charities, Food banks...all good. But you should tie assistance to hiring organizers and public comms people (from the private sector, nonprofit comms shops like Fenton) in *leadership* positions. You need to see community organizers on Boards and in the C-suite. Any group that thinks community outreach is a social media/P.R. functionary is not thinking about the work correctly. Give money to groups building power and resilience from the ground up. Full stop.			
Those who cannot afford to retrofit where they live, afford to move, afford internet, or afford heating/cooling			
Elderly			
People living in flood prone areas.			
poor communities and renters			
Me.			
All			
elderly			

Question 13

If you or your family were impacted by a hazard, where would you turn for resources?

Question 13 asked respondents where they would turn to for resources if they were impacted by a hazard. All 553 respondents answered the question, and none skipped. Most people said they would turn to family or friends, and few said they would turn to the County or non-profits. Over 15% of respondents said they were unsure about where to go for resources.





Question 14

What types of resources or programs would you like the County to provide to help people in Sonoma County be better informed and prepared for climate change?

Question 14 was an open response question asking respondents opinion on what resources or programs they would like to see the County provide to help people in Sonoma County better prepare for climate change. 413 respondents answered and 140 skipped the question. Detailed responses to this question are available below, though some key themes included:

- Easier access to information
- More community-building events
- Financial resources such as grants or other assistance
- Updated emergency notification system
- Adjusted land use standards to accommodate the changing climate
- Resources available in multiple languages to eliminate language barrier

Responses	Translations
Funding for lost work days for undocumented farmworkers so they don't have to work during disasters or in dangerous situations (due to fear of losing income)	
IDK	
Don't know	
Assistance with arid adapted plants to replace lawns.	
Skip the info part and go straight to disaster evacuation program where people can opt in, and elderly are automatically enrolled.	
Help and support the US to reduce global overpopulation and big business. I know it will not happen, but it is the only real solution in my view. Half the population half the big greedy cooperation's taking all the resources and we could reverse climate change within 2 generations. The concept of continuous economical growth big government and big business share with finite resources is ridiculous and deadly. It is absolutely mad to believe it that.	
Code enforcement. Code enforcement. Code enforcement. Street maintenance	
Targeted education programs, low or no cost emergency kits, accurate information about evacuation routes a access to emergency shelters	



Responses		Translations
Emergency kits, more landscape & hardscape resource & grants, videos on YouTube reviewing ways to prepare		
Más información y recursos		More information and resources
Nonprofit demonstration sites. Sonoma Clean Power the Grow Biointensive Jeavons Center and Sonoma Ecology Center community garden are examples		
invest in infrastructure that makes recycled water use available to all county facilitates and educational institutions. Where recycled water use isn't possible/available replace medians and ornamental landscape with drought tolerant vegetation. Plant more trees that are drought tolerant natives. plan for hotter climate when replacing trees especially along creeks and paths. Then advertise that the county is enacting its own lawn replacement program. renew/reinvigorate drought programs such as lawn replacement, low flow appurtenances and elevate drought messaging to ensure residents and ag users understand that one season of rain does not end the need for conservation - consider billboards, newspapers, radio messaging to reach the general population as well as disadvantaged persons which may not have time to or even know to receive listserv and other typical alerts, accelerate/require and fund more robust science education at all levels elementary, middle and high school including action based education programs to help creek stewardship, enact water conservation on campuses, consider direct \$\$ partnerships with NGOs such as Conservation Works, Laguna Foundation, Pepperwood Preserve and others already working with youth towards environmental stewardship, build groundwater infiltration basins - pay for easements to place these wherever needed possibly on existing ag lands, continue and accelerate ag and open space district programs, provide assistance to elderly and low income residents to clear defensible space keep and/expand where possible requirements for riparian buffers to provide fire breaks and corridors of refuge for wildlife. promote carbon sequestration through county ag commission. So many more things.....		
In my lifetime the benefit of any climate change response by the county, if any, is dwarfed by existing work the county could and should be doing in normal course. For example, just speeding up the permit process for rebuilding and improvements would benefit residents more than anything the county might be able to do with regard to climate change.		
Repeated, evidence based information on the facts about climate change, how climate change affects our health and safety, whom it will affect the most, and what specific actions we can/should take.		
internet access		
?		
We have large trees down that are now fire hazards and no means to manage. Some might be neighbors. What does a person do?		
Provide mandatory fire-safety improvements to be made by landlord without cost or retaliation to renter.		
First, make it illegal for residents and businesses to have lawns. Huge waste of water. Stop cutting down so many trees. Within one block of my neighborhood, ten HUGE oak trees and three redwood trees have been completely obliterated. All within one block. Make sure every household has wifi.		



Responses	Translations
Improve roads, improve fire response, and consider water use when allowing hundreds of cannabis producer that use millions of gallons of water.	
We need to be careful what we ask for, we are our own first responders.	
Develop aggressive programs that work to reverse climate change. Much more extensive public transit to reduce automobile use. A much more comprehensive recycling program for all materials, including curbside pickup. Encourage better distribution of resources in housing policy--smaller homes, better building materials and appliances.	
Education, financial assistance with home hardening and defensible space.	
I would like the County to be proactive in planning for the future to avoid worsening the situation. This means STOP approving high density development in rural, high-fire risk areas such as SDC and Hanna Boys center properties in rural Sonoma Valley.	
Stay Kits awareness or funding assistance for shelter-in-place emergencies, or emergency services that could provide a substitute equivalent/evac options	
Watch Duty is great! Also, info on home hardening and discounted rates, if any	
Fire proofing, fuel reduction, evacuation drills and guidance, community emergency radio stations, emergency preparedness events, guidance for developing neighborhood groups, free emergency kits and weather radios for low income groups and seniors, ham radios, improved fire risk, evacuation, landslide, liquifaction, and flood maps.	
The County should stay in their lane and worry about problems they can fix/significantly influence. Fire/med dispatch would fail terribly if there was another major fire or flood. They could not send the reverse ani/ali to evacuate people then, they couldnt do it now. They would have no idea how to think about ordering resources from Counties that are wanting to send resources but arent being contacted.	
Attorneys to fight threats to our lives now.	
No lose	
Community trainings or establishing community emergency safety teams who receive additional training to handle emergencies. Preferred suppliers or subsidized emergency supplies.	
Assistance with energy upgrades that don't require being paid back .. assistance with low water landscaping	
I don't think handing out money after the floods was the best idea. There have to be better long term solutions but I don't think our local taxes can support such handouts for much longer.	



Responses		Translations
I wonder if its possible to have a well-communicated system of "climate hazard days" like snow days elsewhere but more serious. Like a way to communicate ahead to all citizens, hey look the AQI is over X, or the humidity is below Y and the temp is above Z, which means everyone is legally OFF work, OFF school and should either seek services/support at one of these places, or stay home if your home is well-equipped. That would be helpful, promoting a culture of preparedness but also not of fear - that's super important for adoption. If it's doom and gloom hyper-vigilance communication it's a big turn off. Seems it's only aimed at rich old white people somehow. It needs to feel proactive, practical, and made up of community care and solidarity, like we're all in this together.		
quit preaching dome day forecasts.		
outreach events, provide better communication to people in less traditional ways		
More training for the public. Go to work places to train and inform. Some don't have transportation to go to a training.		
focus also on prevention/mitigation of climate change by making it easier and more economical to lessen our individual carbon footprints		
Common sense and realistic evacuation designs.		
Pay Glen Ellen fire department for staff		
Something that does not cost taxpayers taxdollars.		
In question 13, my needs would be different depending on the hazard. The resources provided by the county have improved greatly by lessons learned from our past hazards		
Subsidies for climate smart decisions (solar, electric) and zoning (avoid building in danger zones, consider evacuation routes) and buy-outs when high risk properties are for sale		
I genuinely feel the county is doing its best with the available resources.		
Pues más grupos comunitarios, y mejor información en español		Well, more community groups, and better information in Spanish
Spend time and energy on quality of life issues.		
A clear plan in place would help. Resources to the masses and NOT just the rich who have rebuilt in the hillsides and other fire zones. Plans for mutual aid inplace to enact immediately.		
Community hubs and regional food coordination		
Repair the Monte Rio bridge, repair Moscow Road to enable people to evacuate. Restrict the building of large hotels in our area as roads are inadequate for evacuation, water is limited as is sewer facilities.		
community meetings, billboards, educate students, community events		



Responses	Translations
Roadwork	
Water conservation. Stop watering grass, golf courses, parks. Flood protection. More control on wine and Cannabis industry use of water. Support produce and dairy agriculture	
Better maintenance of storm drains which clog routinely every year and aren't adequately cleared by the Public Works Dept. For fires, ensure property owners, especially those who own large lots are responsible for mowing the high grass that is very common place in the foothills. Also, continue to use sheep to clear county parks in the spring.	
Planning for inevitable changes/crises associated with the climate crisis, including moving us to neighborhood micro-grids with reserve power.	
Fire department inspections and order residents to clear where needed.	
Pick a evac code system and stick to it. More education on those codes - maybe mailings or door hangings alerting to your specific areas 'code'. More evac locations - even if just for people/animals to park. Better resources/support for animals during evac - and then recovery after	
Eliminating potential sources of fire ignition. Insuring that roadsides and county properties are fire safe.	
Platicas o conferencias comunitarias en el area.	Community talks or conferences in the area.
In the rural areas, more help with mitigating vegetation.	
The county has a lot of area that is not rural, yet so much of it's mitigation advice is as if everyone has 100 feet around their property.	
Que hacer para poder paras el cambio climatio	What to do to stop climate change
Alluda para mantener activos a los niños y pos alludas para nuestros higo financieras	Help to keep children active and financial help
Todas las mencionadas arriba es importante como comunidad la fina que haya estos recursos porque esta area es on area de desastres no solo por el rio sino por los arboles y incendios.	All of the above mentioned are important as a community its important that there are these resources because this area is an area of disasters not only for the river but for the trees and fires.
Todas las mencionades arriba es importante estar informados de los recorcos y ayuda que se necesita.	All the above mentioned it is important to be informed of the recorcos and help that is needed.
Small grants for homeowners to take care of vegetation management or buy generators to deal with long power shut offs. I'd like to see a evacuation plan that you can sign up for if you need assistance with transportation and can't get to a bus route because you're elderly or disabled or mentally ill.	



Responses	Translations
Con ayuda de rentas y que se luego	With the help of rents and then ...
Recursos para las personas que tienen que evacuar (hoteles) y para energia solar	Resources for people who have to evacuate (hotels) and for solar energy
Just getting a response from county agencies would feel like they cared.	
Estos eventos	These events
Que nos llegaran mensajes en español. Recurso para que los niños y jóvenes tuvieran gym en las [[illegible]]	That we received messages in Spanish. Resource for children and young people to go to the gym in the [[illegible]]
Para las rentas	For rentals
The county did nothing for me after the 2017 wildfire and neither did PGE	
Estar mejor informado	Be better informed
Estar mejor informado sobre todo tipos de peligros	Be better informed about all types of hazards
Talleres para cambios climáticos	Workshops for climatic changes
Más cosas servicios en español un lugar seguro, para poder ir a pedir ayuda	More things and services in Spanish, a safe place, to be able to go to ask for help
Pláticas acerca de el cambio climático	Climate change meetings
Recursos de ayuda	More resources to help us
Ferias de información pero la información tiene que ser de intercambio.	Information fairs but the information has to be exchanged.
Estar mejor informado	Be better informed
Be honest about the true causes of climate change and the urgency to reduce animal agriculture. Prioritize redistributing the wealth in this country and create a true democracy with active unions, free "factual" education, affordable child care, and most importantly "mental health. In Sonoma County you can begin by renovating the Sonoma Developmental Center and take 750 of the most severely mentally ill people off the streets.	
Estar mejor informados	Be better informed
assemblies, communicate more with the community	Assemblies community trainings
Que hacer y donde puedo acudir	What to do and where can I go



Responses		Translations
Advertise Watch duty who is already doing this		
Maybe more awareness of the nixel alerts? Maybe billboard and tc advertising		
Talleres con información acerca de los cambios climaticos		Workshops with information about climate change
Warming and Cooling Centers, Places where people can go during an emergency that provides bedding and food and activities for children.		
Dar clases de como protegernos y ayuda para saber que necesitamos		Teach classes on how to protect ourselves and help to know what we need
Solar subsidies and a plan for self-sufficient neighborhood solar grids.		
No		
Manage water table better and plan ahead for years of drought instead of catching up. Down payment assistance for solar.		
Emergency first aid courses, free.		
Alerts/warnings, transportation during emergency events geared for disabled community & homebound persons		
Easy applications for solar, help with PGE, water		
Emergency preparedness programs at the most local levels, GMRS radio distribution and training		
Outreach through community groups such as Rotary		
Unsure		
Sirens		
I don't know.		
There is nothing the County needs to do to prepare for climate change.		
How's about actually publishing real scientific data not government agendas		
Outreach, public engagement on how to prepare for climate change and how to prepare for natural disasters that may be [[illegible]] climate change.		



Responses		Translations
I like the preparation lists and the one website for all the information (socoemergency), although that website should be more accurate and up to date. I'm thinking anything that would fund solar, HVAC, insulation, teams to assist community members who can't evacuate or prepare themselves, classes on prepping for the public (I see some of that already)		
Using the local paper to keep citizens informed.		
Mailers, website, Zoom and in person workshops (including outreach so that people know about what is available).		
Give lower income homeowners help to get solar installed without breaking the bank		
unknown		
Escape routes. Our infrastructure is a mess, roads cannot accommodate all of the cars.		
Better emergency housing.		
Lowering property taxes and allowing more residential permits to lower rents		
More and better community outreach. Use any county based contact an opportunity to inform the public about programs provided by the county.		
Ways to connect vulnerable citizens like disabled and seniors to helpers before actual disasters		
Regular Hazard assessments for homes that are vulnerable to fire and flooding. Assistance for lower income folks to fire harden and flood protect their homes, or assistance to relocate in extreme cases (thinking flood prone areas) More controlled burns to manage fuels on county lands (especially at the WUI but throughout the county as well)		
Responsible growth. Keep single family dwelling zoning intact so our roads are accessible to the residents.		
Better communication and notification programs. More vegetation management. Making fire fighting institutions in unincorporated areas publicly funded and professionally staffed and not reliant on volunteer boards with more paid fire fighters and medical emergency staff in addition to volunteers.		
Emergency preparedness kits, more online resources		
Education, Grants and financial assistance for home resiliency improvements		
Información, alertas , como y donde encontrar ayuda y apoyo en casos extremos		Information, alerts, how and where to find help and support in extreme cases
financial - both to facilitate home upgrades (solar, backup generator, other energy improvements) and assistance with extremely high utility bills		
Alerts and impacts anticipated		



Responses	Translations
Unknown	
Education in high school with homework assignments that demand parental involvement for their education. Info booths with literature at all farmers markets and community events like the County Fair, event venues like Green Center and LBCA	
better laws with regard to where neighbors store their (stuff) that could burn and planting of trees so close to houses.	
We need to actually start doing something. Not just talking about it. People don't prepare for climate change because they can't afford it. The county needs to help everybody go green.	
Reasonable cost programs. Climate change initiatives are not feasible for the poor (electric cars, all electric appliances, etc.). If you want us to drive electric cars instead of gas -- make it affordable for us to buy electric cars. You took away new gas stations, but did not give us a reasonable alternative for transportation.	
Clear policy on alerts	
Everyone should receive notice of what's happening	
mowing their dead grass, etc. Landscape care. Inspections	
financial assistance	
More information on groundwater supply issues and prep for future	
Unknown	
More alternative language resources.	
Use existing communication networks to help communities be prepared. Protect Native trees and plants.	
el condado puede actualizarse en el sistema de emergencias por mensaje telefonico p[ara asegurarse que cada residente resiva las alertas de desastres en su idioma y a tiempo	The county can update on the emergency system by phone message to ensure that each resident receives disaster alerts in their language and on time.
Prepare for the event that most likely will occur. That could be fire or earthquake. Plan for more storage of water. Droughts can occur even if its not a so call climate change. There earth goes through cycles, drought and even excess rain. Plan for it as a county and state.	
Keeping roads in good shape. Finding spots for homeless to park without blocking public streets and highways. MOre Ambulances!! Better emergency services at hospitals	
Better translation and interpretation, archiving of all information in relevant languages, neighborhood meetings and support for connecting neighbors, evacuation routes painted in public places to familiarize people, information publicized on supermarket and cafe newsfeed/crawls beneath TVs	



Responses	Translations
Require that all cell phone carriers use the same towers, so coverage is more available to all. Also, require more towers in rural areas. (This may only be something the state can require)	
Useful short workshops (zoom) with a specific goal every month. month.	
-Alert systems that work for incoming hazards. -Making sure people are aware of the possible hazards that exist in their choices for housing locations i.e. flood plains, wildland interface, unstable soils. -Educating the population regarding with the natural resources at hand so they are not wasted.	
Revise 500 year flood zones based on best available science instead of relying on Army Corp of Engineers ignoring climate change.	
Providing emergency kits with resources and contact numbers as not everyone can afford the essentials or clearly understand what needs to be done or included inside the kits.	
Spanish-language emergency preparedness courses, information, and access to kits. Work with City of Sonoma on Valley-wide strategy, fill gap of resources in Spanish.	
I think having informational sessions, sending out pamphlets and any other way we can inform the people in Sonoma County.	
Lots of Money	
Financial incentives to make changes to homes to adapt to climate change and to reduce emissions.	
more help with wildfire vegetation preparedness	
Rebates on (or free) battery backup storage	
Not to scare the public on need for government	
I think Sonoma county is being proactive and doing alot. Keep up the chipper programs, and inspections, and hardening. Get back to repairing roads!!!!!!!	
Emails, newspaper articles, free resources and supplies	
Renters and landlords need rebates/grants whatever, to add solar/batteries to rentals. Landlords need financial incentives to want to upgrade a rental, and renters should have a resource if they want to add an upgrade to a long term rental.	
Shelters kept safe. Shelters that aren't closed when still needed, as we experienced in Sonoma.	
Emergency kit preparation/recommendations, evacuation procedures, how to sign up for alerts, explanation of what is being done in the county already	
Preparation to help make our watersheds more resilient to increased storm flows.	



Responses	Translations
Tell the truth and stop wasting our money	
not sure	
Programs for renters to conserve water (more than checking leaks in the toilet!) Programs for low income people with chronic health conditions who need battery back up for medical equipment. Programs for renters to mitigate extreme heat (insulation, UV blocking films for windows, replacement for single pane windows, insulation, attic fans, etc.)	
Nothing the county bureaucracy does really helps , they just don't hear us	
I like the alert system. It may be helpful for the County to set up a system where neighbors can alert each other, especially for people who may not have technological equipment.	
I believe the County is doing an adequate job of informing residents, would like to see additional infrastructure work and financial support for individuals to address climate change needs.	
I'd like to see better information on the role of deforestation in exacerbating wildfires and I'd like to see the county take PG&E to task for outdated equipment (uninsulated wires, etc.) and stop the outrageous, unnecessary PG&E tree removal program.	
There needs to be a better understanding for both tenants and low income/1st time home owners about the importance of insurances and the different kinds of insurances that would protect them from any kind of loss.	
Provide information and maybe inspection services (like the fire dept coming out to assess risks and provide suggestions). Don't get the county into the position of handing out financial assistance	
Inform people that CLIMATE CHANGE is not in our control, it changes as nature changes, we do not control it so better inform the public and don't keep confusing Climate Change with emergencies such as earthquakes, floods, rain, drought, california has a long history of weather/climate extremes for the past 200 years and beyond! Climate change fear is not warranted, but preparation for emergencies is warranted!	
for wildfires: secure communication systems & clear wide evacuation routes	
Energy efficiency upgrades in residential buildings to reduce energy consumption, make homes more resilient, comfortable, improve indoor air quality, safe and cost effective to operate. Resilient Landscape Coalition website for information and help regarding defensible space. Educate to reduce the "fear of vegetation" Water management to keep all storm water on sight: means reducing hardscape and creating permeable surfaces in all aspects of urban life.	



Responses	Translations
The county already provides great resources, grants, and recovery funds. I think the hardest challenge is connecting people with the resources that exist and holding their hands through the process. Some people are resistant to making the necessary changes, some can't afford them, and some simply don't have the time to be proactive. Partnering with specific neighborhoods in need might be your best bet for seeing large amounts of change/action.	
The resource hubs provided during fire emergencies we're wonderful! As far as planning, I think they are doing a great job of providing recommendations.	
Don't build into areas without multiple escape routes, don't allow cheap buildings to be built in low-income areas and cost-shift maintenance to low-income people. Build roads that have designs to capture & filter natural water runoff, only allow high water permeability type concrete to be used in parking lots and sidewalks	
They already provide for this.	
Education, reducing waste, reducing plastics, gardens, recycling materials	
don't know	
A booth at community events would be great - especially with a checklist of things we can do to prepare (like farmers markets, craft fairs, festivals)	
Educational information sent to every home several times so that everyone knows how to make their home safe. Teach home hardening and safety preparedness in schools. Distribute literature everywhere where people gather including churches, cafes, professional offices... everywhere. Create crews and teams that go to homes and harden homes with attic screens, gutter screens, sweeping debris, and offering advice on how to protect their home during a wildfire. Provide financial assistance to anyone who requests it from a fire-prone area to replace flammable roofs, decks, stairs, fences and porches. Make people's homes safe. Stop all vegetation management beyond 100' from homes. That is useless and doesn't prevent homes from burning. Harden homes and create 30-100' of defensible space around homes in fire prone areas.	
I'm not sure	
Develop trust/relationship with low-income and immigrant communities during the good times so they can access and trust the County resources in hard times.	
Information and outreach.	
Transform as many county vehicles as possible to electric or hybrid engines. Put out danger warning signs wherever roads are prone to flooding every time there is an imminent risk of flooding. Require people living in WUI zones to submit their fire prevention measures and disaster evacuation plans in writing to the county.	



Responses	Translations
fund community based organizations and non-profits like Latino Service Providers, NBOP, La Luz that community members trust. they are first responding	
Financial resources to adjust energy uses.	
Public messaging: alert systems, go-bag, evacuation routes. Promote neighborhood preparedness. Promote fire-safe roads.	
Insulation services and/or protocols that make landlords accountable for homes that are not equipped to experience extreme heat and cold.	
Don't know	
Natural emergencies require the county to mobilize.. Not sure why you keep calling it climate change	
It would be nice for someone to be answering questions in real time on social media. I always find myself getting the best information from random strangers by following a hashtag. The county could have a much more useful social media presence.	
None	
Tell the truth, not just the politically acceptable orthodoxy.	
Communication with the elderly and handicapped on where to go if evacuated. Help for those groups to get to evacuation centers.	
Shelter for those who need it; expedient exit for traffic; emergency services as needed.	
<p>Quit the incessant expansion of housing. It seems as though the county has sold out to developers and big businesses. You can build and build and you haven't yet solved the affordability problems because wine tourism doesn't have living wage jobs. And you definitely haven't helped with sustainability and the climate.</p> <p>Try to look at the big picture instead of these ridiculous "feel good" knee-jerk responses! Earth to elected gov. officials.... Poor people can't afford Teslas. We don't have and So Co will NOT have the energy grid for all of the electric "everything" that we will be using and poor folks are not going to be riding the "Smart Train" everywhere. Yeah who made the money on that one???</p>	
Better emergency alert system (Nixle hasn't worked for Sonoma in over a year). Money has to be provided to assist in property vegetation management for residents. The County has to stop approving nonstop development (SDC and Hannah Boys Center massive housing projects) . The bottom line is we do not have the road capacity to accommodate thousands of extra cars/ residents on highway 12 and Arnold drive	
Nixle should operate like Napa County. I use SoCo alerts & Nixle in Sonoma, and Nixle in Napa. Napa sends at least 3x more alerts, and more detail than Sonoma. They aren't annoying and care often useful Road closures and flooding, especially. Hardly ever get such from Sonoma Co	



Responses	Translations
Better alerts Better updates	
Embrace the variations in weather and quit using “climate change” as an excuse for every natural event——fewer people living in fire/prone areas would help	
No comment	
A nice large bank account of, say, \$5 million.	
None, stop wasting our tax paying dollars.	
Language access, disaster services and fire mitigation teams to do brush clean up and forest understory clearing.	
unknown	
None!	
If you want us to harden or homes, better divert floodwaters or take other actions on our properties, you should provide both instructional and fiscal assistance. Either have teams you employ that will come in and do it for us, or have grants and recommendations to help us get it done. Very few people don't know what they should, and very few don't want to do it, but most of us lack the time, money and knowledge.	
Awareness and energy preparation	
all resources allocated to black folks	
Na	
Not sure	
I believe in emergency preparedness but stop with the claims about climate change. I will never vote for funding that scam.	
Improve voice/internet coverage	
Better communication tools for times when power is out and access is limited. For example, our water agency emailed us during the last power outage to tell us to conserve water, but it was almost too late, and people didn't have power for internet so I'm not sure people even knew about it. That approach makes no sense. Are we supposed to boil water? We need clear directions.	
Programs that bring neighborhoods together so people can lean on each other during disasters	
continue to publish information. perhaps additional online resources lists would be good	



Responses	Translations
Clear, understandable, language-appropriate, timely information and how to/where to go to get resources. This information must be delivered through multiple channels in multiple languages. Invite people with lived experience of being disproportionately impacted to participate in County planning and preparation for future emergencies and disasters and compensate them for their participation.	
More information on packing go bags, even workshops or events where folks can buy a ticket then fill their own. Maps with alternative evacuation routes (understand this would be difficult give dynamic situations, but give people a sense of other options beside 101/main thoroughfares to travel the county).	
Incentives for electrification upgrades. Barriers to entry are there even if you are informed.	
Help for those who can't afford or live in rentals to withstand extreme temperatures.	
Not sure	
Better, more accurate, alert systems. I received an earthquake alert 5 minutes after it already happened. Also, improved evacuation zones with readily available supplies.	
Idk	
County should stop spending so much money on 'climate change'	
There are already resources and programs in place - but the resources and programs in place are run by apathetic and/or corrupt people. The government keeps throwing money at problems but in reality the money just goes into the pockets of corrupt people who actively refuse to do anything or participate with the community. This is corruption. This survey probably isn't even read at all. You don't even have an option for 0 children in the household. You are illegally demanding personal information in order to complete this survey.	
First I would like you to stop spending all of our money on the only people not paying into the system. 2nd I would like to see the county pay the people who lost their homes the PG&E settlement funds instead of embezzling it. 3rd stop wasting time reporting on individual illness & get back to over all community news. 4th stop hiring alcoholics & trusting our fate to their poor decision making. I could go on but you get the point.	
More money for people to upgrade/ improve homes.	
Bilingual events in neighborhoods and parks.	
programs to help people transition to electric powered appliances, solar & battery backup, home hardening (for fire & flood), education for broad community awareness for the need to prepare / adapt (as well as continue to mitigate)	



Responses	Translations
Calling it climate change is divisive. Some people do not believe in it. Stick with extreme weather events. You will have more buy in.	
Increased electricity usage?more stable electric grid. More charging stations.	
Longer cell tower batterie capacity to keep the network up in a power outage.	
Climate change is a long way from impacting the community. Science changes all the time and will continue to evolve. In the 80s we were told of an ice age, now its warming so	
Help people make their homes more efficient through incentives for upgrading insulation, water heaters, solar panels.	
Charging stations at Veterans' Bldg. were good. We need more & more ice. Lower prices for going solar. Lower cost to put in EV charging stations to run home power off vehicles.	
informative webinars and resources to help those not able to prepare for disasters	
Make sure that the citizens are inundated with the necessary information and media access.	
Free, convenient assistance with creating defensible space! We need small herds of woolly weeders, weed whacking assistance for those who can't manage it by themselves and pick up of large wood trimmings from the property. Your shredding program has so many conditions and requirements almost no one can use it. Get a few smaller trucks to access people's properties - we are a quarter mile down from the road and there's no way we can make your chipping service work for us.	
zero, none	
Subsidize home owners who are making changes to their property. And make those subsidies retroactive. I	
Change brush clearance rules to include land parcels next to homes. Provide cell coverage, power generators, and affordable land line plans.	
Grants, rental assistance, relocation assistance, mental health services for anxiety	
Teach me how I can prepare and not leave the education up to the for profit industry, ie solar	
The best program would be education for county officials so that they realized that approving expansion plans for wineries, and more housing of any type (make second homes illegal & use the stock we have for workers' housing). Growth is no longer tenable! Oh, and stop pandering to rich people who continue to have sprinklers going throughout the day on their lush green lawns (prime example: the housing at 5th St.E/Patten/E.Napa in Sonoma).	
Make the County those things.	
POLICIES! Make it easy to do the right thing and hard to the wrong. But BOS doesn't have the political will.	



Responses	Translations
Lets build a sponge county designed to absorb and store water. Use stored water to generate clean power.	
Housing	
Don't care as long as you don't discriminate against someone who is unable to wear a mask	
Fix our roads so we can get out quickly, more specific information, financial help for emergency back up systems	
Shelter, internet, greenhouses	
Reading matireale.	
not sure	
Education on evacuation resources. I do not have family in the area.	
Prevention resources for educating our youth. Involving young people in action plans. Provide more accessibility to charging stations for EV cars. Incentives for switching to EV cars.	
just a great communication system warnings of upcoming hazardous weather suggestions on what to do having a cooling center	
those that are actually beneficial to the people who live here and encourage community involvement rather than regulations and tax increases we have no voice in re implementation.	
not sure	
Housing. Sustainable power grid with buried transmission lines	
Help with removing vegetation and trees. Help with home upgrades to prepare for earthquakes and wildfires.	
free grants to make upgrades	
Climate change will be a slow evolving process, we will probably get warmer and wetter and more people migrating from southern regions (to hot, lack of water). People will migrate north...prepare for it. That is the big concern I believe.	
no clue	



Responses	Translations
Networked communications so that people can receive alerts in North Coastal areas. Emergency services 'spell out' areas evacuated, because no one has the map with the numbered areas with no internet, cell service. We can barely get a radio station... Need a broadcast with info people first can receive and then second can act.	
Prepared emergency kits	
I appreciate the cell phone alerts. More information on things WE can do to slow climate change.	
Not sure.	
Climate change is inevitable. Only a major reorganization of society will save us. Explore Re-indigenation. Set up large community gardens.	
A decent communication program.	
?	
Demand/response wheelchair accessible transportation services and "check-in" phone calls by County to vulnerable seniors and people with disabilities to assure they are OK and receive needed services before, during, and after an emergency event	
I don't know	
Accurate communications	
Not sure	
None	
Alerts and evacuation routes	
Not necessary	
Education about fire and heat events.	
More access to guns to protect themselves and their family from a tyrannical government.	
Public forums, engagement with CEI at SSU, and faculty at SRJC. Open honest discussions with scientists and workers in the field of climate change.	
Subsidies for gray water in our homes. This does not need to be centralized. We are wasting water. The county has a limited permitting process for gray water systems. The county needs to require in all new builds and provide property tax breaks for homeowners and land lords. Simplify and expand the permitting process for installing gray water systems. Check out Hydro Loop, as it is used in Europe.	



Responses		Translations	
To not be part of this nonsense			
A). MOST IMPORTANT....proactively take care of our evacuation routes well before the emergency occurs. The current practice of waiting for the bridge to wash out, the tree to fall, or the power lines to fall across the road is killing people.			
I would love for the county to provide funding to community groups that are not nonprofits, that have been doing the work to uplift the populations that have been disadvantaged in our community because they know how to it best. Sometimes, government miss the mark and don't know how to fully engage the public.			
Community engagement with neighborhood people. Nobody is going to the county website to find stuff out. It needs to just be out there in the communities.			
None. Stop perpetrating fear-based reactions. "Climate change" is nothing to be fearful of.			
Fondos para viviendas, temporales o de largo plazo.		Funds for housing, temporary or long-term.	
Not sure			
I appreciate the Energy and Sustainability workshops being offered - I just need time to review the recordings/presentations. Continue to offer education and rebates for energy-wise home improvements.			
None			
Community information about what is available for hot days, cold days, where to go for fire and floods. Repeat in general at multiple venues so the info is out there.			
None			
Public education, resource list on the website.			
Reduction in major building occurring - it is reckless			
Presentations across different communities in the County in person and virtual options, especially underserved communities. Actual disaster preparedness kits and resources available to community members, to be shared in an easily accessible manner for those that have issues picking up. For example, if can't pick up can the County mail them? A resource guide for community members so they know where to turn to for specific aid or help during climate change disasters. Available in multiple languages and in culturally relevant formatting.			
N/a			
Evacuation options including save places to park multiple vehicles when have to evacuate - perhaps even in people go elsewhere together in one vehicle			



Responses	Translations
Education at convenient times for families & free resources.	
?	
<p>Our County needs to have 24/7 radio air waves sending information (updated as often as new info arrives) from trained County Civil Defense sources during fires and floods and earthquakes and windstorms, etc..</p> <p>When the power is out, and we are locked down wherever we are, our only source of information is through the emergency radios. We need accurate, commercial free, information about what is going on and where it is happening, and what emergency resources are available and where they are. We need to know if we should leave our homes/ businesses/ activities, etc... or stay where we are.</p> <p>From weathering so many fires/ floods/ earthquakes/ civil defense crises/ etc... my vote for the biggest need is a trained radio wave information center that is 24/7 and manned by calm, clear, broadcasters who only tell accurate information (as opposed to just speculation about what could happen) and with ZERO commercial breaks.</p> <p>National/ local emergencies NEED to be reported on so people have directions on how to deal with the current challenges.</p>	
Drought resistant plants etc	
Communication. Public service announcements. Public workshops that provide guidance on how to prepare.	
Clear public communication of resources in heat, flood, fire, earthquake emergencies including for people not on social media platforms	
Education in basic living skills, emergency skills, and hazard avoidance (safety).	
More outreach	
Policy and limiting input from outside agitators (lobbying groups not associated with Sonoma County).	
the alert systems are a good start, but I think they need to be refined	
Why not look to the research? Why not actually do something. Talk? I'm weary of it.	
More information and planning shared with the public	
The County needs to do more to stop putting people in harms way by allowing building in flood zones and wildfire areas. The RCDs and groups like Sonoma Ecology Center are doing great work with their programming but much more needs to be done to reduce GHG emissions. Eg. more public transit, pedestrian and bike paths, reducing waste streams, planting and protecting trees in urban areas, eliminating most lawns. etc.	
Rebates for drought resistant landscaping.	



Responses		Translations
More resiliency seminars; more rebate and discount programs for home safety improvements		
Audit people's properties like CalFire does. Provide finance options to promote updates. List tax incentives.		
Install more misters in parks and recreation areas.		
Demonstrations of landscaping and hard scape to help lessen fire spreading to your home. Water conservation, drought isn't going away just because we had a wet year.		
Keep Henry 1, fully staff all police and sheriff personnel		
I support the emergency alert system to warn community members so they can take precautionary actions on their own		
Tax rebates for home improvements		
Information in multiple languages and in multiple modes (print, radio, community forums, etc). Getting rid of things that contribute to climate change and/or are dangerous to health. For example, one-use plastics, pesticides. Hold large companies accountable for waste they produce. Have better public transportation. For example, I drive myself because it would be too complicated to get to work by bus.		
Cut taxes and let us take care of ourselves		
Provide resources, safety kits, financial help for improvements, and better planning for infrastructure.		
Let us know what programs & services are available.		
Intérpretes, talleres, kits de emergencia, ayuda para comprar seguro de incendio/inundacion para inquilinos		Interpreters, emergency kits, help to get flood and fire insurance for renters
Stop with the war on our wells. It's unfair to put such an additional high cost on those of us who rely on our wells for water. If you hate them so much, put us on county water. Don't fee and tax us into bankruptcy.		
Assistance to upgrade septic systems or tap available sewer to prevent failure during to excessive rain and high water tables		
Devote the resources needed to enforce state PRC codes relating to defensible space and structural hardening. In my experience, too many people have a recalcitrant attitude about disaster preparation. Don't waste precious funds on wildfire prevention. Focus on wildfire protection instead. Also: PRMD should not issue any building permits in flood plain areas or on unstable soils.		
In their language. Outreach to different communities.		



Responses		Translations
THERE SHOULD BE PROGRAMS IN THE SCHOOLS FROM ELEMENTARY THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL TO TEACH PREPAREDNESS AND WHERE TO FIND HELP		
Keeping us informed for example when to leave when to come back, when power/gas will be turned on		
Quit explosive building. Acknowledge that seniors and people on fixed incomes cannot possibly assume the costs of mandated all electric appliances. It is unrealistic and it is not possible for us to financially do		
Encourage people to have multiple avenues of communication from land-lines to cell phones to radio communication.		
Emergency communication		
IDK		
More reliable notifications and more resources for people who may be above the poverty line, but do not have enough financial resources to easily respond to safety measures during an emergency. I feel forgotten and insignificant. I have always worked (until becoming disabled), have always paid my taxes and been an active and honest member of society (including being a county social worker). Now, I find it is extremely difficult to get support. Not everyone can come to preparedness fairs to get emergency supplies and information. Perhaps it would help to have a way for home bound citizens to have access to these resources.		
work with non profits or community members like service coordinators trusted messengers		
Fire extinguisher training		
Permit Sonoma website & processes are a nightmare to navigate. Disincentive for making property updates (or for doing them with permits)		
I have signed up for all the alerts. If the Cell Towers work I will be informed.		
be the clearinghouse for the best information. Be smart with communications during an emergency		
Maximum amount of wastewater sent to geysers to create green energy, larger use of natural gas (extremely clean burning), elimination of battery storage due to extremally hazardous mining and disposal practices.		
Alerts on phone, emails from Co Supervisors, Sheriff, etc		
like I said, widen the roads around SW santa rosa! ie Bellevue Av, Dutton Meadows, Stony Pt (S of Hearn) and Corby. Not cool or safe to add thousands of people in new housing without widening the roads!!!		
Financial incentives for people to do the right thing.		
Communication to low income and Spanish language folks who may be much less connected to social media, making them deprived of the most immediate news updates.		



Responses	Translations
Accurate use of science data for predictions.	
Maps of hazards and how to correct them.	
Community education	
1) Information about making your home more resilient, like elevating homes in the floodplain and fire-hardening homes in wildfire hazard areas. 2) Programs to financially support preparedness and resiliency.	
Self-sufficiency programs - anything that will help the county be self-sufficient during a climate disaster. If we as a county are removing gas then help the lowest income folks get off the grid with solar and battery storage projects. Ensure the county has sufficient energy supplies. I don't know that you need to punish those with gas - they will naturally have to pay more and more to retain that feature.	
The County should maintain their properties to help prevent the spread of a future wildfire. A good example is Wikiup Dr. The County owns 15 feet on each side of the road and refuses to maintain or clear the existing vegetation as needed. Calls to the County go into a black hole.	
Grant programs for low income or partial grants to help offset costs of improvements that would help with climate change	
Climate Resilience Centers/Cooling Centers identified around the county for displaced persons. Back up energy sources should be renewable resource microgrids funded by jurisdiction's governments and County General Funds.	
Better education on what they can do to lower their carbon emissions	
Would like the county to better serve the Latino community and underserved as well. To understand on how to go deeper into these communities.	
More evacuation centers/programs at the ready	
I like the idea of providing portable or window A/C units to seniors who have no means to purchase their own.	
Publicly published guidelines.	
Water management. To harness excess water when there are high waters to combat drought later. Process to use that water to refill the aquifers.	
first off to prioritize stopping pollution and stopping with the CO2 is a pollutant crap	
Free or low cost emergency preparedness supplies for those unable to afford them.	
Actions that support County climate commitments - time to protect watersheds and groundwater resources	



Responses		Translations	
A decent alert system that actually alerts people to hazards in their area, and is not used as a general news letter.			
Supervisors make better decisions on where to build housing. Where there are jobs, public transportation, support. We can no longer afford to house people in high fire areas and flood plains.			
Anything with regard to rising seas in low lying areas			
That's your job. How do I know?			
community bill boards to get the information out			
help with veg management in terms of grants, especially after wildfires			
County is basically dysfunctional			
Stop allowing development in high and very high fire danger areas. Period. Neither residential or commercial.			
Better communication			
Lower taxes			
videos are great because they are easily shared. Build them as a series of short videos on specific topics.			
A department of government reduction.			
Cooling center with electric back up or microgrid			
Better alerts			
Food blankets			
None.			
Ways to access funding opportunities. Education on how to prepare for climate change.			
Mortgage payments, food money shelter			
You're already doing a great job.			
Limit new development in High Fire prone areas. Provide assistance for vegetation/fuels management, fund local CWPP identified fire risk reduction projects. Improve evacuation options.			
good question			



Responses	Translations
zoom meetings	
written materials that are mailed to each household	
Programs to allow private property owners to remove hazardous vegetation	
I believe social media has strived to get information out. Also, I have seen mailers. Red Cross was a god send to us, we were living in dirt field, we thought we couldn't stay at a hotel due to having pets, but we were wrong. They really helped, my friend has breathing issues and being in the dirt didn't help	
City planned routes. County planned evacuation routes. Perhaps the alerts could suggest routes based on the area? ie: these streets go east, these streets go west. Rebates for fire hardening improvements. Or grants or tax incentives.	
Robust and well-funded government and community programs for firefighting, rescue, emergency housing, housing upgrades, communication, etc. Don't be short-sighted with things like allowing development on flood catchment soil.	
Now that the pandemic has sort of faded, maybe some town halls would be welcome.	
Assist in funding for additional GMRS radios and repeaters for community communication during extended outages, earthquakes, fires, etc.	
better alternatives for relocation; better planning for evacuation routes. we are rural, and generally only have one way out which might easily be compromised. what are the contingencies?	
I personally would welcome the County doing vegetation clearing on vacant properties adjacent to occupied properties to reduce wildfire potential. Or provide resources for landowners to do so.	
Less bureaucracy in getting info out and what to do. Get a better alert system for City of Sonoma (like Napa & Marin)	
enforce vegetation clearance and support tree removal from burned over areas.	
What can you do? The mainstream news outlets cover this pretty good, everything is blamed on climate change now anyway. Most people are aware of environmental conditions and the ones that are not will learn quickly enough.	



Responses	Translations
<p>Hold free public forums on specific subjects around climate change with the agencies tasks with various aspects of climate change tabling at the event. Please DO NOT sponsor broad general knowledge events as they do not help . . . people need specifics and knowledge of what agencies to contact.</p> <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <p>Where to call for flooded street or overflowing stream/creek?</p> <p>Up-to-date list of local warming or colling centers.</p> <p>Where to call when 911 is down or not answering.</p> <p>Where to obtain free first aid training so you can help others in an emergency, especially trainings in evenings or weekends for those who have to work 8-5 jobs (low income).</p> <p>Web based sites should have a click option to translate the material into a number of other languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, Thai).</p>	
<p>Would like the county to stop allowing new huge hotel projects with inadequate parking and no regard for evacuation needs of fulltime residents. Make new public safety rules retroactive to all current VR permit holders. Enforce fire safe property clearance laws, especially to VR permit holders. A property bordering on ours just got permitted for 8 overnight guests and have at least 1 /4 acre of dead trees and fire fuel.</p>	
<p>The county should be doing everything it can to mitigate climate change, investing in zero-emissions technologies and carbon sequestration. County officials should speak on these issues at every opportunity, encouraging residents to get on board and explaining the importance of allocating our resources to these ends.</p>	
<p>The county cannot control the weather. However, with services do exist, should be exploited to give everyone a sense of security. The first couple fires hear that County was ill, prepared, communication, wise, and infrastructure wise.</p>	
<p>Good alert systems and communication.</p>	
<p>Stop with smoke and mirrors and actually effect change, instead of just doing things for optics</p>	
<p>public awareness campaigns, rebates and incentives for making improvements to homes and buildings</p>	
<p>evac locations, help with payments while evacuated, air purifiers, masks</p>	
<p>Housing for the unhoused. Improvements to public transportation and plans for public transportation to assist in evacuation. Property tax incentives for making fire safe improvements to private property.</p>	
<p>Clearing of fuel like we use too</p>	
<p>Please stop wasting our tax dollars on your ridiculous bull lies.</p>	
<p>There are enough resources and programs, but insufficient staffing.</p>	
<p>SLR maps</p>	



Responses	Translations
Ban Fossil Fuels and Invest in Hydrogen production with Solar Arrays.	
Deep community organizing + smart, research-driven public communications. "Outreach" and "Public education" are key phrases, but dig deeper to see if a group knows what that actually means in the literature, on the issue in question. Do they have trained practitioners in leadership positions? Also: just know and be humbled by the fact that first responders are culturally built to think about public comms in an 'incident command'/top-down way -- and it's appropriate to a degree, but when it comes to building community resilience, it's a key cultural failure point. You're wasting public money until you figure out that this has to be addressed.	
Commitment to adequately raise minimum wage based on actual cost of living in Sonoma County and commitment to build (quickly) more and different types of housing (micro units, multi family, etc.) so that more people can afford to 1) own a home, 2) retrofit that home and 3) save for emergency situations such as those linked to climate change	
Scientific advisories	
Fix roads for easier evacuation, have PGE place power lines underground.	
Outreach programs	
STOP WITH THE CLIMATE CHANGE NONSENSE. You sound like Chicken Little screaming "The Sky Is Falling!". Sane people are pointing at you and laughing.	
??	

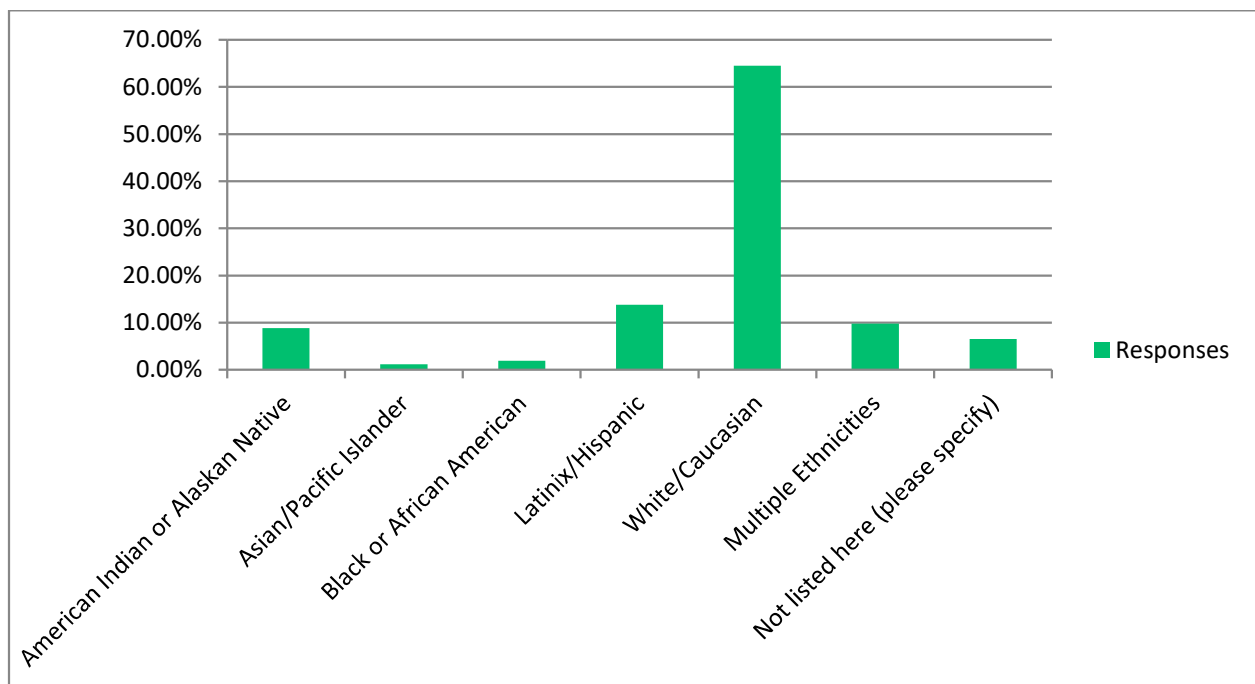
Question 15

Respondents were asked to provide their emails which is not included here.

Question 16

How would you best describe your race/ethnicity? Select all that apply.

Question 16 asks respondents to describe their race/ethnicity. 521 respondents answered this question and 32 skipped. Over 60% of respondents reported being White/Caucasian followed by almost 14% of respondents being Latinx/Hispanic.



Approximately 6% of respondents indicated not listed here and provided detailed responses, included below.

has no basis for climate conditions, weather or health.
European American
Asian/American
None of your business. Stop dividing people.
Why does this matter
no



None of your business
It doesn't matter, I am a human
other
this question promotes racism
None of your business
Celti-Slavic
Italian
Totally biased question
Refuse to answer
European
American
undisclosed
Decline to state
English/german. Theres not 'white' race
American
All American
Jewish
Alien
Not important
Na
None of your business
HUMAN AMERICAN
No thank you
Not applicable.
None of your business

Middle Eastern - please give us our own box, we are not "white"
Bad Ass
None of your damn business.

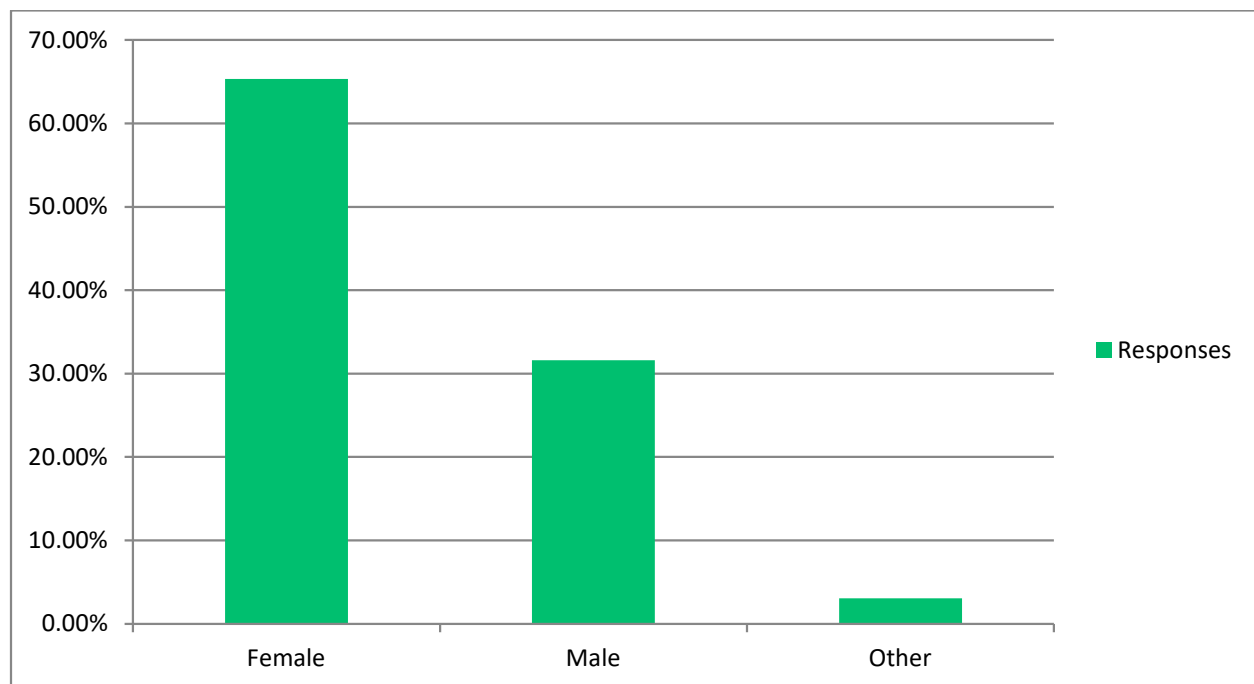
Question 17

Respondents provided their zipcodes which is not included here.

Question 18

What is your gender?

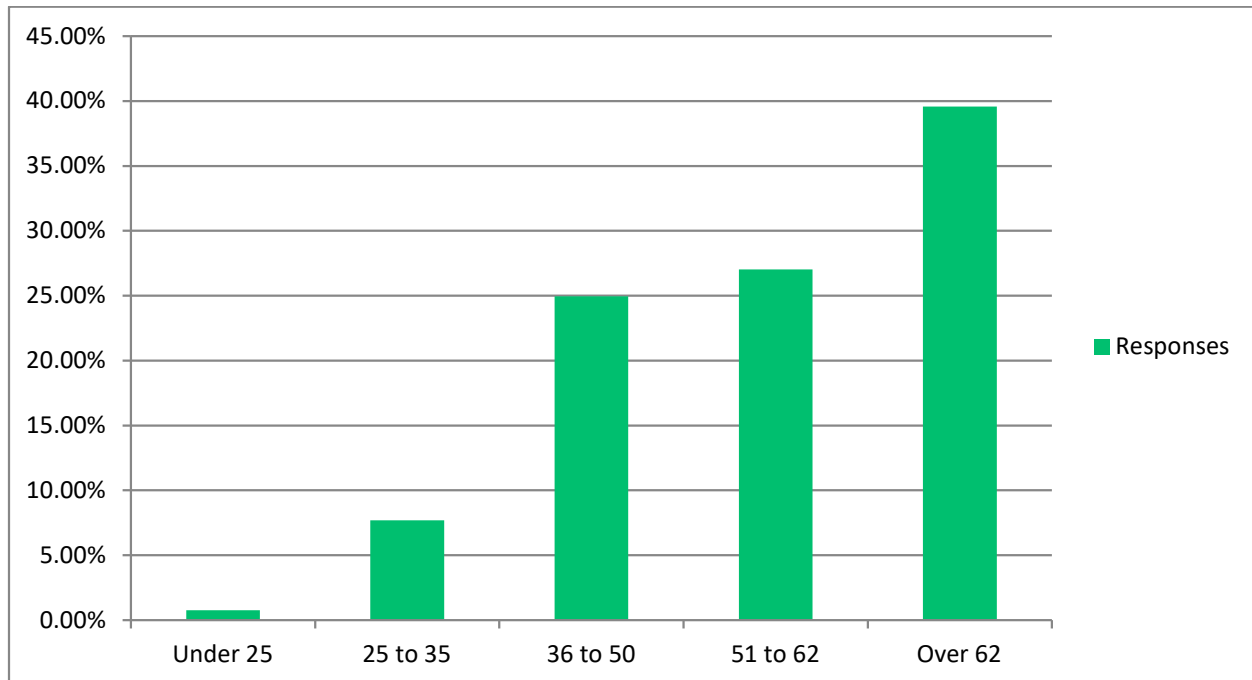
Question 18 asked respondents to indicate their gender identity. 525 respondents answered this question and 28 skipped. Approximately 65% of participants selected Female, 31% selected male, and 3% selected other.



Question 19

How old are you?

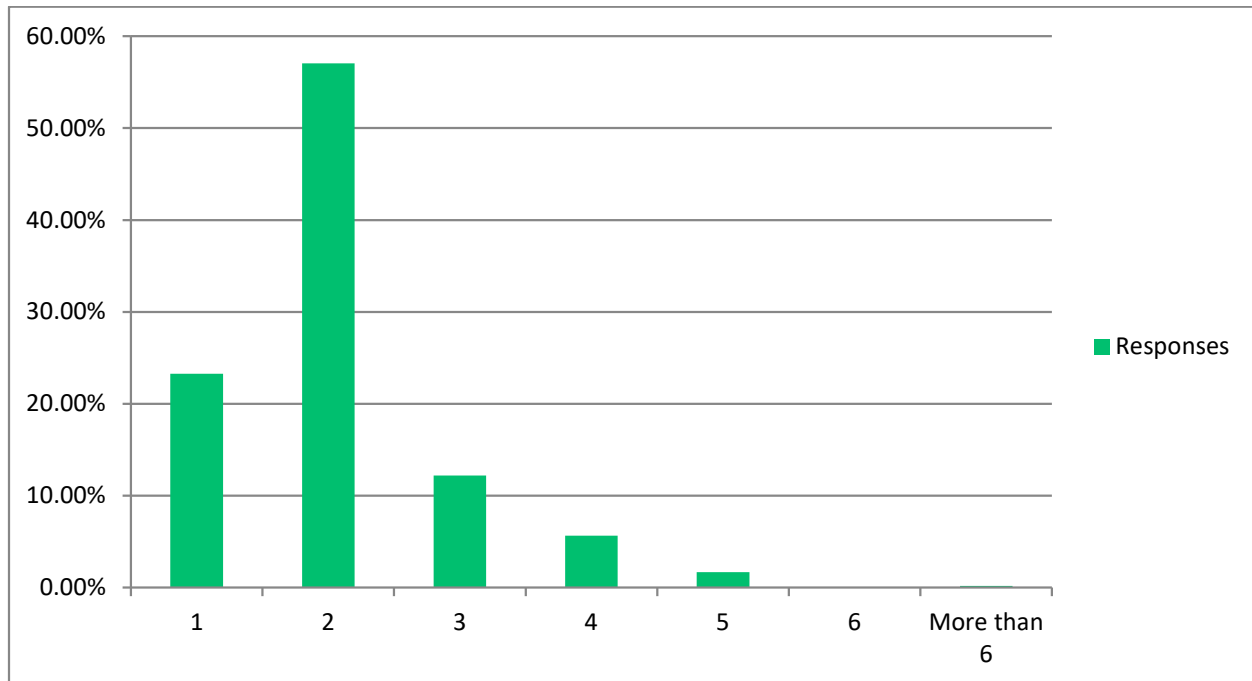
Question 19 surveyed respondents age group. 533 respondents answered this question and 20 skipped. A majority of respondents were in the over 62 age group, and less than 50 respondents were under the age of 35.



Question 20

How many adults live in your house?

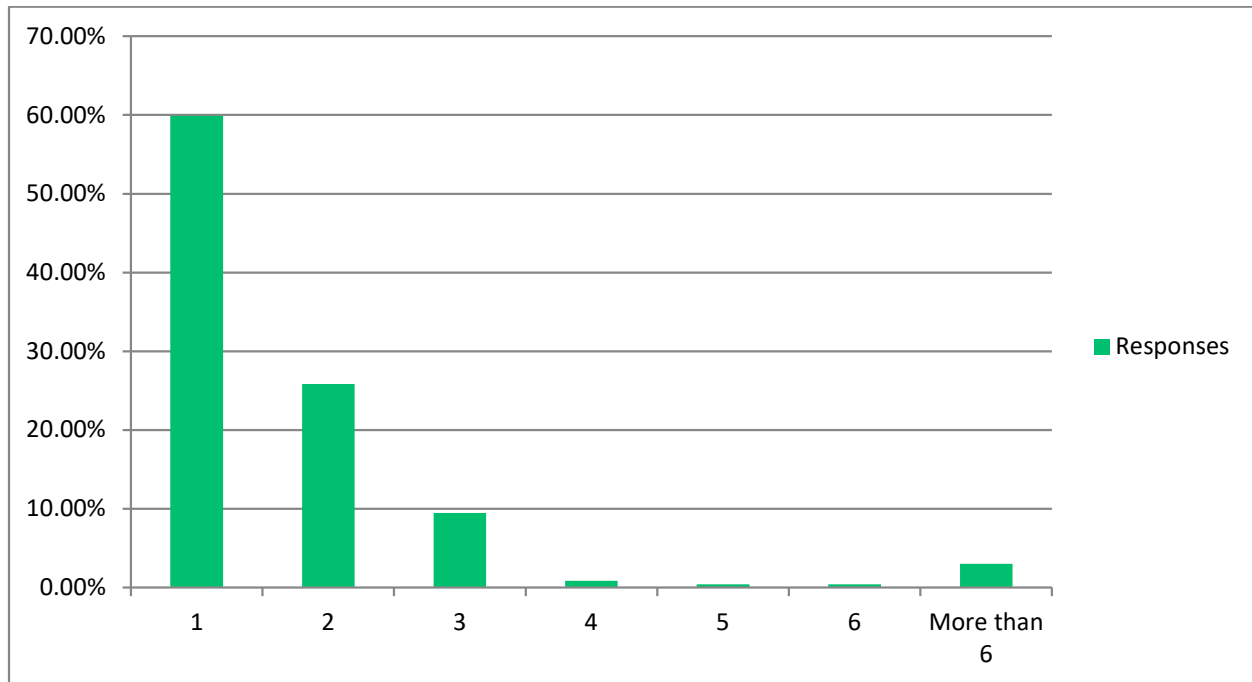
Question 20 asked respondents how many adults live in their house. 533 respondents answered this question and 20 skipped. Over 50% of respondents reported having two adults in their home and over 20% only had one adult.



Question 21

How many children live in your house?

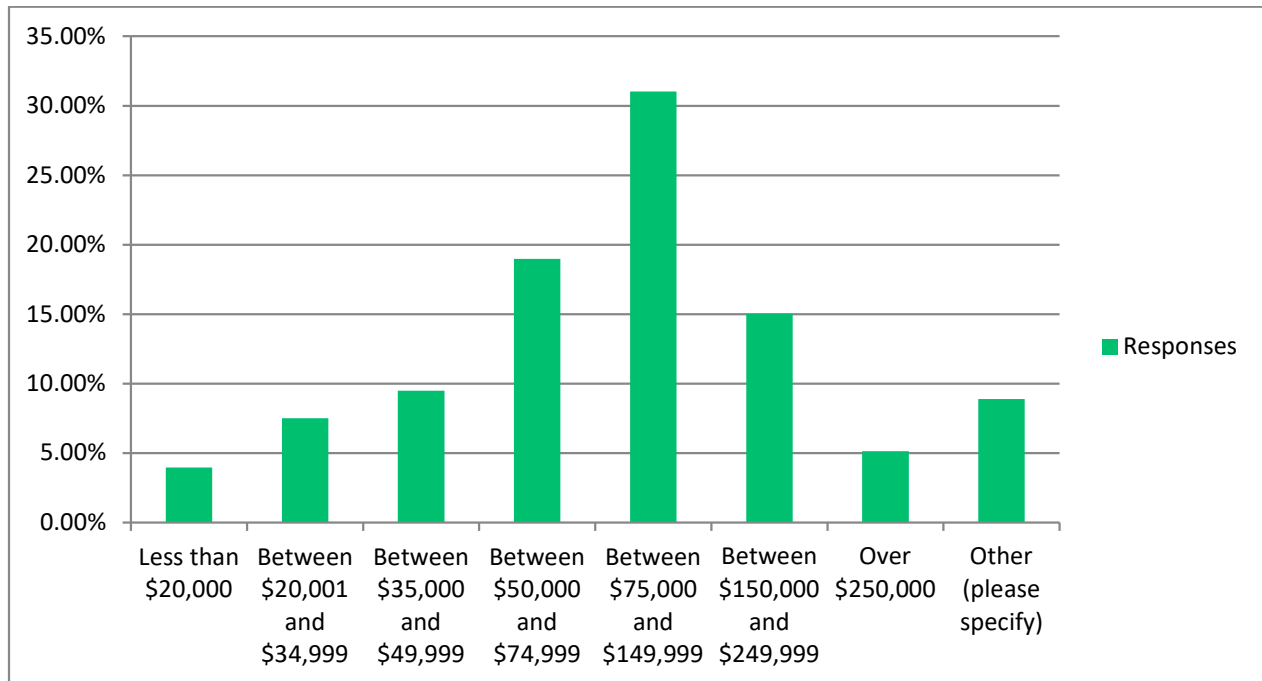
Question 21 asked respondents how many children live in their household. 232 respondents answered this question and 321 skipped. Nearly 60% of respondents said they had one child in their home. Approximately 25% had two children, and few respondents had more than three.



Question 22

What was your total household income last year?

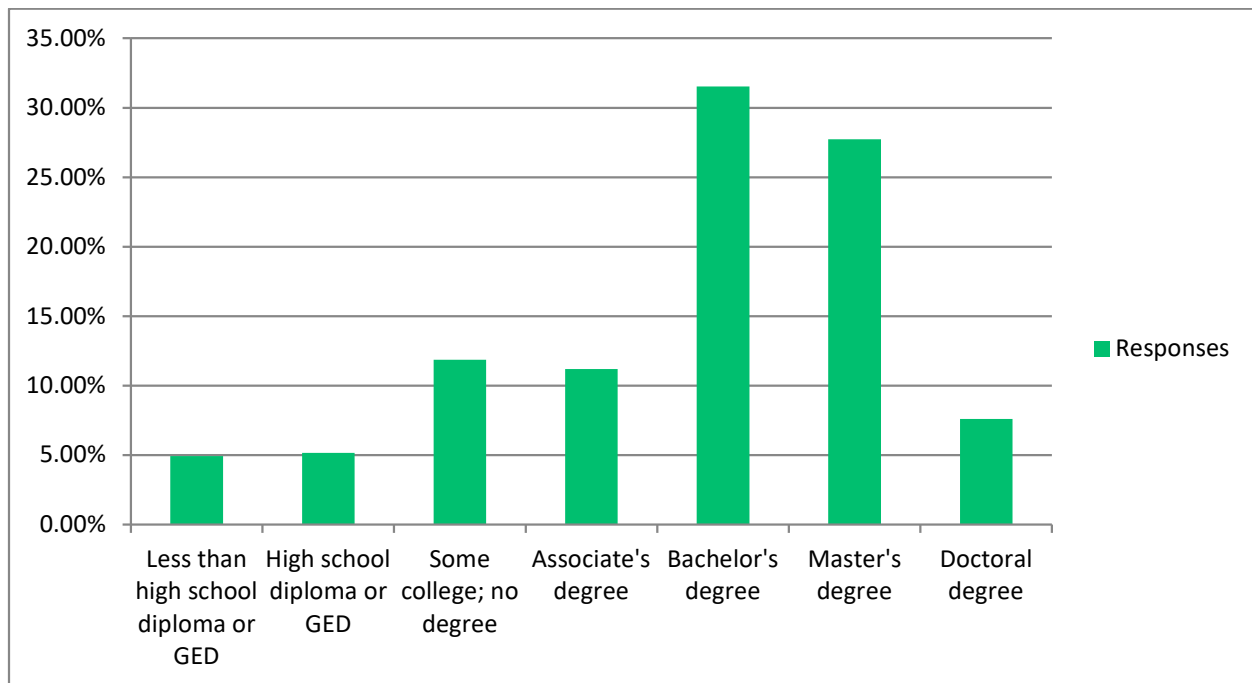
Question 22 asked respondents what their total household income was for the last year. 506 respondents answered this question and 47 skipped.



Question 23

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Question 23 asked respondents what the highest level of education was that they completed. 447 respondents answered this question and 106 skipped.



Question 24

Do you identify as having a disability?

Question 24 asked respondents if they identified as having a disability. 448 respondents answered the question and 105 skipped. Approximately 25% of respondents identified as having a disability, and approximately 75% did not.

