

Peninsula Resilience Planning Community Input Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) project represents a groundbreaking collaborative effort between nine San Mateo County jurisdictions to identify vulnerabilities to climate change and other natural hazards, develop strategies to adapt to future hazards, conduct collaborative and community-based engagement and outreach, and update Safety Elements of their General Plans with a comprehensive focus on climate resilience and community equity. Conducted between 2023 and 2025, the project employed an extensive community engagement process guided by principles of inclusion, equity, transparency, broad participation, and accountability. These principles helped to ensure that Safety Element updates reflected local knowledge, lived experiences, and community priorities, particularly from historically underserved populations. The consultant project team led the engagement efforts in partnership with the participating agencies and local community-based organizations. The community engagement conducted as part of PREP used multiple complementary methods, including virtual community workshops, focused outreach to hard-to-reach communities led by CRC service provider discussions, Planning Commission and City Council study sessions, and comprehensive digital engagement tools.

Several key themes emerged consistently across the diverse engagement activities. Community members identified flooding as a top priority. Many participants expressed concerns about both recent storm-related flooding events and future sea level rise impacts, along with cascading effects including power outages and transportation disruptions. Wildfire risks were another major concern, including challenges with rising insurance costs, evacuation route constraints, and smoke impacts on air quality. Infrastructure vulnerabilities and emergency communication gaps were emphasized as critical issues. Community members also highlighted the particular vulnerability of non-English speaking communities, older adults, low-income households, and individuals with access and functional needs.

The project team integrated this extensive community feedback throughout the project, validating technical vulnerability assessments with on-the-ground knowledge and informing policy development. The engagement process accessed long-term partnerships with community-based organizations and created a foundation for continued collaboration during the future Safety Element implementation. This

Project Participants

Participating Agencies:

- Town of Atherton
- City of Belmont
- City of Brisbane
- City of Burlingame
- City of East Palo Alto
- City of Half Moon Bay
- City of Pacifica
- City of San Bruno
- County of San Mateo

Consultant Team:

- PlaceWorks (Lead Consultant)
- Climate Resilient Communities (CRC)
- Atlas Planning Solutions
- Nexus Planning & Research

Supporting Partners:

- OneShoreline
- San Mateo County Public Health
- San Mateo County Environmental Health
- San Mateo County Office of Sustainability
- San Mateo County Office of Emergency Management
- North Fair Oaks Community Alliance
- Ayudando Latinos A Soñar
- Arriba South Coast (previously known as Sustainable South Coast)
- El Concilio of San Mateo County
- Pal Center

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approach demonstrates that when provided with accessible, culturally appropriate opportunities, community members are eager partners in resilience planning who willingly contribute essential local expertise to creating safer, more equitable communities prepared to address current and future climate challenges.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) project is a collaborative multi-jurisdictional effort to improve community resilience through updated Safety Elements of participating jurisdictions' General Plans. Nine jurisdictions are participating in PREP. The project includes all steps of a comprehensive Safety Element update, such as preparation of community-wide vulnerability assessments, updated hazard mapping, an assessment of evacuation-constrained residential parcels, agency collaboration, community engagement and outreach, and preparation of Safety Element goals, policies, and implementation actions. Six of the participating jurisdictions, the cities of Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, San Bruno, and unincorporated San Mateo County, collaborated on community engagement as part of this project. The three other participating communities: the Town of Atherton, City of Brisbane, and City of Pacifica, did not participate in joint engagement efforts. Atherton staff led separate engagement efforts. Brisbane and Pacifica did not take part in the full Safety Element update as their focus was to gather data and information for a future full Safety Element update. The collaborative approach is meant to share analysis and resources for greater efficiency for the jurisdictions participating in this effort.

Community engagement was essential to the PREP project to ensure that Safety Element updates reflect local knowledge, lived experiences, and community priorities. The project team designed the engagement process with an equity-focused approach to connect with residents and businesses, create transparency throughout the planning process, and offer meaningful involvement opportunities. The team prioritized engaging hard-to-reach and underrepresented communities who have historically been excluded from similar planning processes, ensuring their voices were centered in developing policies to address climate hazards and build community resilience.

This Community Input Report synthesizes all community engagement efforts conducted during the PREP project and documents how the project team incorporated community input into the updated Safety Element. The report fulfills the project commitment to transparency and accountability by detailing outreach efforts, summarizing feedback received, and describing how community input influenced project deliverables. This report serves as both a record of the comprehensive engagement process and a demonstration of how local knowledge and community priorities shaped the final Safety Element policies and implementation measures.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Five core principles guided the PREP project team through the community engagement process, established in the Community Engagement Plan, which outlined the project's overarching vision and approach to meaningful community participation and stakeholder involvement. The Community Engagement Plan is attached as **Appendix A**.

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- **Inclusion** focused on creating safe spaces for all groups to feel heard through carefully considered meeting times, locations, and language accessibility.
- **Equity** emphasized meeting residents where they are by addressing barriers to participation, providing translation services, and offering family-oriented events with food and financial compensation.
- **Transparency and Responsiveness** ensured clear communication about project timelines, decision-making processes, and how community input would be incorporated into Safety Element updates.
- **Accountability** promoted regular reporting back to the community on feedback integration and continuous evaluation of the engagement process.
- **Broad Participation** prioritized engaging diverse demographic and economic segments of the population while centering voices from historically underserved communities.

Community engagement targeted four primary groups:

1. **Community stakeholders** such as residents, business owners, property managers, neighborhood associations, and other groups who could provide lived experiences and local knowledge.
2. **Hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations**, particularly non-English speaking communities, historically underserved and underrepresented groups, and residents in neighborhoods with higher hazard risks.
3. **Service providers** encompassed public and private organizations involved in emergency preparedness, including transit operators, healthcare providers, environmental advocates, business groups, utility companies, faith-based organizations, and special interest groups.
4. **Local decision makers** included Planning Commissioners, City Council members, and Board of Supervisors who would review and approve the final Safety Elements.

The engagement strategy employed multiple complementary methods to maximize participation and accessibility.

- Virtual and in-person community workshops offered county-wide opportunities using presentations, polls, and small group discussions in English and Spanish. All supporting materials were available in English and Spanish.
- In-person open house events provided greater flexibility for participation, allowing community members to provide input at any time during the event to better accommodate people with more limited schedules.
- In-person small, community group meetings led by Climate-Resilient Communities (CRC) focused on hard-to-reach communities using culturally appropriate formats with food, translation, and compensation.
- Service provider discussions gathered insights from key organizations through structured virtual meetings.
- Planning Commission and City Council study sessions engaged decision makers through presentations and interactive feedback on draft policies.
- Digital engagement tools included an interactive mapped survey platform, project website, and online map viewer to remove barriers of time and accessibility while allowing location-specific input.

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SUMMARY OF OUTREACH EFFORTS

The PREP community engagement process spanned from 2024 through 2025. The project team organized the engagement activities into two primary phases aligned with the project's technical work. **Phase 1 (March-June 2024)** focused on vulnerability assessment development, gathering community input on hazard experiences, identifying vulnerable populations and assets, and understanding preparation and recovery challenges. **Phase 2 (November 2024-May 2025)** focused on presenting vulnerability assessment results and draft policy concepts to gather community feedback on proposed resilience strategies and implementation approaches. There has also been additional public engagement as part of the public review and adoption process, from **November 2025 to summer 2026**, during which draft Safety Elements were made available for formal public review and comment, followed by Planning Commission and City Council/Board of Supervisors adoption hearings. While not a formal outreach phase, the public comment and adoption process provides opportunities for additional public engagement with the PREP project.

Throughout both phases, members of the project team employed comprehensive engagement activities designed to reach diverse audiences through multiple channels, including:

- **Digital Engagement** – Project website, interactive mapped survey platform, and online map viewer (ongoing throughout the project).
- **Virtual Community Workshops** – Three county-wide virtual workshops (March and April 2024; May 2025).
- **Service Provider Discussions** – Virtual meetings with 24 representatives from organizations serving San Mateo County residents (June 2024).
- **Communities of Concern Meetings (CRC-Led)** – In-person meetings in North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and Half Moon Bay area, and East Palo Alto focus groups (May-June 2024; April-July 2025).
- **Planning Commission and City Council Study Sessions** – Study sessions with local decision makers in San Bruno and Burlingame (November 2024; April 2025).

The following sections describe each engagement activity in chronological order, detailing the format, participation, and key themes that emerged from community input.

PROJECT WEBSITE

The PREP project team maintained a comprehensive website (prepsmc.com) that served as the central hub for project information and community engagement. Key website components included project descriptions and timelines, document libraries with all public materials, links to participating jurisdiction pages, frequently asked questions, upcoming event and outreach announcements, and contact information for the project team. The website also hosted recordings of virtual workshops in both English and Spanish, allowing community members who could not attend live sessions to access the same information and presentations.

DIGITAL ENGAGEMENT

Digital engagement platforms provided accessibility and convenience for community members to participate in the PREP project on their own schedule and from any location. These online tools were designed to remove barriers of time and transportation while enabling location-specific input and broader community reach beyond traditional in-person meetings.

Mapped Survey Tool: An interactive, map-based online survey platform allowed community members to provide location-specific input about hazard experiences, vulnerabilities, and resilience needs throughout the PREP region. This feature was available to access through the project website (described above) through jurisdiction-specific links and promoted through virtual promotional materials and at the community engagement workshops (described below). The tool included an automated translation feature, allowing users to toggle between English and Spanish. This tool enabled users to place geographically specific comments, attach images to illustrate conditions or concerns, and interact with other community members' contributions through likes and responses. The project team moderated this tool to ensure appropriate content and constructive dialogue. The mapped survey tool proved particularly valuable for gathering detailed, location-based insights that complemented broader community input from workshops and meetings.

Online Map Viewer: A comprehensive GIS data viewer hosted on the PREP website provided community members, stakeholders, and decision makers with access to the same mapping layers and datasets used in the technical vulnerability assessment. Built using ArcGIS Online technology, this user-friendly platform allowed users to explore current and projected climate hazards, vulnerable populations and assets, and environmental conditions across participating jurisdictions. The project team used the same datasets presented in the online map viewer to prepare maps used in the project documents, including the updated Safety Elements. The map viewer supplemented San Mateo County's existing hazard mitigation plan mapping tools and provided transparency into the data informing policy development.

Story Map: An interactive story map platform combining dynamic mapping with narrative content, images, and multimedia to present vulnerability assessment results and draft policy concepts in an accessible, engaging format. This "living document" provides a comprehensive way for community members to explore the relationship between hazards, vulnerabilities, and proposed solutions. Each participating jurisdiction will have a tailored story map presenting their community's specific vulnerability assessment results and potential policy solutions, allowing residents to explore how climate hazards uniquely affect their area. The story map complements traditional printed materials and enables deeper exploration of data and findings. *Development of the story map is ongoing, and this tool will be made available to the public as part of the draft Safety Element review process.*

Multilingual Content and Accessibility: All digital platforms prioritized multilingual accessibility, with website translation capabilities and key materials available in English and Spanish at minimum. The project team designed digital engagement tools to be accessible across devices and internet connection speeds, recognizing varying levels of technological ability and access within the community. Online materials included translated fact sheets, recorded presentations with interpretation, and visual content designed to communicate complex information clearly across language barriers.

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VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

The project team conducted three virtual community workshops (see full summaries in **Appendix B** for the first two workshops and **Appendix C** for the third) to provide county-wide opportunities for public input on the PREP project. The first round included two workshops held on March 13 and April 3, 2024, focusing on hazard experiences and vulnerability assessment preparation. A total of 138 individuals registered for these two workshops, with 70 attending. The third workshop was held on May 21, 2025, during the policy development phase, with 80 registrants and 28 attendees. The PlaceWorks consultant team facilitated all workshops, with participating agency staff serving as small-group discussion facilitators and notetakers to support breakout room activities.

Format and Accessibility: All workshops were held via Zoom from 6:00-7:30 p.m. and followed a consistent format of 30-minute presentations on the PREP project, introductory polls, question and answer periods. After the presentation and question and answer periods, the attendees split into small groups using breakout rooms and participated in more detailed discussions, facilitated by members of the project team. To ensure accessibility, the project team provided simultaneous Spanish interpretation and dedicated Spanish-speaking discussion groups. All workshop materials, including presentations and promotional content, were available in both English and Spanish, with recordings posted on the project website for later viewing.

Participant Demographics: The introductory polls revealed that 52 percent of participants lived in communities participating in PREP, while 18 percent lived elsewhere in San Mateo County and 27 percent lived outside the county. When asked about hazards of greatest concern, participants prioritized flooding, sea level rise, and wildfires. Most participants were already familiar with their community's General Plan, indicating a relatively engaged audience.

Promotion and Outreach: Participating jurisdictions promoted the workshops through their communication channels, including community event calendars, e-news distribution lists, and social media platforms like NextDoor and Facebook. Some jurisdiction staff printed project flyers and posted them in prominent locations in the community. The project team also shared event details with community-based organizations and advertised through the project's mailing list. Promotional materials were made available in English and Spanish to ensure broad accessibility. All materials included a link to the event registration page.

COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

The City of Half Moon Bay and San Mateo County jointly hosted an in-person community workshop at the Half Moon Bay Library on April 28, 2025, as part of the second phase of outreach for the Coastsides Safety Element Updates. This open house format workshop from 6:00-7:30 p.m. allowed community members to engage with vulnerability assessment results and provide feedback on draft policy concepts through five interactive stations covering Safety Element basics, wildfire risks, flooding and tsunamis, other safety issues, and emergency response and communication. Approximately six community members attended the workshop. See **Appendix D** for the full workshop summary.

Format and Accessibility: The workshop included a welcome and open house period, followed by a project presentation, question-and-answer session, and a return to open house format for detailed station interactions. Each station featured information posters with interactive activities, including dot-voting on policy support and sticky-note feedback opportunities. To extend opportunities for community input, City and County staff placed English-language posters at Supervisor Mueller’s office at Pillar Point Harbor and Spanish-language posters at ALAS offices in downtown Half Moon Bay for several weeks following the workshop, allowing community members who could not attend the live event to provide feedback.

Key Feedback Themes: Participants expressed strong overall support for proposed safety policy concepts while highlighting critical concerns about evacuation constraints given the Coastsides limited transportation routes, wildfire risks near residential areas (particularly for Canada Cove mobile home park residents near eucalyptus trees), and the need for better emergency communication systems. Community members emphasized the importance of coordinating with local Community Energy Response Teams (CERT), which involve hundreds of trained volunteers across 37 neighborhoods in the Coastsides area, and requested more educational outreach programs, especially for youth. Additional concerns included power outages as significant safety issues, flooding problems in specific neighborhoods like Quarry Park in El Granada, and the need for improved creek maintenance and eucalyptus tree removal along Pilarcitos Creek.

SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN AND SAFETY ELEMENT WORKSHOP

The City of San Bruno hosted a joint community workshop for the Safety Element update and the community’s first Climate Action Plan (CAP) at San Bruno City Hall from 6:00-8:00 p.m. on April 24, 2025. This collaborative approach recognized the interconnection between climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, allowing approximately 26 community members to provide input on both greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction strategies and climate hazard preparedness through a comprehensive open house format with six interactive stations. See **Appendix E** for the full workshop summary.

Format and Outreach: The workshop began with a 15-minute presentation covering the CAP and Safety Element update process, findings from the community-wide GHG emissions inventory and vulnerability assessment, and project next steps, followed by a question-and-answer session. The open house part featured six stations addressing project purposes, San Bruno’s GHG emissions and targets, climate hazards and vulnerable populations, resilience strategies, and partner agency resources. Staff representatives from San Bruno Community Development, Fire, and Public Works Departments, OneShoreline, and CRC provided additional expertise and answered questions about local and regional climate resilience and sustainability programs. The City promoted the workshop through direct outreach to nearly 50 community groups, flyer distribution in Downtown San Bruno, school district and Skyline College promotion, and multilingual website and social media campaigns.

Community Priorities: Attendees highlighted several key themes, including concerns about the affordability of climate adaptation requirements for homeowners, strong interest in emergency preparedness resources and CERT training expansion, and support for distributed energy resources and solar installations to address frequent power outages. Attendees supported the CAP and Safety Element, placing an emphasis on environmental protection with specific requests for tree replacement ratios and eucalyptus removal and a desire for improved sustainable transportation options, including electric buses

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and green infrastructure integration. Participants also expressed desire for the City to actively promote resilience programs for electric vehicles and home energy efficiency.

BURLINGAME COMMUNITY WORKSHOP AND JOINT STUDY SESSION

The City of Burlingame hosted an in-person community workshop and joint Planning Commission and City Council study session at the Burlingame Community Center on April 16, 2025, as part of the second phase of outreach for both the Safety Element update and Environmental Justice Element update. This combined format event from 5:00-7:30 pm brought together all five City Council members, four Planning Commissioners, and approximately 10 members of the public to review vulnerability assessment results and provide feedback on draft policy concepts. See **Appendix F** for a more detailed summary of this event.

Format and Accessibility: The workshop was conducted in an open-house format with six interactive stations covering Safety Element basics, climate change vulnerability assessment results, Environmental Justice Element fundamentals, including Equity-Focus Areas, wildfire risks, flooding and sea level rise challenges, and other safety issues. Following the initial open-house period, the project team delivered presentations on both element updates, followed by a discussion and question-and-answer session with elected officials and community members before returning to open-house format for additional station interactions. Each station featured information posters with dot-voting activities on policy support and opportunities for written feedback through sticky notes and large writing pads.

Key Feedback Themes: Participants demonstrated strong overall support for proposed safety policies, with only five opposition votes out of 37 total votes across all policy concepts. Council members and Planning Commissioners emphasized critical community concerns, including wildfire risks in Mills Canyon, sea level rise impacts on Bay infrastructure and the wastewater treatment plant, the urban heat island effect and lack of tree canopy in certain neighborhoods, and hazardous eucalyptus trees during drought periods. Discussion highlighted tensions between competing priorities such as vegetation management for fire prevention versus intensifying urban heat island effects and increasing density while maintaining adequate evacuation routes and defensible space. Participants specifically requested information on policy funding approaches, recommended frequency for hazard analysis updates, and called for more equitable outreach particularly to Burlingame's Chinese community with more granular demographic data in Equity-Focus Areas. Strong support emerged for nature-based shoreline infrastructure, building Bay defenses to protect structures, groundwater vulnerability assessments for new development, and establishing resilience centers and cooling facilities for extreme heat events.

SERVICE PROVIDER DISCUSSIONS

The project team conducted a series of virtual discussions with representatives from organizations providing important services to San Mateo County community members. These discussions aimed to understand each organization's role in building community resilience, their experiences with natural hazards, and how participating communities could support their work to improve local adaptation and resilience. See **Appendix G** for additional details on these discussions.

Participation and Scope: The consultant team identified 74 individuals representing 54 different organizations and successfully sent invitations to 64 people. Ultimately, 24 individuals confirmed their

interest and participated in the discussions held between June 3-18, 2024. Organizations were grouped into eight categories: (1) chambers of commerce and business groups; (2) community service organizations; (3) energy providers; (4) environmental groups; (5) faith-based organizations; (6) public health organizations; (7) transit providers; and (8) water/wastewater providers.

Format and Structure: The project team hosted a virtual discussion with representatives from each of the eight groups of organizations. These virtual discussions lasted 30 to 60 minutes each and were facilitated by senior consultant team members, supported by dedicated notetakers. Participants received seven discussion questions in advance covering their organization's programs, hazard experiences, vulnerable populations, partnership opportunities, and barriers to resilience. The format allowed for detailed exploration of each organization's unique perspective while maintaining consistency across all sessions.

Key Themes: Participants highlighted infrastructure vulnerabilities affecting large-scale facilities like pump stations and power lines, with extreme heat emerging as a commonly cited concern for which communities are underprepared. Almost all representatives identified funding as the primary barrier to accomplishing resilience goals, while many emphasized the importance of nature-based solutions and green infrastructure for addressing climate hazards. Representatives strongly advocated for community education and preparedness as essential components of resilience building. Multiple service providers stressed the importance of interjurisdictional cooperation, noting that unified regional approaches are more effective than individual jurisdictions acting alone.

COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN MEETINGS

CRC led focused outreach to hard-to-reach communities across San Mateo County in both phases of engagement activities. These meetings focused on centering the voices of traditionally underrepresented populations often marginalized or excluded from planning processes in unincorporated areas and select incorporated communities. CRC and the project team designed the format of these in-person meetings to gather diverse perspectives on safety concerns and resilience strategies throughout different stages of the PREP project. Following the approach outlined in the Community Engagement Plan, the project team and participating agency staff identified target communities based on several factors. These criteria included neighborhoods with residents whose primary language is not English, areas with higher exposure to climate hazards, and communities historically underrepresented in planning processes. Priority areas were East Palo Alto and the unincorporated communities of North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and coastal areas near Half Moon Bay.

CRC collaborated with established local organizations throughout all phases in each priority area, including Sustainable South Coast/Arriba South Coast in Pescadero, North Fair Oaks Community Alliance and the Pal Center in North Fair Oaks, and Ayudando Latinos a Soñar (also known as ALAS) in the Half Moon Bay area. These partnerships were essential for building and maintaining community trust, conducting culturally appropriate outreach, and ensuring effective facilitation.

Each meeting followed a 1.5- to 2-hour format. The meetings began with food provided to all attendees, followed by a 15-minute presentation on PREP and Safety Elements, a question-and-answer period, and roundtable discussions about specific safety hazards and community solutions. Facilitators used interactive materials, including community maps and large poster boards organized by safety hazards

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(flooding, wildfire, sea level rise, etc.) to capture geographic input and specific concerns. To remove barriers to participation and honor community members' time, all meetings provided food from local restaurants and \$40 gift cards (VISA or Trader Joe's) to participants 16 years and older. Meetings were held in accessible community venues, and those with predominantly Spanish-speaking participants were conducted entirely in Spanish to create comfortable spaces for meaningful participation. Meeting organizers also provided childcare services at all events.

Phase 1 (May-June 2024): CRC conducted three workshops during the vulnerability assessment development stage of the PREP project. A total of 63 residents participated: 18 in Pescadero (12 Spanish speakers, 6 English speakers) on May 19, 2024; 26 in North Fair Oaks (11 bilingual English/Spanish speakers, 15 monolingual Spanish speakers) on June 18, 2024; and 19 in the Half Moon Bay area (19 monolingual Spanish speakers) on June 27, 2024. These meetings used a 15-minute presentation format followed by roundtable discussions with community maps and poster boards organized by safety hazards. See **Appendix H** for a summary of the Phase 1 workshops.

Phase 2 (April-May 2025): CRC conducted three additional workshops during the policy development stage to gather feedback on draft policy concepts and ground-truth vulnerability assessment findings. This phase involved workshops in North Fair Oaks on April 15, 2025 (22 Spanish-speaking participants at PAL Center); Pescadero on May 4, 2025 (18 participants with concurrent Spanish and English sessions at Pescadero Middle School); and Half Moon Bay area on May 1, 2025 (22 Spanish-speaking participants at Half Moon Bay Library). See **Appendix I** for a summary of the Phase 1 workshops.

East Palo Alto Safety Element Focus Groups (June-July 2025): Building on the success of earlier workshops, CRC conducted three additional focus groups specifically for East Palo Alto residents to gather community input on Safety Element priorities. These sessions were held on June 26th (in Spanish), July 15th (in English), and July 17th (in English with Samoan and Tongan interpretation). In total, these meetings brought together approximately 50 total East Palo Alto residents at the YMCA facility. Each focus group was limited to approximately 15 residents to ensure in-depth conversation and active participation, facilitated by CRC staff members. See **Appendix J** for a summary of these focus group meetings.

PLANNING COMMISSION AND CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSIONS

Study sessions with local decision makers provided opportunities to keep Planning Commissioners and City Council members informed of project progress while gathering input during key project phases. The Community Engagement Plan outlined three rounds of study sessions: first during project launch for vulnerability assessment overview (agency staff-led without PlaceWorks attendance); second during policy development for presenting vulnerability assessment results and policy concepts (agency staff-led without PlaceWorks attendance); and third during draft Safety Element review (with PlaceWorks attendance for feedback incorporation). These were recommended touchpoints for study sessions; however, agency staff had discretion to schedule study sessions at any point during the project, depending on need and availability.

These study sessions provided opportunities for project staff and consultants to discuss climate resilience issues and policies with Planning Commissioners and City Council members. Planning Commissioners and City Council members expressed support for draft policies while providing specific input on wildfire safety,

flooding, environmental justice, and implementation considerations. To date, three communities have conducted study sessions during which time consultant team members were present to facilitate presentations and gather feedback: Burlingame, Half Moon Bay, and San Bruno.

Burlingame. The City of Burlingame’s joint Planning Commission and City Council workshop occurred during the second phase on April 16, 2025. This in-person meeting at the Burlingame Community Center included all five City Council members, four Planning Commissioners, and approximately 10 members of the public. This event is discussed in greater detail above, in the section titled “Burlingame Community Workshop and Joint Study Session.”

Half Moon Bay. A joint special meeting Study Session of the City of Half Moon Bay Planning Commission and City Council took place on November 18, 2025, featuring a report on updated Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps and a presentation on the progress of the City’s Safety Element Update. This hybrid-style meeting took place in person at the Ted Adcock Community Center and provided the option for remote participation via Zoom. The meeting provided the opportunity for Councilmembers to receive the presentation and report, hold a discussion, and provide any direction or recommendations in response. It also allowed community members the opportunity to review and provide public comment.

San Bruno. A joint Study Session of the City of San Bruno Joint Planning Commission and City Council took place on November 19, 2024, featuring integrated presentations on both the Climate Action Plan (CAP) and Safety Element update. The PlaceWorks team presented on the collaborative approach between the two planning efforts, emphasizing how the shared vulnerability assessment served as a common foundation for both projects, and that comparable adaptation strategies would be incorporated into both the Safety Element and CAP. The presentation covered the Safety Element’s role as a mandatory part of the General Plan, recent State law requirements, and the integration benefits with San Bruno’s CAP development. Planning Commissioners, City Council members, and members of the public had the opportunity to ask questions related to the projects and the planning process.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INPUT RECEIVED

HAZARDS OF GREATEST CONCERN

Through virtual workshops, community meetings, service provider discussions, and digital engagement platforms, participants consistently identified five primary climate hazards as their greatest concerns across the PREP region, including:

- **Flooding and sea level rise** emerged as the top priority, with participating community members expressing concerns about both current storm-related flooding events (such as the severe winters of 2022 and 2023) and future sea level rise impacts on low-lying areas. Participants highlighted cascading effects of flooding, including power outages, transportation disruptions, and impacts to aging stormwater infrastructure.
- **Wildfire risks** ranked as the second major concern, particularly among residents in higher-risk areas with dense vegetation or steep slopes, who emphasized challenges including rising insurance costs, older buildings lacking fire-safe features, wildfire smoke impacts, and evacuation route constraints.

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- **Extreme weather events**, including heat waves, severe storms, and drought conditions were frequently mentioned, with participants noting the lack of air conditioning in many older homes, the vulnerability of outdoor workers to extreme heat, and inadequate access to shaded public spaces and parks for cooling during heat events. Community members emphasized the need for shade structures at parks, bus stops, and public trails, particularly for children, elderly residents, and those without home air conditioning.
- **Infrastructure vulnerabilities** encompassed concerns about aging utility systems (such as overhead power lines, water and stormwater systems, and underground substations), power shutoffs (both planned and unplanned), and the reliability of transportation networks during emergencies.
- **Emergency communication gaps** emerged as a critical concern, particularly among non-English speaking communities who emphasized the need for multilingual emergency notifications and the challenges of maintaining communication during power outages when cell and radio signals may be compromised.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND ASSETS IDENTIFIED

Community input revealed consistent identification of specific populations and assets requiring prioritized attention in resilience planning, including:

- **Non-English-speaking communities or linguistically isolated households** were universally recognized as particularly vulnerable, facing barriers to accessing emergency information, understanding risks, and navigating recovery resources. Participants emphasized that these communities, including the large Spanish-speaking populations in North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and Half Moon Bay areas, require culturally competent outreach and dedicated multilingual resources. Community members from these populations also stressed the importance of regular, ongoing engagement and communication from local governments, requesting relationships that build trust and ensure they remain informed about planning processes and available resources.
- **Older adults** were consistently identified as vulnerable across all hazards due to potential mobility limitations, reliance on electricity for medical devices, limited access to lifelines (such as communication and transportation systems), and challenges with evacuation or accessing cooling centers during emergencies.
- **Low-income households** face multiple vulnerabilities, including habitation in older, potentially unmaintained buildings, inability to afford home hardening improvements or emergency supplies, and location in areas with higher environmental risks. Workshop participants specifically noted that low-income renters and mobile home park residents are uniquely vulnerable as they cannot control structural improvements to their housing.
- **Individuals with access and functional needs**, including people with disabilities, those experiencing homelessness, and people with chronic health conditions requiring electricity for medical equipment, require specialized emergency planning and resources.

Critical community assets identified included:

- **Essential infrastructure** such as hospitals and assisted living facilities, fire and police stations, schools (which can serve as emergency shelters), water treatment facilities, and transportation networks.

- **Small businesses and economic assets**, which are vulnerable to prolonged or repeated closures during hazard events, affecting both individual livelihoods and community recovery.
- **Natural assets**, including wetlands, tree canopy, and open spaces are valuable for both hazard mitigation and community resilience, noting their role in flood management, air quality improvement, and cooling.

GEOGRAPHIC-SPECIFIC CONCERNS

Community engagement revealed distinct location-based vulnerabilities and challenges across the PREP region that require targeted attention in resilience planning. **Coastside flooding and evacuation constraints** emerged as a major concern for coastal communities including Half Moon Bay, Pescadero, and unincorporated areas along Highway 92. Residents emphasized the particular vulnerability of areas like Moonridge Apartments and central Pescadero to recurring flooding, with limited evacuation routes during emergencies due to the geography of coastal areas with few alternative transportation corridors. Participants highlighted challenges when Highway 1 or Highway 92 become impassable, effectively isolating coastal communities from emergency services and evacuation routes.

North Fair Oaks infrastructure needs were consistently identified as critical, with residents pinpointing specific flooding hotspots, including Bay Road, 5th Avenue, Broadway, Page Street, and Spring Street. Community members expressed frustration with inadequate drainage systems, aging infrastructure, and the need for proactive maintenance of storm drains and sewer systems. **Pescadero emergency communication challenges** were emphasized due to frequent power outages, poor cell and radio reception, and the community's relative isolation from emergency services. Residents noted the particular difficulty of maintaining communication during emergencies when roads are closed and power is out for extended periods. Additionally, participants identified **urban heat island effects and tree canopy gaps** as concerns in more developed areas, with participants noting the need for increased shade structures, tree plantings, and green infrastructure to reduce surface temperatures and provide cooling, particularly in environmental justice communities and areas with limited green space.

EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONCERNS

Communities of concern consistently raised issues of fairness and inclusion in disaster preparedness and recovery processes throughout all engagement activities. **Fair distribution of resources during disasters** emerged as a central concern, with residents from North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and Half Moon Bay areas expressing frustration about historic inequities in emergency response and recovery support. Participants emphasized that low-income communities and communities of color often face longer recovery times and receive less assistance and attention from government agencies, while also bearing disproportionate impacts from climate hazards due to their location in more vulnerable areas and housing conditions.

Need for multilingual emergency communications was universally identified as a critical equity issue, with Spanish-speaking communities specifically noting that emergency information often arrives late, in a format that is not widely used by the community, or not at all in their primary language. Residents emphasized that language barriers create life-threatening situations during evacuations and emergency response and asked that all emergency planning include multilingual communications as a fundamental requirement, not an afterthought. **Infrastructure improvements in underserved areas** were consistently

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prioritized, with communities noting that areas like North Fair Oaks face chronic flooding and drainage problems that receive insufficient attention and resources compared to wealthier neighborhoods. Participants expressed that climate resilience investments should prioritize communities that have historically been overlooked and face the greatest risks. Additionally, **community involvement in decision-making processes** emerged as essential for ensuring equity, with residents demanding meaningful participation in planning, implementation, and evaluation of resilience strategies rather than being treated as passive recipients of services. Communities emphasized that their lived experience and local knowledge are essential resources that must be centered in resilience planning to achieve truly equitable outcomes.

ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

Community input revealed strong support for comprehensive resilience strategies that combine technical solutions with community-based approaches. **Nature-based infrastructure solutions** emerged as a top priority, with participants consistently advocating for green infrastructure, including rain gardens, restored wetlands, increased tree canopy, and permeable surfaces to manage flooding and reduce heat impacts. Residents specifically supported developing buffer zones along the Bay and Pacific shorelines, integrating drainage and flood-control systems with ecosystem enhancement, and using vegetation management to reduce wildfire risks while preserving natural habitats.

Improved emergency communication systems were universally identified as essential, with communities requesting multi-channel notification systems that work during power outages, multilingual emergency information, and better coordination between agencies and utility providers. Participants emphasized the need for backup communication systems, including satellite phones in remote areas and enhanced alert systems that reach non-English speaking populations. **Community resilience programs** received strong support, particularly expansion of CERT training, localized emergency preparedness education, and neighborhood-level organizing for disaster response. Residents requested more accessible training schedules, childcare and transportation support for training participation, and certification programs that build community capacity for self-sufficiency during emergencies. Finally, participants prioritized **equitable resource distribution** and **enhanced public transportation and evacuation routes**, emphasizing the need for pre-positioned emergency supplies in vulnerable communities, improved evacuation planning that considers transit-dependent populations, and infrastructure investments that prioritize historically underserved areas.

INTEGRATION OF COMMUNITY INPUT

Community input from across all engagement activities was systematically integrated into the PREP project deliverables through a multi-stage process that confirmed technical analyses, shaped policy development, and informed implementation approaches.

The project team used community feedback to refine the vulnerability assessment by confirming hazard priorities identified through technical analysis with on-the-ground community experiences. Residents validated and revised the scope of several risk areas, particularly highlighting specific flooding locations in North Fair Oaks (Bay Road, 5th Avenue, Broadway) and coastal evacuation constraints that were not fully

captured in initial technical modeling. Community input also led to the identification of additional vulnerable assets and populations, such as outdoor workers vulnerable to extreme heat and air quality impacts, and specific infrastructure like schools and community centers that serve critical emergency shelter functions.

The development of Safety Element goals and policies was directly shaped by community feedback received through workshops, meetings, and digital engagement platforms. **Wildfire preparedness and response policies** incorporated community concerns about rising insurance costs, the need for vegetation management coordination, and evacuation route limitations in areas with steep terrain or limited access. **Flood management and sea level rise adaptation** reflected strong community support for nature-based solutions, with policies emphasizing green infrastructure, riparian corridor restoration, and buffer zones along shorelines. **Emergency preparedness and communication improvements** were significantly influenced by multilingual community input, resulting in policies requiring multi-channel notification systems, multilingual emergency information, and backup communication infrastructure for areas with poor connectivity.

Equity-focused resilience policies emerged directly from communities of concern input, with specific provisions for prioritizing infrastructure investments in historically underserved areas, ensuring equitable resource distribution during disasters, and requiring meaningful community participation in resilience planning processes. The dot-voting activities at community workshops demonstrated strong overall support for draft policy concepts, with participants showing unanimous support for wildfire-related policies and overwhelming support for nature-based flood management approaches and emergency preparedness improvements.

Community input also shaped implementation considerations by identifying partnership opportunities with local organizations, helping to inform resource allocation recommendations. Service provider discussions revealed funding as the primary implementation barrier while highlighting the importance of coordination between agencies, utilities, and community-based organizations. The engagement process established ongoing relationships with organizations like North Fair Oaks Community Alliance, Sustainable South Coast, and ALAS that will continue beyond the project timeline to support implementation efforts.

While the project team incorporated most community suggestions into the Safety Elements, some considerations could not be incorporated due to scope limitations, resource constraints, or the need for additional study. Items outside Safety Element scope, such as specific infrastructure projects requiring separate environmental review or topics that would be better addressed in other General Plan elements like the Environmental Justice or Land Use Element, were noted for future consideration through other planning processes. Suggestions requiring significant additional resources or conflicting recommendations from different community groups were flagged for further evaluation during implementation phases, ensuring transparency about what could and could not be addressed through the Safety Element updates.

NEXT STEPS AND ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

The completion of the PREP community engagement process marks the beginning of a new phase focused on Safety Element implementation and sustained community partnership. Draft Safety Elements

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incorporating community input were made available for public review in late 2025/early 2026, followed by formal adoption hearings by Planning Commissions and City Councils / Board of Supervisors by June 2026.

Long-term partnerships developed through the PREP process will continue beyond the project timeline, particularly relationships with community-based organizations such as CRC, North Fair Oaks Community Alliance, Sustainable South Coast, and ALAS. These partnerships provide ongoing channels for community input during policy implementation and will support the locally led preparedness and planning approaches that communities consistently advocated for throughout the engagement process.

Moving forward, successful implementation of the Safety Elements will depend on maintaining the equity-focused engagement principles established during PREP, ensuring continued meaningful participation from historically underserved communities, and adapting engagement strategies to keep pace with changing community needs and environmental conditions. The project has demonstrated that community members are eager partners in resilience planning when provided with accessible, culturally appropriate opportunities to contribute their local knowledge and lived experiences to creating safer, more resilient communities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Community Engagement Plan

Appendix B: Virtual Community Workshop 1 and 2 Summary Report

Appendix C: Virtual Community Workshop 3 Summary Report

Appendix D: Coastside Community Workshop Summary

Appendix E: San Bruno Community Workshop Summary

Appendix F: Burlingame Community Workshop and Joint Study Session Summary

Appendix G: Service Provider Discussions Summary

Appendix H: Communities of Concern Meetings Phase 1 Summary

Appendix I: Communities of Concern Meetings Phase 2 Summary

Appendix J: East Palo Alto Community Workshop Summary

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Peninsula Resilience Planning Community Engagement Plan

February 2024

Prepared by:

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INTRODUCTION

This Community Engagement Plan (Engagement Plan) summarizes the methods and approaches to engage community stakeholders throughout the Multi-Jurisdictional Safety Element Update process, also referred to as “Peninsula Resilience Planning: Climate Safety, Coast to Shoreline.” This project includes preparation of a climate change vulnerability assessment and mapping for nine jurisdictions, full Safety Element updates for seven jurisdictions, and a collaborative approach to the process to ensure consistency throughout the county and ease of implementation. The process described in this Engagement Plan will be implemented continuously throughout preparation of the Safety Element and other project components.

Resilience: The capacity of any entity—an individual, community, organization, or natural system—to prepare for disruptions, recover from shocks and stresses, and adapt and grow from a disruptive experience. Community resilience is the ability of communities to withstand, recover, and learn from past disasters to strengthen future response and recovery efforts.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Safety Element of each jurisdiction’s General Plan serves as a comprehensive framework and foundation for community safety and resilience, particularly for protection against natural disasters and other emergencies. Safety elements contain goals, policies, and programs that address safety issues in the community, providing opportunities to build community resilience throughout all phases of the emergency management cycle. Safety Elements should be responsive to all applicable State laws and pertinent public safety issues, including climate change, the intersection between risks and equity, and evacuation access. For the nine jurisdictions participating in the Peninsula Resilience Planning project, there is a significant amount of overlap in the types of hazard conditions that must be addressed,

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providing opportunities to collaborate throughout the process. The Safety Element Update is an effort to improve resiliency in the county, specifically in the participating communities, in a holistic, thorough, and tailored way by updating background information in Safety Element, conducting climate change vulnerability assessments, and revising Safety Elements to meet Government Code requirements and include goals, policies, objectives, and implementation actions that aim to reduce harm from current and future hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities. This project includes the following components:

1. **Community engagement** with an equity-focused approach to connect with the residents and businesses, create transparency throughout the planning process, educate the community about Safety Elements and resiliency efforts, and provide meaningful involvement to obtain local knowledge and lived experiences treated as valuable contributions to the Safety Element development process.
 - *Key Deliverables: Community Engagement Plan with Equity Approach, Virtual Community Workshops, Community Group Meetings Support and Toolkits, Stakeholder Meetings, Project Website, Online Map Viewer, Community Input Report, Mapped Survey Tool, Story Map.*
2. The **climate change vulnerability assessments** will analyze how climate-related hazards may affect populations and assets in the nine participating agencies, especially as these hazards become more frequent and intense in the future. These assessments will follow the four steps outlined in the *California Adaptation Planning Guide*: 1) Identify exposure; 2) analyze sensitivity and potential impacts; 3) evaluate adaptive capacity; and 4) conduct vulnerability prioritization. This task also includes conducting an **evacuation constraints analysis** and providing **hazard mapping** in online and PDF formats.
 - *Key Deliverables: Geodatabase of hazard data, a memo summarizing GIS database and associated methods, list of assets for each Participating Agency, list of sensitive populations for each community, GIS layers of evacuation constraints analysis results and memo summarizing methods, summary of vulnerability assessment methods and relevant hazards, vulnerability assessment scoring results, vulnerability assessment summaries for each Participating Agency, online map viewer, a set of PDF maps.*
3. **Background information on hazards** will be updated to discuss the regulatory context that informs the Safety Element, the purpose of the Safety Element and the reason for updating them, and information about each of the key issue areas. Background Reports will be drafted as stand-alone documents that will function as appendices to the main Safety Elements.
 - *Key Deliverables: Background Reports for each Participating Agency.*
4. Developing **goals, objectives, and policies** is a major step in element development for a jurisdiction. This project component includes developing regional best practices for the county, reviewing existing plans and requirements, and drafting the goals and policies for each Participating Agency.
 - *Key Deliverables: Regional Best Practices Summary Memo, Policy Review Crosswalk Matrix, Review of Existing Policies and Recommendations, Gap Analysis Memo, Goals, Policies, And Objectives Memorandum, Equity Assessment of Draft Goals, Policies, And Objectives.*
5. The **implementation measures** build upon the data collection efforts, vulnerability assessment, and community and stakeholder feedback to detail the specific steps required to implement the Safety Element policies.

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- *Key Deliverables: Implementation Measures Document, Recommended Next Steps: Implementation Memo.*
6. Once the individual segments of the Safety Element updates are ready, we will assemble the results into a completed **draft Safety Element for Jurisdictions**. These documents will incorporate all the content and analyses prepared in prior tasks. Draft Safety Elements will be available for public review and review by the Planning Commission.
 - *Key Deliverables: Safety Element template, draft Safety Element, Community Input Report*
 7. Once the Safety Elements are drafted, a **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis** will be conducted along with required Native American tribal consultation. An Environmental Checklist Memo will be provided with CEQA streamlining options for each Participating Agency.
 - *Key Deliverables: Environmental Checklist Memo, environmental document and associated notice, draft letters to the NAHC, draft letters to the identified tribes.*
 8. Jurisdictions that include State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones must submit their draft Safety Element for **Board of Forestry Review** at least 90 days prior to adoption.
 - *Key Deliverables: CAL FIRE Safety Element review checklist.*
 9. The last step in the process is **Public Agency Review and Approval**, which includes study sessions and approval hearings at Planning Commission, City Council, and Board of Supervisors.
 - *Key Deliverables: Public Hearing Draft Safety Element, Briefing Packets, Staff Report Content, PowerPoint Slides, Final Draft Safety Element, and Public Hearing Attendance.*

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PURPOSE AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

Achievement of the Safety Element Update's goals and successful implementation will be dependent on the effective engagement of Participating Agency staff and members of the community in the review of information, contribution of content, and support of the safety elements. Staff and community members are local experts who can provide detailed feedback and comments about the project components and elements, including the results of the vulnerability assessments, the types of policies they should include, the best ways to implement the elements, and how to refine the background information to be more accurate. The project team will involve agency staff and members of the community in the planning process through a multi-step outreach program, described in this Community Engagement Plan.

Community engagement comes in many forms. An initial step is deciding what level of participation should be used in the engagement activities. **Table 1** presents The Spectrum of Community Engagement to Ownership prepared by Rosa Gonzalez of Facilitating Power, drawing from a number of public participation tools including Arnstein's *A Ladder of Public Participation* (JAPA, 1969) and the Public Participation Spectrum prepared by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). The table presents the impact potential, community goals, impact potential, and example techniques for each participation level.

The level of engagement informs the engagement and outreach activities, which may vary by project component. Activities can include in-person meetings, one-on-one discussions, virtual events, online content through webpages and social media accounts, surveys, and print and electronic notifications.

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Engagement may occur through presentations, interactive activities at meetings and workshops, and online surveys and discussion forums. The three highlighted columns in **Table 1** reflect the commitments of the Participating Agencies and the scope of work for this project. The project team intends for most engagement to occur at the Involve or Collaborate level. However, it may be necessary for some engagement to be at the Consult level when meeting minimum legal requirements or conducting necessary technical studies.

Final decision-making for the Safety Elements will be made by the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors for the unincorporated county and by the City Councils of each of the participating cities based on the recommendations received through the community outreach and engagement process. The County and the participating cities will be responsible for implementing the goals, policies, and implementation actions detailed in each Safety Element though successful implementation will occur only through collaboration and partnership with other local, State, and federal agencies and community stakeholders.

DRAFT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN**TABLE 1. SPECTRUM OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TO OWNERSHIP**

STANCE TOWARDS COMMUNITY	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER/ DEFER TO
Community Engagement goals	To provide the public with relevant, balanced, and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities, and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution. Ensure community capacity to play a leadership role in implementation of decisions.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public. Bridge the divide between community & governance.
Message to the Community	We will keep you informed.	We care what you think. We will keep you informed, listen to, and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	Your participation is making us think (and act) differently about the issue. We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	Your leadership, experience, and expertise are critical to how we address the issue. We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide. We will support you.
Example techniques	▪ Fact sheets ▪ Websites ▪ Open houses ▪ Presentations ▪ Billboards ▪ Videos	▪ Public comment ▪ Focus groups. ▪ Surveys ▪ Public meetings ▪ Community forums	▪ Citizen advisory committees ▪ Interactive Workshops ▪ Deliberative polling ▪ Community organizing ▪ House meetings ▪ Community forums ▪ Participatory Budgeting	▪ Citizen advisory committees ▪ Consensus-building ▪ Participatory decision-making ▪ Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) w/CBOs ▪ Engaging public forums ▪ Community organizing & advocacy	▪ Community-driven planning ▪ Consensus building ▪ Participatory Budgeting ▪ Citizen juries ▪ Ballots ▪ Delegated decisions ▪ Cooperatives

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COMMITMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY

In addition to key project steps, Agency Staff and the consultant team will operate under the following commitments to the community through the community engagement process:

- **Inclusion.** Maintain an inclusive lens to create safe spaces during engagement activities that enable all groups to feel heard and to be comfortable sharing. This includes carefully considering meeting times and locations that are convenient for both the largest number of people and for underserved groups, addressing language barriers, and facilitating meaningful and impactful conversation that makes space for concerns and suggestions.
- **Equity.** Design outreach events that are sensitive to the barriers of engagement, meeting residents where they are by developing relationships founded on trust, addressing language barriers through effective translation and interpretation, creating family-oriented events, and providing food and financial compensation as supported by the project budget.
- **Transparency and Responsiveness.** Make the planning and engagement process transparent through effective communication with community members throughout the entire planning process. This includes communication about the overall project timeline and that of the community engagement components, details of all parties involved and their role, the decision-making process, and how the community input will be incorporated into the Safety Element Updates. Our project team will be responsive to any concerns or recommendations using the most appropriate format (e.g., in-person debriefs, reports back, written notes, letters, and online announcements).
- **Accountability.** Promote accountability throughout the planning process, by reporting, explaining, and addressing past inequities; conducting regular reports back to the community on how their feedback is being incorporated into the decision-making process; and continually evaluating the engagement process to identify areas for improvement in equity and accountability. Grounded in accepted science and be consistent with adopted regulations and guidance documents to ensure that the Safety Elements have strong technical and legal foundation.
- **Broad Participation.** Ensure the planning process engages diverse segments of the population that accurately represent the community's demographic and economic composition. Prioritize the inclusion of residents and stakeholders from underserved backgrounds that have historically not been heard and those traditionally excluded from similar processes.
- **Honor and Include Local Community Knowledge and Expertise.** Honor and acknowledge community members as holders of local knowledge and create opportunities in the planning process that allow them to share their lived experiences, participate in organizing and leading meetings, and identify the objectives and goals for the Safety Element Updates.
- **Long-Term Commitment.** Create a foundation for long-term relationships to build an engaged, activated, and organized community through the Safety Element Updates and future planning activities. Promote long-term commitment through communication, accountability, and transparency.

EQUITY APPROACH

The project team will continually assess engagement activities and events for barriers and constraints to participation to ensure that the engagement activities remain equitable throughout the process. A preliminary list of common barriers in public events are identified below, along with approaches to address them:

Language. To meaningfully engage the community, it is important that all materials for the Safety Element Updates are made accessible to non-English speakers. One of the most effective methods to achieve this is to create dedicated engagement space for each language group. For example, at workshops, we would dedicate a separate space for Spanish-speaking participants either through a room partition or use of a separate room so that those participants can receive a presentation and participate in Q&A and group activities entirely in Spanish. In addition to providing translated materials, accessibility also means offering definitions and explanations of planning terms and acronyms when needed, and using common terminology that minimizes use of jargon. PlaceWorks will coordinate with CRC and CBO partners to ensure translations are appropriate, culturally sensitive, and understandable to non-English-speaking audiences.

Location accessibility and transportation needs. An event located in a facility that is not compliant with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards and is inaccessible for people with wheelchairs, hearing or visual disabilities or impairments, or other forms of disabilities is a physical barrier to participation. Relatedly, locations that are not accessible by multiple transportation modes create additional barriers to participation. In-person events will be located at ADA-compliant facilities and will be conveniently reachable by multiple modes of travel and provide convenient parking options for personal vehicles and bicycles. We will bring printed copies of presentations for those who find it more accessible to follow a presentation with a copy on hand.

Technological and digital accessibility. Digital tools pose the risk of excluding people with limited technological access, which could include low-income people, people of color, elderly people, people with visual impairments, and other important community members. Among these communities, digital tools can create discomfort due to a lack of understanding of how to engage with complex technological tools. Another layer of inaccessibility is added for those who do not have a computer, mobile device, and/or Wi-Fi. To mitigate these risks, online activities will follow ADA and Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), provide clear instructions, and be easy to use; printed or in-person alternatives will be available when possible. The team will try to develop digital tools to be compatible with mobile devices to widen access. Tapping relationships with community-based organizations, neighborhood schools, and community libraries could help address this barrier by providing computer and Wi-Fi access to community members.

Event timing. Community members have diverse schedules, so it is not possible to find an event time and day of the week that will work for everyone. This is particularly true in communities where many residents work multiple jobs, care for multiple family members or neighbors, or have other limiting or competing demands for their time. Therefore, the project team will plan event dates and times strategically with sensitivity to the time constraints of community members and based on days and times that have worked

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well for similar activities. We will also offer alternative methods of participation for those who cannot attend an event. When there is more than one event offered, the team will schedule at different dates and times to provide options.

Competing priorities. It can be difficult for community members to devote any time to engagement activities when there are other, more immediate needs in their lives. To address these concerns, we will offer food, childcare or activities for children, interpretation, and other resources at events.

Family-Oriented. Families often do not have access to childcare, which makes it difficult for them to participate in events where children are not welcome. Therefore, in-person events will include activities for children so that parents can bring their children.

Lack of trust in governance. Planning and governance at the federal, State, and local levels have not always acted in the interest of the health and wellness of the community. There is a history of planning decisions that have had intentional and unintentional negative impacts on communities, which are often disproportionately experienced by communities of color, low-income households, renter households, and other marginalized communities. Additionally, some immigrant communities and families with mixed documentation status can be fearful of engaging with governmental institutions. Building and rebuilding trust in planning and governance will take time. Some community members may believe engagement activities are not worth their time if they feel like they were not heard during previous engagement efforts. We will be clear and transparent about how input will be used and follow up with participants as milestones are achieved to show how their input was incorporated. The project team will meaningfully engage residents and use language and messaging that does not alienate communities. The team will create opportunities for leadership roles to be filled by trusted, culturally and linguistically competent community-based organization representatives to build trust and communication with sensitive segments of the community.

PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

This unique multi-jurisdictional project is a collaboration of nine participating agencies with project management support from the Community Planning Collaborative and a technical consultant team, the PlaceWorks team, which includes PlaceWorks, Atlas Planning Solutions, Nexus Planning & Research, and Climate Resilient Communities (CRC). Cathy Capriola with CPC is the primary contact for the project and will ensure outreach activities occur as directed by the project's scope of work and budget. Participating Agency staff will participate in outreach-related discussions and events as needed.

The PlaceWorks team will be responsible for providing technical support for preparation of the Safety Element Update, including the community engagement strategy, materials and content for outreach activities, and coordination and facilitation of community engagement activities. PlaceWorks will design outreach materials to be easily accessible to non-technical audiences and include the use of graphics and illustrations. This may include print and digital materials and content and other items used for community engagement. PlaceWorks team members will attend Collaborative Steering Committee (Steering Committee) meetings, public hearings, stakeholder meetings, hard-to-reach community meetings, and

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community workshops, assisting to facilitate and to serve as technical experts as needed, as identified in this strategy. PlaceWorks staff will attend online outreach events, while CRC will attend most in-person community engagement events. For activities attended by the PlaceWorks team, PlaceWorks will be responsible for compiling and analyzing the results of the engagement activities and sharing these results with other members of the project team, the Collaborative Steering Committee, and Participating Agency staff.

CRC will lead outreach and engagement with CBOs/community groups and hard-to-reach stakeholders and support the PlaceWorks team with other outreach and engagement activities as described later in this Engagement Plan. CRC is a trusted CBO in San Mateo County and the region, and brings on the ground experience, local knowledge and expertise, and an approach that gives residents a voice in proactive resilience planning and adaptation. CRC works to center the voices and experiences of these communities.

Key members of the project team are:

- Cathy Capriola | Project Manager, CPC | Capriola.Consulting@outlook.com | 916-257-3287
- Tammy L. Seale | Principal, PlaceWorks | tseale@placeworks.com | 805-235-7876
- Eli Krispi | Senior Associate II, PlaceWorks | ekrispi@placeworks.com | 510-848-3815
- Jacqueline Protsman Rohr | Associate II, PlaceWorks | jprohr@placeworks.com
- Aaron Pfannenstiel | Principal, Atlas Planning Solutions | aaron@atlasplanning.org
- Violet Saena | Executive Director, CRC | violet.saena@crccommunities.org
- Cade Cannedy | Program Director, CRC | cade.cannedy@crccommunities.org
- Kamille Lang | Director of Education and Outreach, CRC | kamille.lang@crccommunities.org
- Dennis Larson | Principal, Nexus Planning & Research | dennis@nexplanning.com

PARTICIPATING AGENCY STAFF

Participating Agency staff will also play a key role in managing engagement activities and individual Safety Element Updates. The Safety Element Update will include the project management team discussed above, a Collaborative Steering Committee, Participating Agency Technical Advisory Committees, and key stakeholders. The project management team will engage with these groups during key phases of the project to provide feedback, input on project deliverables, and ensure a collaborative and equitable approach to implementation.

Participating Agency staff will be responsible for creating and managing their Technical Advisory Committees (if they choose to do so), reviewing project deliverables, using their communication channels (social media, website, etc.) to publicize outreach initiatives, and attending most in-person outreach events. Main points of contact for each Participating Agency are as follows:

PARTICIPATING AGENCY	PRIMARY CONTACT(S)	EMAIL
Atherton	Brittany Bendix	bbendix@ci.atherton.ca.us
Belmont	Damon DiDonato	ddidonato@belmont.gov
Brisbane	Jeremiah Robbins	jrobbins@ci.brisbane.ca.us
Burlingame	Ruben Hurin	RHurin@burlingame.org

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East Palo Alto	Elena Lee	elee@cityofepa.org
	Alvin Jen	ajen@cityofepa.org
Half Moon Bay	Carlo Wei	Cwei@hmbcity.com
	John Dougherty	JDougherty@hmbcity.com
Pacifica	Christian Murdoch	cmurdock@pacifica.gov
	Brianne Harkousha	bharkousha@pacifica.gov
San Bruno	Michael Smith	msmith@sanbruno.ca.gov
San Mateo County	Katie Faulkner	kfaulkner@smcgov.org
	Isabel Pares Ramos	ipares@smcgov.org

TEAM MEMBER ROLES

Specific roles for the Participating Agencies and the consultant team are outlined below. Community Planning Collaborative (CPC via Cathy Capriola), as the project management lead, will coordinate with the consultant team on all tasks.

Collaborative Steering Committee

The Collaborative Steering Committee includes a minimum of one representative from each Participating Agency and San Mateo County, in addition to the CPC Project Manager and staff the PlaceWorks team. Meetings of the Collaborative Steering Committee will be opportunities for the following:

- Sharing information about hazards, vulnerabilities, and policy solutions across jurisdictions.
- Providing feedback at key points in the process on community engagement and project deliverables.
- Discussing options and opportunities for community engagement.
- Reviewing approaches to addressing key hazards of concern.

Nine meetings will be held between July 2023 and March 2025 via Zoom. PlaceWorks will develop the approach for each meeting and draft an agenda in collaboration with CPC and prepare deliverables and presentation materials for each meeting. PlaceWorks and CPC will identify key decisions and discussion items for each agenda. PlaceWorks will review meeting materials with CPC before distribution to the Committee members. After each meeting, CPC and PlaceWorks will prepare and distribute a high-level summary of key points, action items, decisions, and next steps. CPC will facilitate each meeting and the PlaceWorks team will lead presentations and discussion of work products during the meeting. CPC will serve as the Committee's primary point of contact though direct communication between agencies and PlaceWorks will also occur. Files will be shared with Committee members via email and PlaceWorks' OneDrive/SharePoint account.

Participating Agency Technical Advisory Committees

Participating Agencies have the option to create a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to provide topic-specific feedback and guidance on the development of their jurisdiction's Safety Element. TACs may include staff representatives from planning, building, public works, emergency management, parks, police/sheriff, fire, city manager/county executive's office, and other departments as identified by the Participating Agency. Each TAC will be coordinated by staff from the Participating Agency who will use

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materials prepared by PlaceWorks to support their discussions and decisions. TACs will have the following roles:

- Providing community-specific expertise and background to the project team.
- Reviewing interim and draft deliverables and providing feedback to the PlaceWorks team.
- Confirming mapping of data for the vulnerability assessment and Safety Element.

Based on the approved scope of work, the cities of Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, San Bruno, and the County of San Mateo will have a TAC, with the formation and role of the TAC varying by Participating Agency. While some of the work of each TAC can be done through email and may not require a formal meeting of all members, it is anticipated that TACs will meet in-person or virtually between September 2023 and March 2025. The PlaceWorks team can provide meeting support materials for TAC meetings and participate in the meetings with advance coordination.

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

Engagement activities will engage a wide range of community members. While it is crucial to reach a broad segment of each jurisdiction's community, it is also important to identify specific groups and agencies who can make unique contributions, and to acknowledge and include similar efforts led by CBOs and partner agencies. The project team is identifying stakeholders, including potential CBO partnerships. Stakeholders include but are not limited to the following groups.

Community Stakeholders (Broad engagement)

Engagement with community stakeholders, including residents, business owners, property owners and managers, developers, and others, will occur through community workshops and the mapped survey tool. These community members can provide information on lived experiences and local knowledge to ground truth the results of the vulnerability assessments and provide local solutions for natural and human-caused hazards. These stakeholders include residents, the Chamber of Commerce, neighborhood associations, special interest organizations (such as environmental groups, senior focused groups, and others), related trade and professional organizations, faith-based organizations, community service organizations, private and non-profit service providers and organizations, and more.

Community Based Organizations (Focused engagement)

Engagement with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will occur throughout the Safety Element Update process. Engagement activities will include community group meetings, community workshops, a mapped survey tool, and coordination with Environmental Justice Element projects. These groups are an important component of the equity-focused outreach approach, providing the people they represent with the information for community-wide engagement activities, as well as giving hard-to-reach communities a voice in the Safety Element Update process. CRC will lead the project team's coordination with CBO partners, starting with the CBO relationships established through CRC's Climate Change Community teams in East Palo Alto and North Fair Oaks. These cross-sector, community groups, composed of residents, faith leaders, non-profit organizers, and youth representatives formed to start climate resilience projects and programming at the neighborhood level. CRC has also established a network of CBO partners that work

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throughout the county on other projects, and the team expects to add more through the engagement planning process.

Utility and Service Providers

Engagement with utility and service providers would occur primarily through stakeholder meetings. These agencies can provide information on existing and planned resilience efforts, projects, and programs in the county.

- Fire Districts/Departments: CAL FIRE, San Mateo County Fire Department, Coastside Fire Protection District, Central County Fire Department, San Bruno Fire Department, San Mateo Consolidated Fire Department, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, North County Fire Authority, Woodside Fire Protection District, Redwood City Fire Department.
- Emergency Response and Evacuation: Police Departments and Sheriff's Office
- FIRE SAFE San Mateo
- Water providers: California Water Service, Mid-Peninsula Water District, Coastside County Water District, Montara Water and Sanitary District, North Coast County Water District.
- Energy providers: Pacific Gas & Electric and Peninsula Clean Energy
- Transportation: Caltrans, Caltrain, BART, SamTrans
- Non-profit service providers

School Districts and Schools

Engagement with school districts would occur through stakeholder meetings, community workshops, and the mapped survey tool. These districts can provide information on existing and planned resilience efforts, projects, and programs for schools in the county, along with confirmation of emergency procedures such as evacuation.

- 17 Elementary School Districts: Bayshore Elementary, Belmont-Redwood Shores, Brisbane, Burlingame, Hillsborough City, Jefferson Elementary, La Lomitas Elementary, Menlo Park City, Millbrae, Pacifica, Portola Valley, Ravenswood City, Redwood City, San Bruno Park, San Carlos, San Mateo-Foster City, Woodside Elementary.
- 3 High Schools Districts: Jefferson Union, San Mateo Union, Sequoia Union.
- 3 Unified School Districts: Cabrillo Unified, La Honda-Pescadero Unified, South San Francisco Unified.
- San Mateo County Community College District
- Private colleges or schools to be identified by Participating Agency Staff:
 - Burlingame:
 - St. Catherine of Siena Catholic School (K-8)
 - Our Lady of Angels School (K-8)
 - Mercy High School

CBOs and other outreach partners identified to date are listed in **Table 2** along with the jurisdiction where they are active. This table lists community-based organizations and groups preliminarily identified for outreach. This does not guarantee that all groups will be contacted during the PREP project. Additionally, not all groups listed will be targeted for compensation, but after the key stakeholders and stakeholder types are confirmed, the project team can confirm CBO eligibility criteria.

DRAFT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN**TABLE 2. SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY-BASED STAKEHOLDERS**

Organization (CBO, Neighborhood group, or similar)	Jurisdiction
Antique Forest Homeowners Association	Belmont
Belmont Heights Civic Improvement Association (Hallmark)	Belmont
Farallon Homeowner Association	Belmont
Belmont Woods Homeowners Association	Belmont
Cipriani Neighborhood	Belmont
Downtown Neighborhood Association of Belmont (DNAB)	Belmont
Homeview Neighborhood Association	Belmont
McDougal Neighborhood Association	Belmont
Montcarle Homeowners Association	Belmont
Plateau-Skymont Neighborhood Association	Belmont
Sterling Downs Neighborhood Association	Belmont
The Knolls of Belmont	Belmont
Tudor Village Homeowners Association	Belmont
Western Hills Neighborhood	Belmont
Sterling Point Homeowners Association	Belmont
Burlingame Neighborhood Network	Burlingame
Citizens Environmental Council	Burlingame
Sierra Club (Loma Prieta)	East Palo Alto
Anamatangi Polynesian Voices	East Palo Alto
Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula	East Palo Alto
East Palo Alto Apostolic Church	East Palo Alto
East Palo Alto Climate Change Community Team	East Palo Alto
Ecumenical Hunger Program	East Palo Alto
El Komite de Vecinos	East Palo Alto
Environmental Volunteers, Inc.	East Palo Alto
EPACANDO	East Palo Alto
Fresh Approach	East Palo Alto
Green Foothills	East Palo Alto
New Sweet Home	East Palo Alto
Nuestra Casa	East Palo Alto
One East Palo Alto	East Palo Alto
St. Francis of Assisi Church	East Palo Alto

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Organization (CBO, Neighborhood group, or similar)	Jurisdiction
St. Mark AME Zion Church	East Palo Alto
WeHope	East Palo Alto
Youth United for Community Action (YUCA)	East Palo Alto
Amesport landing condo Homeowners Association	Half Moon Bay
Cypress cove Homeowners Association	Half Moon Bay
Ocean Colony Homeowners Association	Half Moon Bay
Canada Cove Homeowners Association	Half Moon Bay
Coastside Emergency Response Team	Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County-coastside
Ayudando Latinos A Soñar (ALAS)	Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County-Midcoast
Senior Coastsiders	Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County-Midcoast
Bay Area Climate Adaptation Network (BayCAN)	San Mateo County
Bay Area Regional Collaborative	San Mateo County
Bay Area Community Health Advisory Council (BACHAC)	San Mateo County
Canopy	San Mateo County
Casa Circulo Cultural	San Mateo County
Center for Independence for Individuals with Disabilities (CID)	San Mateo County
Grassroots Ecology	San Mateo County
Greenbelt Alliance	San Mateo County
Peninsula Chinese Business Association	San Mateo County
Peninsula Conflict Resolution Center (PCRC)	San Mateo County
Peninsula Open Space Trust	San Mateo County
Police Activities League Redwood City	San Mateo County
Redwood City Together	San Mateo County
San Francisco Estuary Partnership	San Mateo County
San Mateo County Youth Leadership Institute	San Mateo County
Save the Bay	San Mateo County
Self Help for the Elderly	San Mateo County
Senior Coastsiders	San Mateo County
Sienna Youth Center	San Mateo County
Thrive Alliance	San Mateo County
ThriveRISE: A Coalition of Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) for San Mateo County	San Mateo County

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Organization (CBO, Neighborhood group, or similar)	Jurisdiction
MidPen Housing	San Mateo County
Mid Coast Community Council	San Mateo County
North Fair Oaks Community Council	San Mateo County
Pescadero Community Advisory Council	San Mateo County
Coastside Hope	San Mateo County - Midcoast
El Concilio of San Mateo County	San Mateo County-North Fair Oaks, North County
Burlingame Hills Improvement Association	San Mateo County
Acterra	San Mateo County
Rise South City	San Mateo County-North County
Climate Ready North Fair Oaks	San Mateo County-North Fair Oaks
North Fair Oaks Community Alliance (NFOCA)	San Mateo County-North Fair Oaks
Puente	San Mateo County-Pescadero, South Coast
Arriba South Coast	San Mateo County-Pescadero, South Coast

MESSAGING AND GETTING THE WORD OUT

Educational materials and meeting information will be distributed by the project team, jurisdiction staff, and CBO partners to community members and groups to share updates and promote participation in the process. Information about upcoming engagement activities will communicate the following:

- **What** is happening?
- **Why** it matters.
- **How** to give input.

The team will prepare outreach materials carefully to ensure wording and imagery are culturally sensitive and relevant to the target audiences, and welcoming to those who have little, or no experience interacting with local planning processes or may have had negative experiences in the past. The materials will be visually compelling, and accessible at a comprehensible reading level, with minimal use of jargon, in addition to being ADA-compliant. The contingency budget is available to support additional translation and/or interpretation if requested by the Participating Jurisdictions. PlaceWorks and CRC will ensure that there is sufficient time to review and translate materials and ensure they meet equity and inclusion goals.

The PlaceWorks team (PlaceWorks, Atlas, Nexus, and CRC) will lead the preparation of all outreach materials, in collaboration and coordination with Participating Agency staff. The Participating Agencies will lead promotion of the Safety Element Update and community engagement activities using a mix of materials and methods that can include but are not limited to use of agency newsletters, inclusion in newsletters or e-blasts from Council or Board members, social media postings, newspaper advertisements, postings on online community calendars, email blasts, and word of mouth as described

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below. The participating Agency's communications team will support the project team with communications. The PlaceWorks team will provide draft content to Participating Agency staff in English for the use in City and County-led communications.

OUTREACH CHANNELS

The outreach channels listed below create multiple avenues to ensure that we are reaching our target audiences. Using localized channels may increase receptivity from community members who are already familiar with those sources. These channels will be used to inform community members about upcoming engagement opportunities, summaries of engagement events, and updates about how their feedback is being used in the Safety Element Update process.

Collaborative Steering Committee and Participating Agency Staff

The Participating Agencies will lead promotion of the Safety Element Update and community engagement activities using a mix of materials and methods that can include but are not limited to use of agency newsletters, inclusion in newsletters or e-blasts from Council or Board members, social media postings, newspaper advertisements, postings on online community calendars, email blasts, utility bill inserts, and word of mouth as described below. Participating Agencies' communications team will support the project team with communications. The PlaceWorks team will provide draft content to Participating Agency staff in English for the use in City and County-led communications.

The Steering Committee, made up of representatives from each Participating Agency, will hold a series of meetings throughout the Safety Element Update process to share information, provide feedback at key points in the process, discuss options and opportunities for community engagement, and review approaches to addressing key hazards of concern. During its first meeting, Steering Committee members noted several successful communication techniques in use by the Participating Agency's utility bill mailings, social media (including Facebook and Instagram live streams), local e-newsletters, text messaging (used by CBOs), digital flyers, banners in downtown and other high-traffic areas, and pop-up events.

CBO Partners

Established networks of CRC, including their mailing list, climate change community teams, and trusted partners, will be used to disseminate community engagement materials and project updates. During in-person activities and other on-the-ground activities, the project team will take opportunities to speak directly with community members about this project, share how to access the project website, and encourage people to sign up for the mailing list. PlaceWorks will work with jurisdiction staff and CRC to strategize on opportunities for distributing printed flyers at physical locations, tabling at community events, and spreading the word through CBO partners and community events.

Project Website

Project websites are an essential piece of project marketing and communications, provide a central location for Participating Agencies, community members, and other stakeholders to find information about the Safety Element Update project. PlaceWorks will create and maintain an accessible and engaging

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website for the Safety Element Update, which will contain a tool supporting translation of the webpages into multiple languages, including Spanish, Samoan, Tongan, and both simplified and traditional Chinese. The website will contain information about the project including:

- A description of the project, its key steps and products, and what it means to stakeholders.
- A description of the Safety Element preparation process.
- Project schedule and updates as major milestones are achieved.
- Links to each Participating Agency's website for review of existing safety elements and related materials.
- Document library.
- Key terms used for the project and links to helpful external sites.
- Frequently asked questions (and answers).
- Contact information for the project team.

The website will also provide information about upcoming events and activities, including community events, online engagement opportunities, and Planning Commission and City Council/Board of Supervisors meetings on the Safety Element Updates. Public review draft documents will be posted on the website when available, and links to other online engagement or interactive products developed for the project, such the online mapping tool and story map.

PlaceWorks staff will be responsible for creating, managing, and updating the website for the duration of the project. PlaceWorks will prepare a mock-up of the website for the Steering Committee's review and approval prior to building it. PlaceWorks will share a draft build of the website for the Steering Committee's review and incorporate staff comments prior to launching the website.

It is recommended that each Agency create their own web page on their Agency site that explains the project and links to the main collaborative web site.

Online Map Viewer

The goal of the online data viewer is to provide the project team, Technical Advisory Committee members, stakeholder groups, and community members with a comprehensive repository of the GIS data layers used for the vulnerability assessment. PlaceWorks will use the latest web mapping technology available through ArcGIS Online to create a user-friendly streamlined application that will provide users with deep understanding of each of the included datasets and how they work together to answer key questions and shed light on current and future conditions. The PlaceWorks team will use the online map viewer to supplement and enhance the County's existing map viewer that was created for the *2021 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

Story Map

A story map will be used to display the results of the mapping, vulnerability assessment, and safety element goals and policies. Story maps provide a platform that is highly suited for Safety Element engagement and allows for the combination of dynamic and interactive maps with narrative text, diagrams, images, and a full range of multimedia content. The Story Map will complement the traditional hard-copy materials and provide a way for the public to interact with the maps and data more closely. This interactive platform will help promote the project and provide a dynamic and accessible platform where

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the community can explore the data and gain deeper insights into the key hazard and climate issues affecting their community. This Story Map will be available beginning with the public review of the vulnerability assessment results and draft goals, policies, and actions. This platform allows for a “living, breathing, document,” that can be updated regularly with new content prior to adoption and into implementation.

Participating Agency Newsletters

Newsletters, such as the County CEO Newsletter, Atherton Newsletter, Belmont City News, Brisbane’s monthly STAR Newsletter, Burlingame eNews, East Palo Alto Newsletter, Half Moon Bay Weekly e-Newsletters, *Connect with Pacifica* weekly e-newsletter, and San Bruno’s City Manager monthly e-newsletter provide an opportunity to share project information, including updates about the status of the Safety Element Update project, future activities, results of key analyses, and other information that may be interesting and useful to readers. Newsletter content will include a short paragraph and an image or graphic and direct readers to the project webpage for more detailed information. Project-related content will depend on the timing of the newsletters, as some are weekly, and others may be monthly. PlaceWorks will provide draft content for PlaceWorks team-led events that Participating Agency staff can use in their newsletters.

E-blasts

E-blasts are announcements sent out through email to people who previously signed up to receive updates about the Safety Element Update project. Unlike a regular email newsletter, e-blasts are sent out on an as-needed basis, typically to inform, motivate, and encourage involvement with an upcoming event. E-blasts may be used to notify people about a pending meeting, the upcoming release of a draft document and requests for comments, or similar event.

An effective e-blast is short and contains a clear call to action. Links can be used to direct readers to more detailed content where appropriate. E-blasts should be sent out to people who signed up to receive project updates at various venues (project meetings, online, etc.). When e-blasts are sent out, similar content should also be posted on the project website and distributed on social media. The PlaceWorks team will prepare e-blast content with support from Participating Agency staff. The PlaceWorks team will provide a sign-up option on the Safety Element Update website and Participating Agency staff will add new subscribers to the e-blast lists upon request throughout the planning process.

Social Media

Social media accounts allow Participating Agency staff to send quick notifications or bursts of information about the project to many community members. Many Participating Agencies have social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Next Door. The best use of social media will be to send updates about upcoming community meetings or other engagement opportunities and availability of project documents, as well as to live broadcast meetings as applicable and appropriate.

Social media posts must be short and attention-grabbing to help ensure the greatest success. When permissible on the platform, photos or other graphics should be attached to make it more eye-catching. The post should include links to relevant content, including the project webpage or project documents,

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and be in both English and Spanish. The PlaceWorks team will lead the preparation of materials and Participating Agency staff will lead the posting of social media content. Participating Agency staff will be responsible for following the Agency's social media policy and content guidelines.

Press Releases

A press release should be simple and easy to understand, and avoid the use of overly technical language, although it can be longer than many other types of notifications. It should be used primarily to inform, although it can also contain calls to action. Ideally, a press release should also incorporate quotes from senior City/County staff or elected/appointed officials.

Press releases allow the Participating Agency staff to send out information about upcoming project milestones or other notifications to local media outlets, including print media, television, and radio. They can be used to inform the media (and by extension, the local media audience) about the status of the Safety Element Update process and any upcoming events. Press releases should be used judiciously, and only a few may be needed throughout the project, as too many will likely be ignored or be considered of minimal importance. They should be sent out in advance of a community engagement event like a workshop, the release of draft documents, and public hearings of appointed and elected officials, including City Council and Board of Supervisor meetings. Press releases can be distributed 7-10 days before an event though they can also be relevant 1-3 days before an event. Press releases should be distributed concurrently with e-blasts, social media postings, and notifications on the project website. When used, press releases should be distributed concurrently with e-blasts, social media postings, and notifications on the project website.

PlaceWorks will provide support to staff in the review of draft press release. County staff will prepare and distribute press releases. Press releases should be available in English and Spanish.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This section of the Community Engagement Plan discusses specific outreach methods and activities available to the project team. This section presents the activities for key stakeholders, jurisdictions, hard-to-reach communities, and decision makers. The community-focused activities, focused on an equity approach, offer opportunities to engage with the community at-large and individual stakeholders.

The Safety Element Update is divided into several phases with engagement activities in each phase. The following is a list of engagement activities, including in-person and virtual meetings, an online survey, and study sessions. Each activity includes a description of targeted stakeholders, purposes, costs, timing, and approach for each activity. Additional details for each activity type include a schedule of outreach activities, responsible team members, location, format, and needs for each event. For several engagement activities, the PlaceWorks team will provide translation services for both English and Spanish speaking community members.

Following each engagement activity, the project team will prepare a description of the event and document the feedback that was given. A consolidated summary report of all outreach events and activities will be provided in a Community Input Report. This report will detail the input received and how it was incorporated into the Safety Element Updates. Interim summaries and the consolidated summary

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report will keep all feedback anonymous to protect privacy unless a stakeholder or organization requests otherwise. However, a list of types of stakeholders and organizations that were engaged will be provided. The Community Input Report will include feedback from all public outreach led by PlaceWorks, CBO partners, or Participating Agency staff, including engagement with hard-to-reach and underrepresented communities. The Safety Element Update project will be conducted concurrently with several Environmental Justice Element Update processes. The exact specifics of the alignment between the Safety Element and Environmental Justice Elements will occur as each Community Engagement Plan is finalized. The report will include graphics, images, tables, and charts as appropriate to share results and summaries of key takeaways. Because PlaceWorks will not be leading all outreach efforts, PlaceWorks will provide a data collection and summary template to all project teammates leading outreach to ensure consistency in assessment and presentation of information.

MAPPED SURVEY TOOL

The project team will leverage a map-based survey platform to create an interactive, map-based online survey that can be accessed by any device with an internet connection. This platform will connect residents with information, decision makers, and other residents where they will be able to interact by liking and responding to each other's comments. PlaceWorks will monitor and moderate this space to ensure it meets jurisdiction standards and policies for social media. It will help to build awareness of and trust in the process and remove barriers of time constraints and methods of input.

The targeted stakeholders for this tool will be all residents and workers in Participating Jurisdictions, with the goal of supporting community outreach and engagement to identify hazards, impacts, and adaptive capacity as part of the Vulnerability Assessment. This interactive platform will allow for placement of location-based comments, attachment of images, and incorporation of other geographic information in community members responses. The mapped survey tool will be used to help identify where residents have experienced hazards and how they were affected by the hazard. This information will be integrated into the Vulnerability Assessment policy recommendations.

PlaceWorks will provide draft survey language for CSC review and approval. Once confirmed, PlaceWorks will translate the survey content into Spanish and develop the platform.

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

The community workshops will provide agency-wide and county-wide opportunities for the community members, business owners, and CBOs to provide input and engage with the Safety Element process. The targeted participants for these workshops will be community stakeholders, including general members of the public, tribal representatives, business owners and employers, and CBOs. The agenda and activities used for each workshop will reflect the desired outcomes and expected participants for the workshop. During virtual workshops, the PlaceWorks team will use a mix of presentations, polls, small group discussions with dedicated facilitators and notetakers, transparent and live notetaking using Google Docs (or similar online tool), and a variety of online activities to receive input and feedback.

Virtual community workshops will occur in two rounds, each round will include two identical workshops. The first round of workshops will occur during the preparation of the vulnerability assessment. This

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workshop will focus on presenting the hazards and draft list of vulnerable populations and assets to the community and obtaining input on how community members have prepared for, responded to, and recovered from past hazard events. During this workshop, the PlaceWorks team will use online tools to support small group discussions to understand the lived experiences of community members.

The second round of community workshops will occur during the development of goals, policies, and implementation measures. This workshop will focus on providing background of the natural and human-caused hazards within the county based on the vulnerability assessment and background report. PlaceWorks will also provide draft policy concepts for community members to comment on and provide ideas on through small group discussions and live notetaking.

To prepare for each workshop series, PlaceWorks will provide the workshop approach, agenda, marketing materials (e.g., flyer, e-blast/newsletter content, social media content), a PowerPoint presentation with speaking notes, facilitator training, and appropriate digital engagement tools. For each workshop, the PlaceWorks team will provide a facilitator/moderator and a key staff member to present technical or project details. Participating Agency staff and partner CBOs will provide additional support if breakout rooms are requested for either series of workshops. All community workshops will be facilitated in English, but simultaneous interpretation in Spanish or other languages can be provided by the PlaceWorks team with approval of use of the contingency budget or supported directed by Participating Agency staff. All workshop materials and marketing will be provided in both English and Spanish.

After each workshop, PlaceWorks will send a post-event survey to participants and provide a recording that can be posted on the project website for viewing at the convenience of stakeholders. PlaceWorks will also provide summary notes from all workshops, including specific feedback for each Participating Agency.

HARD-TO-REACH / COMMUNITY GROUP MEETINGS

The purpose of hard-to-reach community group meetings is to allow outreach to specific groups that are often hard-to-reach, historically underrepresented in community engagement, identified as vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and/or offer focused expertise on a certain hazard, population, hazard, or other component of the project. The targeted stakeholders for these meetings are CBOs and the people that CBOs represent. In some cases, targeted hard-to-reach stakeholders might not be affiliated with or represented by a single CBO or by a CBO at all, and in those cases, CRC and PlaceWorks will collaborate with agency staff to identify representatives of neighborhoods or population groups that are unaffiliated. Participating Agency staff have identified a need to engage residents whose primary language is not English, and residents in neighborhoods that have higher risks to hazards.

The project budget sets aside \$20,000 for direct compensation to CBOs and hard-to-reach stakeholders. To encourage attendance in the community group meetings, the project team will provide food and gift cards to attendees. The project team will also coordinate with at least one local CBO partner per event. The CBO will be reimbursed by the project team for assistance with outreach, facilitation, and consultation. Priority use of the compensation will be to support engagement of hard-to-reach community groups, vulnerable and frontline populations, and others as identified by the project. Compensation will be available for participation in community workshops and review of draft materials if supported by the Collaborative. Compensation will be provided in the form of gift cards, with a maximum of \$50 per recipient per event, assuming a rate of \$25 per hour and an average of 2 hours per meeting,

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activity, or event. CRC will be responsible for distributing the gift cards and maintaining a log of who received gift cards, their organization or neighborhood, the amount, and the event.

Prior to conducting small group, in-person, meetings, PlaceWorks and CRC will develop a Toolkit for use by Agency staff and CRC to present Safety Element information and lead discussion with community groups. The toolkit will include a PowerPoint presentation describing the Safety Element process and content, including the vulnerability assessment component, in addition to discussion questions and live polling exercises. The Toolkit will also include a promotional flyer and text for promotion through various networks.

We anticipate providing materials at minimum in both English and Spanish, with additional languages based on the community and the ability of the project team and budget to support additional translation. Monolingual participants can feel more comfortable and willing to engage if they are with others who speak the same language. Therefore, if the event venue supports it, we will design community meetings to provide a dedicated, separate space for each language group, each of which will receive a presentation, Q&A, and group activities. An alternate approach would be to have simultaneous Spanish interpretation and speakers, though these may not be as effective in making participants feel comfortable enough to fully participate in the workshop. PlaceWorks and CRC will work with Participating Agency staff and CBO partners to confirm translation approach and needs for each event.

CRC will lead identification of and outreach to key CBO partners and representatives of hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations that might not be represented by a formal CBO. CRC staff will organize, promote, and attend a minimum of seven in-person Hard-to-reach/Community Group Meetings to provide technical expertise, answer questions, and take notes on community input. These meetings would occur during the initial identification and ideas, hazard maps & release of vulnerability assessment, drafting of goals, objectives, and policies, and the draft Safety Element phases.

Agencies are also welcome to use the tool kit and engagement materials to host additional meetings with groups. All information gathered from these meetings/focus groups will need to be communicated back to PlaceWorks for inclusion in the overall engagement information and report.

SERVICE PROVIDER STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

The purpose of service provider stakeholder meetings is to reach both private and public sector service providers and partners in emergency preparedness, risk reduction, response, and management. This includes public, non-profit, and for-profit providers of energy, water, transportation, and communication services, agency partners, business owners, employers, public land managers, and other community partners. There will be two rounds of service provider stakeholder meetings, the first round at the beginning of the project during the initial identification and ideas, and the second round during the drafting of goals, policies, and implementation measures. This focused engagement supports preparation of goals, policies, and strategies that build upon the successes and lessons learned, leverage existing and potential programs that share resilience goals and/or co-benefits, reflects shared values, and ensures a collaborative and equitable approach to implementation. These service provider stakeholder meetings will be small, facilitated group meetings or conversations hosted through Zoom. Each group will be organized by location, stakeholder type, hazard, asset, or population group. How the stakeholders are grouped will be determined after the list of stakeholders is confirmed.

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PlaceWorks will lead preparation of meeting logistics, agenda, discussion questions, and facilitation. The full series will include up to six meetings of 8-12 participants, and no more than 15 per group. The PlaceWorks team will provide a facilitator and notetaker for each meeting. At the completion of all service provider stakeholder meetings, PlaceWorks will prepare a memo summarizing the discussions.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Each Safety Element update constitutes an amendment to the General Plan for each jurisdiction. General Plan amendments trigger tribal consultation pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 18. The County and each City are required to identify tribal contacts in their jurisdiction, formally notify the contacts of this project, and participate in consultation if requested by the tribal contact. PlaceWorks will complete the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) form requesting a tribal contact list for each jurisdiction. Using the addresses on the list from NAHC, PlaceWorks will draft letters (on the letterhead of each jurisdiction) to each of the tribes on the NAHC list inquiring whether they want consultation. As consultation is a government-to-government process, it must be initiated by the local government agency, and counties are usually represented at the consultation(s). PlaceWorks can facilitate and attend the consultation(s); however, each jurisdiction must be represented. Following the consultation meetings (or conference calls), PlaceWorks will provide a record for the environmental documentation showing that consultation has been completed. Completion of the SB 18 process is needed prior to acting on the project. In addition to the formal consultation process required by SB 18, the Project Team will invite tribal contacts to all public meetings and welcome their participation and knowledge sharing throughout the project.

PLANNING COMMISSION, CITY COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS STUDY SESSIONS

The purpose of the Planning Commission, City Council, and Board of Supervisors Study Sessions are to provide decision makers with an overview of the project, keep them informed of project progress, and obtain feedback and input during key project phases. Targeted stakeholders include decision makers and members of the community who can speak at these public meetings. Participating Agency staff will lead the study sessions with decision makers. PlaceWorks will prepare a briefing packet for each of these meetings, which will include an overview of the project status in a brief memo and set of slides that will highlight work completed to-date, opportunities for public engagement, and next steps. Participating Agency staff will be responsible for putting this content into agency specific templates or formats, modifying it if needed to include jurisdiction specific details, and for presenting it to their Planning Commission/City Council/Board of Supervisors.

The first study session will occur during the project launch and initial identification and ideas phases of the project. At these meetings, Agency staff will provide their Planning Commission, City Council, and Board of Supervisors with an overview of the Safety Element Update process and the vulnerability assessment. At this first set of study sessions, decision makers can ask staff about the project and make sure that any key community concerns are considered in the vulnerability assessment, background report, and hazard mapping. PlaceWorks is not in attendance at this session.

The second round of study sessions will occur at the end of the background report phase and during the development of goals, objectives, and policies. Agency staff will present the results of the vulnerability

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assessment and background report, including key findings and recommendations from each document. Staff will also provide a set of policy concepts for consideration by decision makers. Feedback will consist of recommendations for policy concepts for inclusion in the Draft Safety Elements. PlaceWorks is not in attendance at this session.

The third, and last, round of study sessions will occur during the Draft Safety Element phase of the project. The scope of work and schedule assumes this study session will be with the Planning Commission, however, this is a decision for each agency to make. Staff from the PlaceWorks team will attend this round of study sessions in-person, or virtually if preferred, to ensure that any feedback is incorporated into the draft elements. Staff will present an overview of the Safety Element, giving a summary of work completed to date. Feedback at this study session will include minor changes to the policies or background content of the element.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Public hearings will occur during the last phase of the project, public agency board review. This engagement activity will be focused on decision makers and community members who speak at these public meetings. Participating Agency staff will lead the presentation to decision makers. PlaceWorks will support staff with presentations, staff reports and resolutions, responding to questions from officials, revisions to Safety Elements, and fill other roles as needed. PlaceWorks will be present for a minimum of one Planning Commission meeting and the City Council/Board of Supervisor meeting. Some agencies have contracted for additional meeting support from PlaceWorks at this stage of the project. This includes providing staff with specific language for the resolution to ensure the 2021 Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is formally incorporated in the Safety Elements of each Participating Agency. Staff from the PlaceWorks team will attend the approval hearings in-person, or virtually if preferred.

COORDINATION WITH ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT PROJECTS

Multiple planning efforts are occurring for communities across San Mateo County, each with its own community engagement needs. “Outreach fatigue” can arise among community members who have made the effort to attend multiple meetings for multiple plans and then are invited to yet more meetings. This is particularly a concern for this project because it is happening concurrently with a related effort to update the Environmental Justice Elements for three jurisdictions in San Mateo County: Burlingame, East Palo Alto, and unincorporated San Mateo County. To the extent feasible, the project team will identify strategies and opportunities to align community engagement activities between these two efforts to help reduce outreach fatigue from multiple engagement activities. Where the community is participating in both efforts, this could mean that Safety Element topics are discussed as a secondary topic at an Environmental Justice Element workshop, and vice versa, and that we factor in breaks where there are no public meetings during a certain period to allow for rest. Coordination between the two efforts will be fluid but will seek to combine outreach efforts where feasible and appropriate. The exact specifics of the alignment between the Safety Element and Environmental Justice Element will occur as each Community Engagement Plan is finalized.

Throughout this process, it will also be important to be careful and intentional about how we communicate with community members about the concurrent projects and associated engagement

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activities and events. Materials and channels that communicate project updates and upcoming events will clearly indicate which project(s) the activity or event is serving in a way that makes sense and is meaningful to community members, including by using different project branding. In instances where engagement efforts are combined among projects, we will be clear about this so that community members can feel prepared.

INCORPORATING FEEDBACK AND REPORTING BACK

Following each engagement activity, the project team will prepare a description of the event and document the feedback received. A consolidated summary report of all outreach events and activities will be provided at the end of the project. This report will detail the input received and how it was incorporated into the project deliverables. Interim summaries and the consolidated summary report will keep all feedback anonymous to protect privacy unless a stakeholder or organization requests otherwise. However, a list of types of stakeholders and organizations that were engaged will be provided.

PERFORMANCE METRICS

Performance metrics are key accountability tools to ensure that the engagement plan is effective in reaching the target audience. At all events and activities, in-person and virtual, the project team will administer a brief paper survey to gather voluntary demographic information from participants to assess which demographic groups are attending. To keep track of progress, the demographic data collected will be compared to the demographic profile of the jurisdiction the data is collected from, based on US Census data. Success will be defined as when participation rates from members of these audiences are proportional to their representation in the population of their jurisdiction.

To track geographic representation, we will ask participants to denote the neighborhood, cross street, or landmark they associate with on a map. Success will be defined as having events in and participation from the neighborhoods where the identified target audience resides.

Participants will also be asked to share how they heard about the event or activity to evaluate the effectiveness of different outreach channels, including the CRC and CBO networks, jurisdiction-managed channels, the project website and mailing list, postcards and flyers, on-the ground outreach, friends and family, and other channels. The project team will continually evaluate the effectiveness of the outreach program and adjust the engagement approach and strategies as necessary to ensure broad participation.

The project team will also partner with trusted community leaders and CBOs to co-design and receive feedback on the engagement process and adjust engagement tactics accordingly.

The project team will work collaboratively to implement this Community Engagement Plan. Key roles for each task are shown in **Table 3**.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENT TASKS AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

TASK/RESPONSIBILITY	LEAD
Project Website	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning
Online Map Viewer	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning and CRC
Mapped Survey Tool	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning
Story Map	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning

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Preparation of Materials	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning and CRC
Community Workshop Preparation	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning and CRC
Community Workshop Facilitation	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning, CRC, and Agency Staff
Education and Outreach Toolkit	PlaceWorks with support from CRC, Agency Staff
Hard-To-Reach/ Community Group Meetings	CRC with support from PlaceWorks, Agency staff
Community Group Meeting Venue Organizing Food and Childcare Gift Cards	CRC with support from Agency Staff
Stakeholder Meeting Preparation	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning
Stakeholder Meeting Facilitation	PlaceWorks with support from Atlas Planning
Coordination with Environmental Justice Element Projects	PlaceWorks with support from Participating Agency staff, CRC
Summaries for Each Activity	PlaceWorks CRC for Hard-to-Reach Stakeholders
Tribal Consultation	PlaceWorks
Translation and Interpretation	PlaceWorks and CRC, based on activity with support from Participating Agency staff
Study Sessions and Public Hearings	PlaceWorks and Agency staff with support from Atlas

PROJECT SCHEDULE AND OUTREACH TIMELINE

The Safety Element Update project includes ten different tasks, including project management, with an anticipated completion date of June 2025. **Table 4** shows the timeline for each of the project phases.

TABLE 4. MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE PROJECT SCHEDULE

PROJECT PHASE	SCHEDULE
Project Launch	July 2023
Community Engagement Plan	July 2023 – January 2024
Hazard Maps & Release of Vulnerability Assessment	December 2023 – June 2024
Background Information on Hazards	August 2023 – February 2024
Goals, Objectives, Policies	March 2024 – August 2024
Implementation Measures	April 2024 – August 2024
Administrative Draft Safety Element	July 2024 – October 2024
Public Draft Safety Element	October 2024 – March 2025
CEQA Review	September 2024 – March 2025
Board of Forestry Review (where applicable)	November 2024 – April 2025

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PROJECT PHASE	SCHEDULE
Public Agency Review/Approval	April 2025 – June 2025

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COMMUNITY INPUT REPORT

**APPENDIX B: VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 AND 2 SUMMARY
REPORT**

MEMORANDUM

This memorandum summarizes the virtual community workshops held as part of the initial phase of outreach for the Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) project. It includes a description of the events and a summary of the feedback received from attendees, which is meant to support the development of the vulnerability assessment and Safety Element goals, policies, and actions. The results for both workshops are combined in this summary.

Community Workshops Summary

WORKSHOP PURPOSE AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The purpose of the community workshops is to create community-wide and county-wide opportunities for the public to provide input and engage with the PREP project, which includes a vulnerability assessment and updates to jurisdictions' Safety Elements. This workshop series occurred following the assessment of existing conditions and in preparation for the vulnerability assessment. This series focused on discussing hazards of concern, attendees' experiences with hazards, and identifying vulnerable populations and assets to the community. The goal of the workshop series for the PREP project team was to receive input on how community members have prepared for, responded to, and recovered from past climate hazard events. It also served as an opportunity to begin envisioning adaptation strategies and policies. The goal for community members was to gain a better understanding of the Safety Element update process and other aspects of the PREP project, what PREP will accomplish, why the participating jurisdictions have chosen to be involved, and to share their personal experience with hazards to inform adaptation goals and strategies.

AGENDA AND FORMAT

The PREP project consultant team, with the support of agency staff from the participating jurisdictions¹, hosted two virtual community events via Zoom on March 13th and April 3rd, 2024, from 6:00 pm-7:30 pm. Both workshops followed the same agenda. The workshops included thirty minutes of presentation, a poll, a brief question and answer period, and thirty-five minutes of small group discussion. The presentation provided an overview of the PREP project, including descriptions of the various project components (including outreach, Safety Element updates, and vulnerability assessment), how PREP benefits the participating communities, and the proposed schedule of the project. Participants were able to ask clarifying questions before separating into small groups for a moderated discussion on their experience with natural hazards and priorities for safety-related efforts in their communities. A total of 138 individuals registered for the two workshops and 70 attended, not including the project team and facilitation staff.

While the workshop materials focused on the jurisdictions participating in the PREP project, community members from throughout the county and neighboring jurisdictions were invited to participate. The project team provided simultaneous interpretation to Spanish during the workshop and provided a

¹ Participating jurisdictions are the Town of Atherton, the cities of Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, Palo Alto, San Bruno, and San Mateo County.

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dedicated discussion group for Spanish speakers. The project team provided a Spanish version of the presentation in advance on the project website. This workshop series is one of two series to be completed over the span of the project.

WORKSHOP PROMOTION

Participating jurisdictions promoted the workshops through their various City-controlled communication channels. This included posting the event on community event calendars on City websites, sharing event details via e-news distribution lists, and posting on social media sites like NextDoor and Facebook. Participating jurisdictions also shared the event details with community-based organizations to share with their audiences.

INTRODUCTORY POLL

Each workshop began with an introductory poll. The goal of the poll was to gauge which communities were represented in the workshop, what hazards are of most concern, and whether participants are familiar with their community's General Plan.

Participants were asked the following questions in English and Spanish (all multiple choice):

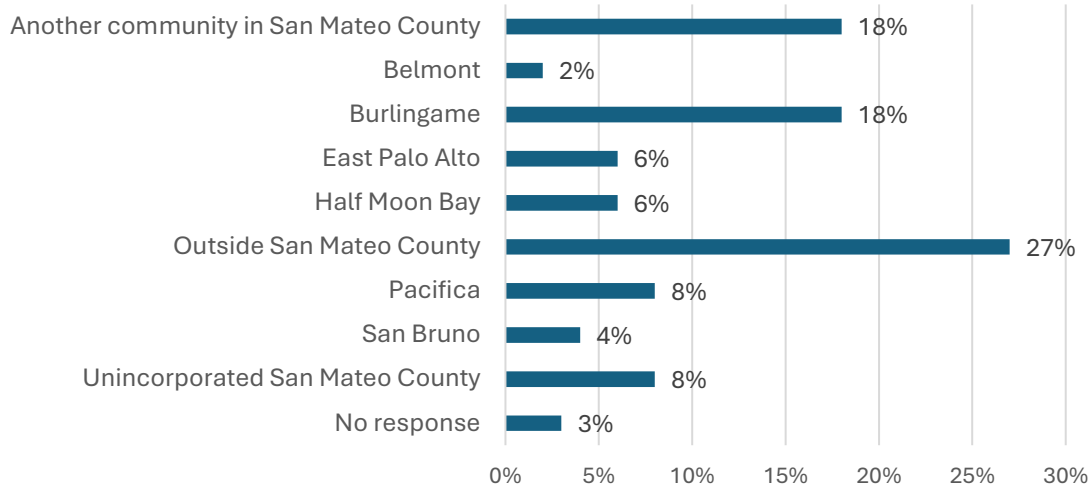
1. Where do you live?
2. Where do you work or attend school?
3. What climate hazard is of most concern to you?
4. Are you familiar with your community's General Plan?

Key takeaways from the participant poll:

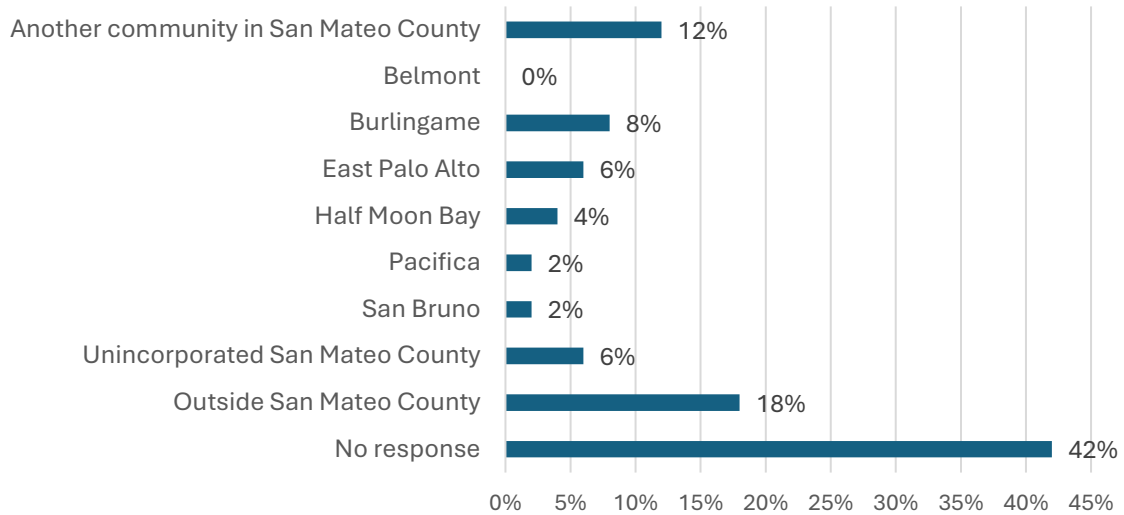
- Fifty-two percent of respondents are from a community participating in the PREP project. The remaining respondents live in another, nearby community in San Mateo County (18 percent) or outside of San Mateo County (27 percent).
- Respondents are most concerned about flooding, sea level rise, and wildfires.
- Most respondents were familiar with their community's General Plan.

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Question 1: Where do you live?

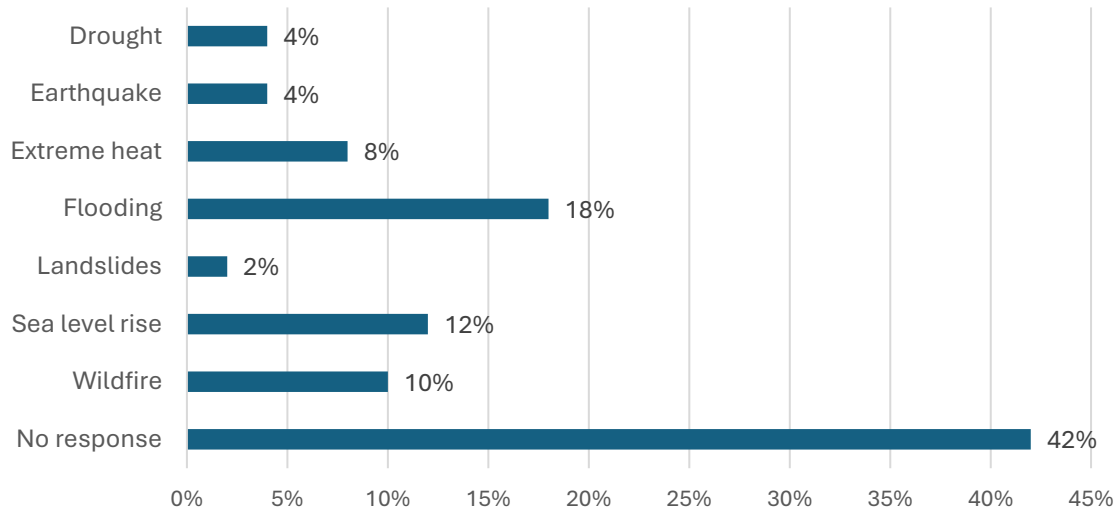


Question 2: Where do you work or attend school?

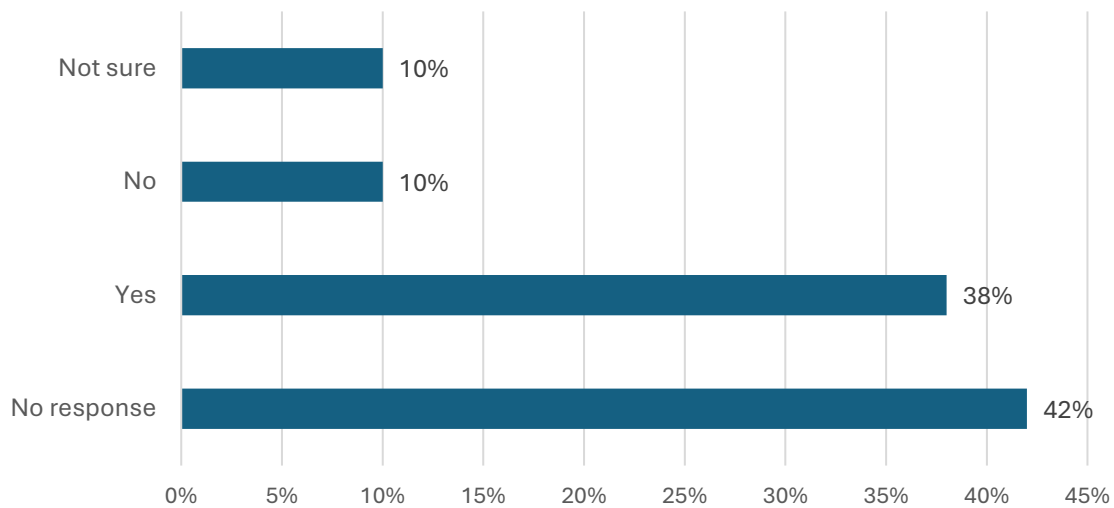


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Question 3: Hazards of most concern



Question 4: Familiarity with General Plan



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QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

A brief question and answer period followed the presentation. Below are the key themes that emerged. A full list of questions received and the provided answers are included in Appendix B to this memo.

- Participants asked about the relationship between the PREP project and subsequent Safety Element updates and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Participants were concerned about hazardous materials and potential environmental contamination in the event of flooding.
- Participants asked about environmental justice issues and how frontline communities will be prioritized in PREP.
- Participants were interested in how countywide solutions would be created and implemented.
- Participants asked about the tension between the need for more housing and the increasing risk of natural hazards.

DISCUSSION GROUP PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

For the remainder of the workshop, attendees participated in facilitated small group discussions in Zoom breakout rooms. The project team randomly assigned participants to small groups of five to eight people to discuss their experiences with hazards in their communities. Participating agency staff served as small group facilitators and notetakers. Notetakers shared their computer screens during the discussion so that participants could confirm their comments were being noted correctly. The complete notes from the discussion groups are included in Appendix A. Below are the discussion questions followed by a summary of the key themes that emerged from the discussion groups.

1. **Impacts of hazards:** *What hazards (wildfires, flooding, earthquakes, etc.) or impacts of hazards (such as Public Safety Power Shutoff events) have you experienced in your community?*
2. **Preparation and recovery:** *How have you responded to past hazards in your area? What are some barriers you have faced in responding to hazards?*
3. **Vulnerable populations:** *Who and what do you feel are most at risk from hazards, and why? Are there additional populations or community assets who should be considered?*
4. **Resilience visioning:** *What would you like to see your community do to improve safety and resilience to natural hazards?*

Impacts of Hazards

Workshop participants identified several hazards of concern and their potential impacts. The key themes from the discussions are noted below.

- » Flooding is a major concern for all communities. Participants are concerned about flooding from storms like those from the winters of 2022 and 2023, which had cascading effects of power shut-offs, downed trees, and landslides. Aging utility and stormwater infrastructure pose a risk to resilience of the area in the event of a storm.
- » Participants are concerned about the impacts of power shut-offs, whether for public safety reasons or due to a hazardous event, as they shut down communication channels and

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therefore impact access to resources. This is especially an issue with vulnerable populations, such as seniors or people with disabilities.

- » There is concern regarding the risk of floodwaters spreading hazardous materials in the soil to previously-uncontaminated areas.
- » For participants that live in coastal communities, erosion is a concern due to flooding from heavy rain and sea level rise, which impacts utilities located along the coast. The feasibility of safe evacuations is also a concern for coastal communities as they have limited ingress/egress routes.
- » Wildfire is a concern for all communities represented. Large eucalyptus groves in coastal areas pose a risk for fire and poor air quality following a local or regional fire affects inland and coastal communities.
- » Extended heatwaves are a concern as many older homes in the area do not have air conditioning.

Preparation and Recovery

Participants discussed the various strategies they use to prepare for or recover from a hazardous event. They also discussed what barriers may exist to prevent adequate preparation or recovery. The key themes are outlined below.

- » To prepare for flooding in the event of a major storm or extended rainfall, workshop participants often clean out their rain gutters and drains and purchase sandbags. However, these actions can be difficult for potentially vulnerable populations, such as seniors or people with disabilities, without help.
- » Workshop participants are also relying on various forms of hazard insurance to protect their homes, such as flood insurance, but rates are increasing with the increase in hazard frequency.
- » Workshop participants note financial costs as a main barrier for individual emergency and hazard preparedness. Purchasing sandbags, insurance, tools for home hardening, and solar panel and battery power systems is usually the responsibility of the homeowner, at least partially if supplemented by a rebate or tax credit, and this is not a feasible expense for all residents.
- » To prepare for wildfires, workshop participants in high-risk wildfire areas with dense vegetation or steep slopes are clearing vegetation and implementing other home hardening techniques. However, a perceived lack of coordinated community-wide or neighborhood-wide vegetation management reduces the effectiveness of individual efforts.
- » Lack of air conditioning is a barrier in the event of a heatwave. Many homes in the region were built without air conditioning, meaning that installing air conditioning comes at a financial cost to property owners.
- » Participants noted a lack of public education as a barrier to preparedness suggesting that residents are not aware of the potential hazards and how to prepare for them. Residents may not be aware of the various public programs to assist with preparation, or in the event of a hazardous event, to assist with recovery and response.

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- » Participants noted that some jurisdictions, including San Carlos and Burlingame, have adopted zoning code amendments, such as establishing special districts or revising setback requirements in high-risk areas, to mitigate damage from hazards. A perceived lack of ongoing funding is a barrier to the completion or maintenance of citywide preparedness programs, including storm drain improvements and removal of hazardous trees.

Vulnerable Populations

Participants identified several groups that may be at higher risk of exposure to climate-change related hazards and their effects. Below are the key categories and populations that emerged.

- » Respondents felt that older adults are vulnerable to all hazards for several reasons, including declining physical health, potential lack of mobility and independence, or a reliance on electricity for medical devices like Life Alert.
- » Low-income community members are also potentially vulnerable to hazards like flooding and wildfire, according to participants, as they may live in older buildings that have not been well-maintained or have had unpermitted work done. Low-income areas are also often in an area of higher risk for natural hazards or environmental contamination. People living in these areas are already experiencing many impacts of these hazards.
- » Respondents felt that farmworkers and other outdoor workers are especially vulnerable to extreme heat and poor air quality due to wildfires.
- » Respondents noted that people experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to the effects of all hazards and may not be able to access resources in the event of a hazardous event, such as getting to a cooling center or receiving emergency notifications.
- » Participants identified children as a vulnerable population, especially to poor air quality following a wildfire. Schools and daycare centers are critical in supporting children and therefore a priority community asset in preparing for hazards.
- » Respondents felt that renters are uniquely vulnerable as they are often not in control of the structures they live in and therefore unable to make necessary improvements to prepare for hazards. Renters may also have smaller dwelling units, limiting the amount of supplies they can store in case of an emergency.
- » Respondents identified non-English speaking community members as potentially vulnerable in the event of an emergency if resources are not available in their native language. They may also struggle to be aware of the risks in their community and how best to prepare if educational resources are not available in their native language.

Resilience Visioning

Participants raised an array of potential strategies that their local communities and the region can take to mitigate risk from natural hazards. Below are the key themes.

- » Local jurisdictions should improve evacuation planning, especially in coastal communities with limited evacuation routes.

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- » Communities need consistent funding for infrastructure upgrades, including for the storm drain system, utility lines, and wastewater treatment plants located at or below sea level.
- » More granular, local-level data and hazard modeling should inform development decisions. Future development should be sited outside of high-risk areas.
- » Participants support nature-based solutions to mitigate risk, including restoring wetlands, increasing permeability of surfaces, reducing hazardous vegetation like highly flammable trees or shrubs, and improving soil structure and vegetation to prevent erosion.
- » Neighborhood and community cohesion are necessary for adequate risk mitigation as the impacts of hazards do not follow property lines. Local governments can support programs to connect neighbors for community-wide adaptation projects to improve social resilience.

Next Steps

This memo provides the summary of the first round of virtual community workshops for PREP. The project team will use the feedback gathered from community members to inform the completion of the vulnerability assessment and the development of the goals, policies, and actions of the Safety Elements.

Appendix A: PREP Virtual Community Workshop Discussion Notes

During each community workshop attendees participated in facilitated small group discussions in Zoom breakout rooms. The PREP project team randomly assigned participants to small groups of five to eight people to discuss their experiences with hazards in their communities. Participating agency staff served as small group facilitators and notetakers. Below are the unedited comments received from each group's notetaker. Responses from both workshops are combined under each question.

QUESTION 1: IMPACTS OF HAZARDS

What hazards (wildfires, flooding, earthquakes, etc.) or impacts of hazards (such as Public Safety Power Shutoff events) have you experienced in your community?

- San Bruno
 - Flooding on the east side of San Bruno (undeveloped area near 101) in recent storms
 - Power shutoffs in San Bruno, especially in areas next to the valley where the PG&E gas explosion was several years ago.
- El Granada
 - Wildfires in El Granada (concern for eucalyptus grove)
 - Increased flooding in streets in El Granada and along the coast; Mid Coast Community Council trying to address flooding issues especially along northern coast.
 - Also experienced power outages, some lasting multiple days (e.g. in Moss Beach and Montara)
 - AT&T considering removing landlines, but cell service along the coast is spotty.
 - Only one highway into coast so access is limited.
 - County developing an evacuation plan.
- Storm inundation and sea level rise
- Find ways we can better adapt to and plan for foreseeable issues
- Power shutoff events and internet outages
- Wildfires and the impacts of smoke
- Mass shooting events
- Getting basic necessities can be difficult during hazardous events
- How are people from vulnerable communities being affected by these issues?
- Infrastructure (internet and power) resiliency
- How to protect property
- Monterra, El Granada, and Half Moon Bay utility providers infrastructure is being damaged by erosion
- We need to consider infrastructure issues when developing in these areas

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- Brisbane | In January, side of the mountain gave way with several rocks coming into the city streets. As such, the rock debris blocked the storm drain and impacted the ability to drain from floods. Concerned with the potential costs in the future. Flooding levels are increasing, and ground water intrusions are impacting vegetation. Furthermore, wildfires are becoming more prevalent. 1000% increase in home insurance for wildfires. Sea level rise in nearby communities.
 - Power Outages prevented the ability to communicate with/locate with the elderly and/or vulnerable communities
 - Groundwater Intrusions within existing structures/infrastructure
- Also concerned regarding increasing insurance fees. Reiterates how climate change is impacting their community.
 - Quality of Water and impacts from existing infrastructure during earthquakes
- Burlingame | Power shutoff concerns for vulnerable communities. Extreme flooding has occurred more prevalently especially noted in January 2023. Wind damage during the January 2023 storm events were noted. Specifically mentioned was that several trees have fallen. Concerns for wildfire in nearby residential locations and their canyon regions.
- San Carlos | Noted several locations severely impacted by flooding (Creeks and notable streets). Concern for current Pump System infrastructure. Concern for biosafety impacts during flooding season.
 - Concern from historical landfill presence and potential biohazards that may be currently existing within said fill areas.
 - Life Alert Users were impacted when unable to communicate during power outages
- Belmont has experienced flooding and landslides as a result of flooding, and the Belmont Ridge is a wildland urban interface
- Burlingame has experienced flooding and landslides, air quality is an issue during wildfires, and we need to be ready for earthquakes
- Burlingame also had trees come down during the flooding, which makes it hard to get around the City
- East Palo Alto & North Fair Oaks experience flooding, delays in communications about how to get resources,
- Sea level rise is an issue with EPA being close to the San Francisco Bay
- Heat is an issue, are we prepared enough for the next extreme heat event?
- Burlingame
 - Flooding on roads such as El Camino
 - Public Safety Power Shutoff events
 - Droughts
- Montara

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- Wildfires... One time the sky was dark until 11:30
- One time there was a wildfire that had to be put out by helicopters
- Highly flammable Eucalyptus trees in Montara
- Highly susceptible wildfire area
- 6-8 inch storm every year according to FEMA since 2017
 - Used to be classified as 100 year storms
 - Variability in storms increasing
 - No stormwater management plan for the County
 - Trees falling all over which have caused power shutoffs... At least 6 this year. Worse for people in the back of Montara because more trees fell there... Not to mention public safety power shutoffs
- Water supply from Montara Mountain, not from Hetch Hetchy
- Montara water supply more precarious...
- No tsunami in a while
- One earthquake fault goes through Seal Cove and Moss Beach
- Sea level rise: Hwy 1 being eroded at Montara State Beach, etc.
 - These areas do not have adequate enough protection to handle the rainfall
 - Caltrans trying to rebuild that area but they are basing protective measures off of 20th century data... Not adequate enough
 - Sewer plant has flooded beyond capacity several times
- Like Paradise on steroids
- No feasible evacuation plan
- Rated by PC Magazine as area with worst cell phone reception
- Nitrates polluting
- Granada
 - More concerned about stormwater management and flooding and erosion
 - We do not have a stormwater management plan or the budget for it
 - Predicted rainfall is increasing
 - If there is no management plan (e.g. trees, marshes, vegetation) for mitigating flooding, we could be destroying what is meant to protect us
 - Wildfire study done by County several years ago identified wildfire zones... But no wildfire prevention plan... Not following best practices followed by SoCal or Colorado for instance (e.g. only covered trees surrounding homes not homes themselves)
- Brisbane
 - Biggest concern is wildfire since located in the foothills of the mountains
 - There are few ways to get into town, so those routes could be easily compromised
 - Kinder Morgan tanks that sit along tunnel 1?
 - Evacuation point along Sierra Point which requires you to go through that tunnel... Simulation of evacuation has not been done

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- There is a difference between mitigation and preparation for climate change
 - Lots of eucalyptus trees which is a big risk. Must plan around them
 - Concern about scale
 - Recently, the flooding has been at a manageable scale but what happens when flooding surpasses that scale?
 - Fitzgerald Marine Reserve tree health
-
- EPA: Flooding, power shutoff recently; Coastsides: sea level rise, intense rains and high tides, effects that contribute to erosion. HWY 1 impacts recently, ongoing threat. San Carlos, wildlife urban interface— wildfire concerns. Approach is good but still an issue. Earthquakes always a concern. Sierra Club is concerned about increase of biotech along the peninsula, potential of bio accidents, hazards. Working with San Carlos, which has banned higher risk/safety levels; RWC also. Also on health issues: sewer, stormwater impacts and risks— coastsides has consistent sewer overflows. Also landslides. Impact of development on steep hillsides, risk of impacts. Pacifica: development is still on the radar within parts of city that are clearly hazard zones; climate crisis will worsen hazards. Prioritization of private land rights over what will become public nuisances.
 - Coastsides, numerous power shutoffs, some planned, but many unplanned, serious problem
 - Pacifica has some power outages, a few hours usually. Also had some power major issues with flooding, downed trees, storm damage near pier, storm surge affecting roads and infrastructure
 - Burlingame, some downed trees, 20+ in one park, various groups help clean. Also some flooding due to poor drainage. Wildfires, poor air quality even from fires that are not local
 - East Palo Alto, there is a contaminated site less than 400 ft from the Bay, managed by EPA but cleanup time is 10-20 years but we don't have that long
 - Pacifica, a few wildfires, near homes. A big landslide back of the valley. Landslides a big concern after lots of rain
 - Groundwater rise, table being pushed, increasing flooding on streets in the Bay area, low-lying areas b/c groundwater table is already so close to surface
 - Addressing SLR could impact groundwater rise because there's no outlet to drain the water could lead to increased flooding.
 - All of the above. San Mateo coast side - flooding and sea level rise, also wildfires; all big issues. Eucalyptus groves and areas susceptible to wildfire.
 - Earthquakes - liquefaction zones in our communities.
 - Increased storms due to climate change - stormwater runoff issues due to utilities. Runoff into ocean. Electrical outages, utility infrastructure maintained and/or upgraded.
 - Climate change and severe weather impacts us every year.
 - Wildfire has no seasons, year round.

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- Coast side similar to Maui topography - significant impacts from offshore winds; power outages, downed trees, utility poles; isolated communities - one way in, one way out.
- Sea level rise, liquefaction around airport and county bay line, El Camino area. Severe earthquake could see even if Hayward Fault erupts.
- Main goal - get residents to subscribe to emergency alerts; develop a safety plan. Get involved and engaged. Community Emergency Response training. Each jurisdiction has some type of program and is free to community.
- Evacuation an issue - don't have a good evacuation plan although there are designated routes.
- New platform Genasys Protect - evacuation plan. System helps saves lives.
- Zone Haven - what status of these programs are.
- Protecting parks and open space, and wildlife gets lost in hazard protection plans.
- Community Response Emergency trainings - are they available in multiple languages? Is there a plan for this? (Offered in Mandarin and Spanish; looking to expand to more languages)
- Heatwaves - how to respond to? Not enough resources available currently.
- Burlingame: The city experienced urban flooding issues and power outage in 2023. The ground was hard and had a lot of rain which caused trees to fall. Air pollution and smoke (2020) from wildfire made the sky turn red.
- Foster City: Flooding and sea level rise. Foster City completed a levee project recently this year from Foster City to Belmont to prevent flooding and to tackle sea level rise, which helped the issue a lot.
- San Bruno: Sea level rise.
- Half Moon Bay: wildfire, sea level rise, flooding
- Burlingame: Residents are being more careful to clean out drains and gutters ahead of time and be on the lookout for where/when the urban flooding would happen.
- Burlingame did a lot of preventive work like tree trimming, San Mateo to Millbrae - major drainage upgrades and tree planting, pg&e 2.2-mile underground utility wires, bayfront seawall increase to prepare for and prevent hazards.
- A lot of cities are being proactive on these unexpected events. Any citywide emergency plans that are available to the residents?
- San Mateo County has a hazard emergency dept that coordinates with residents on emergency preparation.
- Foster City: Foster City installed underground utility lines since the 70s. Big liabilities: Since the City is not on El Camino Blvd, it only has three routes to exit the City if any hazards happen. Foster City would be vulnerable to liquefaction from earthquakes.
- CERT is at the forefront helping the residents and residents can rely on CERT.
- Half Moon Bay: Preparation is the key. Have more knowledge as a community on hazards.

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- San Bruno: The city is investing in stormwater systems that help with water collection and reduce events like flooding, such as creating urban forests, creating fire barriers next to homes (which can be expensive)
- Would need more grants to maintain and continue these measures along. Concern: These preventative measures can be costly and hard to maintain without more funding.
- San Gregorio Earthquake fault/earthquakes, in a tsunami zone, fallen trees / vegetation management, wildfire (forest proximity due to park), flooding, landslide. Living on coasts, it feels like there is not much you can do at a personal level (just prep). Wish for more support from govt agencies on evacuation planning. Power outages are a challenge.
- San Mateo Creek proximity. King tide + storms, flooding along the creek. City turned one of the parks (Gateway) into a detention basin so flooding stays contained within the park. Supported peace of mind with defensible infrastructure.
- Heat waves. 2022 Labor Day. Atmospheric river storms in 2022 and flooding.
- Sea level rise. Surrounded by levee in Redwood Shores. Wildfire threat. Heat waves. Comfortable in the summer, homes not built with air conditioning. Lots of people are unprepared for long heatwaves.

QUESTION 2: PREPARATION AND RECOVERY

How have you responded to past hazards in your area? What are some barriers you have faced in responding to hazards?

- El Granada
 - Only until 2017 that flooding started to get into people's homes and driveways (lived there for about 50 years)
 - Had to use sandbags as a precaution - property owners have had to bear the brunt themselves
 - Supervisor working with MCC
 - No one coming forth with how to pay for mitigation measures
 - Funding is big concern
- Morgan Hill
 - Anderson Dam Project, etc.
 - Tunnel built underneath downtown area to protect against floods
 - Morgan Hill has a lot of history of flooding, but a lot of projects recently have helped mitigate against flooding
- San Bruno
 - Only recently got FEMA designations → some property owners obtained flood insurance, but some upset about this new expense

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- Proposed standard municipal bond for stormwater projects two years ago that did not garner enough votes to pass
 - Hillside on west side of San Bruno Avenue with erosion issue threatening stormwater infrastructure and San Bruno Avenue → project aimed to mitigate that completed but took expenses from other projects
 - Urgency to move utility lines
 - Cut some eucalyptus groves to make room for new recreation center... While beautiful, they are invasive species that are easily flammable
 - Personally have had to sandbag home back in Palo Alto
 - There are services proposed but also people reluctant to pay the taxes necessary to fund them
-
- Sandbagging to prepare for flooding
 - Clearing drains before major storm events
 - Using updated data sets (coastal erosion zones)
 - Difficulty in preparing for unknown hazards
 - Finding the correct resources in your community
 - Cell phone coverage is an issue in certain communities
-
- Town Hall meetings. Policies regarding affordability seem to be in the making however will be implemented later down the line. Affordability especially concerning insurance concerns.
 - Drill education/outreach. Asserting the importance of practice to responding to disasters as a community/group and how best to address those issues. Also provide radio for alerts.
 - Burlingame Neighborhood Network - encourage neighborhood gatherings and interconnect neighbors for support groups and provide communication.
 - San Carlos has implemented zoning requirements for further setback requirements. Noted that sandbag acquisition has been difficult for senior/elderly populations. Storm Drain plan has been implemented to be more responsive in clearing out said drains whether by public comment/concern or by their own inspections.
 - Burlingame adopted Sea Level Zoning Requirements to address sea level rising concerns on coastal regions within their city.
 - Community Outreach with relevant city officials to solicit input and educate the public on areas of concern.
 - Potentially can inform emergency personnel to enlist/inform vulnerable communities. E.g. elderly/life alert individuals being checked on during emergency response.
 - Promote community togetherness to identify and check vulnerable individuals within their reach
 - Peninsula Clean Energy has programs to help those with life-saving equipment to stay online

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- City of Belmont hasn't responded well, wildfire risk, vegetation clearing was ineffective, instead need to clear around structures and harden homes, the city policies are outdated
- Burlingame Neighborhood Network gives out information about what you can do, and holds a yearly drill that involves neighborhoods, to get folks involved with preparation
- Removal of trees would be helpful, Burlingame has removed a significant number of trees recently
- Preparation includes air filters for the house, emergency preparation kits
- North Fair Oaks preparation & recovery: residents have confusion about how to be prepared, resources need to be translated, or residents just need a person to talk to to help them understand. Waiting to prepare and recover is a problem for flooding, for example, waiting can mean roads are flooded and blocked when residents need to get sandbags. Also concerned about tree removal leading to more extreme heat.
- Montara
 - Telecommunications: study on lack of adequate mobile coverage and internet
 - Trying to get funding to build own fiber connections
 - No proactive plans for stormwater or wildfire management
- Brisbane
 - Have alternative sources of power in the event that power goes out e.g. Jackery
- Granada
 - Has satellite phone in order to communicate if phone batteries die
- San Carlos- wildfires. Working with State wildfire authorities. Multiple canyons, undeveloped— cut out underbrush, cut back trees to mitigate wildfires vs. clear-cutting, trenching. Managed mitigation of risk. Coastside: mostly reaction. Sewer, erosion— response is to add riprap, armor against sea level rise. Those promoting more environmentally aware response face a hard sell. EPA: Dealing w/ PG&E w/ downed powerlines; only respond in emergencies, non-responsive otherwise.
- There's just so much; huge barrier in responding is cost. Identifying sources of funding to plan design and implement solutions is top priority.
- Balance: vis a vis Environmental Justice and Housing— there's a real tension between goals, impacts. Tough conflict.
- But, many environmental justice groups and housing advocates agree that housing shouldn't be built in environmentally sensitive, hazard areas— build in infill areas. But legislation isn't taking this into account. Also— should be concerned about building in sea level rise areas.
- Some disagree that housing advocates take environmental sensitivity/hazard sufficiently into account. Scott Weiner as example— limiting authority of Coastal Commission. Coastal zone development should be limited due to climate impacts. Should prioritize managed retreat.

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- Contacted PG&E to be more sensible about how they have routed their power lines. They agreed to set up relocation or recovery setup. Not happy with their performance for city or coastside
- On an individual level have to be ready to wait, be prepared to wait, earthquake preparedness with food, candles, flashlights, etc...Long-term repairs more concerning
- During heat waves open libraries as cooling facility, not a lot a/c around County, elderly in particular are vulnerable
- Climate Resilience Centers designed to be cooling facilities or offer some other form of assistance, before and during natural disasters
- Some communities have CERT groups that have formed, this does help communities and individuals prepare
- Midcoast community council have worked on several of these issues. Informational sessions, regularly communicate with County Supervisor to be aware of needs.
- Some members have become CERT- certified.
- Barriers: education issue, people don't often know enough, emotions run high - difficult to get to solutions.
- Public education and outreach. Community not aware of programs available. Low percentage of subscribers to alert system.
- Heatwave impacts air quality and wildfire; changes in humidity - red flag warnings. Will increase with climate change.
- Vegetation management
- Increase outreach and education
- Keep up with severe weather and winterstorms. King Tides influencing flooding and runoff.
- Resource Conservation District of San Mateo - have been proactive with these issues.
- More prepared we can be, more enables us to support one another in the long run.
- Funding for projects an important factor.
- Have more agencies to provide programs in training and education.
- All CERTs standardized - take advantage of nonprofit status and get funding beyond government grants.
- Make sure nonprofits get funding support. Subgrants to nonprofits for resiliency work.
- Need increased personnel to spread awareness. (e.g. Thrive)
- Burlingame: Residents are being more careful to clean out drains and gutters ahead of time and be on the lookout for where/when the urban flooding would happen.
 - Burlingame did a lot of preventive work like tree trimming, San Mateo to Millbrae - major drainage upgrades and tree planting, pg&e 2.2-mile underground utility wires, bayfront seawall increase to prepare and prevent to hazards

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- A lot of cities are being proactive on these unexpected events. Any citywide emergency plans and are available to the residents?
 - San Mateo County has a hazard emergency dept that coordinates with residents on emergency preparation
- Foster City: Foster City installed underground utility lines since the 70s. Big liabilities: Since the City is not on El Camino Blvd, it only has three routes to exit the City if any hazards happen. Foster City would be vulnerable to liquefaction from earthquakes.
 - CERT is at the forefront helping the residents and residents can rely on CERT.
- Half Moon Bay: Preparation is the key. Have more knowledge as a community on hazards.
- San Bruno: The city is investing in stormwater systems that help with water collection and reduce events like flooding, such as creating urban forests, creating fire barriers next to homes (which can be expensive)
 - Would need more grants to maintain and continue these measures along. Concern: These preventative measures can be costly and hard to maintain without more funding.
- Long term goal is to electrify home and recent power outages feel like a barrier to electrification. Barrier - outages. Gas stove allows continued cooking and gas water heater = hot showers. With 3+ day outages - it's been important to have access to gas, in spite of methane, etc.
- Habitat restoration and fuel restoration near Pillar Point Bluff. At perimeter of park, addressing fallen tree branches.
- Solar panels and battery back-up for home, air conditioning installed (after 20 years of no A/C). During smoke events, can close up home and recirculate which improves indoor air quality.
- Use of sandbags with flooding and early prep. Barrier - air conditioning for extreme heat. Cooling centers can be challenging to use (disruptive to go to one in the middle of the day). Library was closed on labor day, which was a cooling center close by. Bay Area homes often do not have A/C.
- Wildfire: Focused on home hardening over time. If neighbors are not doing it also, it might not matter. Barrier - lack of community focus on wildfire preparedness - neighbors actions impact you. In the event of a wildfire, don't know defined evacuation routes, where to go for shelter, medical services. A lot of work to be done before we are prepared, and citizens understand/engaged and have a plan of action for wildfire.
- Recommend looking into Genasys / Zonehaven app. Defines what areas need to be evacuated and the areas. <https://www.smcgov.org/dem/genasys-zonehaven>
- Community readiness/CERT is part of job at Menlo Park Fire. Important role of individuals is realizing that in large disasters, first responders aren't going to be able to get to everyone

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right away. Getting to know your neighbors and their needs (e.g., mobility issues of a neighbor) can help with outcomes in a disaster.

QUESTION 3: VULNERABLE POPULATIONS: *Who and what do you feel are most at risk from hazards, and why? Are there additional populations or community assets who should be considered?*

- San Bruno
 - West side - serious fire hazards, may even have a slice along the valley that is considered high fire risk area on US maps; lots of power outages due to concern of power lines potentially snapping during high winds → reinforces need to make power lines underground
 - East side economic segregation - more working class communities and more older buildings, many are not well maintained and unpermitted work has been done; homes closer together so fire concern... Also more prone to flooding.
 - Immigrant communities simultaneously more self sufficient in terms of performing tasks on their own homes (though may not be up to Code)
 - Dilemma: home improvements costly but also people need homes large enough to fit their families
- El Granada
 - Whole hillside above Quarry Park full of Eucalyptus
 - Mid coast above Half Moon Bay does not necessarily have a lot of the benefits that Half Moon Bay has e.g. senior center which are among some of the most vulnerable... Where to go when there is a power outage?
 - Somewhat of an emergency room near El Granada that is now closing... Where to go if you have an emergency and receive immediate care? Lack of adequate medical care
 - Trees falling down
- Homeless or unhoused individuals
- Individuals living in cars or RV's
- First responders and essential workers who make long commutes to their workplaces
- Small businesses
- Non profits
- Senior/Elderly populations were noted within the capability to receive resources. See comment on sandbag acquisitions.
- Lowground/Susceptible to Flooding Areas
- Areas nearby Landfill areas

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- Lower-Income Areas - tend to be located to industrial uses and tend to be in flood susceptible areas
- Children in long-term development/exposure from potential environmental impacts and pollution
- Sewage Treatment Areas - E.g. Redwood Shores (susceptible to flooding and nearby residential areas)
- Life Alert Users impacted during power outages
- Concern about biohazards and the development of bioresearch labs. Cities need to be aware of what is happening inside of these research buildings. Need to consider if these uses should be allowed near residents, schools, etc. Should these uses be allowed in hazard areas such as liquefaction zones? Emergency responders need to know the biohazard level of the building to respond safely.
- Soft story buildings (apartments that are built over garages without enough support for the upper stories), but this is a tricky issue because it would require retrofits from landlords.
- Frontline communities that are already experiencing hazard impacts. Renters specifically are at high risk, because they don't have a lot of autonomy over preparation and recovery. For example, renters need landlords to address mold caused by flooding and water damage, install air conditioning to keep a residence cool during extreme heat, and seal windows to regulate temperatures. Also, because rents are so high, multiple families sometimes share spaces, which can add to the stress and increase the need to make those spaces safe.
- Elderly populations are at risk from hazards, we need to support people safely age in their homes.
- San Bruno has areas that flood consistently, and other areas in the County flood consistently as well. For example, the manufactured home park in the Harbor Industrial area floods all the time. The County/Cities need to know where these areas are.
- Sewer plant on Hwy 1
- Electricity
- Telecommunications
- Elderly are more difficult to notify
- Apartment dwellers: ownership of property is elsewhere which can lead to discrepancy in preparing to respond and what capabilities they have to respond.
- Homeless: hotel designated for homeless on the coast.
 - Area under the highway that got flooded where some resided.
- Farmworkers
- People who live in RVs parked on airport road which is in a tsunami zone
- Businesses that have to close down during climate events
- Children who can't get to school during climate events. Someone needs to take care of them.

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- Daycare centers
- Communities without financial resources to respond to disasters, damage to property/housing; those at risk from extreme heat: elderly, those without air conditioning, etc.
- In San Mateo County, farmworkers. Re half moon bay, moss beach, pescadero. Those like farmworkers who work outdoors in extreme weather conditions.
- Mental health is also a concern. Part of climate change impacts is on those more vulnerable because of other socioeconomic factors. Harder to be resilient when under stress from housing risk, job risk, etc.
- Communities of color, underrepresented populations.
- Non-human populations. At risk from development in general; wetland, marshland impacts, etc.
- Underserved communities, poorer communities. Foster City \$200 million bond; other communities don't have that possibility, have to rely on State, other resources. Across the board, we're potentially sacrificing the environment, endangered species, etc. In Pacifica, the City has expressed willingness to sacrifice beaches for individual property owner rights, risking endangered species.
- Senior communities
- Lower income community members especially those who are working and have to rely on public transportation that may not be available during a natural disaster like flooding
- Disabled people, people with mobility impairments are often asked to wait behind if there's an evacuation. Plans should include those people.
- People who don't speak or speak little English. Immigrant communities who often have multiple identities. People impacted by flooding in 2023 who lost their cars & apartments had no support
- Unhoused communities, people w/o shelter during heat waves, storms, creeks flooding etc...
- Speak to people from these communities to understand what they need as part of this process
- Farm worker community can easily be affected by flooding and other hazards
- Assets - fire, police stations, hospitals, water treatment plants, critical infrastructure, schools could serve as emergency shelter, public facilities should be prioritized
- Natural features could also be considered assets. Wetlands filter out pollutants, tree canopy is an asset for communities
- Coast side - aging population, homeless/homeless veterans, handicapped, families, and farmworkers
- East Palo Alto - working community members (multiple jobs), not being able to access resources available to them; language barriers; education levels; special needs
- San Mateo - large area below sea level, at risk from sea level rise and flooding from Bay

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- Health - people with chronic diseases - more susceptible to changes in heat and air quality; people reliant on electricity for medicine keeping cold or other equipment; pregnant persons
- Non-english speaking folks, persons with disabilities, aging adults,
- Limited to non-visible communities
- Have to be accessible within our communities - ensure continual access
- Cultural competency very important. How does a community want to be helped?
- Big income gap/disparity: lower income population
- Foster City/Burlingame: senior/retirees population
- (Burlingame) The increase of more housing units/densities and the relaxation of the development standards from the State would cause a reduction in urban forest and canopy coverage
 - Is there a reporting mechanism to let the State know about these conflicts that are potentially harming and reducing the urban canopy?
- Farmworkers. Half Moon Bay murders revealed hardships and climate disasters that affect them disproportionately. Work outdoors, effects of extreme heat events.
- Elderly. Mobility, cognitive dysfunction. Liked the comments on “knowing your neighbors” – if you know that someone elderly or in need lives next door, you can support them. Creating community is important in helping each other in these situations.
- Children. Wildfire smoke - childhood asthma exacerbation. Climate change impacts on reproductive health/child in gestation (poor air quality). Anyone experiencing direct exposure - Farmworkers, People experiencing homelessness.
- Undocumented persons throughout the community. Language barriers. May not know what to do in a hazard situation. May be afraid to be known/visible because of status.
- Areas that have overcrowded housing. May be less able to respond when disaster/climate events occur.
- Socioeconomic factors - low-income persons, communities of color, impacts of redlining.
- Renters. Need to be prepared for 72 hours. It takes a lot of space to have disaster kits (water, food, other resources), many apartments do not have space for all the materials. Single family homes have more space (like garage). Or apartment may not have water due to building water pump issue; now relying solely on disaster kit. Issue is exacerbated with overcrowded housing.
- Pillar Ridge resident - people own homes but not land under it. No garages, language barriers (like where to go if there is a tsunami warning). Maps don't show that this is an area with hazards (looped in with Moss Beach); this does not align with experience.

QUESTION 4: RESILIENCE VISIONING: *What would you like to see your community do to improve safety and resilience to natural hazards?*

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- El Granada
 - Eucalyptus groves essentially matches ready to be lit... What if they were taken down and more native plants be planted (more fire resilient)?
 - Recognize the unique issues that coastal communities face
 - No city here so taxes go to County
 - Create an evacuation plan in the event of major disasters (e.g. Maui fire)
 - Where to go
- Eucalyptus trees lining the streets in Oakland hills were a huge factor in the Oakland fire back around 1998
- San Bruno
 - Ballot measure to lower the threshold from ⅔ to 55% may be pending on fall ballot... Might help with going back to ballot to get the funding needed
 - Must improve stormwater infrastructure
 - Major flooding incident several years ago where intersection below Caltrain station was several feet deep in water
 - Must manage key waterways
 - Lots of new single family unit development on the west side...
 - In the fires that took out Paradise California, there were a few communities that were built in clusters like townhomes with a defensible space surrounding them → much higher chance of home damaged in fire versus if home was a single family detached unit and not shared defensible space... But latter is not as affordable
 - Impose higher fire standards for new single family development and development in general
- Increased funding for infrastructure improvements
- Disaster preparedness education centers should be available in all communities
- Hazard preparedness outreach
- Sms alerts
- What is one hazard that worries you the most?
 - Earthquakes
 - Mudslides during heavy rainstorms
 - Ambulance availability
 - First responder response times
 - How will emergency responders get to their deployment area?
- Task Forces and further education and input from the public commentary and outreach
- Zoning Amendments/Propositions - Increase setbacks from creeks. Prohibit underground parking in areas prone to sea level rise/flooding prone locations.

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- Greater promotion of “firewise communities”. Reduction of brush and knowing that neighbors impact each other regarding safety and insurance rates
- More entry and exit points for new developments
- Emphasize and educate on basic emergency response and methods during natural disasters
- Re-establish county wide Community Emergency Response Training cert-coordinator to best collaborate inter-city development/outreach/safety
- Look at the soft-story buildings, monitor trees that might fall, upgrade the sewer system to mitigate the risk of flooding, and educate residents about how to prepare and what resources are available.
- Power outages, the City of Belmont is getting more questions about generators for private property, maybe cities and the County can review their regulations.
- Sierra Club has a list of policies to employ nature-based solutions, such as restoring wetlands, avoiding hardscapes and gray infrastructure, harden homes to wildfire, no astro turf, encourage tree planting, and encourage microgrids.
- Hyperlocal resilience hub: everyone gets a prep kit with info on where to go during a hazard event. Include a workshop center at the resilience hub. Encourage building relationships, and knowing what supplies you need.
- Tension between need for more housing and natural hazards, leading to creating more density in flood zones. FEMA flood requirements are generic and nationwide, we need to refine them for local areas. How do we build smart for local conditions? Example of a development that is proposed in Burlingame is in the 100-year flood zone.
- Planning for the 500-year flood zone should be the same as the 100-year flood zone.
- Make it place-based, and more nature-based, for example we can’t rely on just FEMA national standards that might not fit a local area.
- Community connections, people knowing who to ask in their neighborhood in case there is no power and internet.
- Don’t want to have to talk to 8 different cities, want to get these policies in Countywide recommendations.
- The storm drain system is inadequate. Foster City being built on the wetlands has created a plug for stormwater for the cities above, such as Belmont and San Carlos. The creeks on the peninsula don’t have the capacity to outflow, so how do we address these problems?
- The 5-city water treatment plant is soon to be below sea level. The water treatment plants in South San Francisco and Redwood City are at sea level. The sewer system pump stations are at risk. Overflow wastewater contaminates the floodwaters, which can be a risk for people who are exposed to the floodwaters.
- Neighbors getting to know neighbors helps with resilience following disasters, more ability to communicate with each other.
- FEMA flood maps are notoriously bad, but First Street has come out with an alternative.

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- Making the environment more resilient. We need to protect the environment so that it can protect us.
- Creating healthy soil, creating more space for plants and trees to prevent erosion and flooding.
- Eucalyptus do absorb water on flipside.
- Possibly build reef offshore to address sea level rise.
- What is resiliency?
- Along Old County Road there is a line of old Eucalyptus trees. Could block one of the only ways to get out of town in Brisbane.
- Finding balance for vegetation... Where should it be planted?
- PG&E Infrastructure like electrical wires need to be improved.
- Trees near the wires need to be maintained.
- Gas pipeline along the coast poses hazard.
- Create a plan for flood control in all the portions of each city that face that risk. Almost all cities' low-lying areas face this risk and need flood control measures.
- Managed retreat. Not building further in areas that we know are hazard areas, likely to flood or erode, be covered by sea level rise.
- Making sure any new development that could require mitigation that creates additional impacts on other properties, must prevent that (i.e. armoring one property creates more erosion elsewhere); this should be regulated.
- New development should offset the costs of the necessary mitigations it creates. Also don't misrepresent data—a 100-year model doesn't mean impacts only in 100 years, but will happen gradually over time. Some is happening now. New development in these areas should be prohibited; must address managed retreat honestly, and in terms of collective impacts.
- Heat: cities should address heat impacts. 1) rebuild urban forest, especially in low income areas. 2) revise building & planning codes to include cool construction techniques. Materials, design, etc, to mitigate heat. 3) possibly introduce water elements in cities to prevent heat buildup.
- A lot more nature-based solutions, wherever feasible. In some areas (Pacifica), many large, flat, apparently developable properties are former wetlands— should be used for mitigation, protection, rebuilt as wetlands, buffers, protecting homes and businesses.
- Would like clarification of when Safety Elements must be updated— when, how is this required by law? And what are consequences of non-compliance?
- Community broadband to exist on the coast, subsidize for low-income people.
- Importance of using nature-based solutions in stormwater infrastructure, update gray infrastructure, address pollution and runoff, adds more nature to our communities.

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- Pacifica, there's a lot of debate about what to do with Beach Blvd. b/c it does need to be repaired, but community members clash w/ coastal commission, a very complicated solution is needed to a complicated project. Would like to see a solution.
- Sea Level rise is a big issue on the coastside and bayside, so many critical facilities on the bayside are in the current flood zone if nothing is done. Continued work regionally to address this.
- Save the Bay focused on SLR and flooding. Plan for and create policies. SLR overlay zones w/ building standards to make them flood resilient. Burlingame has an example, see other cities do that.
- Nature-based solutions to buffer SLR and storm surges.
- Make sure new development is outside flood zones or climate hazard zones in general. Away from wildfires, SLR. Prioritize transit-oriented areas.
- Clean up or identify which contaminated sites are at greatest risk of flooding from storm surge, rain events, should be prioritized to prevent wider communities from being contaminated.
- Have more funding or grants to further maintain the hazard prevention/preparation methods. More grants for smaller communities to maintain/support.
- Educating the community on the hazards. Building resilience in the community and promoting resiliency during hazards to the community by educating what causes some of the natural hazards to bring more awareness and actions.
- Community leaders through newsletters, trying to engage people in webinars, and discuss at local jurisdiction meetings. Stress importance of shared need (we're all in this together). Calling forth our basic humanity.
- CERT: Community Emergency Response Team. Most county communities have one. Need to continue building these. Red Cross Ready, other classes (also some available in Spanish), CPR. Want to see these built out more robustly countywide. Increasing participation.
- Investment in public transportation. Peninsula doesn't connect well to East Bay, South Bay. Promotion of walkability. Covid road closures to create open space for restaurants/businesses have become permanent. More community walking around, kids out. Supports community building.
- Transportation on coastside and rural areas, which tend to be underserved by public transportation. Challenge to take care of non-car solutions. Investment in community building. "We're in it together" approach starts at the neighborhood level. CRISP initiative via Supervisor Mueller could support efforts.

Appendix B: Questions Received During Workshop Q&A Period

Question: What is the difference between the Safety Element versus the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)?

Answer: The Safety Element is part of the community's General Plan, and as such is meant to inform how the community will prepare for and protect itself against natural hazards as it grows and develops over the next 20-25 years. It provides policy direction to decision makers, agency staff, and community members, and is governed by State laws. The LHMP is a more specific, technical document that describes in greater detail how the City will mitigate the risk from natural hazards. While the General Plan regulates land use and directs the use of resources across a community and topic areas, the LHMP directs public agency action and applies mainly to infrastructure. It has a shorter horizon of 5 years and is largely governed by federal laws. There is some overlap between the topics covered and the policies addressed in the Safety Element and LHMP, and they should be consistent with and inform each other.

Question/Comment: Hazardous materials should be discussed in terms of locating potential pandemic pathogens in biosafety labs near creeks and areas prone to flooding, for example. San Carlos bans Biosafety level 3 and 4 labs.

Answer: Yes, this is something that PREP can discuss and explore in the Safety Elements and related documents. We are aware that this is an issue of concern for many community members.

Question: How can we develop consistent sea level rise mitigations among all Peninsula cities? Some cities have sea walls, etc.

Answer: We agree it is important to have a regionally-consistent approach to hazards such as sea level rise while providing enough flexibility so that communities can effectively respond to their specific threats and opportunities. Groups such as OneShoreline have already been working with the coastal and shoreline communities in San Mateo County to identify the risks posed by sea level rise, develop strategies to reducing the risk across the county, and provide opportunities for communities to coordinate on addressing this issue. PREP will build on this work to foster greater regional connections on adaptation and resilience.

Question: The concept of "safety" often comes into conflict with the state mandate to build more housing. How is that addressed?

Answer: The State mandate to build more housing is addressed in each community's Housing Element, another component of the General Plan, and other regulations. Most Housing Elements in San Mateo County have been adopted within the past year or are in the process of being finalized. The Safety Elements and other aspects of the PREP project will include goals, policies, and implementation actions to direct new development in areas of lower risk, or to help make sure that existing or proposed development in higher-risk areas is adequately protected. PREP does not modify or influence the Housing Elements or make other land use decisions.

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Question: I live in a frontline community. I was wondering how this will work to reimburse people who are affected by flooding/natural disasters in the near future? What are some resources that you have prepared since past flooding in frontline communities?

Answer: The policies created through PREP will help communities to better prepare for and respond to natural disasters such as flooding so that they are less harmful, and to recover from such disasters in a way that strengthens the community's resilience to future hazards. Many communities have recently prepared resources such as improved disaster awareness materials and more robust emergency notification systems. Safety Elements that integrate LHMPs also increase a community's eligibility for state and federal funding of disaster relief through AB 2140, as well as hazard preparation and mitigation projects, which often benefit frontline communities. PREP will also assist in identifying collaborations and partnerships that could expand resources to frontline communities.

Question: With escalating insurance costs and companies dropping property owners, is this being considered in resilience planning?

Answer: The PREP team is aware that rising home insurance costs and the loss of coverage creates serious risks and financial hardships for many property owners throughout California, including in San Mateo County. Insurance is predominately regulated at the State and federal level, and the ability of San Mateo County communities to directly influence insurance rates and availability is limited. The PREP team is exploring local policy options to address this ongoing challenge.

Question: Will hazardous materials be addressed in the assessment insofar as they're at risk of climate hazards (such as inundation from sea level rise)?

Answer: Yes, PREP will look at how natural disasters may affect hazardous materials, including how disasters may result in hazardous material released, or how they may spread existing hazardous material contamination across a wider area. Additionally, the plans for some communities will consider and help protect against the risks posed by hazardous materials independent of any natural disaster.

Question: How do the environmental justice issues overlap with new required densities of housing that unfortunately reduce the urban canopy by default?

Answer: Increasing the availability of housing (particularly affordable and high-quality housing), locating housing in denser areas that minimize car dependence, and increasing the urban tree canopy and other greenery are all important to addressing environmental justice and reducing inequities. These priorities are not mutually exclusive, and communities can successfully enact all three. PREP does not directly make land use decisions, although it will be touching on these and similar topics to the extent they affect safety and hazard issues. Additionally, three of the communities participating in PREP (Burlingame, East Palo Alto, and San Mateo County) are currently preparing Environmental Justice elements of their General Plans, which will more directly address environmental justice topics.

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Question: How is the County building ecological and environmental resilience to protect us from flooding/erosion and manage storm water?

Answer: The County and other local communities are installing green infrastructure, which includes the use of natural spaces and managed green areas, to protect against flooding and similar issues. For example, rain gardens and bioswales, which are channels in an urban environment lined with plants, help capture and slow down rainwater, filtering it and allowing it to percolate into the ground rather than running onto streets and causing flooding. We expect that policies in PREP will promote greater installation of green infrastructure throughout San Mateo County.

Question: Further on bio levels, with so many cities promoting life science projects, I'm curious if the County will develop a county-wide set of regulations regarding biohazards that will apply and be enforceable at the planning level?

Answer: It would be up to each individual jurisdiction to adopt and enforce regulations for new life science hazard development projects. The County does not have land use authority in incorporated communities (cities). PREP may include language to develop such regulations or to promote greater coordination between communities on this topic.

Question: Are you using CalEnviroScreen data in your mapping? It would be good to be consistent with popular datasets.

Answer: Yes. PREP is using CalEnviroScreen data, among many other sources, in its mapping. CalEnviroScreen data helps identify frontline communities and other locations where people are more likely to be disproportionately affected by climate change hazards, based on environmental risks and socio-economic factors. The Cities of Burlingame and East Palo Alto and San Mateo County are also updating their General Plan Environmental Justice Elements, which includes the identification of communities heavily impacted by pollution burdens. This analysis will also use CalEnviroScreen data in conjunction with data from the California Healthy Places Index and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's Equity Priority Communities. The project teams are working together to ensure consistency across the data and mapping for these two parallel General Plan updates. More information on the Environmental Justice elements is available at <https://envirojusticeplanning.com/>.

APPENDIX C: VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY REPORT

MEMORANDUM

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the virtual community workshop held as part of the second phase of outreach for the Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) project. It includes a description of the event and a summary of the feedback received from attendees, which is meant to support the development of the Safety Element goals, policies, and actions. The unedited notes from the small group discussion of the event are included as Appendix A.

Community Workshops Summary

WORKSHOP PURPOSE AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The purpose of the virtual community workshop was for members of the public to receive an update on the PREP project and to provide input on current efforts. During the workshop, project staff shared high-level results of the vulnerability assessments and a set of draft policy concepts to address the hazards that pose the greatest risk to San Mateo County community members, infrastructure, and assets. The project staff also shared information about how participants' feedback would be incorporated into the draft Safety Elements. The intent of the workshop was to receive community feedback on the draft policy concepts to improve resilience to the hazards and associated vulnerabilities present in the participating communities, including those identified in the vulnerability assessments. As a part of the feedback, community members were able to provide input on the potential effectiveness and implementation of the policy concepts. This workshop occurred following completion of the vulnerability assessments and draft Safety Element policy concepts.

WORKSHOP PROMOTION

Participating jurisdictions promoted the workshops through their various County- and City-controlled communication channels. This included posting the event on community event calendars on agency websites, sharing event details via e-news distribution lists, and posting on social media sites like NextDoor and Facebook. Participating jurisdictions also shared the event details with community-based organizations to share with their audiences. Promotional materials were available in English and Spanish. PlaceWorks also advertised the workshop to the project's mailing list via email. Community members from East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, San Bruno, Belmont, and other parts of the County that are not participating in PREP attended.

AGENDA AND FORMAT

The PREP project team, including agency staff from the participating jurisdictions¹, hosted a virtual community event via Zoom on May 21st, 2025, from 6:00-7:30 PM. After welcoming attendees, the

¹ Participating jurisdictions are the Town of Atherton, the cities of Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, Pacifica, San Bruno, and San Mateo County. Of these nine jurisdictions,

project staff gave a 20-minute presentation followed by a 10-minute question and answer period. The presentation provided an overview of the PREP project, the results of vulnerability assessments, and the schedule of the project. After this period, the project staff split attendees into small groups for a 45-minute discussion period about a set of draft Safety Element policy concepts. A total of 80 individuals registered for the workshop and 28 attended, not including members of the project team and facilitation staff.

While the workshop materials focused on the jurisdictions participating in the PREP project, the workshop was open to all community members. The project team provided simultaneous interpretation to Spanish during the workshop and provided a dedicated discussion group for Spanish speakers.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

A brief question-and-answer period followed the presentation. Below are the key topics of the questions. Appendix B provides a full list of questions received, and the provided answers.

- Interaction of sea level rise, and resulting emergent groundwater, with hazardous materials and cleanup sites.
- Impact of climate change on wind.
- The regional Vulnerable Communities Platform and how it differs and overlaps with the analysis of the PREP Vulnerability Assessments.
- Multi-language outreach via radio broadcasts.
- Renters' ability to hold landlords accountable for hardening properties to mitigate the risk of damage from hazards.

DISCUSSION GROUP PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

For the remainder of the workshop, attendees participated in facilitated small group discussions in four Zoom breakout rooms, each with a group facilitator and a separate note taker, made up of members of the project staff. One breakout group was conducted in Spanish for those who indicated that they would prefer a Spanish-language discussion. The project team randomly assigned the remaining participants to one of three small groups of five to eight people to discuss their feedback on the draft policy concepts. For the discussion period, the project team provided a list of draft policy concepts for six categories of hazards and other related issues, which are wildfire; sea level rise, flooding, and emergent groundwater; earthquakes and landslides; extreme heat; evacuation and emergency preparedness. Facilitators had six general questions to help guide the discussion, along with access to several resources to help illustrate important concepts, such as maps of hazard zones. Notetakers shared their computer screens during the discussion so that participants could confirm their comments were being noted correctly. Appendix A provides the complete notes from the discussion groups. Below are the discussion questions, the draft policy concepts, and a summary of the key themes that emerged from the discussion groups.

six (Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, San Bruno, and San Mateo County) are working together on community engagement for their Safety Element updates.

General Discussion Questions

1. Do you have any suggestions or considerations for your community to help make these concepts more effective policies? This can include local and regional partnerships, funding and resources, community education programs, and more.
2. Do the draft policy concepts help address your concerns or priorities associated with the hazard or issue, including improving resilience of priority vulnerabilities in your community? If not, what concerns or priorities do these policies not address?
3. Do you have any opposition to your community enacting these as policies? If so, why?
4. Should any policy concepts be strengthened or made stricter? Should any be made more flexible or less stringent?
5. Which policy concepts would you prioritize? Why?
6. Do you have any other edits, considerations, or other comments related to these draft policy concepts?

Wildfire

Policy Concepts

1. Require all new development in fire hazard severity zones to incorporate design measures that enhance fire protection. These measures and policies include but are not limited to the use of fire-resistant structural designs, use of fire-resistant landscaping, home hardening, defensible space, and vegetation management around the perimeter of structures.
2. To the greatest extent possible, locate new public and critical facilities outside of Moderate, High, and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
3. Educate property owners, residents (with special attention to at risk populations), and business owners on vegetation management practices, including fire safety, landscape installation and maintenance, defensible space, and other fire hazard reduction strategies. Coordinate with Firewise Communities to increase landscape-scale resilience.
4. Develop retrofit guidelines for existing non-conforming properties in the fire hazard severity zones to understand what improvements may be necessary to comply with the California Fire Code, local ordinances, and best management practices.

Feedback

The key themes from the discussions on the wildfire policy concepts are noted below.

- » Participants supported requirements for new developments in fire hazard severity zones to incorporate design measures that enhance fire protection, including home hardening and vegetation management.
- » Participants urged public agencies to ensure there is adequate water and supporting infrastructure to fight fires if needed.
- » Participants supported the development of retrofit guidelines for existing properties in fire hazard severity zones.
- » Participants recommended considering the impacts of fires outside the county, which contribute to poor air quality, and the implementation of fire breaks to prevent the spread of fire.
- » Participants supported collaboration with other jurisdictions, regional organizations, and local Fire Safe Councils.
- » Participants expressed concern about rising insurance costs or the inability to get insurance for properties in fire hazard severity zones.

Sea Level Rise, Flooding, and Emergent Groundwater

Policy Concepts

1. Partner with community-based organizations to provide financial assistance to low-resourced households to harden homes against flooding. To the greatest extent possible, locate new public and critical facilities outside of Moderate, High, and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
2. Integrate drainage and flood control systems to enhance ecosystems through the use of green infrastructure.
3. Explore educational and cost-share methods of increasing uptake in flood insurance in households that are not required to purchase insurance, but that reside in areas with increasing flood risk.
4. Develop a Buffer Zone of at least 100 feet from the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean shoreline. Limit new development in this Buffer Zone to provide space to accommodate and maintain built and natural infrastructure for flood protection, habitat restoration, and public access.
5. Use Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs, tax credits, and other strategies to encourage the transition of development away from the shoreline in areas identified as high opportunity for nature-based adaptation. These high opportunity zones should be areas outside of mapped hazard zones to the greatest extent possible, within or adjacent to existing development, with little or no environmental constraints, and otherwise be suited for development.
6. Prioritize the remediation of hazardous materials sites in areas identified as vulnerable to emergent groundwater and within environmental justice communities or neighborhoods.

7. Work with OneShoreline and adjacent jurisdictions as appropriate to incorporate regionally coordinated comprehensive adaptation strategies for shallow groundwater rise into the community's Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Municipal Code.

Feedback

The key themes from the discussions on the sea level rise, flooding, and emergency groundwater policy concepts are noted below.

- » Participants asked about the criteria used to classify households as “low-resourced”.²
- » Participants supported retrofitting or hardening drainage and flood control infrastructure, including sewage infrastructure in coastside communities.
- » Participants supported developing a Buffer Zone from the Bay and Pacific shorelines where development would be limited to accommodate nature-based infrastructure for flood protection and, potentially, recreation.
- » Participants supported the remediation of hazardous materials sites in areas subject to future flooding.

Earthquakes and Landslides

Policy Concepts:

1. Prohibit high-density or high-development potential in areas of increased landslide potential.
2. Prohibit structures used for involuntary occupancy (including schools, hospitals, and correctional facilities) and high voluntary occupancy (including offices, theaters, and religious facilities) in areas of high geologic or seismic hazard risk.
3. Coordinate with water providers to ensure adequate emergency water supplies are available on both sides of active fault traces in the event of water line failure due to earthquake.

² As defined in the Vulnerability Assessment, low-resourced households include households that are cost-burdened (those that pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs), low-income, overcrowded (households that have more than one person per room of the home), on fixed incomes, persons without access to lifelines such as personal vehicles and internet, and households in poverty. Low-resourced households typically lack sufficient resources to invest in home repairs and weatherization improvements, air conditioning and efficient appliances, health care, and other means to prepare for and recover from hazardous events. Evacuations pose significant concerns for these households, as they may lack access to reliable transportation or the financial means to leave during emergencies, making it difficult to comply with evacuation orders during severe weather events.

4. Design and construct new City and County facilities and utility infrastructure (either public or private) that cross active fault traces to accommodate horizontal and/or vertical displacement.

Feedback

The key themes from the discussions on the earthquakes and landslides policy concepts are noted below.

- » Participants supported limiting development in areas at risk of geologic hazards and suggested these areas be excluded from the Regional Housing Needs Assessment site selection process. If development needs to occur there, they recommended using innovative design techniques to mitigate risk of damage.
- » Participants recommended that buildings in hazardous areas have adequate resources to prepare for an emergency and more than one point of entry in the event of an evacuation. Renters are at a disadvantage due to less physical space to store supplies.
- » Participants recommended assisting those who can't afford to bring structures up to code.

Extreme Heat

Policy Concepts:

1. Install shade structures and trees, both green and built infrastructure, at parks, transit stops, along public streets and trails, and at other public spaces to reduce ground surface temperatures.
2. Prioritize installation of green infrastructure and tree plantings in areas most vulnerable to heat and environmental justice communities.
3. Explore opportunities to develop mobile providers of water, backup power, air conditioning, and medical supplies that can be deployed to vulnerable communities during high heat events, power outages, and other emergencies.

Feedback

The key themes from the discussions on the extreme heat policy concepts are noted below.

- » Participants supported increasing the tree canopy coverage throughout their communities, and especially at bus stops and Caltrain stations. They also recommended the use of cool roofs and solar shade canopies in parking lots.
- » Participants supported mobile stations for water, backup power, air conditioning, and medical supplies for vulnerable communities, especially those that are geographically isolated. They also supported the establishment of microgrids for energy resilience.

Policy Concepts: Evacuation and Emergency Preparedness

Policy Concepts:

1. Install shade structures and trees, both green and built infrastructure, at parks, transit stops, along public streets and trails, and at other public spaces to reduce ground surface temperatures.
2. Prioritize installation of green infrastructure and tree plantings in areas most vulnerable to heat and environmental justice communities.
3. Explore opportunities to develop mobile providers of water, backup power, air conditioning, and medical supplies that can be deployed to vulnerable communities during high heat events, power outages, and other emergencies.
4. Designate corridors where temporary evacuation capacity can be created through manual traffic direction to optimize traffic flow, including use of available parking lanes, turn lanes, shoulders, and bikeways for traffic while ensuring emergency responder access is maintained.
5. Require new development in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and in mapped floodplains to have access to at least two emergency evacuation routes.
6. Support and encourage Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training to residents and members of the business community to increase disaster awareness and emergency response capability.
7. Conduct educational campaigns in multiple languages and formats; and offer residents information on ways to protect their property and preserve personal health and safety from various hazards, and on available incentives and other financial resources.

Feedback

The key themes from the discussions on the evacuation and emergency preparedness policy concepts are noted below.

- » Participants noted that many people don't know what to do in an emergency and therefore supported increasing outreach efforts to educate community members on emergency preparedness and response.
- » Participants supported the identification, maintenance, and hardening of evacuation routes that will not be compromised in a hazardous event. They also noted that evacuation planning should include attention to people who rely on transit.
- » Participants supported the establishment of resilience centers at public facilities and schools. They noted the need for adequate water and food supplies during emergencies.
- » Participants wanted local governments to continue to support the CERT programs in their jurisdictions and expand training opportunities to different times, mediums, and groups.
- » Participants supported broad educational and outreach programs to residents on emergency preparedness, including to younger people through schools and in different languages.

Other Issues

Policy Concepts:

1. Encourage the installation of water efficiency and graywater measures in existing private development, including by helping residents identify rebates and other financial incentives.
2. Expand participation in the Bay Area Air District's Clean Air Filtration Program by supporting residential filter installation and maintenance. Partner with community-based organizations for program implementation, prioritizing environmental justice communities and vulnerable populations.
3. Develop standards for healthy building design that address indoor air quality, natural ventilation, and protection from outdoor air pollution.
4. Collaborate with state agencies, regional land managers like Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and neighboring local agencies to align invasive species management efforts across jurisdictions.
5. Collaborate with state agencies, regional land managers like Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and neighboring local agencies to align invasive species management efforts across jurisdictions.
6. Implement land use planning and management practices that anticipate and accommodate ecosystem changes caused by climate change, ensuring long-term ecological health, community safety, and climate resilience.

Feedback

The key themes from the discussions on the other policy concepts are noted below.

- » Participants supported policies to improve water efficiency and indoor air quality in private development.
- » Participants supported the removal of invasive species and suggested combining these efforts with vegetation management to mitigate risk of other hazards like wildfire.

Next Steps

The project team will use the feedback gathered from community members to inform the development of the draft goals, policies, and actions of the draft Safety Elements, which will be completed in summer/early fall of 2025. Community members will be able to review and provide feedback on the draft Safety Elements prior to the release of the final draft and adoption hearings by the end of 2025.

Appendix A: PREP Virtual Community Workshop Discussion Notes

Below are the combined, unedited notes from the group discussion portion of the virtual community workshop. The facilitators of each discussion group asked participants to review six categories of policy concepts and provide input. Facilitators used the provided questions to help guide discussions, although facilitators were also free to ask other questions to help encourage a productive conversation. Notes from all groups are combined under the policy concept they reference. In addition to feedback on specific policy concepts, some groups provided input on the topics at a more general level.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Do you have any suggestions or considerations for your community to help make these concepts more effective policies? This can include local and regional partnerships, funding and resources, community education programs, and more.
2. Do the draft policy concepts help address your concerns or priorities associated with the hazard or issue, including improving resilience of priority vulnerabilities in your community? If not, what concerns or priorities do these policies not address?
3. Do you have any opposition to your community enacting these as policies? If so, why?
4. Should any policy concepts be strengthened or made stricter? Should any be made more flexible or less stringent?
5. Which ones would you prioritize? Why?
6. Do you have any other edits, considerations, or other comments related to these draft policy concepts?

POLICY CONCEPTS: WILDFIRE

1. Require all new development in fire hazard severity zones to incorporate design measures that enhance fire protection. These measures and policies include but are not limited to the use of fire-resistant structural designs, use of fire-resistant landscaping, home hardening, defensible space, and vegetation management around the perimeter of structures.

Notes:

- Already being done. Grant funds redirected to home hardening, for new and existing homes. Don't fund vegetation/habitat removal.
- General support for policy.
- Agree with this policy to help reduce wildfires/spread of wildfires.
- Concerned with use of fire retardant sprayed on homes to put out fires. There should be a green way to put out fires.

2. To the greatest extent possible, locate new public and critical facilities outside of Moderate, High, and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

Notes:

- Don't limit just to public infrastructure.

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- Agencies need to address water infrastructure, need enough water and pressure to be able to fight fires.
3. Educate property owners, residents (with special attention to at risk populations), and business owners on vegetation management practices, including fire safety, landscape installation and maintenance, defensible space, and other fire hazard reduction strategies. Coordinate with Firewise Communities to increase landscape-scale resilience.
 4. Develop retrofit guidelines for existing non-conforming properties in the fire hazard severity zones to understand what improvements may be necessary to comply with the California Fire Code, local ordinances, and best management practices.

Notes:

- Include Fire Safe councils. Include with property taxes as a means of communicating risks from fire.
- Comment: we should also address impacts of fires from outside of the County, such as smoke.

General topic notes:

- Having people understand the evacuation levels, where to find info, where to evacuate to, just as urgent and disorganized as tsunami warning from last year.
- Interested in fire breaks and other bigger efforts to prevent spread of wildfire – big picture “uber defensible space” ex. Prevent fire from getting from one community to another.
- Collaboration: Are cities learning from other jurisdictions? How are partnerships being incorporated into policies in context of wildfire, WUI, tapping organizations that are focused on wildfire mitigation projects?
 - Regional organizations, not just city-based, interjurisdictional efforts.
- Competing interests ex. Homes requiring landscaping, vegetation vs. defensible space requirements from CalFire.
 - How to design for some elements of nature, but be safe as possible for built environment?
 - Retrofits for existing houses are very expensive.
- Insurance issue: Looking at fire risk maps, what are the major issues that put communities into a very high or high and how to address so that can be downgraded?

POLICY CONCEPTS: SEA LEVEL RISE, FLOODING, AND EMERGENCY GROUNDWATER

1. Partner with community-based organizations to provide financial assistance to low-resourced households to harden homes against flooding.

Notes:

- What CBOs are already partners on the project?
- How are low-resourced households being identified?
 - Not only low-resourced households are affected
 - What numbers, criteria is being used by the CBOs?

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- Threshold for low resourced?
 - CBOs could provide assistance to those first impacted regardless of socioeconomic status.
 - Retrofit homes if near a contaminated site
 - Contaminants might be vaporized and get into people's homes that way.
 - Upgrade seals on sewer pipes to make sure vapors don't get into buildings.
 - Sea level rise - how it could change energy of the creeks or change course and the effects of that on upstream communities.
 - Yes, and you could say the same thing about wildfire.
2. Integrate drainage and flood control systems to enhance ecosystems through the use of green infrastructure.
- Notes:
- OneShoreline funded by measure K but doesn't exist on coastside.
 - Dam, creek, and ocean in coastside community with a sewer plant nearby that needs to move - who will pay for that?
 - Redo every sewage infrastructure that we have some still use very outdated materials.
 - Differences in the state of infrastructure between bayside and coastside.
 - OneShoreline doing a great job on the bayside.
 - Note, groundbreaking project in Sharon Heights points out that we can do these projects in upper watersheds to enhance.
3. Explore educational and cost-share methods of increasing uptake in flood insurance in households that are not required to purchase insurance, but that reside in areas with increasing flood risk.
- Notes:
- Some have no choice, forced to pay for flood insurance
 - Costs between \$1200 and sometimes over \$2k annually.
 - SMC undergrounded all the creeks so OneShoreline trying to back in time and bring creeks back up to the surface.
4. Develop a Buffer Zone of at least 100 feet from the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean shoreline. Limit new development in this Buffer Zone to provide space to accommodate and maintain built and natural infrastructure for flood protection, habitat restoration, and public access.
- Notes:
- Good idea (2 people thought so)
 - Opportunity to build nature-based infrastructure to create new recreational opportunities and habitat.
 - Yes
5. Use Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs, tax credits, and other strategies to encourage the transition of development away from the shoreline in areas identified as high opportunity for

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nature-based adaptation. These high opportunity zones should be areas outside of mapped hazard zones to the greatest extent possible, within or adjacent to existing development, with little or no environmental constraints, and otherwise be suited for development.

Notes:

- Nature Conservancy is doing a lot of work around TDR programs. Receiving sites could be PDAs.
- Could there be a way to prohibit cities from allowing high intensity development in areas subject to future flooding? Redwood City example.

6. Prioritize the remediation of hazardous materials sites in areas identified as vulnerable to emergent groundwater and within environmental justice communities or neighborhoods.

Notes:

- Good idea (2 people thought so)
 - Opportunities for community health studies exposed to groundwater rise and SLR concern from members that health is already being impacted
 - Elementary students grow up with more health concerns
 - Clean up can be a long process - is that normal?
- Yes

7. Work with OneShoreline and adjacent jurisdictions as appropriate to incorporate regionally coordinated comprehensive adaptation strategies for shallow groundwater rise into the community's Sea Level Rise Adaptation Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Municipal Code.

Notes:

- Reach One project and OneShoreline's work on that
- Encourage adaptation strategies be nature based before considering hardened sea walls.
 - Ecotone levies, wetlands, only if not possible then move towards hardened infrastructure
- Coastal commission land use plan in Pacifica
 - Encourage Pacifica to go with natural accommodations and adaptations, but no plan yet.

General Topic Notes

- Not seeing anything on larger/interjurisdictional shared resources.

POLICY CONCEPTS: EARTHQUAKES AND LANDSLIDES

1. Prohibit high-density or high-development potential in areas of increased landslide potential.

Notes:

- Should be excluded from RHNA site selection process.
- Use innovative technology like Geosystem (interlocking blocks) when building structures on hillsides to help prevent landslides.

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2. Prohibit structures used for involuntary occupancy (including schools, hospitals, and correctional facilities) and high voluntary occupancy (including offices, theaters, and religious facilities) in areas of high geologic or seismic hazard risk.

Notes:

- And same for flood zones. How adequately retrofitted is Crystal Springs dam?
- Need to ensure these buildings have multiple ingress and egress points in case of emergencies, for personnel to get into buildings and screen persons.
- Use innovative products to advance the resilience of these spaces like polymere for schools, are a clean space for germs and mats that are solar chargers.

3. Coordinate with water providers to ensure adequate emergency water supplies are available on both sides of active fault traces in the event of water line failure due to earthquake.

Notes:

- Renters or those with less space have a more difficult time storing large amounts of water in case of emergency .
- Power and sewer too, all critical infrastructure requirements.
- How to teach people to be actually prepared, have supplies, ready to shelter in place? There have been education efforts, but most people aren't prepared, not paying attention.

4. Design and construct new City and County facilities and utility infrastructure (either public or private) that cross active fault traces to accommodate horizontal and/or vertical displacement.

Notes:

- Should we avoid locating facilities here or is this really a design/engineering question?

General Topic Notes:

- Should have assistance to help those that can't afford to bring structures into code.
- Getting emergency responders out to more rural areas.

POLICY CONCEPTS: EXTREME HEAT

1. Install shade structures and trees, both green and built infrastructure, at parks, transit stops, along public streets and trails, and at other public spaces to reduce ground surface temperatures.

Notes:

- Yes, the more green the better. Look at reflective roofs. Bus stops/Caltrain structures with inadequate shading. Need benches at bus stops too! Large parking lots should have solar shade structures. Zoning should require a percentage of vegetation just as they do a percentage of development per lot. Need tall crowning trees.
- In conflict with wildfire safety requirements of defensible space; what's the right answer?

2. Prioritize installation of green infrastructure and tree plantings in areas most vulnerable to heat and environmental justice communities.

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Notes:

- Ban use of eucalyptus trees. Tall crowning trees create shade and capture more carbon.
3. Explore opportunities to develop mobile providers of water, backup power, air conditioning, and medical supplies that can be deployed to vulnerable communities during high heat events, power outages, and other emergencies.

Notes:

- PSPS have highlighted that vulnerability. Now that 2-stroke engines are phasing out battery back-ups are key. Another opportunity for a grant program for at risk residents, like BayREN but should be funded by PG&E.
- Especially helpful to communities that might be isolated for long periods ex. Half Moon Bay, La Honda.
- PG&E had mobile unit staged in HMB, need appropriate sites for when power is down, should have a process for where and how to help people.
- Microgrids as helpful tool to addressing power outages.

POLICY CONCEPTS: EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

1. Coordinate with transit agencies, school districts, community service organizations, and faith-based organizations to assist with evacuation efforts, ensuring evacuation services are available to vulnerable populations, including those with limited English proficiency, limited mobility, or limited access to transportation, communication, and other lifeline resources and services.

Notes:

- Not everyone knows what to do in an emergency.
- One comment that they haven't heard anything recently about where to go in an evacuation.
 - Identify evacuation sites and let people know.
 - If sites get flooded where would people go, choose sites that are least likely to be impacted.
 - Sign up for SMC alert.
 - Does it send alerts in different languages?
 - But only used for big emergencies.
 - Have residents get CERT certified.
- Should look at identifying evacuation routes and identifying alternatives, or armoring routes to make them resistant to various failures due to hazards. Plan evacuations to places that will still be usable after an event. Road widening for two CalFire trucks to pass.
- Data from CZU Complex Fire evacuation? How well was it enacted? What worked/didn't work? Could we pull learnings from it?
 - SMC Office of Emergency Management should be involved in forming these policies, CalFire, need community forums where people from the communities who really know the area and can speak to it.

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- Many people don't evacuate when they can't take their animals with them, especially those with large livestock.
 - Include/involve animal rescues in thinking through these issues; locations for animal holding for evacuated animals.
 - Issue of many EV owners, how will these people evacuate when they don't have access to electricity?
 - Evacuation plans need to be simple so that it is clear to everyone how to evacuate in case of an emergency.
2. Work with neighboring jurisdictions, districts, and agencies to establish and maintain equitably located community resilience centers throughout the community and throughout San Mateo County; conduct outreach to educate and inform the community about the resilience hubs. These facilities shall offer refuge from extreme heat, poor air quality, and power outages, in addition to other hazards such as floods and wildfires, and provide important community services during both hazardous and normal conditions. They shall be equipped with renewable energy generation and backup power supplies. Such facilities should be located in areas with minimal exposure to hazards.

Notes:

- New Cesar Chavez school in EPA would be a good site.
 - Are there any public facilities to be used as hubs in EPA?
 - City Hall for hot days
 - Library
 - Can Core service agencies be bolstered to serve as resilience hubs? Should be proactively supported to handle those events.
 - Especially helpful to communities that might be isolated for long periods ex. Half Moon Bay, La Honda
 - PG&E had mobile unit staged in HMB, need appropriate sites for when power is down, should have a process for where and how to help people
 - Microgrids as helpful tool to addressing power outages
 - Designated facilities should be set up properly to handle the population in case of emergencies. What is each organization supposed to do?
 - Should be able to provide water in emergencies. Schools and similar facilities need to be prepared to provide services in emergencies - that's where people go to meet in case of emergencies.
 - Need to make sure we have enough food vendors during emergencies.
3. Designate corridors where temporary evacuation capacity can be created through manual traffic direction to optimize traffic flow, including use of available parking lanes, turn lanes, shoulders, and bikeways for traffic while ensuring emergency responder access is maintained.

Notes:

- Big challenge in EPA with commuters from 84, roads are already congested.
 - So many people passing through city it's too congested now.
 - Only a few ways to leave the city.

PENINSULA RESILIENCE PLANNING

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY | Appendix A

- Local residents might not be able to go anywhere.
 - Many residents take public transit
 - Does Zonehaven (new name) provide evacuation routes? Should it? When do you think about evacuation for those without cars? How do those people get out with their things?
4. Require new development in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and in mapped floodplains to have access to at least two emergency evacuation routes.

Notes:

- Mapped floodplains should apply to areas that will be in a floodplain in the future due to SLR and extreme storms.
 - Yes
5. Support and encourage Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training to residents and members of the business community to increase disaster awareness and emergency response capability.

Notes:

- Definitely
 - CERT day, materials
 - Where to store medical equipment for most vulnerable residents?
 - Trainings for community members with scenarios, more hands on not just a training but a total physical response experience.
 - Individuals working from 3-11 may not able to complete program.
 - Coastside CERT got adopted and then got money from the state.
 - Constant training, year-round
 - Everyone very motivated
 - Create video trainings for people who cannot attend, people can complete at their own pace.
 - Partner with other communities.
 - Go a step further. Getting to know your neighbors is also helpful. Small grants to hold a BBQ and know your neighbors. City sponsored neighborhood events.
 - Consider the military/veteran population to be put into these roles in their neighborhoods.
 - Form a nonprofit with military veterans to meet this need. They have skills in emergency services that would be useful.
6. Conduct educational campaigns in multiple languages and formats; and offer residents information on ways to protect their property and preserve personal health and safety from various hazards, and on available incentives and other financial resources.

Notes:

- Create videos, do them in multiple languages
- Engage younger generations to get involved, use social media
- Look at teen cert in high schools
- Yes

PENINSULA RESILIENCE PLANNING

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY | Appendix A

- Important to provide information in multiple languages; people need to be aware of evacuations and emergency preparedness.

POLICY CONCEPTS: OTHER ISSUES

1. Encourage the installation of water efficiency and graywater measures in existing private development, including by helping residents identify rebates and other financial incentives.

Notes:

- Already happening
- Concerned that we don't have technology to address cleaning our water. Or perhaps the innovation is out there, we just don't know how/where to access it.

2. Expand participation in the Bay Area Air District's Clean Air Filtration Program by supporting residential filter installation and maintenance. Partner with community-based organizations for program implementation, prioritizing environmental justice communities and vulnerable populations.

Notes:

- And use Cal Enviroscreen

3. Develop standards for healthy building design that address indoor air quality, natural ventilation, and protection from outdoor air pollution.

Notes:

- Yes
- Should explore green products to reduce affects on health.
- Should have and ensure that compliance checklists are used.

4. Collaborate with state agencies, regional land managers like Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and neighboring local agencies to align invasive species management efforts across jurisdictions.

Notes:

- Yes. Use of Integrated Pest Management
- How do invasive species impact emergency situations ex. Eucalyptus, very flammable in wildfire situation, but also habitat for monarch butterflies
- Could expand from Wildfire comments – big tracks of land and land owners.
 - MidPen as large landowner, tap them to collaborate on this policy.

5. Implement land use planning and management practices that anticipate and accommodate ecosystem changes caused by climate change, ensuring long-term ecological health, community safety, and climate resilience.

PENINSULA RESILIENCE PLANNING
VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY | Appendix B

Appendix B: PREP Virtual Community Workshop Q&A

Below is a list of the questions received during the question-and-answer portion of the PREP virtual community workshop. The answers provided by the presenters at the event are summarized below each question.

1. Is the team looking at the new Vulnerable Communities Platform that the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation has created?
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/652c6def7040429bafe23c38966f8f73/page/Welcome-%26-Regions>

Answer: The Vulnerable Communities Platform is more of a regional tool, and we are seeking to get more specific to cities, the County, maybe even neighborhood level. More granular. That tool is higher-level, but is good to know some of the larger trends across the region.

2. Does climate change affect the windiness of SFO?

Answer: The science is uncertain on the exact link between climate change and wind. The rough consensus is that we can expect more wind in the future due to climate change, but this is not well-studied. The State is currently updating the California Climate Change Assessment, and they will be looking at wind. The anticipated release of the latest version of the assessment is in the next few years. More information on the California Climate Change Assessment can be found [here](#).

3. Was the vulnerability from groundwater infiltrating hazardous waste sites included?

Answer: Yes, the Vulnerability Assessments included analysis of how sea level rise, and resulting emergent groundwater, will affect toxins stored in soils and potentially cause them to spread.

4. Was the vulnerability of derelict and abandoned properties, which may also be superfund sites, included in the Vulnerability Assessments?

Answer: Yes, the Vulnerability Assessments include an analysis and mapping of known contaminated and clean-up sites and their relation to the hazard zones. The project team looked at potential leaching and the need to remediate any contaminated sites due to changing hazard conditions from climate change.

5. Several radio stations in SMC participate in Emergency Alert Broadcast (EAS). Would each station broadcast updates about a disaster in both English and Spanish? Would any stations broadcast in Spanish?

Answer: Emergency alerts can go out in several languages. The local Department of Emergency Management is responsible for choosing which languages these alerts are broadcast in. This is helpful feedback for potential policies in the updated Safety Elements.

PENINSULA RESILIENCE PLANNING

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY | Appendix B

6. Insofar as preparation measures happen on residential property, such as fire breaks, how do tenants hold landlords responsible for taking necessary measures, and how do landlords hold tenants responsible for their end of necessary measures?

Answer: There are certain steps that property owners must take to harden properties against wildfire if they are in a fire hazard severity zone. Tenants can work with their landlords to ensure they complete these precautions. Tenants can also contact their local fire department to ensure that those rules are enforced. For hardening measures that are not required, it is more difficult for tenants to hold landlords accountable. The project team is seeking to remedy that with policies in the updated Safety Elements and is happy to accept feedback from community members if they have ideas on how to achieve that accountability.

COMMUNITY INPUT REPORT

APPENDIX D: COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

MEMORANDUM

This memo summarizes the in-person community workshop held as part of the second phase of outreach for the Safety Element Updates for both San Mateo County and the City of Half Moon Bay. It includes a description of the workshop activities and a summary of the feedback received from attendees, which is meant to support the development and refinement of the Safety Element goals, policies, and actions.

Overall, participants expressed strong support for proposed safety policies while highlighting key community concerns about evacuation constraints, wildfire risks near residential areas, creek maintenance needs, emergency communication, and the importance of coordinating with local emergency response teams like CERT. The workshop revealed a strong desire for more educational outreach, especially for youth, and emphasized the need for the County and City to be active partners in helping residents implement hazard reduction measures.

Community Workshop Summary

WORKSHOP PURPOSE AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The workshop had two primary purposes. First, the project team shared information about the Safety Element update, including the status of the project and the results of the vulnerability assessment. Second, the project team provided draft policy concepts for the City and County's Safety Elements and invited members of the public to provide input. Attendees shared if they supported or opposed a draft policy concept, if they had any concerns or questions regarding a policy concept, and if they had other ideas or requests for policies in the Safety Elements. The project team will use attendee feedback to help inform the goals, policies, and implementation actions for the administrative drafts of these documents, which will be available for public review in Summer/Fall 2025.

AGENDA AND FORMAT

The County of San Mateo and the City of Half Moon Bay hosted an in-person community workshop at the Half Moon Bay Library from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Monday, April 28, 2025. The workshop began with a welcome and an open-house period, during which time attendees were able to talk with staff, participate in interactive activities, and review information related to hazards and climate change impacts. Following this, the project team gave a short presentation, followed by a discussion and question-and-answer session with project staff. After the presentation, the workshop shifted back into an open house format for the remainder of the event.

The presentation provided an overview of the Safety Element update process, including the structure and purpose of the Safety Element, the Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) regional coordination effort, new state Safety Element requirements, the relationship with other planning documents, and findings from the vulnerability assessments. Attendees were able to ask questions, discuss safety issues with project staff, and provide feedback after the presentation.

Before and after the presentation and discussion session, attendees were able to circulate between five stations with posters outlining the purpose and significance of the Safety Element, wildfire hazards, flooding and tsunami risks, other safety issues (including earthquakes, drought, extreme heat, landslides, hazardous materials, and emergent groundwater), and emergency response and communication. There was also a sixth station with representatives from partner agencies, including Coastsides Fire Protection District, the San Mateo County Department of Emergency Management, and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). These partner agencies displayed information and answered questions on topics of relevance to the Safety Element. The station content and associated activities were available in both English and Spanish, and Spanish-speaking staff were available to provide interpretation services as needed.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

City and County staff set up the posters at public locations for multiple weeks following the workshop to gather additional feedback. Staff placed the English-language posters at Supervisor Mueller's office at Pillar Point Harbor, and the Spanish-language posters at the ALAS offices in downtown Half Moon Bay. Members of the public who were not able to attend the April 28th workshop could visit these locations for several weeks after the workshop and provide input.

Consultant, City, and County project team staff jointly staffed the workshop, with consultant team members delivering the presentation and all staff circulating during the open house period to help answer questions. City of Half Moon Bay and San Mateo County staff, along with the consultant team, staffed the information stations to explain components of the Safety Element, answer questions, and ask for feedback. Approximately six members of the community attended the workshop.

STATIONS

The open house offered participants the opportunity to engage with the following five stations:

- » **Station 1: What is a Safety Element?** This station explained what the Safety Element is and why the City and County are updating it as part of the PREP regional effort involving nine jurisdictions. The station described the various hazards addressed in both the City and County's Safety Elements, including airport hazards, coastal erosion, drought, emergency preparedness, emergent groundwater, extreme heat, fire hazards, flooding, hazardous materials, human health hazards, sea level rise, seismic and geologic hazards, severe weather, and tsunamis. It also highlighted climate change impacts affecting the region and how the Safety Elements work together with other plans like Climate Action Plans and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- » **Station 2: Wildfire.** This station summarized wildfire risks in Half Moon Bay and coastal unincorporated San Mateo County, including maps of the new proposed fire hazard severity zones. The station highlighted key wildfire challenges facing the communities, including rising property insurance costs, older buildings lacking fire-safe features, wildfire smoke impacts, transportation and evacuation constraints, and power outage vulnerabilities. The station presented approaches to address wildfire safety through City and County outreach, development requirements, vegetation management standards, and fire agency coordination.
Activity: At Station 2, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft wildfire policy concepts.
- » **Station 3: Flooding & Tsunamis.** This station described flood conditions in Half Moon Bay and coastal San Mateo County, including areas of special flood hazard, tsunami inundation zones, and projected sea level rise impacts. The station highlighted how climate change is worsening flooding challenges through more intense storms and rising sea levels pushing coastal floodwaters further inland.
Activity: At Station 3, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft flood and tsunami policy concepts. Attendees could also weigh in on any implementation concerns about these policy concepts, what resources they would like to have available for flood and tsunami protection, and preferences for green infrastructure in their neighborhoods.
- » **Station 4: Other Safety Issues?** This station highlighted additional hazards affecting the Mid Coast region, including earthquake risks, drought, extreme heat, landslides, hazardous materials, emergent groundwater, and sea level rise. The station explained how climate change is expected to bring longer dry periods, up to three times as many extreme heat days by 2050, more intense storms triggering landslides and debris flows, and rising sea levels that push groundwater higher and threaten coastal infrastructure.
Activity: At Station 4, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft policies addressing these other hazards. Additionally, a board with four open-ended questions invited attendees to share further feedback—such as thoughts on personal preparedness or other considerations—using sticky notes.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

Station 5: Emergency Response & Communication. This station addressed the unique emergency response and communication challenges faced by the Coastside communities. The station presented draft policies related to critical facilities, evacuation routes, emergency alert systems, and recovery activities.

Activity: At Station 5, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft policies addressing emergency response and communication. Additionally, attendees participated in a dot voting activity to indicate what would help them be better prepared for emergencies.

- » **Station 6: Partner Agencies.** This station featured representatives from partner agencies including the Coastside Fire Protection District and CERT, who provided information about their programs and resources related to emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation.

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

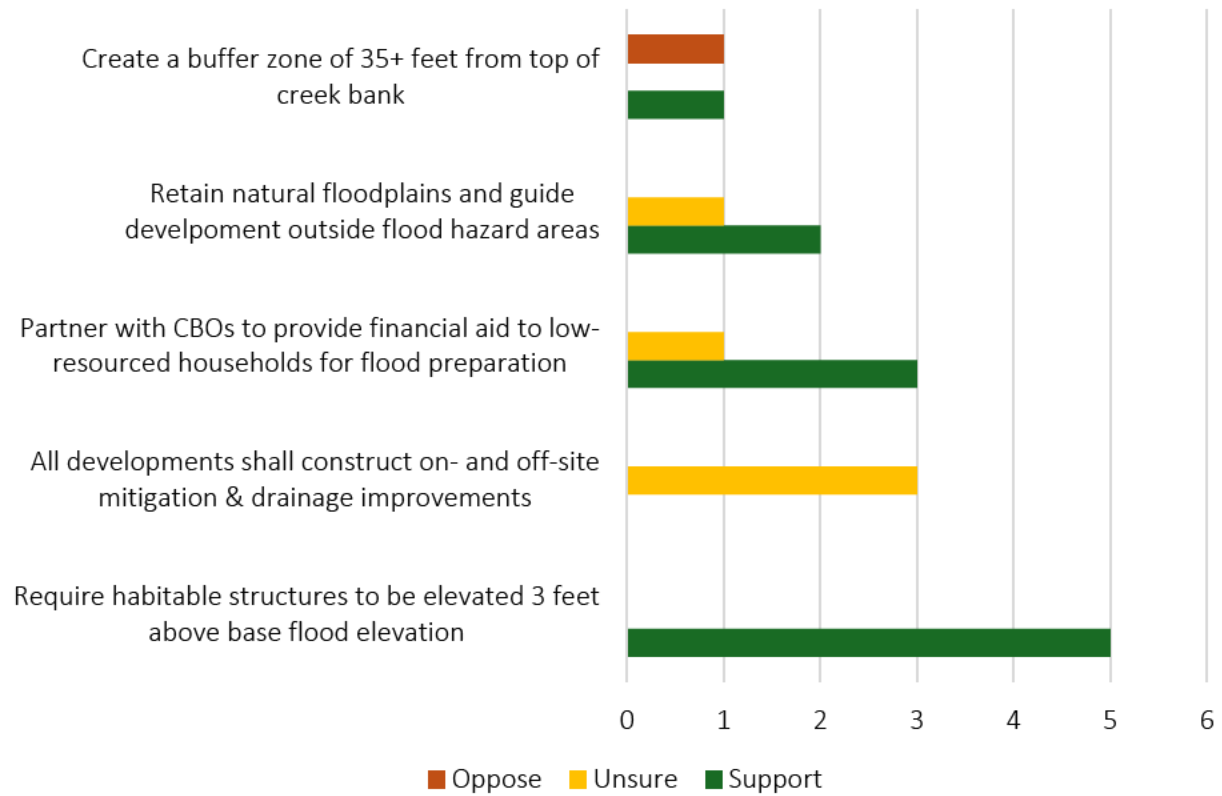
Attendees were able to ask questions before, during, and after the presentation. As attendees circulated between each of the six stations, members of the project team invited them to provide feedback on the content provided on each of the posters. Participants were able to write comments on sticky notes to have affixed to the poster, dictate comments to workshop staff, and use stickers to answer questions and identify areas of high concern on maps.

Activity Responses

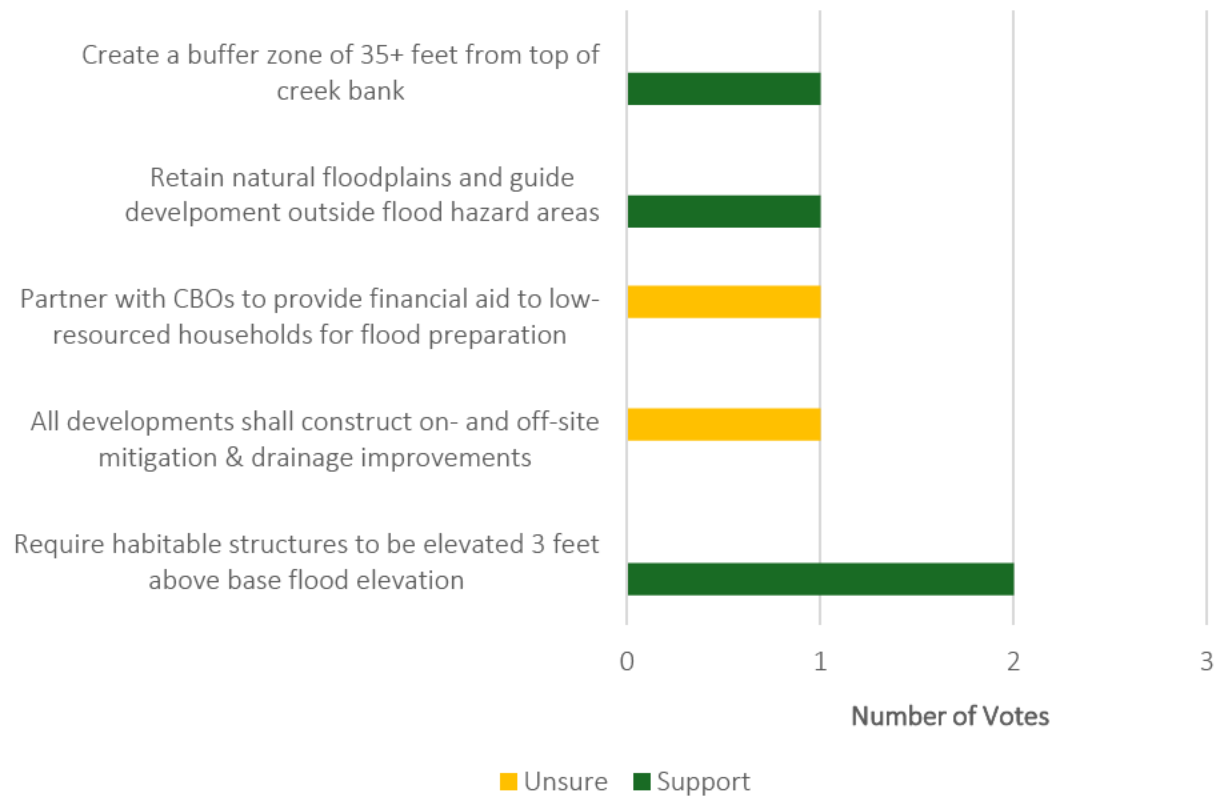
Attendees were able to use stickers to answer questions at Stations 2, 3, 4, and 5. Questions and results are recorded in Figures 1 to 5 below. Overall, there was strong support for most policy concepts presented, with no opposition votes recorded for the evacuation and emergency alert-related policies (Figure 4). The other hazard-related policies (Figure 2) received mostly support, with a few "unsure" votes and comments requesting more clarity on implementation and partner agencies for low-cost assistance programs. Wildfire-related policies (Figure 3) garnered unanimous support, reflecting the community's concern about fire risks.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

Figure 1: Which of the following flooding-related policies do you support, oppose, or are unsure about?

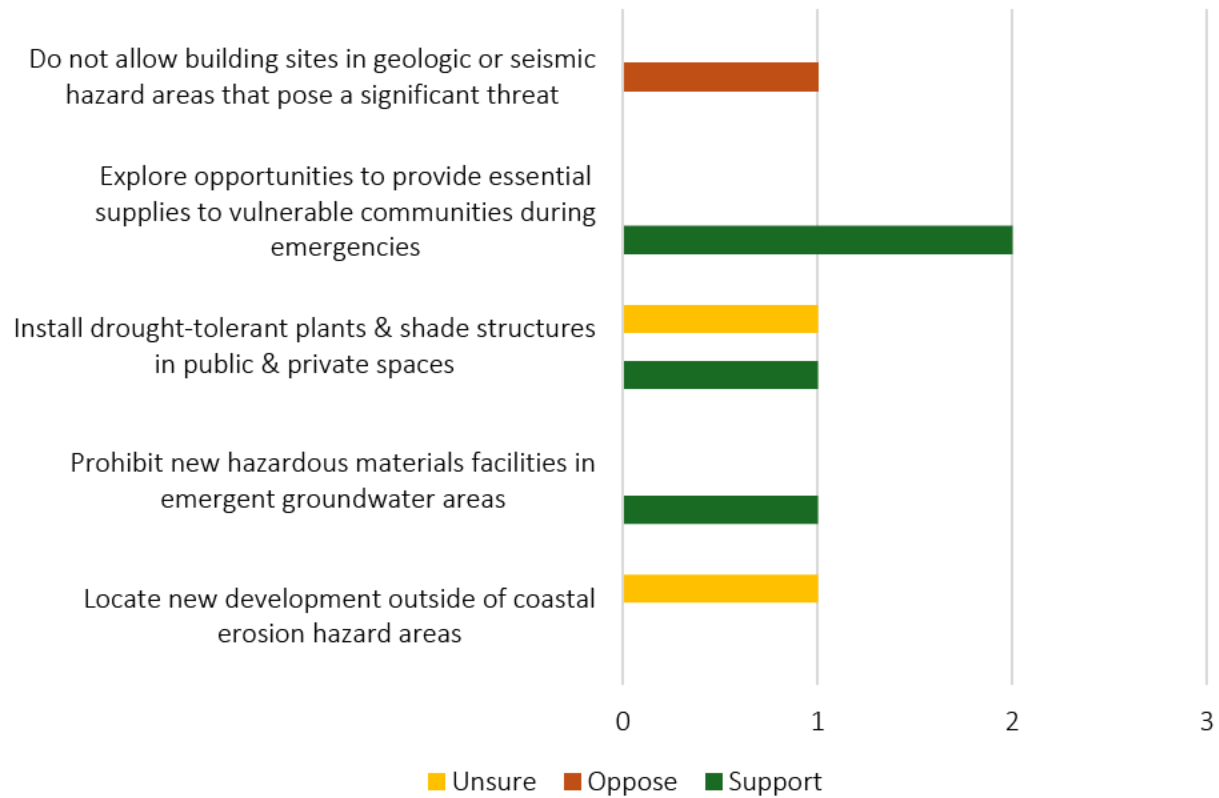


COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY



COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
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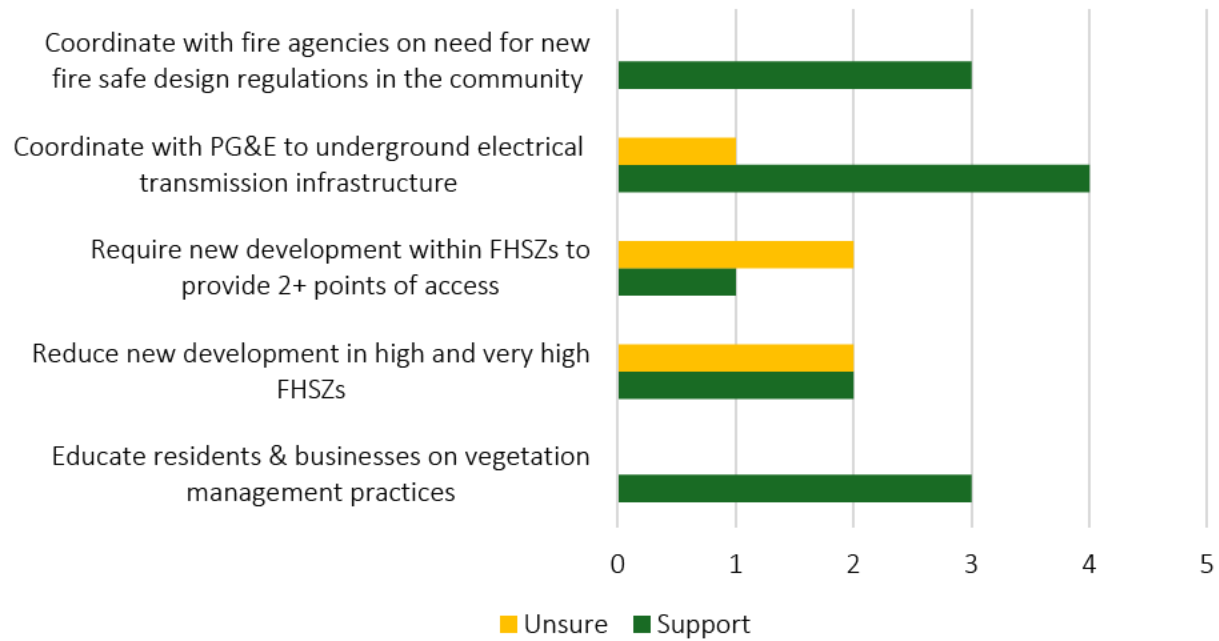
Figure 2¹: Which of the following other hazard-related policies do you support, oppose, or are unsure about?



¹ See Appendix for photos and transcribed comments explaining reasoning for certain votes.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

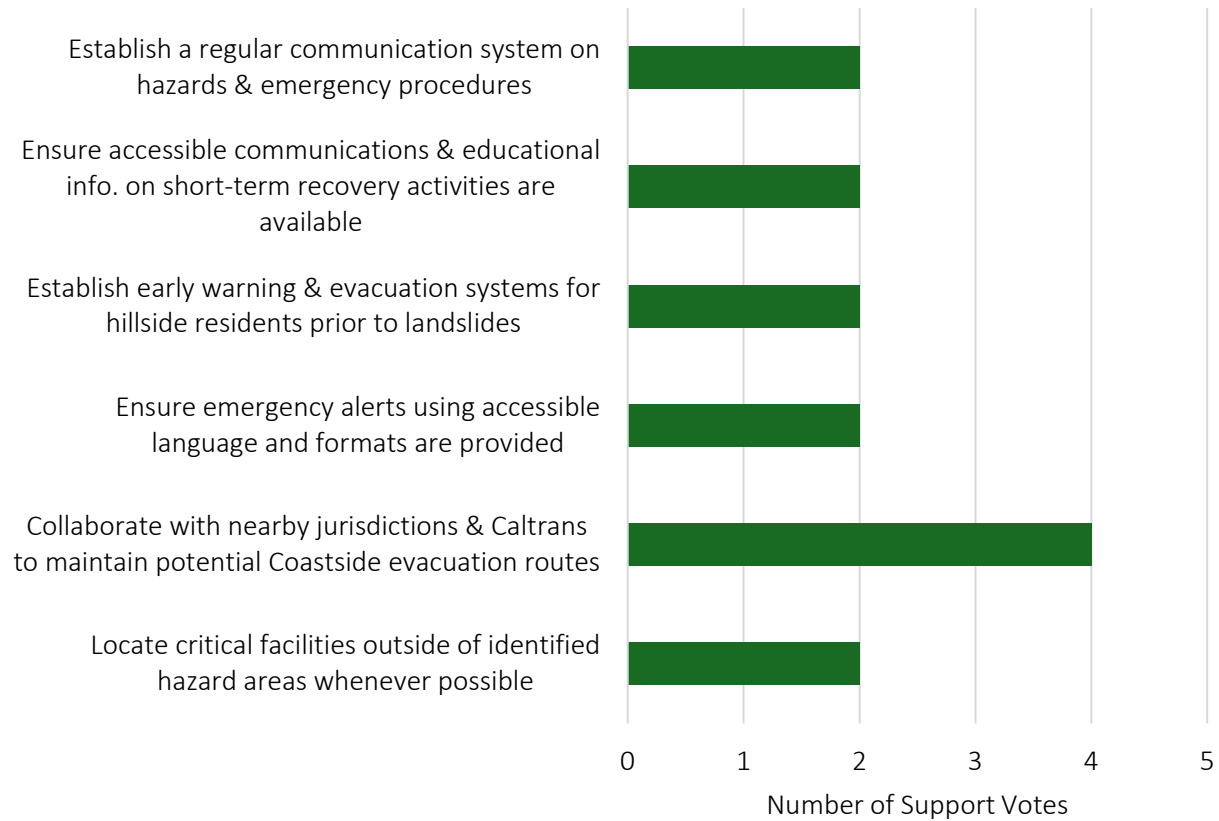
Figure 3: Which of the following wildfire-related policies do you support, oppose, or are unsure about?



There were no votes of opposition on any of the listed policies for this activity.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

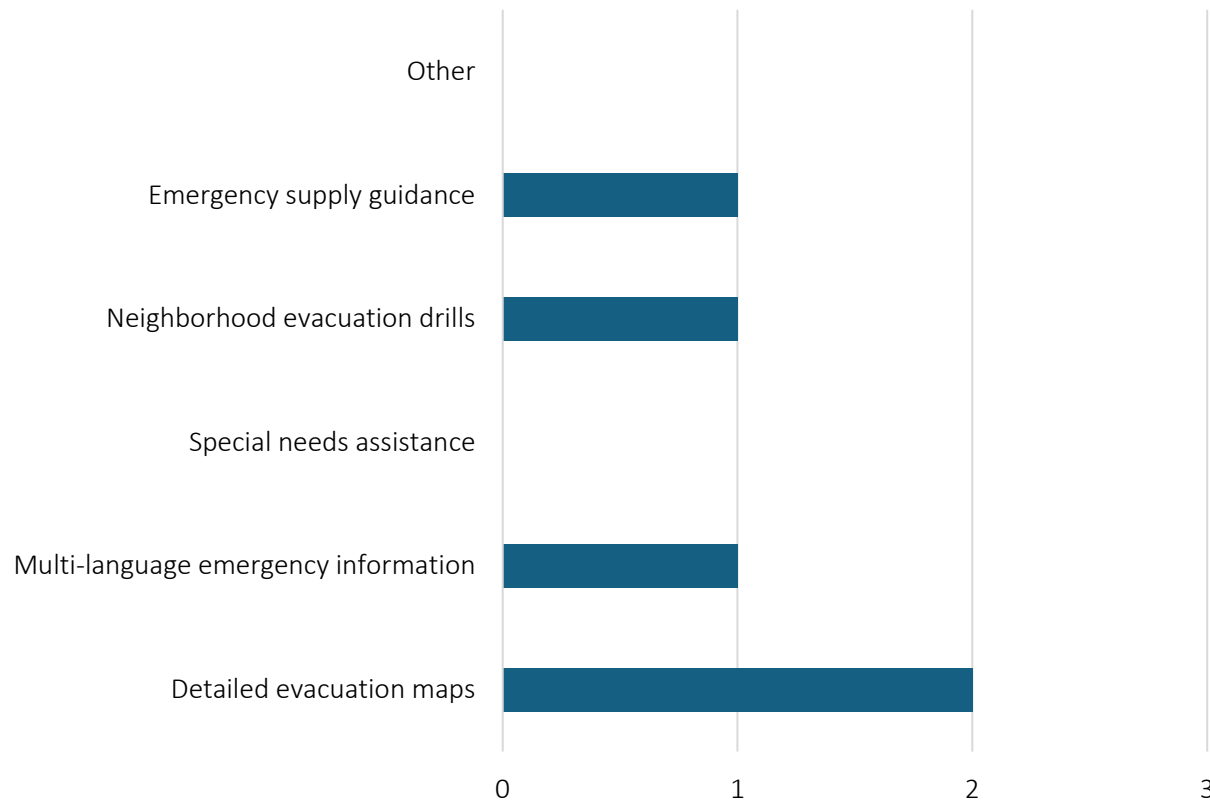
Figure 4: Which of the following evacuation and emergency alert-related policies do you support, oppose, or are unsure about?



There were no 'Oppose' or 'Unsure' votes on any of the listed policies for this activity.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE
COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY

Figure 5: What would help you be better prepared for emergency events?



Other Feedback

In addition to the structured activities, attendees were able to ask questions of project staff and provide feedback and recommendations in the form of verbal commentary and sticky notes left at each of the stations. The following topics emerged from community feedback:

Wildfire Concerns: Residents from Canada Cove mobile home park noted their proximity to eucalyptus trees and expressed concern about being in a fire hazard zone designated by CAL FIRE in the latest draft fire hazard severity zone maps. Some homeowners reported losing insurance coverage due to fire hazard designations, though City staff noted that they were informed insurance agencies were not using the maps to determine coverage and said they were looking into the issue.

Evacuation Issues: Attendees expressed concerns about evacuation routes, noting that Half Moon Bay and the unincorporated coastside has many bottlenecks and people are unsure how to plan effectively. One comment emphasized the need for "safe places on the coastside that don't require Highway 92 to be an evacuation route, since it is not a practical route for emergency evacuation." Participants also raised about shelter-in-place plans. One participant raised a specific concern regarding how evacuations would proceed if Highway 1 is closed at Surfers Beach, where high waves occasionally overtop the riprap and wash onto the roadbed.

Government Assistance: Attendees emphasized the need for government agencies to help with mitigation, management, and funding to aid residents in meeting new hazard and climate standards. Questions were raised about who would serve as partners for low-cost assistance programs.

COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

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Policy Implementation: One comment noted that "County regulations are based on stale information" and that "County needs to be a partner in this, not just walk away," citing Rancho Palos Verdes as a model. Another requested "more clarity" on how policies would be implemented, while someone else noted the challenge of "overcoming inaction or apathy."

Specific Local Issues: Power outages were identified as "a significant safety issue south of central Half Moon Bay." Residents from the Quarry Park neighborhood in El Granada reported experiencing flooding issues. Concerns were raised about properties on Pilarcitos Avenue in Half Moon Bay conducting brush clearance, , creating a "grey area where people are trying to protect properties but might not be following local laws." Participants identified erosion as a significant issue along Pilarcitos Creek. Attendees expressed a desire for a way to clean up and improve conditions in the creeks, including removal of dangerous eucalyptus trees. It City staff mentioned they were aware of these issues and are working on them, but the feedback from community members suggests that there is a desire for more rapid action.

Other Questions: Attendees asked whether the Safety Element would need to be certified by the Coastal Commission, how conflicting policies between different agencies would be managed, what other opportunities exist to provide input, and if there are programs designed for children to learn about environmental planning and sustainability.

Education and Coordination: Attendees asked whether City and County emergency/safety staff could tour schools to talk about hazard and safety issues. There was specific interest in outreach programs for children and adolescents to teach them about hazards and emergency preparations. Workshop participants also suggested developing more partnerships with other government agencies. Participants shared information about the home repair programs run by the Senior Coastsiders organization, which could potentially be leveraged to reduce home hazard vulnerabilities for older adults.

CERT Resources and Concerns: CERT is very popular in the Half Moon Bay and unincorporated coastsides area, with hundreds of trained volunteers across 37 neighborhoods. Specific safety concerns highlighted by CERT representatives included high winds during storms frequently downing power lines into puddles of water, resulting in electrocution hazards when people walk their dogs during breaks in storms. CERT provides numerous services, including basic medical care and support with large animal evacuation. Suggestions included having City and County emergency response plans incorporate coordination with CERT and preparing a fact sheet informing residents about services that CERT volunteers can provide in an emergency. Another issue that participants raised was the lack of medical care facilities in the area, with a note that the Senior Coastsiders runs a clinic out of their building in Half Moon Bay that could potentially be used to provide basic medical care during emergencies.

Next Steps

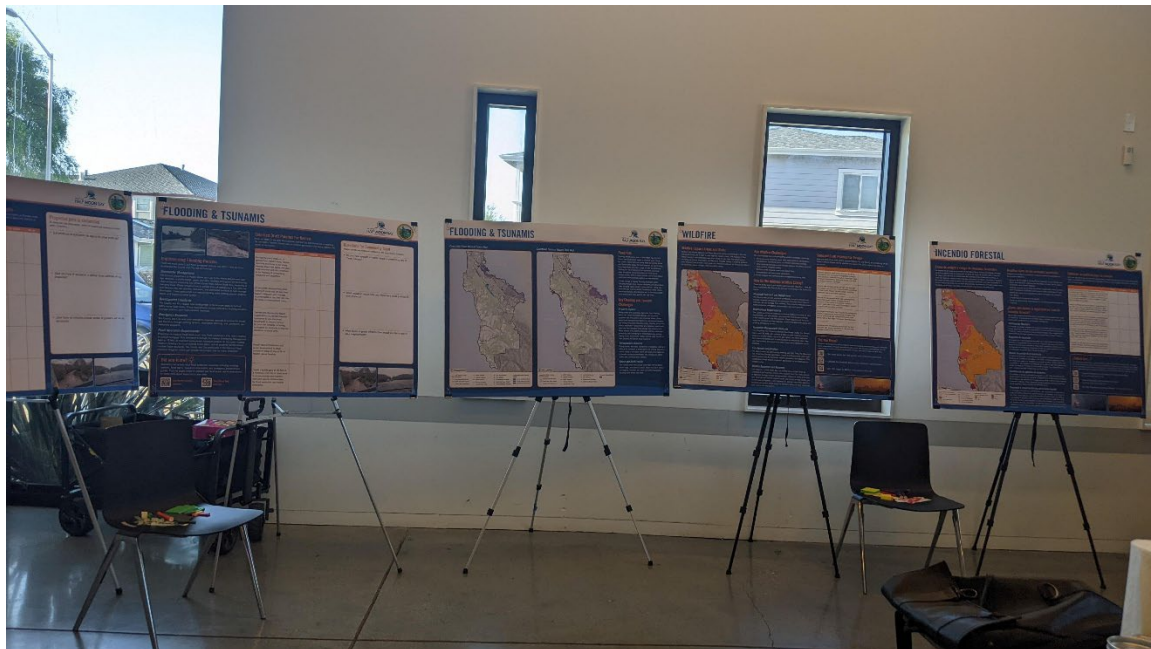
This memo provides the summary of the community workshop for the Mid Coast Safety Element Update for both unincorporated Coastsides San Mateo County and the City of Half Moon Bay. The project team will use the feedback gathered from community members to inform the development of the Safety Element goals, policies, and actions.

Following this community engagement phase, the project team will develop draft Safety Elements for both jurisdictions, which will be made available for public review in Summer/Fall 2025. The adoption hearings for the Safety Elements are expected to take place in Fall 2025.

Appendix: Workshop Photos and Transcript of Written Comments

This appendix presents photographs of the boards as presented at the workshop and at the locations where the boards were hosted for several following weeks.

STATION 1: WORKSHOP OVERVIEW



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COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY- APPENDIX



STATION 2: WILDFIRE



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STATION 3: FLOODING & TSUNAMIS



Implementing Flooding Policies

There are many ways to put flood protection policies into effect. Here are some approaches the County and City are considering:

Stormwater Management

The County Department of Public Works and City Public Works Department manage networks of storm drains, pipes, and other facilities throughout the community. Maintaining and improving this infrastructure helps reduce flood risks, especially in low-lying areas. Green infrastructure is another form of management that uses natural features like rain gardens, bioswales, and permeable surfaces to help manage stormwater. These approaches can reduce flooding while creating greener neighborhoods and improving water quality.

Development Standards

The County and City require new development in flood-prone areas to be built safely above flood levels. These requirements include rules about building elevation, drainage systems, and flood-resistant materials.

Emergency Response

The County and City work with emergency response agencies to prepare for floods and tsunamis through warning systems, evacuation planning, and community preparedness programs.

Flood Insurance Requirements

Properties in mapped flood zones must carry flood insurance if they have a federally-backed mortgage. This insurance is through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as standard homeowners insurance policies do not cover flooding. However, flooding can occur outside these zones, and all property owners should consider flood insurance. The County and City participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, which can provide discounted rates for many properties.

**San Mateo County website**

**Half Moon Bay website**

Questions for Community Input

Please provide any additional feedback in the space below. Consider...

- Do you have specific concerns about implementing any of these policies?
Will we get more green infrastructure?
- What resources would help you implement these policies on your property?
- What types of green infrastructure would you like to see in your neighborhood?





INUNDACIONES Y TSUNAMIS



Selección de políticas para su revisión

Estos son algunos de las políticas sobre inundaciones que la Ciudad y el Condado están considerando para el Elemento de Seguridad. Por favor, vote si apoya esta política, se opone a ella o no está seguro.

	Apoyar	En contra	No se
Para el desarrollo propuesto en áreas especiales de riesgo de inundación, exigir que las estructuras habitables sean elevadas de forma segura tres pies por encima de la elevación de la inundación base y no contribuir a la inundación de las estructuras y propiedades circundantes.	                       		
Todos los desarrollos propuestos deberán contar con el sitio y fuera del sitio de mitigación de riesgo de inundación y mapas de drenaje o pagar su parte proporcional de los costos de mapas.	                    		
Proveerle con organizaciones comunitarias para proporcionar ayuda financiera a los hogares con pocos recursos para comprar seguros contra inundaciones, o incluir la ayuda a los propietarios para mejorar la resistencia de las viviendas de alquiler.	                 		
Conservar las técnicas actuales habituales y mejorar el desarrollo hacia áreas vulnerables fuera de las zonas de inundación designadas, siempre que sea factible.	             		
Crear una zona de 35 pies entre la zona de inundación y la zona de desarrollo para proporcionar un espacio de amortiguamiento y mitigación del riesgo.	          		

Preguntas para la comunidad

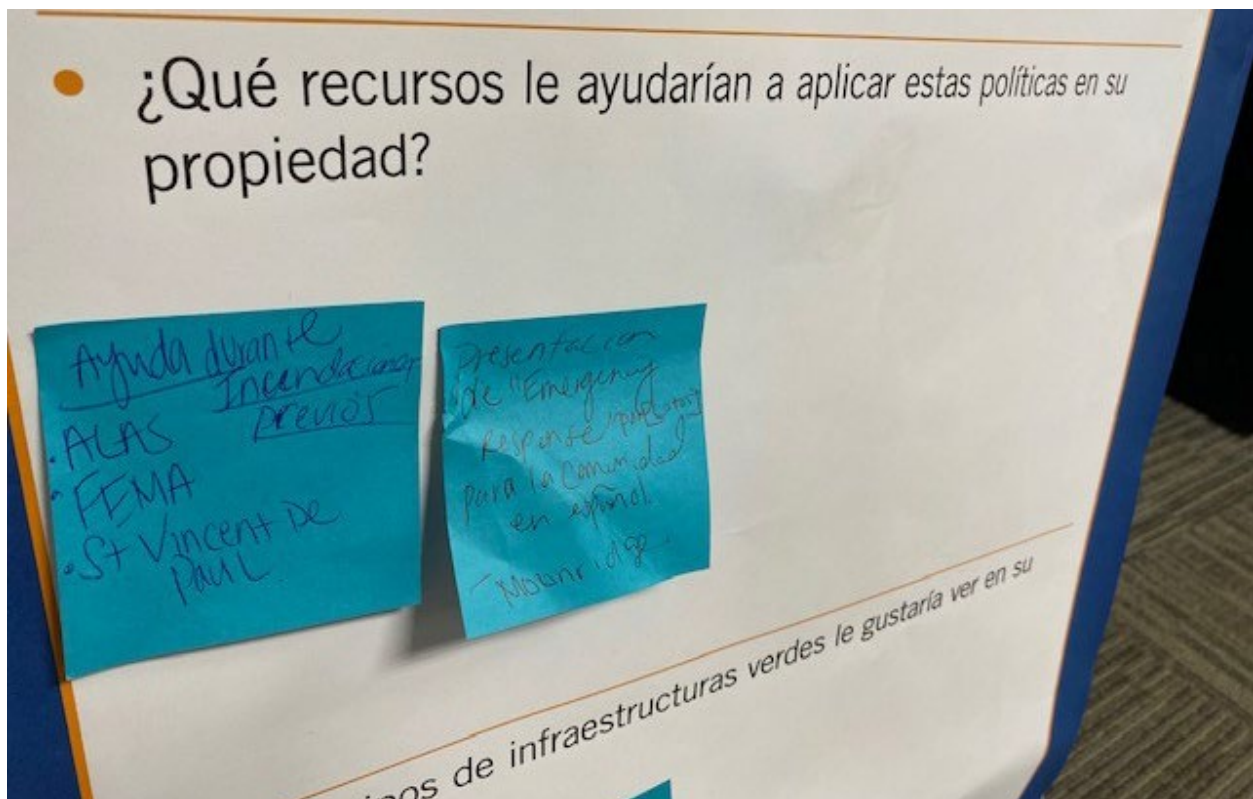
Si desea dar más información, rellene el espacio que aparece a continuación. Considere...

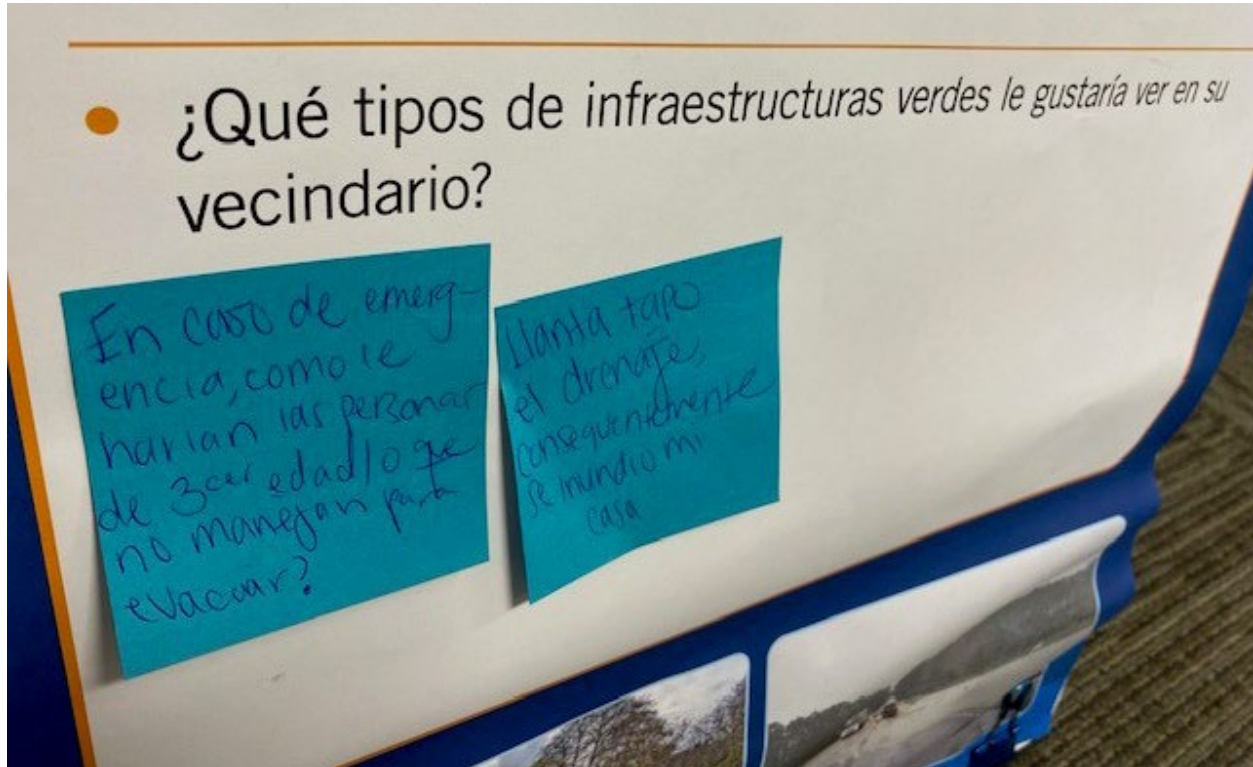
- ¿Le preocupa la aplicación de alguna de estas políticas?
- ¿Qué recursos le ayudarían a aplicar estas políticas en su propiedad?
- ¿Qué tipo de infraestructuras verdes le gustaría ver en su vecindario?



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	Apoya	En contra	No se
Para el desarrollo propuesto en áreas especiales de riesgo de inundación, exigir que las estructuras habitables sean elevadas de forma segura tres pies por encima de la elevación de la inundación base y no contribuir a la inundación de las estructuras y propiedades circundantes.	  		
Todos los desarrollos propuestos deberán construir en el sitio y fuera del sitio de mitigación de riesgos de inundación y mejoras de drenaje o pagar su parte proporcional de los costes de mejora.			 
Asociarse con organizaciones comunitarias para proporcionar ayuda financiera a los hogares con pocos recursos para preparar sus casas ante posibles inundaciones, incluida la ayuda a los propietarios para mejorar la resistencia de las unidades de alquiler.	  		
Conservar las llanuras aluviales naturales y orientar el desarrollo hacia zonas situadas fuera de las áreas de especial riesgo de inundación, siempre que sea factible.			
Crear una zona de 35 pies como mínimo desde la parte superior de la orilla del arroyo para acomodar y mantener la infraestructura construida y natural para la protección contra inundaciones y la restauración del hábitat.			

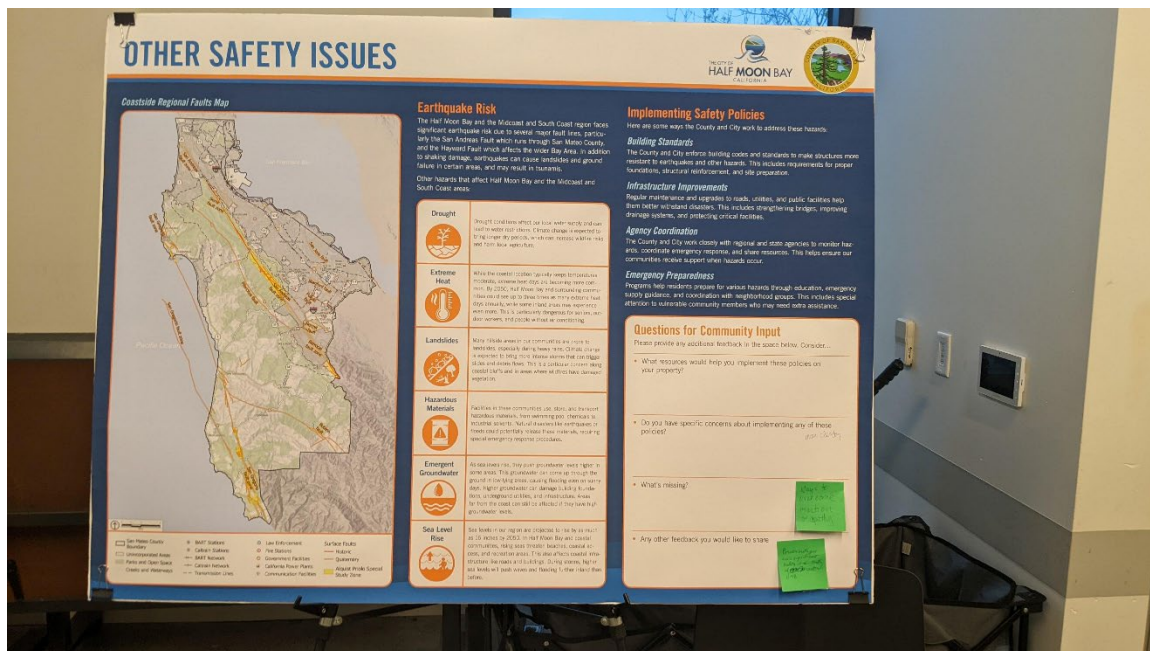
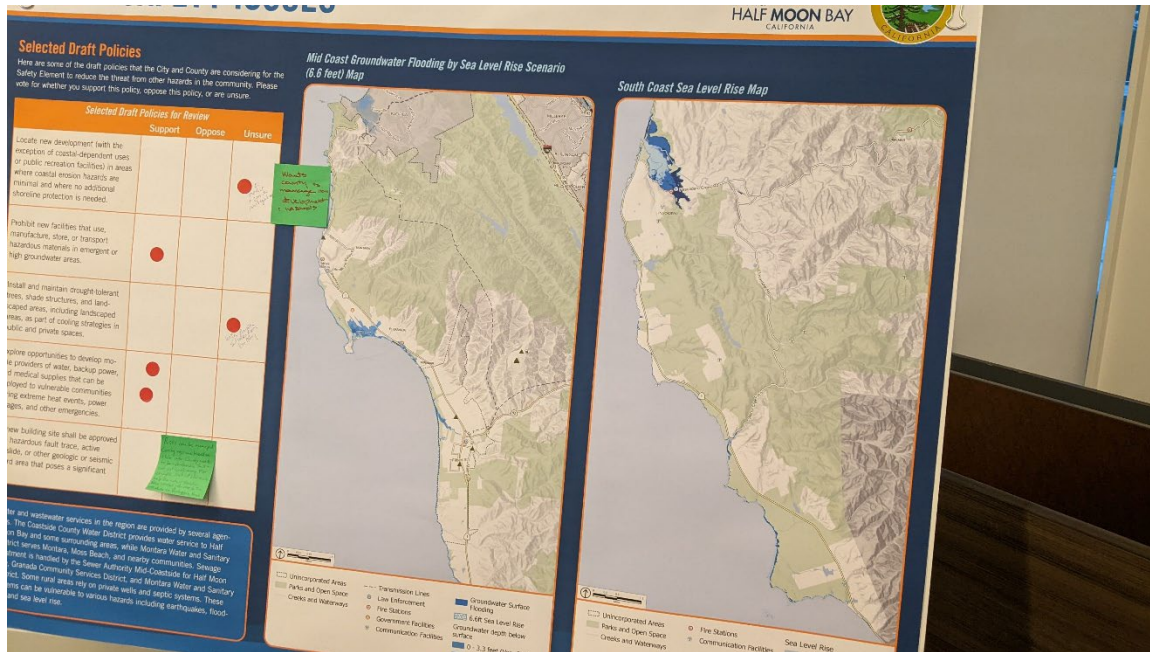




COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY- APPENDIX

STATION 4: OTHER SAFETY ISSUES



COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY- APPENDIX

OTRAS CUESTIONES DE SEGURIDAD




Políticas seleccionadas

Estos son algunos de las políticas que la Ciudad y el Condado están considerando para el Elemento de Seguridad para reducir el riesgo de otros peligros en la comunidad. Por favor, vote si apoya esta política, se opone a ella o no está seguro.

Barradores de políticas seleccionadas para revisión	Apoya	En contra	No sé
Poner los nuevos desarrollos, con excepción de los usos dependientes de la costa o las instalaciones recreativas, situados en zonas donde los riesgos de inundación son mínimos y donde no sea necesaria una protección adicional de la línea de costa.			
Reubicación de nuevas instalaciones que colmen, hangares, almacenes o bodega para materiales peligrosos en zonas amenazadas o de aguas subterráneas elevadas.			
Instalar y mantener artefactos resistentes a la sismicidad, estructuras de sombra y zonas de paros, como parte de las estrategias de enfriamiento en edificios públicos y privados.			
Explorar oportunidades para desarrollar proveedores móviles de agua, electricidad de reserva o instalaciones móviles que puedan distribuirse a comunidades vulnerables durante emergencias de agua, electricidad, gases de escape y otros emergencias.			
No se aplicará la contribución de nueva infraestructura en una zona de alta amenaza, un desplazamiento de terreno, un área de riesgo geológico o donde los riesgos son significativos.			

Las fuentes de agua y aguas residuales de la región están a cargo de varios agencias. El Sistema de Agua de la Ciudad de Half Moon Bay, el Condado de San Mateo y el Condado de Marin. El Sistema de Agua de la Ciudad de Half Moon Bay, el Condado de San Mateo y el Condado de Marin. El Sistema de Agua de la Ciudad de Half Moon Bay, el Condado de San Mateo y el Condado de Marin.

Mapa de inundaciones de aguas subterráneas en la costa central por el aumento del nivel del mar (2 metros)



Mapa del aumento del nivel del mar en la costa sur



COASTSIDE SAFETY ELEMENT UPDATE

COASTSIDE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 3 SUMMARY- APPENDIX

STATION 5: EMERGENCY RESPONSE & COMMUNICATION.

Emergency Response Challenges

The Coastside region of San Mateo County, including Half Moon Bay and nearby unincorporated communities, faces unique challenges for emergency response:

- Geographic isolation, with limited road access
- Power and communication systems can be disrupted
- Constraints on evacuation routes and access for emergency vehicles

These issues affect the entire Coastside area and require coordinated planning to ensure community safety.

Key Infrastructure Issues

Power Systems	Communication Systems
- Public Safety Power Shutoff impacts - Critical facility backup power - Vulnerable populations during outages	- Cell service limitations - Internet reliability issues - Emergency communication barriers

Emergency Alert Systems

Current systems:

- SMC Alert / Wireless Emergency Alerts
- Genesys Protect / Zonhaven
- Half Moon Bay "Notify Me" Alerts
- Emergency radio broadcasts
- Social media updates
- NOAA Weather Radio

Programs and Resources

Evacuation Routes

New evacuation route maps for San Mateo County and Half Moon Bay are currently being developed as part of the All-Hazards Evacuation Plan. These maps will be made available to the public later in 2025.

CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) Program

The CERT program trains volunteers in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. CERT members assist their community during and after emergencies.

Emergency Preparedness Guides

San Mateo County's emergency preparedness guides provide information on how to plan for and respond to natural and man-made disasters. They include tips on creating an emergency plan, building an emergency supplies kit, and staying informed during an emergency. The guides also contain important public health and safety phone numbers.

Questions for Community Input

What would help you be better prepared? (dot voting)

- Detailed evacuation maps
- Multi-language emergency information
- Special needs assistance
- Neighborhood evacuation drills
- Emergency supply guidance
- Other (write-in option)

Draft Policies for Review

Selected Draft Evacuation and Alert Policies

Here are some of the draft policies related to evacuations and emergency alerts. Please vote for whether you support this policy, oppose this policy, or are unsure:

	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Locate critical facilities outside of identified hazard areas, whenever possible, accounting for how climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of hazards. If critical facilities must be in hazard areas, ensure these facilities and their access routes are protected from the hazard risks characteristic to each location.	●	●	
Collaborate with surrounding jurisdictions and Caltrans to maintain potential evacuation routes serving the Coastside, including reviewing and vegetation maintenance, or existing roads to support safe evacuations.	●	●	●
Ensure emergency alert systems provide community members with alerts about upcoming or current emergency events in languages and formats accessible to the entire community.	●	●	●
Establish early warning and evacuation systems for critical residents to evacuate prior to heavy rains that may lead to landslides and debris flows.	●	●	
Ensure that communications and educational and informational materials or short-term recovery activities are available to all residents, with a focus on accessibility for vulnerable populations.	●	●	
Establish a regular communication program on hazards and emergency procedures, in partnership with local government and community-based organizations, to ensure readiness within the most vulnerable communities.	●	●	●

Respuesta y Comunicación en Caso de una Emergencia

Dificultades de la respuesta de emergencia

La región de la Costa del Condado de San Mateo, incluyendo Half Moon Bay y las comunidades no incorporadas cercanas, se enfrenta a desafíos únicos para la respuesta de emergencia:

- Aislamiento geográfico, con acceso limitado por carretera
- Pueden interrumpirse los sistemas de energía y comunicación
- Limitación de las rutas de evacuación y del acceso de los vehículos de emergencia

Estos problemas afectan a toda la zona costera y requieren una planificación coordinada para garantizar la seguridad de la comunidad.

Cuestiones clave de infraestructura

Sistemas De Energía	Sistemas De Comunicación
- Impactos del corte de energía de seguridad pública - Energía de reserva para instalaciones críticas - Comunicaciones vulnerables durante las tormentas	- Limitaciones del servicio celular - Problemas de servicio de Internet - Barreras de comunicación en caso de emergencia

Sistemas de alerta de emergencia

Sistemas actuales:

- SMC Alert / Alertas de emergencia
- Genesys Protect / Zonhaven
- Half Moon Bay "Notify Me" Alerts
- Emisiones de radio de emergencia
- Redes sociales
- Radio de onda NOAA

Programas y recursos

Rutas de evacuación

Nuevas mapas de rutas de evacuación para el Condado de San Mateo y Half Moon Bay se están desarrollando actualmente como parte del Plan de Evacuación para Toda Peligros. Estos mapas se harán disponibles más adelante en 2025.

Programa CERT (Equipo Comunitario de Respuesta a Emergencias)

El programa CERT forma a voluntarios en técnicas básicas de respuesta ante catástrofes, como seguridad contra incendios, búsqueda y rescate, organización de equipos y operaciones médicas en caso de catástrofes. Los miembros del CERT ayudan a su comunidad durante y después de las emergencias.

Guías de preparación para emergencias

Las guías de preparación para emergencias del Condado de San Mateo incluyen información sobre cómo planificar y responder a desastres naturales y no naturales. Incluyen consejos para crear un plan de emergencia, crear un kit de emergencia y mantenerse informado durante una emergencia. Las guías también contienen importantes números de teléfono de salud pública y seguridad.

Preguntas para la comunidad

¿Qué le ayudaría a estar mejor preparado? (dot voting)

- Mapas detallados de evacuación
- Información de emergencia en varios idiomas
- Asistencia para necesidades especiales
- Ejercicios de evacuación del vecindario
- Orientación sobre provisiones de emergencia
- Otros (escriba lo que desea)

Políticas para revisión

Selección de políticas de evacuación y alerta

Estas son algunas de las políticas relacionadas con las evacuaciones y los alertas de emergencia. Por favor, vote si apoya esta política, se opone a ella o no está seguro:

	Apoya	En contra	No sé
Para las instalaciones críticas fuera de las zonas de peligro designadas, siempre que sea posible, garantizar que el cambio climático pueda aumentar la frecuencia e intensidad de los peligros de los desastres naturales, tales como las tormentas, asegurando que estas instalaciones y sus rutas de acceso estén protegidas de los riesgos característicos de cada lugar.	●	●	
Colaborar con las jurisdicciones adyacentes y Caltrans para mantener las rutas de evacuación que sirven a la Costa del Condado, incluyendo la revisión y el mantenimiento de las carreteras para apoyar una evacuación segura.	●	●	●
Garantizar que los sistemas de alerta de emergencia proporcionen a los residentes información sobre cómo planificar y responder a desastres naturales y no naturales. Incluyen consejos para crear un plan de emergencia, crear un kit de emergencia y mantenerse informado durante una emergencia. Las guías también contienen importantes números de teléfono de salud pública y seguridad.	●	●	●
Establecer sistemas de alerta temprana y evacuación para residentes críticos antes de las fuertes lluvias que pueden provocar deslizamientos de tierra y flujo de escombros.	●	●	
Garantizar que las comunicaciones y materiales educativos e informativos o actividades de recuperación a corto plazo estén disponibles para todos los residentes, con un enfoque en la accesibilidad para las poblaciones vulnerables.	●	●	
Establecer un programa de comunicación regular sobre peligros y procedimientos de emergencia, en colaboración con el gobierno local y organizaciones comunitarias, para garantizar la preparación dentro de las comunidades más vulnerables.	●	●	●

TRANSCRIPT OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

Flooding & Tsunami Draft Policies:

- *Policy 1 - For development proposed in a special flood hazard area, require habitable structure to be elevated three feet above the base flood elevation and not contribute to the flooding of surrounding structures and properties:* Or modest and can be mitigated. Want County to manage new development and hazards.
- *Policy 3 - Partner with Community-Based Organizations to provide financial assistance to low-resourced households to prepare homes for potential flooding, including assistance for landlords to improve rental units:* Risks can be managed. County regulations are based on stale information. County needs to be a partner in this, not just walk away. For example, look at how much help the city of Rancho Pales Verdes provides to the residents in Portuguese.

Do you have specific concerns about implementing any of these [flooding] policies?

- Who are partners for low cost assistance?

Other Safety Issues - Questions for Community Input

- *Do you have specific concern about implementing any of these policies?* More clarity.
- *What's missing?* Ways to overcome inaction or apathy.
- *Other feedback:* Power outages are a significant safety issue south of central Half Moon Bay.

Emergency Response and Communication – Questions for Community Input

- *Neighborhood evacuation drills* – What are your shelter in place plans?
- *Other:* Establish safe places on the coastside that don't require Highway 92 to be an evacuation route, since it is not a practical route for emergency evacuation.

What resources would help you implement safety policies on your property?

- Assistance during previous fires: ALAS, FEMA, St Vincent de Paul
- Emergency response preparations for the Spanish-speaking community (Moonridge)

What types of green infrastructure would you like to see in your neighborhood?

- In case of an emergency, how would seniors who do not drive manage to evacuate?
- Tires clogged the drains and consequently my house flooded.

APPENDIX E: SAN BRUNO COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

MEMORANDUM

This memo summarizes the in-person community workshop held as part of the initial phase of outreach for the San Bruno Climate Action Plan (CAP) and Safety Element Update. It includes a description of the workshop activities and a summary of the feedback received from attendees, which will support the development of the CAP strategies and Safety Element goals, policies, and actions.

Overall, attendees' feedback highlighted several key themes including concerns about the affordability of climate adaptation requirements for homeowners, strong interest in emergency preparedness resources, support for distributed energy resources and solar installations, emphasis on environmental protection with specific tree replacement policies, and desire for improved sustainable transportation options throughout the community.

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY

WORKSHOP PURPOSE AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The purpose of the community workshop was to raise awareness of the CAP and Safety Element update projects and underlying issues of environmental hazards, greenhouse gas emissions, evacuation plans, community constraints, vulnerable populations, and key community assets, and to provide opportunities for the community to provide local knowledge and input.

This workshop occurred following PlaceWorks' preparation of the draft vulnerability assessment and GHG inventory and forecast, and in preparation for the development of the administrative draft of the Climate Action Plan and Safety Element. PlaceWorks will use attendee feedback to help inform policies, strategies, and other information for these documents, which will be made available for public review.

AGENDA AND FORMAT

The City of San Bruno hosted an in-person, open house style community workshop from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on April 24, 2025. The workshop began with an introduction by City staff and a 15-minute presentation by the PlaceWorks team, followed by a question-and-answer session with PlaceWorks and City staff, then shifted into an open house format. During the open house, attendees were able



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

to talk with City staff, participate in interactive activities, and review information related to climate hazards and greenhouse gas emissions.

The presentation provided an overview of the CAP and Safety Element update process, including the structure and purpose of the CAP and Safety Element, their relationship with other City and regional documents and planning efforts, findings from the GHG inventory and vulnerability assessment, and next steps for the projects. Attendees were able to ask questions and provide feedback after the presentation.

After the conclusion of the presentation and Q&A session, attendees were able to circulate between five stations outlining the purpose and significance of the Climate Action CAP and Safety Element, San Bruno's greenhouse gas emissions and targets, San Bruno's primary climate change-related hazards and priority vulnerable populations and assets, and potential resilience strategies. Images of the posters used at these five stations are included in **Appendix 1**. There was also a sixth station with representatives from partner agencies: the San Bruno Fire and Public Works Departments, OneShoreline, and Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) in their role as coordinators for Resilient San Bruno, who displayed information and answered questions on topics of relevance to the CAP and Safety Element. All stations provided the opportunity for attendees to provide feedback and ask questions, and two of the six stations included an interactive activity on the boards. The board content and associated activities were available in both English and Spanish, and live interpretation was available as needed.

PlaceWorks and City staff jointly staffed the workshop, with two staff delivering the presentation, one facilitator helping with workshop check-in, and all staff circulating during the open house period to help answer questions. Approximately 26 members of the community attended the workshop.

City staff promoted the workshop in advance. Promotion strategies included a direct email campaign to almost 50 community groups and community contacts, distributing flyers in Downtown San Bruno, promotion through the local school district and Skyline College, and posting about the workshop in the City's website and social media channels. Flyers were made available in English and Spanish text.

STATIONS

The open house offered participants the opportunity to engage with the following six stations:



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Station 1: What is the CAP and Safety Element?

This station described what the CAP and Safety Element are and highlighted how they overlap and complement each other.

Station 2: Where do GHG emissions in San Bruno come from?

This station presented the results of the community GHG emissions inventory, projections of future GHG emissions, the GHG reductions from existing local and state efforts, and the proposed GHG emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2045. This station displayed trends over time in GHG emissions and the activities that are the largest contributors to emissions in San Bruno.

Station 3: How will we lower GHG emissions in San Bruno?

This station shared draft GHG emission reduction strategy concepts and gathered feedback from attendees.

- **Activity:** At Station 3, attendees were asked to vote using colored sticky dots whether they support, oppose, or are unsure about the GHG reduction strategy concepts.

Station 4: Who and what is vulnerable to climate hazards in San Bruno?

This station described the climate hazards affecting San Bruno and presented the results of the city's Vulnerability Assessment, including identifying the priority vulnerabilities (the populations and assets that are most vulnerable to climate change hazards) in San Bruno. It also displayed maps of fire hazard zones, extreme heat severity, sea level rise, and landslide susceptibility in San Bruno.

Station 5: How can we make San Bruno more resilient to climate hazards?

This station shared draft Safety Element policy concepts for San Bruno and gathered feedback from attendees.

- **Activities:** At Station 5, attendees participated in a dot voting activity to indicate which effects of climate hazards they had personally experienced and to express whether they supported, opposed, or felt neutral about the draft safety and resilience policy concepts presented. Additionally, a board with two open-ended questions invited attendees to share further feedback—such as thoughts on personal preparedness or other considerations—using sticky notes.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Station 6: Table for partner agencies

The San Bruno Fire and Public Works Departments, OneShoreline, and Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) each hosted a station presenting information on climate hazards and programs to help bolster climate resilience and adaptation in San Bruno.

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Attendees were able to ask questions after the presentation. As attendees circulated between each of the stations, the Project Team invited them to provide feedback on the content provided on each of the posters. Participants were able to write comments on sticky notes to display directly on the poster, dictate comments to workshop staff, and/or use stickers to answer questions posed in the activities.

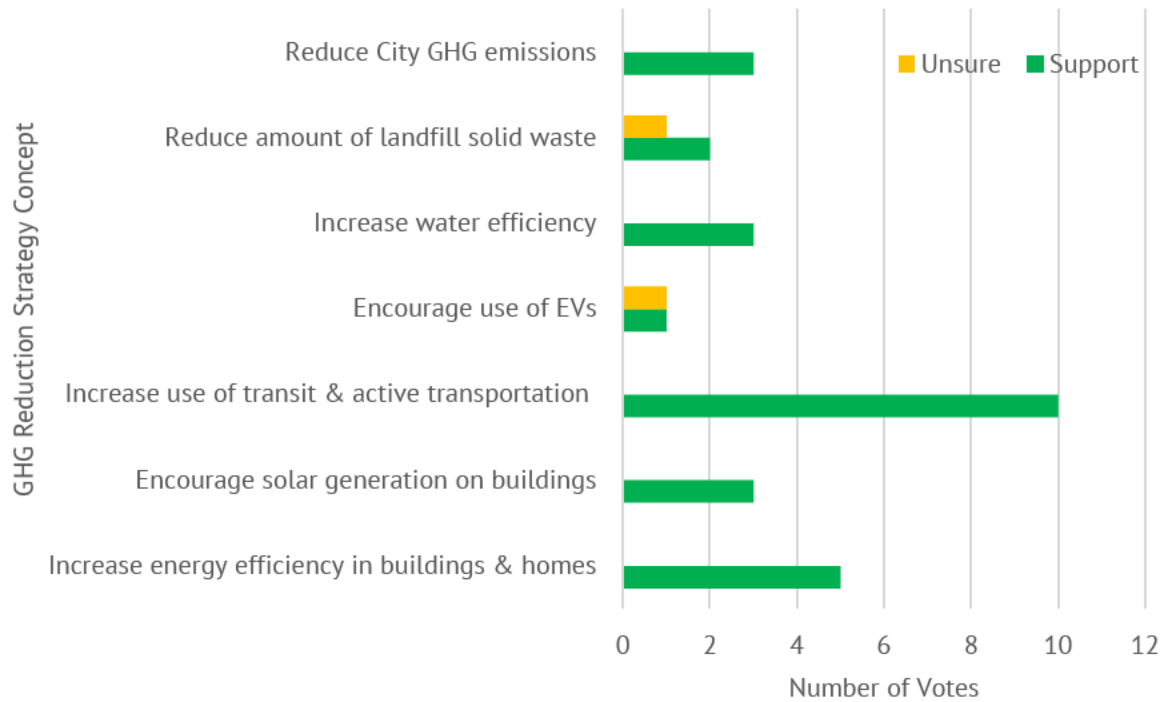
Activity Responses

Attendees were able to use stickers to answer questions at two of the stations. **Figures 1, 2, and 3** present the activity questions and results. Overall, attendees expressed that the effects of climate hazards experienced the most were difficulty sleeping during heat waves (likely due to lack of air conditioning) and power outages during storms or fire hazard events. GHG resilience strategies to address improving accessible active transit modes and increasing building energy efficiency received the most attendee support. The safety and resilience policies that received the most support were related to removal of eucalyptus trees, maintenance of evacuation routes, and promotion of harm reduction activities, while only two policies related to drought and wildfire, and associated costs of requirements, were opposed. In addition to the activity responses, attendees' written and verbal feedback highlighted several key themes, including concerns about the affordability of adaptation requirements for homeowners, interest in emergency preparedness resources, support for renewable energy, and desire for improved sustainable mobility options throughout the community.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Figure 1.¹ Do you support, oppose, or are unsure about implementing the following GHG reduction strategy concepts?

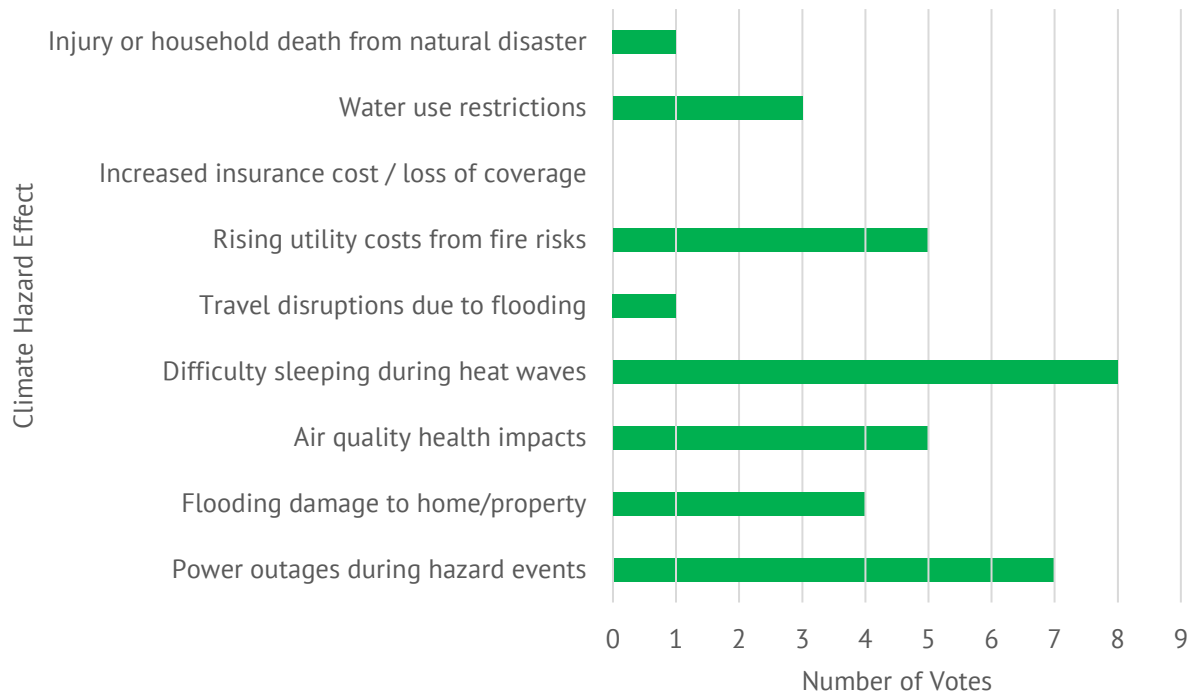


¹ There were no votes indicating opposition to any of the seven strategy concepts displayed.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Figure 2. What effects of climate hazards have you experienced?





SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Figure 3. Do you support, oppose, or are neutral about the following safety and resilience policies?





SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Other Feedback

In addition to the structured activities at the stations, attendees were able to ask questions of project staff and provide feedback and recommendations in the form of verbal commentary, sticky notes left at each of the stations, and post-workshop comment cards. Photos of the interactive activities and comments on the boards are included in the workshop photos in **Appendix 2**. No comment cards were received. The following topics emerged from community feedback²:

Cost Concerns and Affordability

- Concern about how costs for climate adaptation requirements might burden homeowners, particularly for Fire Hazard Severity Zone protection measures.
- Interest in improving grant programs to ensure that costs for energy efficiency upgrades are not passed on to renters.
- Questions about affordability of drought-tolerant landscaping requirements and whether state funding is available to offset costs.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

- Several attendees noted they have emergency and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) kits ready with specific plans for emergencies.
- Others expressed interest in initiating emergency preparation actions but hadn't yet done so.
- Desire for more exit drills and emergency planning resources.

Energy Resilience and Alternatives

- Support for distributed energy resources to improve resilience during outages.
- Interest in expanding solar panel installations throughout the community.
- Recognition that active transportation options (like e-bikes) complement clean energy programs offered by Peninsula Clean Energy.

² Community comments have been edited for clarity.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY

Environmental Protection and Sustainability

- Concerns about tree removal policies, with suggestions that replacement trees should be planted at a ratio of at least 10:1 for any trees removed. Contrarily, there is a high support for eucalyptus tree removal.
- Desire for better practices related to wildfire mitigation debris removal.
- Interest in reducing toxic materials and "forever chemicals" in consumer products and holding businesses accountable for their use.

Transportation and Infrastructure

- Support for improved public transit, including electric buses.
- Interest in more green landscapes integrated with transportation infrastructure.
- Desire for the City to actively promote local, county, and State climate resilience programs, including those for electric vehicles and home energy efficiency.

NEXT STEPS

This memo provides the summary of the first community workshop for the San Bruno Climate Action Plan and Safety Element Update projects. The project teams will use the feedback gathered from community members to inform the development of the CAP strategies and Safety Element goals, policies, and actions.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: POSTER IMAGES

This appendix presents the images of the poster boards used at five of the six stations. These images are of the posters themselves without any input, comments, or feedback from workshop participants. For images of the boards with feedback, please see **Appendix 2**.

STATION 1: WHAT ARE THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN AND SAFETY ELEMENT?

What are the Climate Action Plan and Safety Element?

Overview of Climate Action Plan and Safety Element

The City of San Bruno is working on several important planning documents that will help shape the community's future resilience to hazards, both man-made and natural, including a Climate Action Plan (CAP) and Safety Element update.

These two planning documents complement each other by addressing different aspects of the same challenge: creating a safer, more sustainable and resilient San Bruno that can thrive despite changing climate conditions.

Along with the CAP and Safety Element, the City will also shortly begin work on an Open Space Element and Environmental Justice Element.

Climate Action Plan

The Climate Action Plan is a strategic plan that outlines how San Bruno will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to the changing climate. The plan will analyze current emissions, assess existing sustainability policies and practices, set reduction targets, and identify specific strategies to achieve those targets. Now, with new state requirements around GHG emissions, improved technology, and increased urgency around climate issues, this is an ideal time for San Bruno to prepare a CAP.

Safety Element

The Safety Element is a required component of San Bruno's General Plan that identifies potential natural and human-caused hazards and establishes policies to protect the community from these risks. The existing Safety Element was adopted in 1989 and needs to be updated to reflect current conditions and to meet new State requirements.

The Safety Element addresses a wide range of hazards affecting San Bruno, including:

- Geologic and Seismic Hazards
- Airport Safety
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Flooding
- Wildfire Risks
- Hazardous Materials

The updated Safety Element will incorporate current information about these hazards, add information to meet new State requirements, address emerging challenges like climate change, and create policies to keep our community safe.

Climate Action Plan and Safety Element Timeline

Phase 1: Fall 2024/ Winter 2025

- Complete data collection
- Launch project website
- Have GHG inventory & prepare forecast

Phase 2: Spring/ Summer 2025

- Establish GHG reduction targets
- Draft GHG reduction strategies
- Develop reduction and resilience policies

Phase 3: Summer/ Fall 2025

- Draft CAP
- Draft Safety Element Update
- Identify implementation measures

Phase 4: Fall 2025/ Winter 2026

- Publish and adopt both documents
- Begin implementation

*community engagement throughout

How Do They Work Together?

The CAP addresses how we can reduce our contribution to climate change through energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transportation, waste reduction, and many other activities. These efforts help slow the pace of climate change by reducing emissions and lessen the severity of associated future hazards.

The Safety Element focuses on how we can protect our community from hazards, including those made worse by climate change. Its hazard mitigation and climate adaptation strategies help San Bruno become more resilient to flooding, extreme heat, wildfires, and other climate-intensified hazards.

Both plans prioritize efforts that protect San Bruno's most vulnerable residents and critical infrastructure based on a climate change vulnerability assessment, which identifies people and community assets most at risk to climate hazards.

Some strategies that may be included in the CAP to reduce emissions may also serve to mitigate hazards. For example, expanding the urban tree canopy helps absorb carbon to reduce emissions while also providing cooling shade during heat waves to protect public health. Green infrastructure can manage stormwater to prevent flooding while also improving air quality and reducing urban heat.

Your input today will help shape San Bruno's Climate Action Plan and Safety Element update. Here's what comes next!

Stay Involved!

- Sign up for project updates
- Participate in future workshops and events
- Complete online surveys
- Attend public hearings
- Visit the project websites for updates

CAP WEBSITE:
www.sanbruno.ca.gov/956/Safety-Element-Update

SAFETY ELEMENT WEBSITE:
sanbruno.ca.gov/1177/Climate-Action-Plan



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 1



¿Qué son el Plan de Acción por el Clima y el Elemento de Seguridad?

Resumen del Plan de Acción para el Clima y del Elemento de Seguridad

La ciudad de San Bruno está trabajando en varios documentos de planeación importantes que ayudarán a dar forma a la futura resiliencia de la comunidad a los peligros, tanto artificiales como naturales. Incluyendo un Plan de Acción Climática (PAC) y la actualización del Elemento de Seguridad.

Estos dos documentos de planeación se complementan entre sí al abordar diferentes aspectos del mismo desafío: crear un San Bruno más seguro, sostenible y resiliente que pueda prosperar a pesar de las condiciones climáticas cambiantes.

Junto con la PAC y el Elemento de Seguridad, la ciudad también comenzará a trabajar en breve en un Elemento de Espacios Abiertos y un Elemento de Justicia Ambiental.



¿Cómo funcionan juntos?

El PAC aborda cómo podemos reducir nuestra contribución al cambio climático mediante la eficiencia energética, las energías renovables, el transporte sostenible, la reducción de residuos y muchas otras actividades. Estos esfuerzos ayudan a ralentizar el ritmo del cambio climático al reducir las emisiones y disminuir la gravedad de los peligros futuros asociados.

El Elemento de Seguridad se centra en cómo podemos proteger a nuestra comunidad de los peligros, reduciendo los que empeoran por el cambio climático. Sus estrategias de mitigación de peligros y adaptación al clima ayudan a San Bruno a ser más resistente a las inundaciones, el calor extremo, los incendios forestales y otros peligros intensificados por el clima.

Ambos planes priorizan los esfuerzos para proteger a los residentes más vulnerables y las infraestructuras críticas de San Bruno basándose en una evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático, que identifica a las personas y los bienes de la comunidad más expuestos a los riesgos climáticos.

Algunas estrategias que pueden incluirse en el PAC para reducir las emisiones también pueden servir para mitigar los peligros. Por ejemplo, expandir la cubierta arbórea urbana ayuda a absorber carbono para reducir las emisiones, al tiempo que proporciona sombra refrescante durante las olas de calor para proteger la salud pública. La infraestructura verde puede gestionar las aguas pluviales para evitar inundaciones, al tiempo que mejora la calidad del aire y reduce el calor urbano.

Plan de Acción para el Clima

El Plan de Acción Climática es un plan estratégico que describe cómo San Bruno reducirá las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) y se adaptará al cambio climático. El plan analizará las emisiones actuales, evaluará las políticas y prácticas de sostenibilidad existentes, establecerá objetivos de reducción e identificará estrategias específicas para alcanzar dichos objetivos. Ahora, con los nuevos requisitos estatales en torno a las emisiones de GEI, la mejora de la tecnología, y el aumento de la urgencia en torno a cuestiones climáticas, este es un momento ideal para San Bruno para preparar un PAC.



Calendario del proyecto



Tus aportaciones de hoy contribuirán a la actualización del Plan de Acción Climática y del Elemento de Seguridad de San Bruno. ¡Aquí te contamos lo que viene a continuación!



Elemento de seguridad

El Elemento de Seguridad es un componente obligatorio del Plan General de San Bruno que identifica los posibles peligros naturales y causados por el hombre y establece políticas para proteger a la comunidad de estos riesgos. El elemento de seguridad existente fue adoptado en 1999 y necesita ser actualizado para reflejar las condiciones actuales y cumplir con los nuevos requisitos estatales.

El Elemento de Seguridad aborda una amplia gama de peligros que afectan a San Bruno, incluyendo:



El Elemento de Seguridad actualizado incorporará información actual sobre estos peligros, añadirá información para cumplir los nuevos requisitos estatales, abordará desafíos emergentes como el cambio climático y creará políticas para mantener a nuestra comunidad segura.



Participe

- Insíbete para recibir actualizaciones del proyecto.
- Participa en futuros talleres y eventos.
- Completa encuestas en línea.
- Asiste a audiencias públicas.
- Visita los sitios web del proyecto para obtener actualizaciones.



SITIO WEB DEL PAC:
[www.sanbruno.ca.gov/856/
Safety-Element-Update](http://www.sanbruno.ca.gov/856/Safety-Element-Update)



SITIO WEB DEL ELEMENTO DE SEGURIDAD:
[sanbruno.ca.gov/1177/
Climate-Action-Plan](http://sanbruno.ca.gov/1177/Climate-Action-Plan)





SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

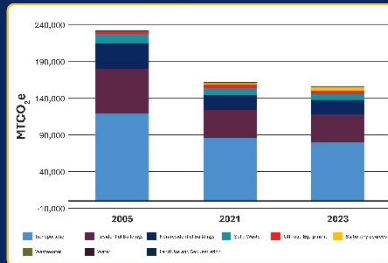
COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 1

STATION 2: WHERE DO GHG EMISSIONS IN SAN BRUNO COME FROM?



Where do GHG emissions in San Bruno come from?

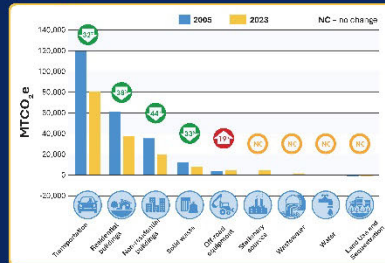
Results of the Community-wide GHG Inventories (2005, 2021, and 2023)



Community-wide GHG Emission Sources

- Transportation:** Fuel used in cars, trucks, buses, and other vehicles.
- Residential buildings:** Electricity and natural gas used in homes.
- Non-residential buildings:** Electricity and natural gas used in businesses, civic buildings, and some industrial buildings.
- Solid waste:** Emissions from decomposing trash thrown away in a landfill.
- Off-road equipment:** Fuel used in equipment such as landscaping and construction equipment.
- Stationary sources:** Electricity and natural gas used to power large sites, such as industrial or institutional buildings, or emissions from certain industrial processes.
- Wastewater:** Emissions released as the by-product from the wastewater treatment process.
- Water:** Energy used to transport and treat water used in the community.
- Land Use and Sequestration:** Changes in the amount of trees and open space from development, tree planting, and open space protection.

GHG Emissions by Sector, 2005 and 2023 (MTCO₂e)



Note: There is no data for stationary sources, water, and wastewater for 2005 and therefore no change between 2005 and 2023.

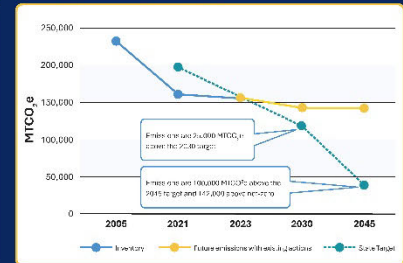
Trends

- Cars and trucks** are the largest source of emissions in San Bruno. This category includes residents and workers driving into, out of, and around San Bruno. Emissions from transportation decreased 32 percent from 2005 to 2023, due to a 12 percent decrease in natural gas use and the use of renewable and carbon-free electricity from both PG&E and PG&E.
- Buildings** are the second largest source of emissions in San Bruno, which includes electricity and natural gas used in residential and nonresidential buildings. Emissions from buildings decreased 40 percent from 2005 to 2023, due to a 12 percent decrease in natural gas use and the use of renewable and carbon-free electricity from both PG&E and PG&E.
- Emissions from **solid waste** decreased 33 percent from 2005 to 2023, caused by waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs.
- Emissions from **off-road equipment** increased 19 percent from 2005 to 2023 possibly due to an increase in construction activity.

Forecasted GHG Emissions with State and Local Existing and Planned Activities

Setting clear emissions reduction targets is a critical step in addressing climate change and achieving long-term sustainability goals. Targets tell us measure how well our city is doing to reduce GHG emissions over time. The State of California has statewide targets for achieving GHG emissions reductions and cities are encouraged to adopt the same targets or stricter ones to ensure alignment across the state.

Forecasted GHG Emissions with State and Local Existing Actions (MTCO₂e)



GHG Emission Reduction Targets

- 40% below 1990 levels by 2030
- 85% below 1990 levels by 2045 and net zero emissions (carbon neutrality)

Existing Mitigation Activities

There are several State, regional, and local activities that are underway or already planned, which will lower San Bruno's GHG emissions or increase resiliency and resource conservation.

- Solar panels:** Residents, business owners, and the City are installing solar panels on buildings, including the Recreation and Aquatics Center, to increase the amount of resilient, carbon-free electricity used in San Bruno.
- Bike lanes:** The City plans to add 6 miles of bike lanes to encourage biking instead of driving.
- Green buildings:** The new YouTube campus building will be built to LEED Green Building standards, which reduces its energy usage.
- Clean fuel standards:** State law requires increased fuel efficiency standards, moving toward all new vehicles being zero-emission by 2035. San Bruno is doing its part by increasing installations of electric vehicle chargers to make electric vehicles more feasible.

The State has also passed regulations that will result in GHG emission reductions in San Bruno, including clean fuel standards for cars, trucks, and buses, energy efficiency standards in buildings, and renewable energy procurement requirements. The City/County Association of Governments or San Mateo County requires developments of a certain size to include transportation demand management strategies.

However, even with these existing activities San Bruno falls short of its target. The CAP will have strategies to close the gap and achieve San Bruno's GHG emission reduction targets.



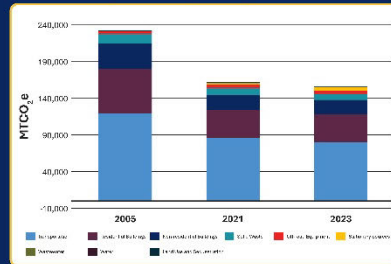
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¿De dónde provienen las emisiones de GEI en San Bruno?

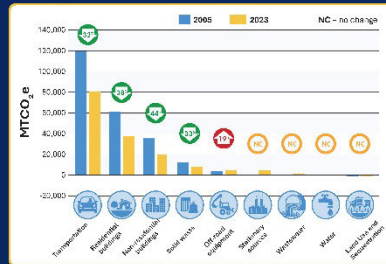
Resultados de los inventarios de GEI a escala comunitaria (2005, 2021 y 2023)



Fuentes de emisión de GEI a escala comunitaria

- Transporte:** Combustible utilizado en coches, camiones, autobuses y otros vehículos.
- Edificios residenciales:** Electricidad y gas natural utilizados en los hogares.
- Edificios no residenciales:** Electricidad y gas natural utilizados en negocios, edificios públicos y algunos edificios industriales.
- Residuos sólidos:** Emisiones procedentes de la descomposición de la basura arrojada a un vertedero.
- Equipos todoterreno:** Combustible utilizado en equipos como los de jardinería y construcción.
- Fuentes estacionarias:** La electricidad y el gas natural utilizados para alimentar grandes instalaciones, como edificios industriales o institucionales, o las emisiones de determinados procesos industriales.
- Aguas residuales:** Emisiones liberadas como subproducto del proceso de tratamiento de aguas residuales.
- Agua:** Energía utilizada para transportar y tratar el agua utilizada en la comunidad.
- Uso del suelo y secuestro:** Cambio en la cantidad de árboles y espacios abiertos por el desarrollo, la plantación de árboles y la protección de espacios abiertos.

Emisiones de GEI por sectores, 2005 y 2023 (MTCO₂e)



Nota: No hay datos sobre fuentes estacionarias, agua y aguas residuales para 2005 y, por lo tanto, no hay cambios entre 2005 y 2023.

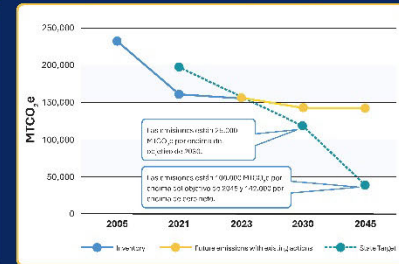
Trends

- Las **automóviles y camiones** son la mayor fuente de emisiones en San Bruno. Esta categoría incluye a los residentes y trabajadores que conducen dentro, fuera y alrededor de San Bruno. Las emisiones procedentes del transporte disminuyeron un 37% entre 2005 y 2023 debido a menos viajes, vehículos más eficientes en combustible y al aumento de los vehículos eléctricos.
- Los **edificios** son la segunda mayor fuente de emisiones en San Bruno, que incluye la electricidad y el gas natural utilizados en edificios residenciales y no residenciales. Las emisiones de los edificios disminuyeron un 40 por ciento de 2005 a 2023, debido a una disminución de 12 por ciento en el uso de gas natural y el uso de electricidad renovable y libre de carbono tanto de PG&E.
- Las emisiones procedentes de **residuos sólidos** disminuyeron un 33% de 2005 a 2023, debido a los programas de reducción de residuos, reciclaje y compostaje.
- Las emisiones de los **equipos todoterreno** aumentaron un 19% de 2005 a 2023, posiblemente debido al aumento de la actividad de construcción.

Emisiones de GEI pronosticadas con actividades estatales y locales existentes y planeadas

Establecer objetivos claros de reducción de emisiones es un paso fundamental para hacer frente al cambio climático y alcanzar objetivos de sostenibilidad a largo plazo. Los objetivos nos permiten medir la eficacia de nuestra ciudad en la reducción de las emisiones de GEI a lo largo del tiempo. El Estado de California tiene objetivos estatales de reducción de las emisiones de GEI y se anima a las ciudades a que adopten los mismos objetivos o unos más estrictos para garantizar la alineación en todo el estado.

Emisiones de GEI pronosticadas con las medidas estatales y locales existentes (MTCO₂e)



Objetivos de reducción de emisiones de GEI

- 40% por debajo de los niveles de 1990 en 2030
- 80% por debajo de los niveles de 1990 en 2045 y como emisiones netas (neutralidad del carbono)

Actividades de mitigación existentes

Hay varias actividades estatales, regionales y locales en marcha o ya planificadas que reducirán las emisiones de GEI de San Bruno o aumentarán la resiliencia y la conservación de recursos.

- Paneles solares:** Residentes, propietarios de negocios y la Ciudad están instalando paneles solares en edificios, incluyendo el Centro Recreativo y Acuático, para aumentar la cantidad de electricidad resistente y libre de carbono utilizada en San Bruno.
- Carriles para bicicletas:** La ciudad planea añadir 10 km de carriles bici para fomentar el uso de la bicicleta en lugar de conducir.
- Edificios ecológicos:** El nuevo edificio del campus de YouTube se construirá según las normas ULLD Green building, lo que reduce su consumo de energía.
- Normas sobre combustibles limpios:** La ley estatal exige un aumento de los niveles de eficiencia energética en edificios y requisitos de adquisición de energías renovables. La Asociación de Gobiernos de la Ciudad/Condado de San Mateo exige que las urbanizaciones de cierto tamaño incluyan estrategias de gestión de la demanda de transporte.

El Estado también ha aprobado normativas que reducen las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en San Bruno, como normas sobre combustibles limpios para coches, camiones y autobuses, normas de eficiencia energética en edificios y requisitos de adquisición de energías renovables. La Asociación de Gobiernos de la Ciudad/Condado de San Mateo exige que las urbanizaciones de cierto tamaño incluyan estrategias de gestión de la demanda de transporte. Sin embargo, incluso con estas actividades existentes, San Bruno no alcanza su objetivo. El PAC tendrá estrategias para cerrar la brecha y alcanzar los objetivos de reducción de emisiones de GEI de San Bruno.



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STATION 3: HOW WILL WE LOWER EMISSIONS IN SAN BRUNO?



How will we lower emissions in San Bruno?



What can I do to reduce my household emissions?

San Bruno's electricity provider, Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE), offers several programs and rebates to help San Bruno residents lower their energy use and associated GHG emissions.

Upgrade to ECO100: Residents can upgrade to ECO100 service to receive electricity from 100% renewable sources, like wind and solar.

Electrify appliances: PCE offers rebates to reduce the costs of upgrading natural gas-powered appliances to energy-efficient electric models.

Purchase an EV: PCE helps customers find federal and state rebates to lower the cost of purchasing an electric vehicle.

Install solar and battery systems: PCE, the State of California, and the federal government all offer rebates for installing solar panels or solar and battery storage systems. PCE also purchases excess power that you generate from solar panels, reducing your monthly bill.



There are several ways to lower GHG emissions in San Bruno.

Below are 7 strategy concepts that the City and community members can implement to reduce their impact.

Place a dot in the corresponding space if you support, oppose, or are unsure about implementing a certain strategy concept. Share your comments on the nearby pad of paper.

STRATEGY CONCEPT 1:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 2:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 3:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 4:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 5:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 6:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 7:
Increase energy efficiency and the use of carbon-free power in buildings. By improving insulation and replacing appliances that use natural gas with electricity, especially water heaters and space heaters, property owners can reduce GHG emissions from buildings significantly. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> More efficient appliances, lowered utility bills	Encourage solar energy generation on buildings. Buildings equipped with solar panels can generate their own energy, which reduces utility bills and GHG emissions. If solar panel systems are also coupled with battery energy storage systems, buildings can continue to use electricity generated onsite during a power outage. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> Cost-saving over time, enhanced energy resilience.	Increase the use of transit and active transportation modes. Making transit and active modes of transportation, including walking and biking, more accessible and dependable options for the community reduces the use of gasoline-powered vehicles and the associated emissions. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> Public health benefits, community connection, improved air quality	Encourage the use of electric vehicles. Replacing gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles with electric vehicles improves air quality and reduces the reliance on fossil fuels. This strategy involves increasing the availability of EV chargers in the community and promoting the various rebates available to residents who purchase EVs. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> Cost-saving over time, improved air quality	Increase water efficiency. This strategy involves replacing water fixtures in buildings with more efficient models, encouraging the use of recycled water, and implementing drought-tolerant landscaping techniques. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> Cost-saving, more reliable water supply, increased environmental health	Reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. This strategy encourages more recycling and composting to keep waste out of landfills, where it produces greenhouse gases. Recycling also cuts emissions from making new products, while composting turns food and yard waste into healthy soil. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> Less waste, reduced waste management costs, improved soil health.	Reduce GHG emissions from City operations. The City can lead by example in reducing operational GHG emissions by retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency, installing solar panels and battery storage, promoting alternative commutes for employees, and minimizing waste at facilities and events. <i>*Co-benefits:</i> Cost-saving for City, cleaner air
Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support	Support
Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure	Unsure
Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose



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¿Cómo reduciremos las emisiones en San Bruno?



¿Qué puedo hacer para reducir mis emisiones domésticas?

El proveedor de electricidad de San Bruno, Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE), ofrece varios programas y descuentos para ayudar a los residentes de San Bruno a reducir su consumo de energía y las emisiones de GEI asociadas.

Cambiar a ECO100: Los residentes pueden contratar el servicio ECO100 para recibir electricidad de fuentes 100% renovables, como la eólica y la solar.

Electrificar los electrodomésticos: El PCE ofrece descuentos para reducir los costos de modernización de los electrodomésticos que funcionan con gas natural por modelos eléctricos energéticamente eficientes.

Comprar un vehículo eléctrico: PCE ayuda a los clientes a encontrar descuentos federales y estatales para reducir el costo de la compra de un vehículo eléctrico.

Instalar sistemas solares y de baterías: PCE, el estado de California y el gobierno federal ofrecen reembolsos por instalar paneles solares o sistemas solares y de almacenamiento en baterías. PCE también compra el exceso de energía que usted genera con los paneles solares, reduciendo su factura mensual.



Hay varias formas de reducir las emisiones de GEI en San Bruno.

A continuación se presentan 7 conceptos estratégicos que la ciudad y los miembros de la comunidad pueden aplicar para reducir su impacto.

Ponga un punto en el espacio correspondiente si apoya, se opone o no está seguro de implementar un concepto de estratégico determinado. Comparte sus comentarios en el bloc de papel cercano.

CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 1:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 2:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 3:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 4:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 5:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 6:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 7:
Aumentar la eficiencia energética y el uso de energía libre de carbono en los edificios. Al mejorar el aislamiento y reemplazar los aparatos que utilizan gas natural por aparatos que utilizan electricidad, especialmente los calentadores de agua y calentadores de espacio, los propietarios pueden reducir significativamente las emisiones de GEI de los edificios. *Co-beneficios: Electrodomésticos más eficientes, facturas más bajas.	Fomentar la generación de energía solar en los edificios. Los edificios equipados con paneles solares pueden generar su propia energía, lo que reduce las facturas de los servicios públicos y las emisiones de GEI. Si los sistemas de paneles solares también se combinan con sistemas de almacenamiento de energía en baterías, los edificios pueden seguir utilizando la electricidad generada en el sitio durante un corte de energía. *Co-beneficios: Ahorro de costos a largo plazo, mayor resistencia energética.	Aumentar el uso del transporte público y los medios de transporte activos. Hacer que el transporte público y los modos activos de transporte, incluyendo caminar y andar en bicicleta, sean opciones más accesibles y confiables para la comunidad, reduce el uso de vehículos a gasolina y las emisiones asociadas. *Co-beneficios: Beneficios para la salud pública, conexión con la comunidad.	Fomentar el uso de vehículos eléctricos. Sustituir los vehículos de gasolina y diésel por vehículos eléctricos mejora la calidad del aire y reduce la dependencia de los combustibles fósiles. Esta estrategia implica aumentar la disponibilidad de cargadores de VE en la comunidad y promover las diversas rebajas disponibles para los residentes que compran VE. *Co-beneficios: Ahorro de costos a largo plazo, mejora de la calidad del aire.	Aumentar la eficiencia hídrica. Esta estrategia consiste en reemplazar las instalaciones de agua de los edificios por modelos más eficientes, fomentar el uso de agua reciclada y implementar técnicas de riego tolerantes a la sequía. *Co-beneficios: Ahorro de costos, suministro de agua más fiable, mejora la salud ambiental.	Reducir la cantidad de residuos sólidos enviados a los vertederos. Esta estrategia fomenta el aumento de la tasa de reciclaje y compostaje de residuos en lugar de enviarlos a un vertedero donde se descomponen y producen metano de GEI. El reciclaje también reduce las emisiones asociadas a la fabricación de nuevos productos de plástico, vidrio, metal. La descomposición de los residuos orgánicos en un compost contribuye a las emisiones de GEI de los vertederos. Al compostar, disminuimos residuos a un uso beneficioso que enriquece el suelo y reduce las emisiones de GEI. *Co-beneficios a lo largo del tiempo: Menos residuos, reducción de los costos de gestión de residuos, mejora de la salud del suelo.	Reducir las emisiones de GEI de las operaciones de la Ciudad. La ciudad puede producir con el ejemplo en la reducción de las emisiones operativas de GEI mediante la modernización de edificios para la eficiencia energética, la instalación de paneles solares y almacenamiento de baterías, la promoción de viajes alternativos para los empleados y la minimización de residuos en instalaciones y eventos. *Co-beneficios: Menos residuos, reducción de los costos de gestión de residuos, mejora la salud del suelo.
Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo
Inseguro	Unsure	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro
Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro	Oppose	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro



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STATION 4: WHO AND WHAT IS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE HAZARDS IN SAN BRUNO?



Who and what is vulnerable to climate hazards in San Bruno?

Understanding Vulnerability

A vulnerability assessment is a study that looks at how climate change hazards may affect people and assets in San Bruno and which populations and places are most at risk. The assessment helps identify priorities for adaptation planning.

Climate Hazards Affecting San Bruno



Air Quality and Smoke

Increased wildfires in California are causing more frequent poor air quality days in San Bruno, affecting respiratory health and outdoor activities.



Drought

More frequent and severe droughts affect water supplies, landscaping, and increase wildfire risk. San Bruno relies on the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System, which depends on Sierra Nevada snowpack.



Extreme Heat and Warm Nights

Between 2035 and 2064, San Bruno could see more than double the number of extreme heat days annually (days with a high temperature over 86°F). Warm nights prevent overnight cooling, worsening heat impacts.



Flooding

Areas of eastern San Bruno near San Bruno Creek, including the Belle Air neighborhood, are in FEMA-designated flood zones. Climate change is increasing the intensity of rainstorms and atmospheric rivers, worsening flood risks.



Landslides

Hillside neighborhoods and areas around Junipero Serra County Park have high landslide susceptibility, especially during intense rainfall events.



Sea Level Rise and Emergent Groundwater

Eastern San Bruno near Highway 101 is vulnerable to sea level rise impacts. By 2050, sea levels could rise by as much as 16 inches, affecting approximately 63 acres in San Bruno. Rising sea levels also push groundwater higher in low-lying areas, causing emergent groundwater that can damage foundations, underground utilities, and infrastructure even in areas not directly flooded by seawater.



Severe Weather

More intense storms can cause power outages, downed trees, and infrastructure damage throughout San Bruno. Climate projections for the Bay Area indicate that San Bruno will experience more violent storms with stronger atmospheric rivers and damaging winds. Public Safety Power Shutoff events, meant to reduce wildfire risks during high wind conditions, can leave residents without electricity for extended periods.



Wildfire

Wildfires are expected to become more frequent and intense throughout California and to occur throughout most or all of the year. In recent years, we have already seen many of these changes. Large sections of the hillside neighborhoods are within wildfire hazard zones, especially areas next to the open space around San Andreas Lake.

Who are Priority Vulnerable Populations?

Based on the vulnerability assessment, these groups face the greatest climate risks:

Low-Resourced Households, including low-income and housing-constrained households:

- often have limited financial resources to prepare for hazards (such as buying emergency supplies or making home improvements);
- frequently lack insurance or emergency funds;
- often live in older buildings with inadequate cooling/heating;
- may face language barriers that limit access to emergency information and services;
- typically have fewer transportation options for evacuation during emergencies;
- low-resourced households are most vulnerable to air quality, extreme heat, flooding, sea level rise, severe weather, and wildfire;

Outdoor Workers:

- face direct exposure to poor air quality, extreme heat, wildfire smoke;
- are often from immigrant communities and low-resourced households, who may lack health insurance, face language barriers, and feel economic pressures to work despite hazardous conditions;
- have jobs that require physical labor, which increases susceptibility to heat illness;
- outdoor workers are most vulnerable to air quality, ecosystem pests, extreme heat, landslides, severe weather, and wildfire;

Persons with Chronic Illnesses and/or Disabilities:

- may have chronic health conditions that can be worsened by hazards;
- depend on electricity for medical equipment;
- may face mobility challenges during evacuations;
- persons with chronic illnesses and/or disabilities are most vulnerable to air quality, drought, extreme heat, flooding, landslides, sea level rise, severe weather, and wildfire;

Older Adults:

- are likely to experience health impacts from extreme heat and poor air quality due to age-related changes in the body's ability to regulate temperature and respiratory function;
- often live alone with limited support networks;
- may have physical limitations that make it difficult to evacuate quickly or take protective actions during disasters;
- are often on fixed incomes, which can limit ability to prepare for or recover from disasters;
- older adults are most vulnerable to air quality, drought, extreme heat, flooding, landslides, severe weather, and wildfire;

Key Terms:

Exposure: The presence of people and assets (buildings, infrastructure, natural systems, and resources) in areas subject to harm.

Sensitivity: How affected a population or asset would be if exposed to a climate hazard.

Adaptive Capacity: The ability of a person, group, assets, or system to adjust to potential damage, take advantage of opportunities, or respond to changes.

Vulnerability: The degree to which natural, built, and human systems are susceptible to harm from climate hazards and the absence of capacity to adapt.

What are Priority Vulnerable Assets?

Transportation Infrastructure

Damage to transportation infrastructure can isolate neighborhoods, prevent evacuations during emergencies, disrupt communities and daily activities, and impede emergency response vehicles, affecting the entire community's safety and mobility.

Transportation systems are most vulnerable to air quality, extreme heat, flooding, landslides, sea level rise, severe weather, and wildfire. Assets at risk include:

- Critical roads and highways (101, 280, 380, El Camino Road);
- Caltrain, BART, and San Mateo Airlines;
- San Francisco International Airport;

Emergency Services

When emergency services are compromised by climate hazards, response times increase, and the community's safety is at risk. This is particularly concerning for vulnerable populations who may require swift emergency medical care during extreme events.

Emergency services are most vulnerable to air quality, extreme heat, flooding, landslides, severe weather, and wildfire. Buildings and services most at risk include:

- Fire stations and police facilities;
- Emergency medical response;
- Emergency operations;

Homes and Residential Structures

Damage to homes can result in displacement, financial hardship, and in some cases homelessness. Many homes in San Bruno lack adequate cooling for increasingly frequent heat waves, and rising insurance costs in hazard-prone areas create additional financial burdens.

Homes and apartments are most vulnerable to extreme heat, flooding, landslides, sea level rise, and severe weather. Neighborhoods at risk include:

- Neighborhoods near Highway 101, which are vulnerable to flooding and sea level rise;
- Homes in the hillside neighborhoods, which are vulnerable to landslides and wildfire;

Utility Infrastructure

Disruptions to utility services affect daily life, health, and safety. Power outages can be life-threatening for especially vulnerable residents, disrupt business operations, spoil food, and disable home security systems. Communication outages can prevent people from receiving emergency alerts or calling for help.

These infrastructure networks are most vulnerable to extreme heat, landslides, sea level rise, severe weather, and wildfire. Infrastructure most at risk include:

- Electricity and natural gas systems;
- Overhead power lines can be damaged by high winds and falling trees, while underground infrastructure can be damaged by flooding and landslides;
- Communication networks;
- Cell towers, internet service, and emergency alert systems;
- Water and wastewater systems;

Natural Resources

These natural resources provide critical services like cooling shade during heat waves, flood mitigation, improved air quality, and wildlife habitat. Damage to these resources reduces their protective benefits and diminishes quality of life and recreational opportunities for residents.

- Oak woodlands in western San Bruno including areas in and around Junipero Serra County Park;
- San Bruno Creek and riparian areas;
- Urban forests and trees;
- Most vulnerable to drought, ecosystem pests, extreme heat, flooding, landslides, severe weather, wildfire;



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¿Quién y qué es vulnerable a los riesgos climáticos en San Bruno?

Comprender la vulnerabilidad

Una evaluación de la vulnerabilidad es un estudio que analiza cómo los impactos del cambio climático pueden afectar a las personas y los bienes de San Bruno y qué poblaciones y lugares están en mayor riesgo. La evaluación ayuda a identificar las prioridades para la planeación de la adaptación.

Riesgos climáticos que afectan a San Bruno

- Calidad del aire y humo**
El aumento de los incendios forestales en California está causando días de mala calidad del aire más frecuentes en San Bruno, lo que afecta a la salud respiratoria y a las actividades al aire libre.
- Sequia**
Las sequías, más frecuentes y graves, afectan a, suministro de agua y a los jardines, y aumentan el riesgo de incendios forestales. San Bruno depende del sistema regional de abastecimiento de agua Horns Hatch, que a su vez depende del riego de la zona de Sierra Nevada.
- Calor extremo y noches cálidas**
En 2035 y 2050, San Bruno podría ver más del doble de días de calor extremo al año (días con una temperatura máxima de más de 80°F). Las noches cálidas evitan el enfriamiento nocturno, empeorando los impactos del calor.
- Inundaciones**
Las zonas del este de San Bruno cercanas al arroyo San Bruno, incluyendo el vecindario de Valle Air, están en zonas de inundación designadas por la FEMA. El cambio climático está aumentando la intensidad de las tormentas de lluvia y los ríos atmosféricos, aumentando los riesgos de inundación.
- Desprendimientos**
Las variaciones de la tierra y las rocas que rodean el Parque del Condado Junipero Sierra tienen alta susceptibilidad a los deslizamientos de tierra, especialmente durante eventos de lluvias intensas.
- Aumento del nivel del mar y aguas subterráneas emergentes**
La zona este de San Bruno, cerca de la autopista 101, es vulnerable a los efectos de la subida del nivel del mar. Para 2050, el nivel del mar podría subir hasta 10 pies, afectando aproximadamente 65 acres en San Bruno. El aumento del nivel del mar también empuja las aguas subterráneas más alto en las zonas bajas, creando aguas subterráneas emergentes que pueden dañar los cultivos, servicios públicos subterráneos, y la infraestructura, incluso en zonas no inundadas directamente por el agua del mar.
- Clima severo**
Las tormentas más intensas pueden provocar cortes de electricidad, daños a calles y daños a las infraestructuras de todo San Bruno. Las proyecciones climáticas para el Área de la Bahía indican que San Bruno experimentará tormentas más ocasionales con ríos atmosféricos más fuertes y vientos dañinos. Los eventos de corte de energía de seguridad pública, destinados a reducir los riesgos de incendios forestales durante condiciones de vientos fuertes, pueden dejar a los residentes sin electricidad durante períodos prolongados.
- Incendio forestal**
Se espera que las incendios forestales se vuelvan más frecuentes e intensos en todo California y se vean durante la mayor parte o la totalidad del año. En los últimos años, ya hemos visto muchos de estos cambios. Grandes sectores de los vecindarios de las laderas se encuentran dentro de zonas de riesgo de incendios forestales, especialmente las áreas próximas al espacio abierto alrededor del lago San Andrés.

¿Quiénes son las poblaciones vulnerables prioritarias?

Sobre la base de la evaluación de la vulnerabilidad, estos grupos se enfrentan a los mayores riesgos climáticos:

Hogares de bajos recursos, incluidos los hogares con bajos ingresos y con limitaciones de vivienda

- Las personas de bajos recursos tienen menos recursos para los peligros (como comprar ventiladores de emergencia o hacer mejoras en el hogar).
- Tienen menos opciones de escape o refugio de emergencia.
- A menudo viven en edificios que no han sido diseñados para resistir los incendios forestales.
- Pueden enfrentarse a barreras lingüísticas que limitan su acceso a los servicios de emergencia.
- Esos hogares tienen menos opciones de transporte o la evacuación durante emergencias.
- Los hogares de bajos recursos son los más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales.

Trabajadores al aire libre

- Los trabajadores al aire libre tienen una mayor exposición a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo y al humo de los incendios forestales.
- A menudo trabajan en comunidades de inmigrantes y hogares de bajos recursos, lo que los hace más vulnerables a los impactos del cambio climático.
- Pueden tener menos opciones de escape o refugio de emergencia.
- Pueden tener menos recursos para hacer frente a los impactos del cambio climático.
- Los trabajadores al aire libre son más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales.

Personas con enfermedades crónicas y/o discapacidades

- Las personas con enfermedades crónicas y/o discapacidades son más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales.
- Pueden tener menos recursos para hacer frente a los impactos del cambio climático.
- Pueden tener menos recursos para hacer frente a los impactos del cambio climático.
- Las personas con enfermedades crónicas y/o discapacidades son más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales.

Adultos mayores

- Los adultos mayores son más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales.
- Pueden tener menos recursos para hacer frente a los impactos del cambio climático.
- Pueden tener menos recursos para hacer frente a los impactos del cambio climático.
- Los adultos mayores son más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales.

Términos clave:

- Exposición:** presencia de personas y bienes (edificios, infraestructuras, sistemas naturales y recursos) en zonas expuestas a daños.
- Sensibilidad:** Qué tan afectado sería una población o un activo si estuviera expuesto a un peligro climático.
- Capacidad de adaptación:** La habilidad de una persona, grupo, activo o sistema para ajustarse a los peligros climáticos, aprovechar oportunidades o responder a cambios.
- Vulnerabilidad:** El grado en que los sistemas naturales, construidos y humanos son susceptibles a los daños causados por los peligros climáticos y la falta de capacidad de adaptación.

¿Qué son los activos vulnerables prioritarios?

Los daños en las infraestructuras de transporte pueden causar lesiones, incapacidades o la pérdida de bienes personales, así como la interrupción de los servicios de emergencia y la interrupción de la economía.

Los sistemas de transporte son más vulnerables a la calidad del aire, el calor extremo, las inundaciones, el aumento del nivel del mar y el clima severo y los incendios forestales. Los activos de transporte incluyen:

- Carreteras y autopistas (I-5, I-805, SR-94, SR-92, SR-92A, SR-92B, SR-92C, SR-92D, SR-92E, SR-92F, SR-92G, SR-92H, SR-92I, SR-92J, SR-92K, SR-92L, SR-92M, SR-92N, SR-92O, SR-92P, SR-92Q, SR-92R, SR-92S, SR-92T, SR-92U, SR-92V, SR-92W, SR-92X, SR-92Y, SR-92Z, SR-93, SR-94, SR-95, SR-96, SR-97, SR-98, SR-99, SR-100, SR-101, SR-102, SR-103, SR-104, SR-105, SR-106, SR-107, SR-108, SR-109, SR-110, SR-111, SR-112, SR-113, SR-114, SR-115, SR-116, SR-117, SR-118, SR-119, SR-120, SR-121, SR-122, SR-123, SR-124, SR-125, SR-126, SR-127, SR-128, SR-129, SR-130, SR-131, SR-132, SR-133, SR-134, SR-135, SR-136, SR-137, SR-138, SR-139, SR-140, SR-141, SR-142, SR-143, SR-144, SR-145, SR-146, SR-147, SR-148, SR-149, SR-150, SR-151, SR-152, SR-153, SR-154, SR-155, SR-156, SR-157, SR-158, SR-159, SR-160, SR-161, SR-162, SR-163, SR-164, SR-165, SR-166, SR-167, SR-168, SR-169, SR-170, SR-171, SR-172, SR-173, SR-174, SR-175, SR-176, SR-177, SR-178, SR-179, SR-180, SR-181, SR-182, SR-183, SR-184, SR-185, SR-186, SR-187, SR-188, SR-189, SR-190, SR-191, SR-192, SR-193, SR-194, SR-195, SR-196, SR-197, SR-198, SR-199, SR-200, SR-201, SR-202, SR-203, SR-204, SR-205, SR-206, SR-207, SR-208, SR-209, SR-210, SR-211, SR-212, SR-213, SR-214, SR-215, SR-216, SR-217, SR-218, SR-219, SR-220, SR-221, SR-222, SR-223, SR-224, SR-225, SR-226, SR-227, SR-228, SR-229, SR-230, SR-231, SR-232, SR-233, SR-234, SR-235, SR-236, SR-237, SR-238, SR-239, SR-240, SR-241, SR-242, SR-243, SR-244, SR-245, SR-246, SR-247, SR-248, SR-249, SR-250, SR-251, SR-252, SR-253, SR-254, SR-255, SR-256, SR-257, SR-258, SR-259, SR-260, SR-261, SR-262, SR-263, SR-264, SR-265, SR-266, SR-267, SR-268, SR-269, SR-270, SR-271, SR-272, SR-273, SR-274, SR-275, SR-276, SR-277, SR-278, SR-279, SR-280, SR-281, SR-282, SR-283, SR-284, SR-285, SR-286, SR-287, SR-288, SR-289, SR-290, SR-291, SR-292, SR-293, SR-294, SR-295, SR-296, SR-297, SR-298, SR-299, SR-300, SR-301, SR-302, SR-303, SR-304, SR-305, SR-306, SR-307, SR-308, SR-309, SR-310, SR-311, SR-312, SR-313, SR-314, SR-315, SR-316, SR-317, SR-318, SR-319, SR-320, SR-321, SR-322, SR-323, SR-324, SR-325, SR-326, SR-327, SR-328, SR-329, SR-330, SR-331, SR-332, SR-333, SR-334, SR-335, SR-336, SR-337, SR-338, SR-339, SR-340, SR-341, SR-342, SR-343, SR-344, SR-345, SR-346, SR-347, SR-348, SR-349, SR-350, SR-351, SR-352, SR-353, SR-354, SR-355, SR-356, SR-357, SR-358, SR-359, SR-360, SR-361, SR-362, SR-363, SR-364, SR-365, SR-366, SR-367, SR-368, SR-369, SR-370, SR-371, SR-372, SR-373, SR-374, SR-375, SR-376, SR-377, SR-378, SR-379, SR-380, SR-381, SR-382, SR-383, SR-384, SR-385, SR-386, SR-387, SR-388, SR-389, SR-390, SR-391, SR-392, SR-393, SR-394, SR-395, SR-396, SR-397, SR-398, SR-399, SR-400, SR-401, SR-402, SR-403, SR-404, SR-405, SR-406, SR-407, SR-408, SR-409, SR-410, SR-411, SR-412, SR-413, SR-414, SR-415, SR-416, SR-417, SR-418, SR-419, SR-420, SR-421, SR-422, SR-423, SR-424, SR-425, SR-426, SR-427, SR-428, SR-429, SR-430, SR-431, SR-432, SR-433, SR-434, SR-435, 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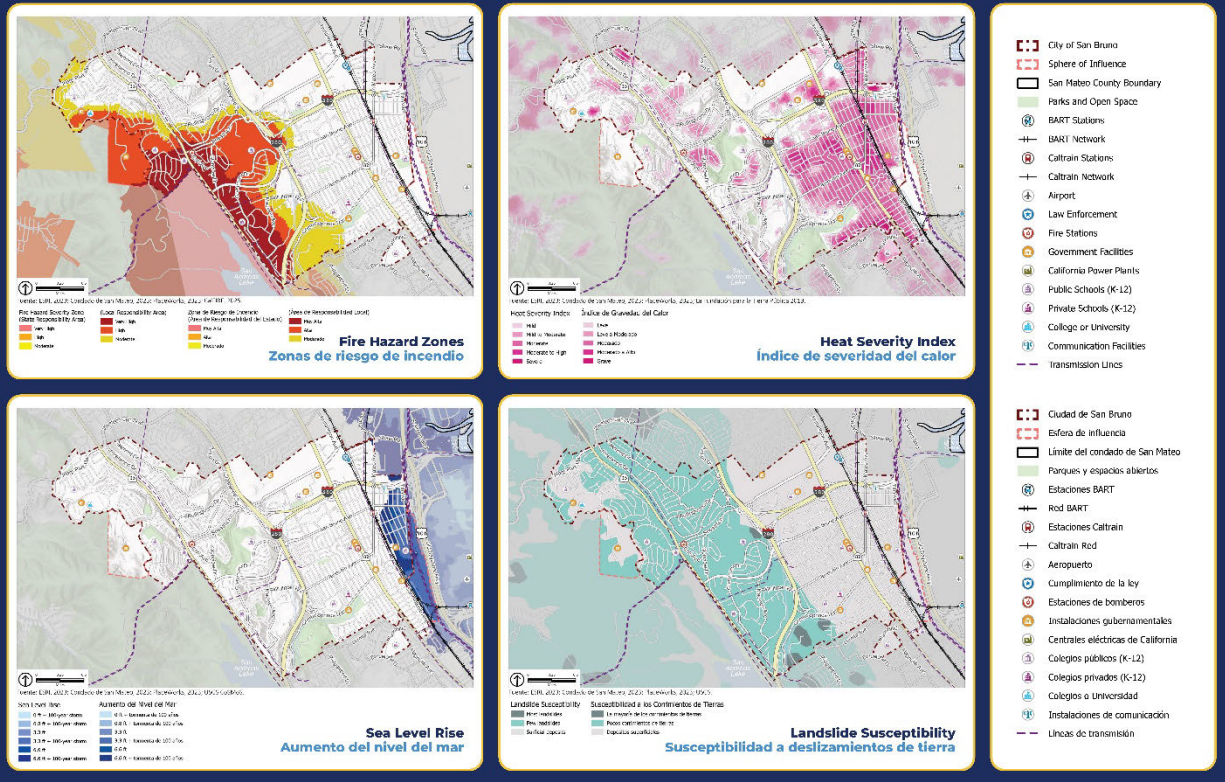
SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 1



Climate Hazards in San Bruno

Riesgos climáticos en San Bruno





SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 1

STATION 5: HOW CAN SAN BRUNO BECOME MORE RESILIENT TO CLIMATE HAZARDS?



How can San Bruno become more resilient to climate hazards?



Becoming a Resilient San Bruno

Climate resilience refers to the ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related hazards and stresses. The Safety Element update will include policies to strengthen San Bruno's resilience to current and future climate hazards.

ACTIVITY: What effects of climate hazards have you experienced?

The City is considering the following draft policies for San Bruno's Safety Element update. These policies aim to reduce risks from climate hazards and improve community resilience. We want your feedback on which policies you think are most important and effective.

Please place a dot next to the impacts you have experienced in San Bruno:

Vote Here:

☐	• Power outages during storms or high fire risk periods.
☐	• Damage to home or property from flooding.
☐	• Health impacts from poor air quality.
☐	• Difficulty sleeping during heat waves.
☐	• Travel disruptions due to flooding.
☐	• Rising utility costs from increased fire or other disaster risks.
☐	• Increased insurance costs or loss of coverage.
☐	• Water use restrictions.
☐	• Injuries or death in your household, or of friends or other family from a natural disaster or other extreme event.
☐	• Other:

ACTIVITY: Rate These Safety and Resilience Policies

Please place a green dot next to policies you strongly support, a yellow dot next to policies you are neutral about, and a red dot next to policies you do not support.

Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation		Infrastructure Resilience	
☐	Permit activities, such as evacuation kit preparation, CERT training, and home hardening, that reduce the risk of loss of life, injury, loss of property, or resource due to natural hazards.	☐	Renovate existing City owned facilities and design new City facilities to incorporate renewable energy generation systems, battery energy storage systems, and energy-efficient design and features, as feasible.
☐	Coordinate with surrounding jurisdictions, school districts, recreation and park districts, and community-based organizations to ensure adequate and equitably located emergency shelters, community resilience centers, and alternate care sites are available when natural disasters and other highly hazardous conditions occur.	☐	Encourage the installation of emergency power supplies, including solar panels and battery energy storage systems, for residential and nonresidential properties.
Flooding and Sea Level Rise		Wildfire	
☐	Collaborate with surrounding jurisdictions to ensure the ongoing maintenance and readiness of potential evacuation routes serving the City, including making improvements to existing roads to support safe evacuations, as needed.	☐	Rebuild or retrofit Fire Station No. 51 and 52 to accommodate current and future Fire Department needs, Americans with Disabilities Act standards, and seismic requirements.
☐	Require new development in or near fire prone areas (wildland urban interface), flood prone areas, and/or areas of known slope instability to have access to at least two emergency evacuation routes.	☐	Identify and remove mature and/or diseased Eucalyptus trees in rights-of-way and other open areas, if they pose a fire hazard or other threat to health and safety.
☐	Protect areas subject to flooding hazards by implementing storm drainage improvements, and by requiring building design and engineering that meets or exceeds known flood risk requirements.	☐	Continue to clear fire hazardous materials from Cuestino Canyon that pose a threat to nearby residents. Care should be taken to prevent unnecessary harm to healthy vegetation. Ensure continued use by the Fire Department should the existing fire road be transitioned to a multi-use trail.
☐	Prohibit new structures in a 35-foot buffer zone around creeks to accommodate and maintain built, and natural infrastructure for flood protection, habitat restoration, and public access. A wider buffer zone to accommodate habitat migration shall be included where feasible.	☐	Require installation and maintenance of fire protection measures in mapped fire hazard severity zones and wildland-urban interface areas, including but not limited to: • Proper siting, road and building clearances, and access; • Brush clearance (non-fire resistant landscaping 50 to 100 feet from structures); • Use of fire resistant materials (pressure treated, fire resistant shingles or shakes); • Landscaping with fire resistant species; and • Installation of early warning systems (alarms and sprinklers). Other requirements based on the latest version of the California Fire Code.
Drought and Extreme Heat			
☐	Require drought-tolerant landscaping in new development, in accordance with applicable State and local laws. Ensure that new landscaping aligns with vegetation and soil/water management strategies to minimize wildfire or flood risks.		
☐	Encourage new and existing development to incorporate building and site design features that reduce the effects of extreme heat, improve indoor air quality, and reduce energy demand.		



ACTIVIDAD: ¿Qué efectos de los riesgos climáticos has experimentado?

Por favor, ponga un punto al lado de los impactos que ha experimentado en San Bruno.

Vote Here:

- Costes de electricidad durante tormentas o periodos de alto riesgo de incendio.
- Daños en la vivienda o los bienes por inundación.
- Repercusiones sanitarias de la mala calidad del aire.
- Dificultad para dormir durante los olas de calor.
- Interrupciones de los viajes debido a las inundaciones.
- Aumento de los costes de los servicios públicos por el incremento del riesgo de incendios u otras catástrofes.
- Aumento de los costes del seguro o pérdida de cobertura.
- Restricciones del uso del agua.
- Lesiones o fallecimiento en su hogar, o de amigos u otros familiares a causa de una catástrofe natural u otro suceso extremo.
- Otros:

ACTIVIDAD: Califique estas políticas de seguridad y resiliencia

Coloque un punto verde junto a las políticas que apoya firmemente, un punto amarillo junto a las políticas sobre las que es neutral y un punto rojo junto a las políticas que no apoya.

Preparación para emergencias y evacuación Proteger activaciones, como la preparación de kits de evacuación, la formación C-1 y el reforzamiento de viviendas, que reduzcan al mínimo la pérdida de vidas, personas, pérdida de bienes o consecuencias del pánico de la evacuación. Coordinar con las jurisdicciones correspondientes, los recursos escolares, así como recursos de los parques, y las organizaciones comunitarias para garantizar la disponibilidad de refugios y el transporte adecuado y el refugio necesario, centros de evacuación con atención de la salud de emergencia, chequeos médicos y proporcionar cuidados sociales y otras condiciones de emergencia. Coordinar con las jurisdicciones correspondientes para garantizar el mantenimiento continuo y la preparación de las poblaciones de evacuación que sirven a la Ciudad, incluyendo la capacitación de maestros en las carreteras existentes para apoyar evacuaciones regulares, según sea necesario. Reconocer nuevos desarrollos en o cerca de zonas propuestas a Inconex (Interoceano, Ebanco-forestal), las zonas propuestas a Inconex y/o zonas de Inconex: considero de las acciones futuras sobre el manejo de las rutas de evacuación e emergencia.	Resiliencia de las infraestructuras Reforzar las instalaciones municipales existentes y reducir nuevas instalaciones municipales para incorporar sistemas de generación de energía renovable, sistemas de almacenamiento de energía en baterías y un diseño y unas características de eficiencia energética, en la medida de lo posible. Reforzar a instalación de fuentes de alimentación de emergencia, incluidos paneles solares y sistemas de almacenamiento de energía en baterías, para proporcionar resiliencia en su resiliencia.
Inundaciones y subida del nivel del mar Proteger las Lagunas costeras a lo largo de inundaciones mediante la ubicación de infraestructuras de drenaje que agoten el agua y la exigencia de que el diseño y la ingeniería de las edificaciones cumplan con su propia resiliencia económica en materia de riesgo e inundación. Prohibir nuevas estructuras en una zona temporal de 35 pies o menos de los arroyos para acomodar y mantener infraestructura comunitaria y/o servicios de protección contra inundaciones, restauración de hábitats y zonas públicas. Siempre que sea posible, se deberá incluir una zona mínima más amplia para acomodar la migración del hábitat.	Incendio forestal Reconocer la modernización de las prácticas de combustión y 51 y 1982 para adaptarse a las necesidades actuales y futuras del Cuerpo de Bomberos, los estándares de la Ley de Estado, normas con Discapacidad y los requisitos mínimos. Identificar y eliminar los sustratos de incendio y/o enfermos en las viviendas, áreas de patio y otras zonas abiertas, así como un peligro de incendio u otra amenaza para la salud y la seguridad. Seguir reduciendo del Cuñal Crecimiento los materiales peligrosos para las incendios que se pueden tener en áreas para las nuevas construcciones. Se debe tener cuidado para evitar daños innecesarios a la vegetación sana. Garantizar un suelo continuo por parte del Departamento de Bomberos en caso de que el cambio contra incendios existente se convierta en un nuevo plan de acción. Exigir la instalación y el mantenimiento a mediano plazo de protección contra incendios en las nuevas construcciones de riesgo de incendio y en las zonas de exterior urbano, escuelas, negocios, entre otros, las siguientes: - Utilización adecuada, espacio libre para garantizar y edificación y acceso. - Desarrollo de la zona (ardiente) no se permite al menos una distancia de entre 20 y 100 pies de los edificios. - El uso de un material resistente a fuego para los pisos, mamparas y paredes y las zonas al fuego. - Protección contra incendios en el hogar. - Instalación de sistemas de alerta rápida (alarmas y sensores). - Otros requisitos basados en la última versión del Código de Edificación de la Ciudad.
Sequía y calor extremo Exigir un paisaje más tolerante a la sequía y a los meses de verano, de acuerdo con las leyes estatales y acciones aplicables. Garantizar que el nuevo paisaje no se alinee con las estrategias de gestión de la vegetación y las aguas subterráneas para minimizar los riesgos de incendio en terrenos e inundaciones. Promover que los edificios nuevos y existentes incorporen características de diseño que minimicen la absorción de calor urbano, minimicen la calidad del aire interior y reduzcan la demanda de energía.	



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 1



How can San Bruno become more resilient to climate hazards?

¿Cómo puede San Bruno volverse más resiliente a los riesgos climáticos?



ACTIVITY: What Else Should We Consider?

What other policies should San Bruno consider to increase climate resilience?
Please write your ideas on a sticky note and place it here:

ACTIVIDAD: ¿Qué más debemos considerar?

¿Qué otras políticas debería considerar San Bruno para aumentar la resiliencia climática?
Por favor, anota tus ideas en una nota adhesiva y colócala aquí:

ACTIVITY: Personal Preparedness

What have you done to prepare your household for climate hazards? What more would you like to do?
What would help you become better prepared? Please write your thoughts on a sticky note and place it here:

ACTIVIDAD: Preparación personal

¿Qué has hecho para preparar tu hogar ante los riesgos climáticos? ¿Qué más te gustaría hacer?
¿Qué te ayudaría a estar mejor preparado? Escribe tus ideas en una nota adhesiva y colócala aquí:



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: WORKSHOP PHOTOS AND COMMENT TRANSCRIPTION

This appendix presents photographs of the boards as presented at the workshop, transcriptions of written comments, and the results of the interactive activities. Only photos of workshop boards with feedback are shown here. For images of all workshop boards, please see **Appendix 1**.





SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2

STATION 3: HOW WILL WE LOWER GHG EMISSIONS IN SAN BRUNO?

How will we lower emissions in San Bruno?

There are several ways to lower GHG emissions in San Bruno. Below are 7 strategy concepts that the City and community members can implement to reduce their impact.

Place a dot in the corresponding space if you support, oppose, or are unsure about implementing a certain strategy concept. Share your comments on the nearby sticky notes.

STRATEGY CONCEPT 1:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 2:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 3:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 4:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 5:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 6:	STRATEGY CONCEPT 7:
Increase energy efficiency and the use of carbon-free power in buildings. By improving insulation and replacing appliances that use natural gas with appliances that use electricity, especially water heaters and space heaters, property owners can reduce GHG emissions from buildings significantly. *Co-benefits: More efficient appliances, lowered utility bills	Encourage solar energy generation on buildings. Buildings equipped with solar panels can generate their own energy, which reduces utility bills and GHG emissions. If solar panel systems are also coupled with battery energy storage systems, buildings can continue to use electricity generated onsite during a power outage. *Co-benefits: Cost-saving over time, enhanced energy resilience.	Increase the use of transit and active transportation modes. Making transit and active modes of transportation, including walking and biking, more accessible and dependable options for the community reduces the use of gasoline-powered vehicles and the associated emissions. *Co-benefits: Public health benefits, community connection, improved air quality	Encourage the use of electric vehicles. Replacing gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles with electric vehicles improves air quality and reduces the reliance on fossil fuels. This strategy involves increasing the availability of EV chargers in the community and promoting the various rebates available to residents who purchase EVs. *Co-benefits: Cost-saving over time, improved air quality	Increase water efficiency. This strategy involves replacing water fixtures in buildings with more efficient models, encouraging the use of recycled water, and implementing drought-tolerant landscaping techniques. *Co-benefits: Cost-saving, more reliable water supply, increased environmental health	Reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. This strategy encourages more recycling and composting to keep waste out of landfills, where it produces greenhouse gases. Recycling also cuts emissions from making new products, while composting turns food and yard waste into healthy soil. *Co-benefits: Less waste, reduced waste management costs, improved soil health.	Reduce GHG emissions from City operations. The City can lead by example in reducing operational GHG emissions by retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency, installing solar panels and battery storage, promoting alternative commutes for employees, and minimizing waste at facilities and events. *Co-benefits: Cost-saving for City, cleaner air
Support Unsure Oppose	Support Unsure Oppose	Support Unsure Oppose	Support Unsure Oppose	Support Unsure Oppose	Support Unsure Oppose	Support Unsure Oppose

What can I do to reduce my household emissions?

San Bruno's electricity provider, Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE), offers several programs and rebates to help San Bruno residents lower their energy use and associated GHG emissions.

Upgrade to ECO100. Residents can upgrade to ECO100 service to receive electricity from 100% renewable sources, like wind and solar.

Electricity appliances: PCE offers rebates to reduce the costs of upgrading natural gas-powered appliances to energy-efficient electric models.

Purchase an EV: PCE helps customers find federal and state rebates to lower the cost of purchasing an electric vehicle.

Install solar and battery systems: PCE, the State of California, and the federal government all offer rebates for installing solar panels or solar and battery storage systems. PCE also purchases excess power that you generate from solar panels, reducing your monthly bill.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2



¿Cómo reduciremos las emisiones en San Bruno?



Hay varias formas de reducir las emisiones de GEI en San Bruno.

A continuación se presentan 7 conceptos estratégicos que la ciudad y los miembros de la comunidad pueden aplicar para reducir su impacto.

Ponga un punto en el espacio correspondiente si apoya, se opone o no está seguro de implementar un concepto de estratégico determinado. Comparte sus comentarios en el bloc de papel cercano.

CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 1:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 2:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 3:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 4:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 5:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 6:	CONCEPTO ESTRATÉGICO 7:
Aumentar la eficiencia energética y el uso de energía libre de carbono en los edificios. Al mejorar el aislamiento y reemplazar los aparatos que utilizan gas natural por aparatos que utilizan electricidad, especialmente los calentadores de agua y calentadores de espacio, los propietarios pueden reducir significativamente las emisiones de GEI de los edificios. *Co-beneficios: Electrodomésticos más eficientes, facturas más bajas	Fomentar la generación de energía solar en los edificios. Los edificios equipados con paneles solares pueden generar su propia energía, lo que reduce las facturas de los servicios públicos y las emisiones de GEI. Si los sistemas de paneles solares también se combinan con sistemas de almacenamiento de energía en baterías, los edificios pueden seguir utilizando la electricidad generada en el sitio durante un corte de energía. *Co-beneficios: Ahorro de costes a largo plazo, mayor resistencia energética	Aumentar el uso del transporte público y los medios de transporte activos. Hacer que el transporte público y los medios activos de transporte, incluyendo las camisas y andar en bicicleta, sean opciones más accesibles y confiables para la comunidad, reduce el uso de vehículos a gasolina y las emisiones asociadas. *Co-beneficios: Beneficios para la salud pública, conexión con la comunidad	Fomentar el uso de vehículos eléctricos. Sustituir los vehículos de gasolina y diésel por vehículos eléctricos mejora la calidad del aire y reduce la dependencia de los combustibles fósiles. Esta estrategia implica aumentar la disponibilidad de cargadores de VE en la comunidad y promover las diversas rebajas disponibles para los residentes que compren VE. *Co-beneficios: Ahorro de costes a largo plazo, mejora de la calidad del aire	Aumentar la eficiencia hídrica. Esta estrategia consiste en reemplazar las instalaciones de agua de los edificios por modelos más eficientes, fomentar el uso de agua reciclada y implementar técnicas de paisajismo tolerantes a la sequía. *Co-beneficios: Ahorro de costes, suministro de agua más fiable, mejora la salud ambiental.	Reducir la cantidad de residuos sólidos enviados a los vertederos. Esta estrategia fomenta el aumento de la tasa de reciclaje y compostaje de residuos en lugar de enviarlos a un vertedero donde se descomponen y generan emisiones de GEI. El reciclaje también reduce las emisiones asociadas a la fabricación de nuevos productos de plástico, vidrio y metal. La descomposición de los residuos orgánicos se produce contribuyendo a las emisiones de GEI de los vertederos. El compostaje, destina estos residuos a un uso beneficioso que enriquece el suelo y reduce las emisiones de GEI. *Co-beneficios: Menos residuos, reducción de los costes de gestión de residuos, mejora la salud del suelo.	Reducir las emisiones de GEI de las operaciones de la Ciudad. La ciudad puede predicar con el ejemplo en la reducción de las emisiones operativas de GEI mediante la modernización de edificios para la eficiencia energética, la instalación de paneles solares y almacenamiento de baterías, la promoción de viajes alternativos para los empleados y la minimización de residuos en instalaciones y eventos. *Co-beneficios: Menos residuos, reducción de los costes de gestión de residuos, mejora la salud del suelo.
Apoyo		Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo	Apoyo
Inseguro	Unsure	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro
Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro	Oppose	Inseguro	Inseguro	Inseguro



¿Qué puedo hacer para reducir mis emisiones domésticas?

El proveedor de electricidad de San Bruno, Peninsula Clean Energy (PCE), ofrece varios programas y descuentos para ayudar a los residentes de San Bruno a reducir su consumo de energía y las emisiones de GEI asociadas.

Cambiar a ECO100: Los residentes pueden contratar el servicio ECO100 para recibir electricidad de fuentes 100% renovables, como la eólica y la solar.

Electrificar los electrodomésticos: El PCE ofrece descuentos para reducir los costes de modernización de los electrodomésticos que funcionan con gas natural por modelos eléctricos energéticamente eficientes.

Comprar un vehículo eléctrico: PCE ayuda a los clientes a encontrar descuentos federales y estatales para reducir el coste de la compra de un vehículo eléctrico.

Instalar sistemas solares y de baterías: PCE, el estado de California y el gobierno federal ofrecen reembolsos por instalar paneles solares o sistemas solares y de almacenamiento en baterías. PCE también compra el exceso de energía que usted genera con los paneles solares, reduciendo su factura mensual.





SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

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CITY OF SAN BRUNO

Becoming a Resilient San Bruno

Climate resilience refers to the ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related hazards and stresses. The Safety Element update will include policies to strengthen San Bruno's resilience to current and future climate hazards.

ACTIVITY: What effects of climate hazards have you experienced?

The City is considering the following draft policies for San Bruno's Safety Element update. These policies aim to reduce risks from climate hazards and improve community resilience. We want your feedback on which policies you think are most important and effective.

Please place a dot next to the impacts you have experienced in San Bruno:

Vote Here:

	• Power outages during storms or high fire risk periods.
	• Damage to home or property from flooding.
	• Health impacts from poor air quality.
	• Difficulty sleeping during heat waves.
	• Travel disruptions due to flooding.
	• Rising utility costs from increased fire or other disaster risks.
	• Increased insurance costs or loss of coverage.
	• Water use restrictions.
	• Injuries or death in your household, or of friends or other family from a natural disaster or other extreme event.
	• Other: _____

ACTIVITY
Please place
Emergen
Flood
Dro

Additional things that some people are experiencing are rising utility costs and increased insurance costs.



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

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¿Cómo puede San Bruno ser más resiliente a los riesgos climáticos?



San Bruno resiliente

La resiliencia climática se refiere a la capacidad de prepararse, responder y recuperarse de los peligros y tensiones relacionados con el clima. La actualización del Elemento de Seguridad incluirá políticas para fortalecer la resiliencia de San Bruno a los peligros climáticos actuales y futuros.

ACTIVIDAD: ¿Qué efectos de los riesgos climáticos has experimentado?

La Ciudad está considerando el siguiente borrador de políticas para la actualización del Elemento de Seguridad de San Bruno. Estas políticas buscan reducir los riesgos climáticos y mejorar la resiliencia de la comunidad. Nos gustaría conocer su opinión sobre las políticas que considera más importantes y eficaces.

Por favor, ponga un punto al lado de los impactos que ha experimentado en San Bruno:

Vote Here:

☐	Cortes de electricidad durante tormentas o períodos de alto riesgo de incendio.
☐	Daños en la vivienda o los bienes por inundación.
☐	Repercusiones sanitarias de la mala calidad del aire.
☐	Dificultad para dormir durante las olas de calor.
☐	Interrupciones de los viajes debido a las inundaciones.
☐	Aumento de los costes de los servicios públicos por el incremento del riesgo de incendios u otros catástrofes.
☐	Aumento de los costes del seguro o pérdida de cobertura.
☐	Restricciones del uso del agua.
☐	Lesiones o fallecimiento en su hogar, o de amigos u otros familiares a causa de una catástrofe natural u otro suceso extremo.
☐	Otros:

ACTIVIDAD: Califique estas políticas de seguridad y resiliencia

Coloque un punto verde junto a las políticas que apoye firmemente, un punto amarillo junto a las políticas sobre las que es neutral y un punto rojo junto a las políticas que no apoya.

Preparación para emergencias y evacuación	Resiliencia de las infraestructuras
Promover actividades, como la preparación de kits de evacuación, la formación CRRP y el reforzamiento de viviendas, que reduzcan el riesgo de pérdida de vidas, lesiones, pérdida de bienes o recursos debido a peligros naturales.	Remover las instalaciones municipales existentes y diseñar nuevas instalaciones municipales para incorporar sistemas de generación de energía renovable, sistemas de almacenamiento de energía en baterías y un diseño y unas características de eficiencia energética, en la medida de lo posible.
Coordinarse con las jurisdicciones circundantes, los distritos escolares, los distritos recreativos y de parques, y las organizaciones comunitarias para garantizar la disponibilidad de refugios de emergencia adecuados y equitativamente ubicados, centros de resiliencia comunitarios y lugares de atención alternativos cuando se produzcan catástrofes naturales y otras condiciones de alto riesgo.	Fomentar la instalación de fuentes de alimentación de emergencia, incluidos paneles solares y sistemas de almacenamiento de energía en baterías, para proporcionar resiliencia y no redundancia.
Colaborar con las jurisdicciones circundantes para garantizar el mantenimiento continuo y la preparación de las vías de evacuación que sirven a la Ciudad, incluyendo la realización de mejoras en las carreteras existentes para apoyar evacuaciones seguras, según sea necesario.	Incendio forestal Reconstruir o modernizar los parques de bomberos n.º 51 y n.º 52 para adaptarlos a las necesidades actuales y futuras del Cuerpo de Bomberos, los estandartes de la ley de Estándares de Discapacidades y los requisitos sísmicos.
Requerir nuevos desarrollos en o cerca de zonas propensas a incendios (interfaz urbano-forestal), zonas propensas a inundaciones y/o zonas de inestabilidad conocida de las laderas tengan acceso al menos a una ruta de evacuación de emergencia.	Identificar y eliminar los suculentos maduros y/o enfermos en las subestructuras de pino y otras zonas abiertas, al suponer un peligro de incendio u otra amenaza para la salud y la seguridad.
Inundaciones y subida del nivel del mar Proteger los lugares expuestos a riesgos de inundación mediante la aplicación de mejoras en el drenaje de las aguas pluviales y la exigencia de que el diseño y la ingeniería de los edificios cumplan o superen los requisitos conocidos en materia de riesgo de inundación.	Seguir retirando del Cañón Crestmoor los materiales peligrosos para los incendios que supongan una amenaza para los residentes cercanos. Se debe tener cuidado para evitar riesgos innecesarios a la vegetación sana. Garantizar el uso continuado por parte del Departamento de Bomberos en caso de que el camino contra incendios existente se convierta en un sendero multirutas.
Prohibir nuevos edificios en una zona tampón de 55 pies alrededor de los hitos para acomodar y mantener infraestructuras construidas y naturales para la protección contra inundaciones, restauración de hábitats y acceso público. Siempre que sea posible, se incluirá una zona tampón más amplia para acomodar la migración de hábitat.	Exigir la instalación y el mantenimiento de medidas de protección contra incendios en las zonas cartografiadas de riesgo de incendio y en las zonas de interfaz urbano-forestal, incluidas, entre otras, las siguientes: • Ubicación adecuada, espacio libre para carreteras y edificios, y accesos. • Desbroce de la maleza (jardinería no resistente al fuego a una distancia de entre 50 y 100 pies de las estructuras). • Utilización de materiales resistentes al fuego (tejas o ripas impregnadas a presión y resistentes al fuego). • Paisajismo con especies resistentes al fuego. • Instalación de sistemas de alerta rápida (alarmas y aspersores). • Otros requisitos basados en la última versión del Código de Incendios de California.
Sequía y calor extremo Exigir un paisajismo tolerante a la sequía en los nuevos desarrollos, de acuerdo con las leyes estatales y locales aplicables. Garantizar que el nuevo paisajismo se alinee con las estrategias de gestión de la vegetación y las aguas pluviales para minimizar los riesgos de incendios forestales o inundaciones.	
Fomentar que los edificios nuevos y existentes incorporen características de diseño que reduzcan los efectos del calor extremo, mejoren la calidad del aire interior y reduzcan la demanda de energía.	



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

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Bruno become more resilient to disasters?

ACTIVITY: Rate These Safety and Resilience Policies

Please place a green dot next to policies you strongly support, a yellow dot next to policies you are neutral about, and a red dot next to policies you do not support.

Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation

	Promote activities, such as evacuation kit preparation, CERT training, and home hardening, that reduce the risk of loss of life, injuries, loss of property, or resources due to natural hazards.
	Coordinate with surrounding jurisdictions, school districts, recreation and park districts, and community-based organizations to ensure adequate and equitably located emergency shelters, community resilience centers, and alternate care sites are available when natural disasters and other highly hazardous conditions occur.
	Collaborate with surrounding jurisdictions to ensure the ongoing maintenance and readiness of potential evacuation routes serving the City, including making improvements to existing roads to support safe evacuations, as needed.
	Require new development in or near fire prone areas (wildland urban interface), flood-prone areas, and/or areas of known slope instability to have access to at least two emergency evacuation routes.

Flooding and Sea Level Rise

	Protect sites subject to flooding hazards by implementing storm drainage improvements, and by requiring building design and engineering that meets or exceeds known flood risk requirements.
	Prohibit new structures in a 35-foot buffer zone around creeks to accommodate and maintain built and natural infrastructure for flood protection, habitat restoration, and public access. A wider buffer zone to accommodate habitat migration shall be included where feasible.

Drought and Extreme Heat

	Require drought-tolerant landscaping in new development, in accordance with applicable State and local laws. Ensure that new landscaping aligns with vegetation and stormwater management strategies to minimize wildfire or flood risks.
	Encourage new and existing development to incorporate building and site design features that reduce the effects of extreme heat, improve indoor air quality, and reduce energy demand.

Infrastructure Resilience

	Renovate existing City-owned facilities and design new City facilities to incorporate renewable energy generation systems, battery energy storage systems, and energy-efficient design and features, as feasible.
	Encourage the installation of emergency power supplies, including solar panels and battery energy storage systems, for residential and nonresidential properties.

Wildfire

	Rebuild or retrofit Fire Station No. 51 and 52 to accommodate current and future Fire Department needs, Americans with Disabilities Act standards, and seismic requirements.
	Identify and remove mature and/or diseased Eucalyptus trees in rights-of-way and other open areas, if they pose a fire hazard or other threat to health and safety.
	Continue to clear fire hazardous materials from Crestmoor Canyon that pose a threat to nearby residents. Care should be taken to prevent unnecessary harm to healthy vegetation. Ensure continued use by the Fire Department should the existing fire road be transitioned to a multi-use trail.
	Require installation and maintenance of fire protection measures in mapped fire hazard severity zones and wildland-urban-interface areas, including but not limited to: • Proper siting, road and building clearances, and access; • Brush clearance (non-fire resistant landscaping 50 to 100 feet from structures); • Use of fire resistive materials (pressure-impregnated, fire resistive shingles or shakes); • Landscaping with fire resistive species; and; • Installation of early warning systems (alarms and sprinklers). • Other requirements based on the latest version of the California Fire Code.

Handwritten note: (1) I don't see any reason why we should not have a 35-foot buffer zone around creeks to accommodate and maintain built and natural infrastructure for flood protection, habitat restoration, and public access. A wider buffer zone to accommodate habitat migration shall be included where feasible.

Handwritten note: (1) I don't see any reason why we should not have a 35-foot buffer zone around creeks to accommodate and maintain built and natural infrastructure for flood protection, habitat restoration, and public access. A wider buffer zone to accommodate habitat migration shall be included where feasible.

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SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2

How can San Bruno become more resilient to climate hazards?
¿Cómo puede San Bruno volverse más resiliente a los riesgos climáticos?

ACTIVITY: What Else Should We Consider?
What other policies should San Bruno consider to increase climate resilience?
Please write your ideas on a sticky note and place it here:

ACTIVIDAD: ¿Qué más debemos considerar?
¿Qué otras políticas debería considerar San Bruno para aumentar la resiliencia climática?
Por favor, anote sus ideas en una nota adhesiva y colóquela aquí:

Require the city to use solar panels on all city buildings.

Solar panels in as many places possible... use more alternative, cleaner energy!

Exit drills and plans

Public Transit CV has more green landing lots, pedestrian, updates on projects

Actively promote local, healthy and clean programs and to plant gardens, like SFERS when building new and, RE's and LE programs and the smart program for it and building

ACTIVITY: Personal Preparedness
What have you done to prepare your household for climate hazards? What more would you like to do?
What would help you become better prepared? Please write your thoughts on a sticky note and place it here:

ACTIVIDAD: Preparación personal
¿Qué has hecho para preparar tu hogar ante los riesgos climáticos? ¿Qué más te gustaría hacer?
¿Qué te ayudaría a estar mejor preparado? Escribe tus ideas en una nota adhesiva y colócala aquí:

I have an ER and CERT but ready and a plan for where I want to be in case of a seismic apocalypse (JL) Emergency.

I have not prepared but would like to initiate action



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2

CITY OF SAN BRUNO

ACTIVITY: What Else Should We Consider?

What other policies should San Bruno consider to increase climate resilience?
Please write your ideas on a sticky note and place it here:

ACTIVIDAD: ¿Qué más debemos considerar?

¿Qué otras políticas debería considerar San Bruno para aumentar la resiliencia climática?
Por favor, anote sus ideas en una nota adhesiva y colóquela aquí:

REQUIRE ALL
EXISTING LOW
RISING WASTEWATER
MITIGATION TO THE
MAYOR WHAT THEY
CAN.

Solar panels in as
many places possible...
use more alternative,
cleaner energy

Exit drills and
plans

Public transit LV buses
More green landscape,
incentives, updates
on progress

Actively promote local, county,
and state programs aimed for
climate resilience. Like NEEHRA before
funding was cut, PCE's and EV programs,
and the Homes program (it's our land)



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2

The form features a header with eight circular icons representing various climate hazards: a person, a tractor, a thermometer, a factory, a tree, a water tap, a cloud, and a fire. Below the icons, the form is divided into two sections: 'ACTIVITY: Personal Preparedness' and 'ACTIVIDAD: Preparación personal'. Each section contains a set of questions in English and Spanish, asking participants to describe what they have done to prepare their households for climate hazards and what more they would like to do. Two yellow sticky notes are attached to the form. The first note, on the left, reads: 'I have an ER and CERT kit ready and a plan for where/what to do in case of a zombie apocalypse (j/k!) Emergency.' The second note, on the right, reads: 'I have not prepared but would like to initiate action'.

ACTIVITY: Personal Preparedness

What have you done to prepare your household for climate hazards? What more would you like to do?
What would help you become better prepared? Please write your thoughts on a sticky note and place it here:

ACTIVIDAD: Preparación personal

¿Qué has hecho para preparar tu hogar ante los riesgos climáticos? ¿Qué más te gustaría hacer?
¿Qué te ayudaría a estar mejor preparado? Escribe tus ideas en una nota adhesiva y colócala aquí:

I have an ER and CERT kit ready and a plan for where/what to do in case of a zombie apocalypse (j/k!) Emergency.

I have not prepared but would like to initiate action



SAN BRUNO CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP 1 SUMMARY APPENDIX 2

TRANSCRIPTION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

Personal Preparation:

- I have an ER and CERT kit ready and a plan for where/what to do in case of an emergency.
- I have not prepared but would like to initiate action.

Other Considerations:

- Require all entities who perform wildfire mitigation to heave away what they clear.
- Public transit, EV buses, more green landscape, incentives, updates on progress.
- Solar panels in as many places as possible / use more alternative and cleaner energy.
- Exit drills and plans.
- Actively promote local, county, and state programs aimed for climate resilience (like HEEHRA before funding ran out, PCE's used EV program, and the HOMES program - if it ever launches).

GHG Reduction Strategy Concepts:

- ***Strategy Concept 1 – Increase energy efficiency and the use of carbon-free power in buildings:*** Support, but ensure that the associated cost is not passed on to renters by improving grant programs.
- ***Strategy Concept 3 – Increase the use of transit and active transportation modes:*** Expanding active modes of transportation pairs well with PCE programs for e-bikes and used EVs.
- ***Strategy Concept 6 – Reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills:*** People use many things and can be wasteful. Too many plastics with toxic "forever chemicals". Cut back use of these materials that are bad for the environment, and hold businesses accountable for use of these materials.

Draft safety and resilience policies:

- ***Installation of solar panels and battery energy storage systems on private buildings:*** DERs [Distributed Energy Resources] are good!
- ***Eucalyptus tree removal:*** Only if 10+ trees are planted for every tree removed.
- ***FHSZ protection measures requirements:*** Cost!
- ***Drought-tolerant landscaping requirements:*** Affordability and any state funding in mind... Is "new development" more expensive and better? How so?

COMMUNITY INPUT REPORT

**APPENDIX F: BURLINGAME COMMUNITY WORKSHOP AND JOINT STUDY
SESSION SUMMARY**

MEMORANDUM

This memo summarizes the in-person community workshop and joint study session with the City Council and Planning Commission of the City of Burlingame. The City hosted this workshop as part of the second phase of outreach for the City of Burlingame Safety Element Update and Environmental Justice Element Update. It includes a description of the workshop activities and a summary of the feedback received from Planning Commissioners, City Council members, and members of the public. The feedback is meant to support the development and refinement of the Safety Element and Environmental Justice Element goals, policies, and actions.

WORKSHOP PURPOSE AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

The workshop had two primary purposes: 1) to share information about the Safety Element and Environmental Justice Element Updates, including the status of the projects and the results of initial technical analyses; and 2) to receive input on the high-level draft policy concepts for the City's Safety and Environmental Justice Elements.

Community Workshop Summary

AGENDA AND FORMAT

The City of Burlingame hosted an in-person community workshop at the Burlingame Community Center from 5:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 16, 2025. Consultants and City project team staff jointly staffed the workshop, with consultant team members delivering the presentation and all staff circulating during the open house period to help answer questions. All five City Council members, four Planning Commissioners, and approximately ten members of the public attended the study session.

The workshop began with an open-house period to allow attendees to circulate between six stations outlining the purpose and significance of the Safety Element and Environmental Justice Element, key climate change hazards impacting Burlingame, and the priority vulnerabilities (populations and community assets facing the greatest risk of harm from climate change). Attendees reviewed workshop boards with information about hazards and climate change impacts affecting Burlingame, as well as analyses and study results to support the Environmental Justice Element Update. Participants were also able to talk with project team staff and participate in interactive activities during this phase of the event. Following this phase of the workshop, the project team gave a short presentation to participants, Planning Commissioners, and City Council members and then participated in a discussion and question-and-answer session with participants. After the joint session, the workshop shifted back into an open house format for the remainder of the event.

The presentation on the Safety Element Update provided an overview of the project process, including the structure and purpose of the Safety Element, the Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) regional coordination effort, new state Safety Element requirements, the relationship with Burlingame's other planning documents, and findings from the vulnerability assessment. The presentation on the Environmental Justice Element Update provided an overview of the Equity-Focus Areas or EFAs (neighborhoods where community members experience disproportionate environmental injustices), key environmental justice issues in Burlingame, and initial policy concepts to address environmental justice topics. Planning Commission and City Council members and members

BURLINGAME SAFETY ELEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT UPDATE

BURLINGAME COMMUNITY WORKSHOP & JOINT STUDY SESSION SUMMARY

of the public were able to ask questions, discuss safety and environmental justice issues with project staff, and provide feedback on policy concepts and other issues after the presentation.

ACTIVITY STATIONS

The six stations were organized as follows:

- » **Station 1: What is a Safety Element?** This station explained what the Safety Element is and why the City is updating it as part of the PREP regional effort involving nine jurisdictions. The station described the State requirements for safety elements and how Burlingame's Safety Element relates to other City and County plans and programs. It also listed the various hazards and emergency topics that the Safety Element will address.
- » **Station 2: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Results.** This station provided an overview of the vulnerability assessment results, which included a list of the priority vulnerabilities in Burlingame (populations and community assets). The station listed the priority climate hazards that have the potential to cause the most harm to people and assets in Burlingame. These priority hazards are sea level rise, emergent groundwater, flooding, extreme heat, and wildfire.
- » **Station 3: What is an Environmental Justice Element?** This station explained what the Environmental Justice Element is and what analysis has been done to date. The station identified the three EFAs, which are areas of the City that are disproportionately impacted by environmental justice issues. These areas are the Northwest Burlingame EFA, El Camino Real Corridor EFA, and East Burlingame EFA.
- » **Station 4: Wildfire.** This station summarized wildfire risks in Burlingame, including maps of the new proposed fire hazard severity zones. The station highlighted key wildfire challenges facing the community, including rising property insurance costs, older buildings lacking fire-safe features, wildfire smoke impacts, vegetation management, and power outage vulnerabilities. The station presented approaches to address wildfire safety through public education, development requirements, vegetation management standards, and regional fire agency coordination.

Activity: At Station 4, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft wildfire policy concepts. There was also space for attendees to provide feedback on additional questions/considerations they had related to the policy concepts.

- » **Station 5: Flooding, Sea Level Rise, and Emergent Groundwater.** This station described flood conditions in Burlingame, including flood hazard zones and projected sea level rise impacts. The station highlighted how climate change is exacerbating flooding challenges through more intense storms and rising sea levels, which also pushes up fresh groundwater in low-lying areas of the City (a hazardous condition called emergent groundwater).

Activity: At Station 5, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft flood and sea level rise policy concepts. Attendees could also share any implementation concerns they had about these policy concepts, what resources they would like to have available for flood and sea level rise protection, and preferences for green infrastructure in their neighborhoods.

- » **Station 6: Other Safety Issues and Policies.** This station highlighted additional hazards affecting Burlingame, which are drought, extreme heat, landslides, human health hazards, ecosystem pests, severe weather, and airport hazards. The station also explained Burlingame's current approach to emergency preparedness and response.

Activity: At Station 6, attendees were asked to provide feedback on whether they support, were unsure about, or opposed selected draft policies addressing these other hazards. Additionally, a space with four

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BURLINGAME COMMUNITY WORKSHOP & JOINT STUDY SESSION SUMMARY

open-ended questions invited attendees to share further feedback, such as thoughts on personal preparedness or other considerations.

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

Attendees were able to ask questions during the initial open-house period and after the presentations on each element. As attendees circulated between each of the six stations, members of the project team invited them to provide feedback on the content provided on each of the posters. Participants were able to write comments on sticky notes to affix to the poster or a large writing pad near the poster, dictate comments to workshop staff, and use stickers to answer questions.

Feedback Summary

During the dot-voting exercise, participants showed strong overall support for the draft policy concepts related to wildfire, flooding and sea level rise, and other safety issues. At Station 4 (Wildfire), attendees supported policies focused on infrastructure hardening, regional coordination, public education, and water supply management though one comment questioned why Mills Canyon was rated only “moderate” fire risk. At Station 5 (Flooding, Sea Level Rise, and Emergent Groundwater), participants favored nature-based shoreline infrastructure and building protective defenses into the Bay, periodically reassessing development requirements for vulnerable properties, groundwater vulnerability assessments for new development, and restoration of riparian corridors. At Station 6 (Other Safety Issues), although there was no additional written feedback, the sticker voting indicated support for resilience centers, drought-tolerant landscaping, extreme heat public education, and climate-adaptive land management practices. Across all stations, only five out of 37 total votes expressed opposition. Some participants opposed the promotion of drought-tolerant landscaping, climate-adaptive land management, regionally coordinated adaptation strategies for groundwater resilience, and fire service readiness.

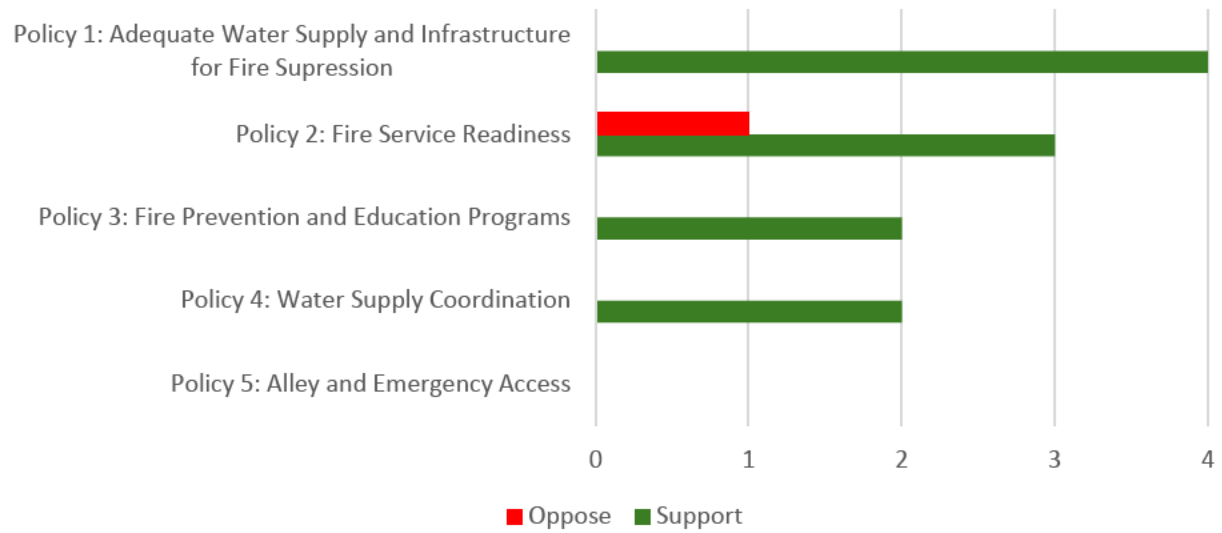
During the discussion period, City Council members and Planning Commissioners expressed support for the draft policy concepts, especially those related to wildfire safety, flooding, and environmental justice. Participants emphasized the need to address vulnerabilities such as wildfire risks in Mills Canyon, sea level rise impacts on infrastructure, the urban heat island effect, hazardous trees during drought-periods, and the lack of tree canopy in certain neighborhoods. Comments also highlighted the importance of equitable outreach, particularly to Burlingame’s Chinese community, and called for more detailed demographic data in Equity-Focus Areas. Attendees raised questions about policy funding, hazard analysis frequency, and balancing resilience strategies with urban development.

Activity Responses

Attendees were able to use stickers to show their support of or opposition to a set of draft policy concepts at Stations 4, 5, and 6. Overall, there was strong support for most policy concepts presented, with only five opposition votes out of 37 total votes. The figures below depict the total count of opposing or supportive votes on each policy concept and a transcription of any written comments received.

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BURLINGAME COMMUNITY WORKSHOP & JOINT STUDY SESSION SUMMARY

Station 4. Selected draft policies for review: Wildfire

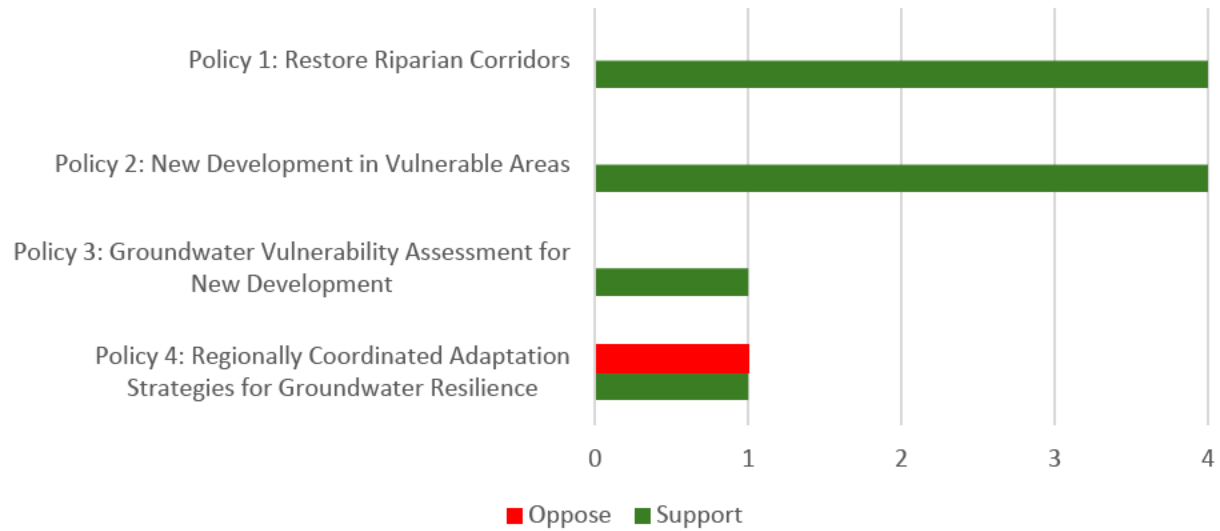


Additional feedback:

- Harden water delivery infrastructure.
- Why is Mills Canyon rated only “moderate” fire risk?
- To get ahead of the curve, council should be aware of different levels of biohazard risks at life science operations and regulate with a reasonable balance.
- Declining height equals ugly architecture.

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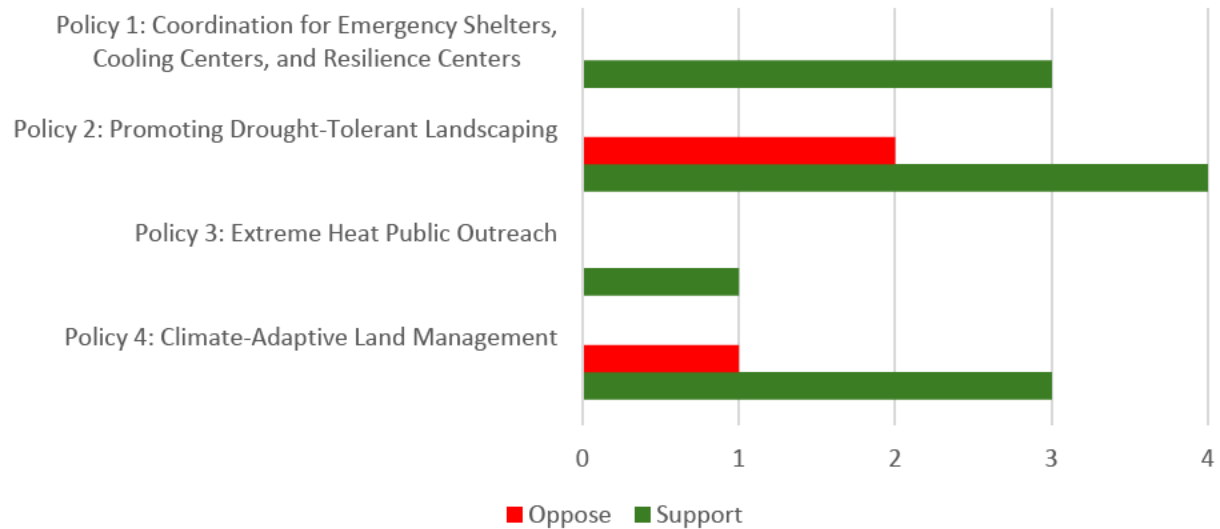
Station 5. Selected draft policies for review: Flooding, Sea Level Rise, and Emergent Groundwater



Additional feedback:

- Nature-based sea level rise infrastructure on shoreline.
- Building defenses into the Bay to save and protect buildings.

Station 6. Selected draft policies for review: Other Safety Issues



There was no additional written feedback at this station.

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Other Feedback

In addition to the open house activities, members of the public, Planning Commissioners, and City Council members were able to ask questions of project staff and provide feedback and recommendations in the form of verbal commentary following each presentation. Below is a summary of the questions and comments received.

Safety Element

- Highlight children as a vulnerable population.
- There is a tension between vegetation management for fire prevention and potentially intensifying the urban heat island effect. Similarly, there is a tension between increasing density and the requirements for evacuation or defensible space between buildings in urban areas. How do we solve these seeming conflicts?
- The sea level rise and flooding policies are missing strategies for constructing defenses into the Bay. This is a topic of conversation within the City currently.
- The wastewater treatment plant is also vulnerable to sea level rise.
- Large eucalyptus limbs are at risk of falling in drought conditions. The City has already done some analysis and planning for tree removal, especially around El Camino Real.
- Mills Canyon is a significant fire risk and should be added to the local responsibility area fire hazard severity zones.
- Older homes on hillsides that are not being retrofitted are at risk of landslides and erosion following heavy rains.
- Most homes in Burlingame don't have air conditioning and don't necessarily need it.
- Transit needs to be a focus as Burlingame and the surrounding region adds density.
- Linguistically-isolated individuals are vulnerable in the event of an emergency and evacuation.
- Attendees asked if there would be any cost estimates of the Safety Element policies included in the final element and noted that they would like to have visibility into how other communities are funding these strategies. They also asked if there would be recommendations on how frequently to analyze various hazard risks and what should be a localized effort or a coordinated countywide effort.

Environmental Justice Element

- There is a lack of tree canopy in some areas of Burlingame. Review and consider incorporating the 3-30-300 recommendation from Cecil Konijnendijk, a Dutch researcher and educator, which recommends 3 mature trees for every home, 30 percent tree canopy cover in every neighborhood, and that all residents should be at least 300 meters from the nearest public park or green space.
- The Chinese population should be more involved in these efforts and language is often a barrier for them. The project team should perform targeted outreach to the Chinese community in Burlingame.
- Attendees asked how the Equity-Focus Areas were defined and if they considered future conditions. There was a request to see more granularity in the social demographics of these areas.

Next Steps

This memo provides a summary of the community workshop for the Burlingame Safety Element and Environmental Justice Element Updates for the City of Burlingame. The project team will use the feedback gathered from community members to inform the development of the Safety and Environmental Justice Element goals, policies, and actions. Following this community engagement phase, the project team will develop draft Safety and Environmental Justice Elements, which will be made available for public review in the late summer/fall of 2025.

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Appendix: Workshop Photos of Dot-Voting Exercise and Written Comments

This appendix presents photographs of the boards at the conclusion of the workshop with the dot-voting exercise and the writing pads with comments that were placed near the informational boards.

Wildfire Overview and Policies

Wildfire Risk in Burlingame

Cal FIRE has recently identified parts of Burlingame's coastal neighborhoods as fire hazard severity zones, recognizing the changing nature of wildfire hazards in the area. The City will be officially adopting these new designations in the next few months.

- Wildfire risk is elevated in the coastal areas of Burlingame, particularly in the areas of the coastal bluffs and the coastal bluffs area.
- Wildfire risk is elevated in the coastal areas of Burlingame, particularly in the areas of the coastal bluffs and the coastal bluffs area.
- Wildfire risk is elevated in the coastal areas of Burlingame, particularly in the areas of the coastal bluffs and the coastal bluffs area.

Key Wildfire Challenges

Air Quality and Smoke

- Wildfires can create a significant impact on air quality, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on air quality, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on air quality, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.

Rising Property Insurance Costs

- Wildfires can create a significant impact on property insurance costs, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on property insurance costs, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on property insurance costs, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.

Older Buildings

- Wildfires can create a significant impact on older buildings, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on older buildings, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on older buildings, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.

Power Outages

- Wildfires can create a significant impact on power outages, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on power outages, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on power outages, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.

Vegetation Management

- Wildfires can create a significant impact on vegetation management, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on vegetation management, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.
- Wildfires can create a significant impact on vegetation management, particularly in the coastal areas of Burlingame.

Implementing Wildfire Policies

Burlingame's approach to addressing wildfire risks includes:

- Fire Prevention Education
- Development Regulations
- Fire Hazard Mitigation

Selected Draft Policies for Review

Here are some of the draft wildfire policies that the City is considering for the Safety Element. Please vote with a green dot for policies you support or a red dot for policies you oppose, and provide any comments in the space to the right.

Draft Policies

Policy 1: Adequate Water Supply and Infrastructure for Fire Suppression

Policy 2: Fire Service Readiness

Policy 3: Fire Prevention and Education Programs

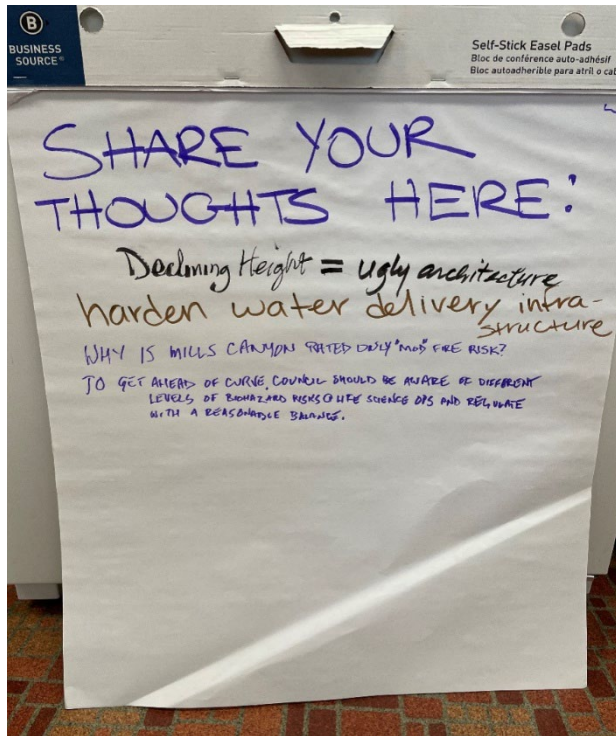
Questions for Community Input:

Please provide any additional feedback in the space below. Consider:

- What additional wildfire safety policies would you focus on?
- What resources are already being used to address wildfire safety?
- Do you have specific concerns about implementing any of these policies?
- Any other feedback you would like to share.

BURLINGAME SAFETY ELEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT UPDATE

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Flooding, Sea Level Rise, and Emergent Groundwater Overview and Policies In Burlingame

Flood Risk in Burlingame

Flooding occurs when water overflows the banks of local water bodies, rises when storm surges, or cannot soak into the soil fast enough. It is usually caused by heavy or persistent rainfall. In Burlingame, flooding is a chronic issue, particularly along Mills Creek, Easton Creek, Burlingame Creek, and Sanchez Creek. Several areas are flood-prone, including properties along creeks, areas west of California Drive, and along the highway. Parts of the Burlingame shoreline are protected by a levee in front of Anza lagoon, which helps to safeguard major hotels and recreational areas.

Climate change is expected to make flooding worse due to more intense rainfall events, less regularly atmospheric moisture, lower storm clouds become more frequent, and rising sea levels and melting new flood-vulnerable areas. Additionally, longer drought periods will cause soil to harden, resulting in increased runoff when rain arrives.

Emergent Groundwater

Emergent groundwater occurs when fresh water is pushed upward by dense saline water traveling further inland as sea levels rise. By 2050, 1/3 of the metropolitan area is expected to be inland as sea levels rise. Higher groundwater, even below the surface, can infiltrate storm drains. Overabundant water, spread out underneath the road, can infiltrate storm drains, causing them to overflow and cause damage to infrastructure. The impacts can be just as significant as surface flooding but are less visible and more difficult to address. As sea levels rise, rising groundwater puts more individuals and properties at risk of damage and other adverse consequences.

Key Challenges

Burlingame faces several key challenges related to flooding, sea level rise, and emergent groundwater:

- Aging infrastructure, including storm drains and sewer lines.
- Development in flood-prone areas, including residential and commercial properties.
- Higher groundwater levels, even below the surface, can infiltrate storm drains.
- Overabundant water, spread out underneath the road, can infiltrate storm drains, causing them to overflow and cause damage to infrastructure.
- The City's Watermain Treatment Plant is located in the 100-year floodplain.

Implementing Flooding Policies

Regional Coordination

- Regional planning and coordination are essential to address the risks of flooding and sea level rise.
- The City of Burlingame is a member of the South Shore Regional Council of Governments (SSRCOG).
- The City of Burlingame is a member of the South Shore Regional Council of Governments (SSRCOG).

Information and Planning

- The City of Burlingame is a member of the South Shore Regional Council of Governments (SSRCOG).
- The City of Burlingame is a member of the South Shore Regional Council of Governments (SSRCOG).

Development Standards

- The City of Burlingame is a member of the South Shore Regional Council of Governments (SSRCOG).
- The City of Burlingame is a member of the South Shore Regional Council of Governments (SSRCOG).

Sea Level Rise in Burlingame

Sea levels in Burlingame could increase by as much as 5.1 inches by 2030, 16 inches by 2050, and 73 inches by 2100. Storm surge and rising tide events can add an additional 24 to 36 inches of temporary flooding.

Flood Hazards Zones Map

The map shows the following flood hazards zones:

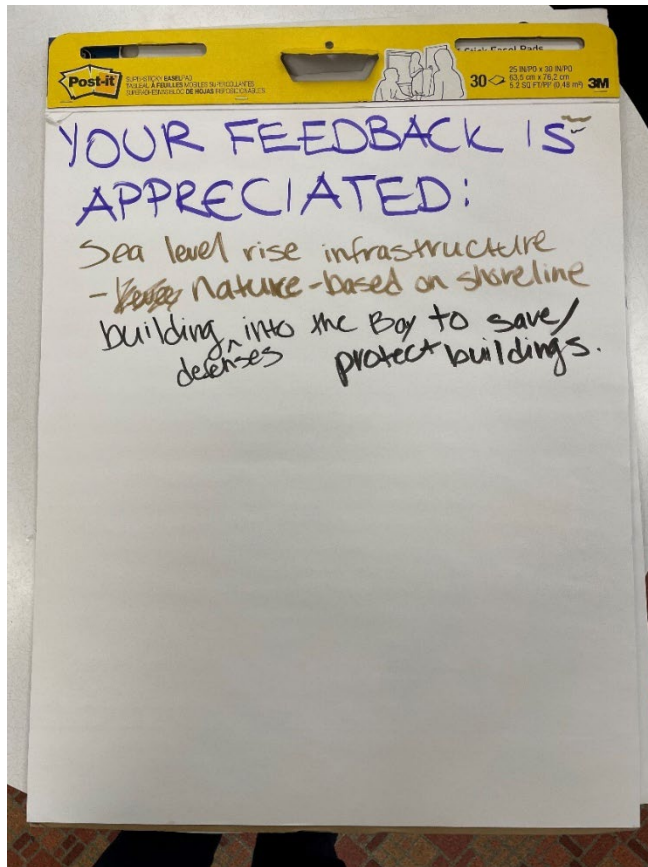
- 100-year Flood Hazard Zone
- 500-year Flood Hazard Zone
- 100-year Storm Surge Hazard Zone
- 500-year Storm Surge Hazard Zone
- 100-year Sea Level Rise Hazard Zone
- 500-year Sea Level Rise Hazard Zone

Questions for Community Input

Please provide any additional feedback in the space below. Consider:

- What types of green infrastructure (e.g., permeable pavement, rain gardens, etc.) would you like to see in your neighborhood?
- Do you have any other comments or suggestions?

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Other Safety Issues and Policies

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Burlingame's approach to emergency preparedness involves multiple layers of planning, coordination, and community engagement. The City maintains a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program, supported by Central County Fire Department, which trains volunteers to assist during disasters when professional responders may be overwhelmed.

The Burlingame Neighborhood Network (BNN), a citizen-led organization, supports City safety efforts during catastrophes by organizing neighborhood preparedness activities and facilitating communication between neighbors. The City also maintains emergency alert systems, in partnership with San Mateo County, and works to ensure equitable access to emergency information.

Other Hazards

A drought occurs when conditions are drier than normal for an extended period, reducing water availability. Burlingame participates with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) to conserve water from the SFPUC's water treatment plant in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and 10% from local watersheds in the Alameda and Potrero regions. Climate change is likely to result in more severe droughts with related Sierra Nevada snowpack and decreased groundwater recharge.

An extreme heat day in Burlingame occurs when temperatures exceed 87°F. Climate change is expected to increase extreme heat days from an average of 4 days annually to 10 days by mid-century. Increasing the benefits of commercial areas such as highway "O" and residential neighborhoods near Triunfo Lake experience higher temperatures due to limited shade.

The highest neighborhoods of Burlingame, including Mt. Carmel Park, face moderate to high landslide risk. Climate change may increase landslide frequency through more severe rainfall after dry periods, particularly in previously burned areas.

Climate change promotes the proliferation of disease-carrying insects such as mosquitoes and ticks. Warmer, wetter conditions allow larger populations of these vectors, potentially spreading diseases like West Nile virus and Lyme disease, which increase heat can worsen respiratory conditions.

Climate change is expected to increase pests and diseases by increasing the abundance and range of both native and non-native pests. These threats could damage Burlingame's urban tree canopy and the Burlingame Lagoon and local Lagoon ecosystems. Invasive species and pests could damage riparian habitat by taking protection from local seed and food.

Climate change is increasing severe weather events in Burlingame, including high winds and extreme storms. Storms cause damage to buildings, power outages, and fuel fire behavior and likelihood levels. Public Safety Power Shutoffs during high fire risk conditions also pose risks to vulnerable populations.

Burlingame is presently in San Francisco International Airport's long-term safety planning. The airport's portion of Burlingame uses of Burlingame has no active CEQA, NCEA, local, state, or federal impact assessment. Burlingame is currently in the CEQA process for the airport's expansion and development. Burlingame is currently in the CEQA process for the airport's expansion and development.

Implementing Other Safety Policies

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

- Identifying City-owned infrastructure with climate resilience and safety plans.
- Expanding the value chain capacity to mitigate emissions and provide other benefits.
- Incorporating green infrastructure approaches in public spaces.

Building Standards and Design

- Continuing to require specific design requirements for projects in hazard zones.
- Promoting sustainable, energy-efficient building features.
- Implementing water-resilient building standards.

Regional Collaboration

- Working with the Bay Area Air Quality and neighboring jurisdictions on air quality management.
- Collaborating with San Francisco Public Utilities Commission on water supply resilience.
- Supporting state and regional climate adaptation solutions.

Selected Draft Policies

Here are some of the draft policies that the City is considering for the Safety Element to reduce the threat from other hazards in the community. Please vote with a green dot for policies you support or a red dot for policies you oppose, and please add any comments below.

Draft Policies

Policy 1: Coordination for Emergency Shelters, Cooling Centers, and Resilient Centers

Coordinate with surrounding jurisdictions, including neighboring cities and counties, to establish a network of emergency shelters, cooling centers, and resilient centers based on proximity to active infrastructure and existing infrastructure. Establish a network of emergency shelters, cooling centers, and resilient centers based on proximity to active infrastructure and existing infrastructure.

Policy 2: Promoting Drought-Tolerant Landscaping

Promote the use of the most drought-tolerant plants and trees in landscaping for both public spaces and private properties through educational materials, community outreach, and incentives.

Policy 3: Enhance Public Space

Develop and implement public space guidelines to include reducing the risk of extreme heat, wildfire, and other hazards through landscaping, green infrastructure, and other measures.

Policy 4: Climate-Adaptive Land Management

Implement land use planning and management policies that address climate change impacts, including wildfire, sea level rise, and other hazards.

Questions for Community Input:

Please provide any additional feedback in the space below, including...
Which of these safety issues concerns you most? (Please rank)

- Air quality
- Seismic hazards
- Hazardous materials
- Other (please specify)

What additional policies would you recommend to address these safety issues?

What resources would help you prepare for these hazards at home or work?

Are there specific populations or areas in Burlingame that you believe need special attention regarding these safety issues?

Any other feedback you would like to share

APPENDIX G: SERVICE PROVIDER DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY

MEMORANDUM

This memorandum summarizes the service provider discussions held as part of the initial phase of outreach for the Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) project. It includes a description of the discussions and a summary of the feedback received from participants. These discussions are meant to inform development of the vulnerability assessment and Safety Element goals, policies, and actions.

Meeting Planning and Participation

The PREP project consultant team put together an initial list of service providers (initially called “stakeholders”, but the team changed the name to “service providers” to better distinguish these organizations from community members) operating in the PREP jurisdictions. These service providers are government agencies, non-profit organizations, and for-profit companies that provide important services to local community members. These services include providing vital utilities, transportation, healthcare, financial assistance, and community organization and advocacy. Many of these service providers focus their efforts on community members who may be disproportionately affected by climate change, including older adults, low-income households, and persons with access and functional needs.

PREP jurisdiction staff reviewed this list of service providers and made edits to add or remove organizations and to identify specific points of contact. The consultant team reached out to each organization and individual identified in the list to inform them about the PREP project and to invite them to participate in a 30 to 60-minute virtual discussion about their organization’s work and how it relates to public safety and climate resilience. If the team did not have a specific point of contact for an organization, the team used a general email address or web form to try to reach someone who could participate in these discussions.

The consultant team and jurisdiction staff identified 74 individuals representing 54 different organizations. Of these individuals, the team was able to get contact information and send invitations to 64 people, including general inquiries. Ultimately, 24 individuals confirmed their interest and were able to participate in the discussions.

Meeting Schedule and Approach

The consultant team grouped the 24 participating individuals into eight categories, depending on the type of organization they represented:

- Chambers of Commerce and business groups
 - Half Moon Bay Coastside Chamber of Commerce
- Community service organizations
 - Center for Independence for Individuals with Disabilities
 - Housing Leadership Council
 - Thrive Alliance
- Energy providers and related services
 - San Mateo County Energy Watch & RICAPS
- Environmental groups
 - Burlingame Neighborhood Network

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- Citizen's Environmental Council
 - Save the Bay
 - Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter
- Faith-based organizations
 - California Interfaith Power and Light
- Public health organizations
 - SMC Health: Public Health, Policy & Planning
 - Bay Area Community Health Advisory Council (BACHAC)
- Transit providers
 - Caltrain
 - SMTCA
 - Samtrans
 - Water and wastewater providersMid-Peninsula Water District

The team offered participants in each group three timeslots for a discussion and chose the one that the greatest number of people were able to participate in. The team held these discussions over Zoom between June 3, 2024, and June 18, 2024. Each discussion had one or two senior members of the consultant team acting as a facilitator, in addition to another member of the consultant team to take notes. Staff from the PREP jurisdictions also had the option to sit in on any discussions of their choice.

All discussions followed the same general format. Facilitators introduced the PREP project and how the service provider discussions would support PREP's goals. Service provider representatives had the opportunity to ask questions about the project. The facilitators then asked a series of questions to better understand each organization's role in the community and how it relates to PREP's goals, the organization's experiences with public safety issues, and how the participating communities can support and work with these organizations to improve local adaptation and resilience. Service provider representatives received the questions in advance of the meeting to better prepare responses. At the end, representatives had the option to ask further questions. Facilitators then informed the service provider representatives of next steps and gave them the opportunity to be added to the project email update list.

Facilitators asked the same questions in all meetings, varying the wording and order of the questions somewhat depending on how the discussion evolved:

1. What programs or initiatives does your organization have or provide to address hazards, public safety, and/or climate adaptation?
2. How has your organization prepared for, responded to, or recovered from natural disasters or hazard events like wildfires, earthquakes, debris flows, extreme heat, or similar events? What strategies have been most effective?
3. What type of populations, infrastructure, and community assets do you think are most vulnerable to hazards in San Mateo County?
4. What hazards are of most concern to your organization and the people you work with? What do you feel most and least prepared to address?
5. How does your organization work, partner, or engage with County and City staff?

PENINSULA RESILIENCE PLANNING SERVICE PROVIDER DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY

6. What opportunities do you see available in the county or cities to increase the community's resilience to hazards? Are there barriers that the County or cities can help remove?
7. If you've been able to review any of the project materials available on the project website, do you have any recommendations or comments that we can consider as we move through the project?

Summary of Feedback

The feedback from the discussions varied widely depending on the service providers and their role in the community. Despite the diversity of organizations involved, there were some common topics and themes that representatives raised. This section summarizes the key points raised during the discussions.

HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITIES

- Representatives from organizations that rely on large-scale infrastructure, such as pump stations, underground substations, roads, overhead powerlines, and rail tracks, to provide services spoke about the challenges they have had with facilities being damaged by past hazards and the difficulties in preparing these facilities for future disruptions. Service providers are considering these vulnerabilities in planning for future service routes or siting operations infrastructure away from hazard zones. Moving critical infrastructure can be more expensive or time intensive, but repairing damaged infrastructure in hazard zones may only be a short-term solution. In one instance a service provider installed flood gates to prevent damage to facilities.
- While there was no single hazard that representatives felt posed the greatest threat to their operations, and hazards of concern varied widely by representatives, many representatives mentioned extreme heat as one that their felt their community was not widely prepared to address. Several representatives mentioned the significant health risks posed by extreme heat and the threat posed to people who are already facing disproportionate impacts, such as the lack of air conditioning and shade trees in many lower-income neighborhoods.
- Many representatives had specific concerns about hazards that were relevant to their organization's work, such as:
 - Sea level rise creating a human health risk by threatening biotech facilities near the shoreline.
 - Downed power lines interrupting electrified transit services.
 - Earthquakes threatening low-income housing that has not been seismically retrofitted and damaging pipes.
 - Rail tracks flooding during storms or buckling in extreme heat.
 - Flooding and sea level rise inundating operational facilities such as bus bases, pump stations, or substations.
 - Landslides and tree debris impacting bus routes, especially on steeper hills.
- Many representatives were concerned about the possibility of a major hazard event preventing their staff or volunteers from traveling, further reducing their organizations' ability to provide key services. These representatives also spoke about supply chain challenges complicating preparation and recovery activities.

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SERVICE PROVIDER DISCUSSIONS SUMMARY

- Several representatives mentioned that, while the frequency of power outages has declined in the county in recent years, they are still too frequent, particularly for people in remote areas and for those who rely on medical devices. Many representatives were aware of actions that could help community members be more resilient to power outages, such as backup generators or solar and battery storage systems, but spoke about costs and a lack of infrastructure capacity as major barriers.

SOLUTIONS AND IDEAS

- Almost all representatives spoke about the importance of educating and preparing community members well in advance of a hazard event. Many representatives discussed social resilience and the role that community members can play in educating and helping others, and about the role of trusted community members and organizations to act as champions to build community support. Several representatives mentioned that community members are often unaware of the programs and services available to assist them, and that there isn't a single place where people can go for information. On a related note, many representatives discussed training that their organization provides to community members and encouraged the PREP project to support and promote these trainings.
- Several representatives spoke about the importance of interjurisdictional cooperation on adaptation and resilience issues, and that a unified approach is more effective than each jurisdiction acting individually. This comment came up when speaking about physical solutions (e.g., infrastructure improvements) as well as in educational programs, trainings, and other forms of community outreach. Some representatives mentioned cost-sharing challenges as a barrier to this kind of cooperation.
- Several representatives mentioned how important it was to speak regularly and openly with community members, and not only conduct engagement as a discrete phase of a project. Representatives mentioned that this is particularly important for communities that have been marginalized or are remote from decision-making (both geographically and socio-economically).
- Several representatives spoke about how the County and individual jurisdictions can support their efforts, including coordinating meetings between agencies, providing financial and staff support, and supporting community outreach efforts.
- Multiple representatives spoke about the importance of nature-based solutions or green infrastructure in helping to address climate change hazards, especially for flooding, sea level rise, and extreme heat, including expanding the urban tree canopy and conducting beach nourishment.

BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES

- Almost all representatives mentioned funding as a barrier to accomplishing their organization's resilience goals, with staffing levels and time availability being other common challenges.
- Many representatives mentioned that their organizations know what they can do to improve climate adaptation and resilience but lack the resources to implement these steps. Some representatives spoke about the lack of data on some topics hampering decision-making, particularly related to emergent groundwater and hazardous materials.

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- Some representatives spoke about complicated permitting procedures that can get in the way of their organizations or community members in preparing for hazards. However, other representatives felt that permitting procedures should be made more restrictive, particularly for new development in hazard-prone areas.

Next Steps

The project team will use the feedback gathered from representatives of the service provider organizations to inform the vulnerability assessment (including revisions to the lists of hazards, populations, and assets) and the development of the goals, policies, and actions of the Safety Elements.

COMMUNITY INPUT REPORT

APPENDIX H: COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN MEETINGS PHASE 1 SUMMARY

Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan

Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

Multi-Agency Safety Element Collaboration (2024)

Outreach led by:



PLACEWORKS

In partnership with:



NORTH FAIR OAKS
COMMUNITY ALLIANCE
BUILDING COMMUNITY - PROMOTING EQUITY



Overview

In the spring of 2024, local jurisdiction staff and technical consultants for the Peninsula Resilience Planning (PREP) effort conducted community engagement efforts throughout unincorporated areas to inform the development of jurisdictions' Safety Elements. The community outreach for PREP is a partnership of the cities of Belmont, Burlingame, East Palo Alto, Half Moon Bay, and San Bruno and the County of San Mateo for the unincorporated areas within the region. Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) led the outreach focused on “hard-to-reach communities” across the county, with emphasis on the unincorporated communities of North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and unincorporated neighborhoods near Half Moon Bay. This initiative gathered diverse perspectives on safety concerns and resilience strategies from traditionally underrepresented populations to inform the updated Safety Element for the nine participating jurisdictions.

CRC conducted these workshops throughout May and June of 2024, with the selected regions of most concern prioritized in the first round of outreach and engagement (Pescadero, North Fair Oaks, and unincorporated areas near Half Moon Bay). In total, 63 residents of these regions participated and provided their feedback in a workshop including 18 people in Pescadero (12 Spanish Speakers, 6 English Speakers), 26 people in North Fair Oaks (11 bilingual English/Spanish speakers, 15 monolingual Spanish speakers), and 19 people in the Half Moon Bay (19 monolingual Spanish speakers).

The workshop format included a 15-minute presentation on PREP and the intended goals and outcomes of this outreach, a question-and-answer period, and then a roundtable discussion about the specific safety hazards of concern in their community, where they are located, and what solutions participants would like to see implemented. Meeting facilitators



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captured community members' feedback using maps of the community as well as large poster boards that were organized by safety hazards (sea level rise, flooding, wildfire, etc.) and questions to capture where specifically there is most risk, who is at the most risk and what solutions can be implemented to provide relief. Each meeting concluded with the next steps on how their feedback will be used and how to stay involved in the project.

Workshop Logistics:

Date	Region and Location	Community-Based Organization (CBO) Partner	Total Attendees
May 19, 2024	Pescadero, La Honda-Pescadero High School	Irma Rodriquez-Mitten, Sustainable South Coast	18 total (12 Spanish Speakers, 6 English Speakers)
June 18, 2024	North Fair Oaks, Fair Oaks Community Center	Ever Rodriquez, North Fair Oaks Community Alliance (NFOCA)	26 total (11 bilingual English/Spanish speakers, 15 monolingual Spanish speakers)
June 26, 2024	Unincorporated Half Moon Bay area, Half Moon Bay Library	Cecilia Penaloza, Ayudando Latinos A Soñar (ALAS)	19 monolingual Spanish speakers

Key Takeaways and Trends

Urgent Needs Emerged Around Flood and Fire Risks:

Residents in coastal and mountainous areas expressed heightened concerns about flooding and wildfire risks. Many participants reported feeling underprepared for these hazards and desired more resources for home hardening and evacuation planning. The risk of flooding is particularly acute in two major areas: (1) the homes that have been built close to the creeks and river systems that consistently flood through severe storms in the winter and (2) areas affected by recent wildfires where the landscape changes increase the likelihood of flash floods and debris flows. Resident participants in this workshop series shared that they feel like “sitting ducks” who do not receive resources ahead of a disaster. The majority of the community members in the three workshops shared similar feelings that they are left to react on their own when disaster strikes, and the County cannot reach them. The community is



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calling for robust resources for home hardening and comprehensive, accessible evacuation plans. They emphasized the need to couple information with empowerment and action.

Critical Gaps in Emergency Communication:

A common theme across all communities was the need for improved emergency communication systems, particularly for non-English speakers and those without reliable internet access. In an emergency, every minute counts. Residents are worried language and technology barriers are putting lives at risk. This aligns with community feedback from these workshops that emphasized the importance of early warning systems and clear communication channels that are practiced before natural disasters so that residents know it works and have experience without the stress of an urgent crisis. Residents want government policy at the city and county levels to prioritize multilingual, multi-channel emergency alert systems that reach every resident, regardless of their language or access to technology.

Dire Need for Infrastructure Resilience:

Participants consistently highlighted the importance of upgrading critical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and power systems, to withstand climate-related stresses and ensure community safety during emergencies. Residents are demanding significant upgrades to roads, bridges, and power systems to withstand intensifying climate-related stresses. The residents of Moonridge Apartments in unincorporated Half Moon Bay are still seeing impacts of flooding impacts several months after the last rain. Residents feel this is not safe or sanitary and want to see proactive actions to address community needs before the next storm. The community is calling for resilient, future-proof solutions that will ensure safety during emergencies and long-term sustainability that addresses the basic human needs of safe places to live, work, and rest.

Addressing Glaring Social Vulnerability:

The workshops revealed a stark reality that community members know intuitively to be true: socioeconomic factors create a dangerous disparity in disaster preparedness and recovery. These communities see and feel every day the infrastructure risks in their communities, the product of being historically disadvantaged by racism, discrimination, and pollution. Low-income and minority communities are bearing the brunt of climate change impacts in San Mateo County. Residents want equity in resilience planning and the incorporation of their lived knowledge and experience. The long-term effects of flooding, including waterborne illnesses, groundwater rise, disruption of communication services, and economic consequences, can leave these vulnerable communities devastated for years. The existing



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and historic socioeconomic factors of San Mateo County significantly impact residents' ability to prepare for and recover from disasters. Many expressed concerns about the disproportionate effects of climate change on low-income and minority communities. Residents want to see these traditional inequities to be addressed in the County's planning and resources allocation through the PREP project.

Community-Driven Preparedness and Planning:

Throughout the workshops, residents consistently advocated for a fundamental shift in how preparedness and planning efforts are approached. They demand to be seen not as a passive recipient of county services or "hard to reach". Instead, they want to be seen as equal partners in the PREP project and ongoing resilience efforts. Because of the lived experience and knowledge of these communities, the residents don't want to be told what to do but rather create solutions together. This calls for co-created action plans that blend technical expertise with generations of local knowledge, equitable resource allocation for community-based emergency response, and culturally responsive strategies that respect the County's diversity. Residents stressed the need for continuous engagement and adaptive planning to keep pace with rapidly changing environmental conditions. They want to be engaged so that there is a shared ownership and balance of prioritization when considering what to rebuild in their communities, not just acting as recipients of aid. By repositioning communities and their leaders as true partners in disaster preparedness and resilience building, a more robust, responsive, and effective system can be created that not only prepares for disasters but ensures communities have the support and autonomy to bounce back together.

Most Common Concerns from Communities (Safety and Other Topics):

Housing Issues

The residents of North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and unincorporated neighborhoods near Half Moon Bay face severe housing challenges that threaten the stability and well-being of their communities. Affordability is a critical issue, with many families, particularly farm workers and low-income residents, struggling to secure safe, sanitary, and stable housing. The high cost of rent in San Mateo County forces many to live in overcrowded conditions, often with multiple families sharing small spaces or residing in structures not intended for habitation, such as garages or tool sheds. These substandard living conditions often lack proper sanitation, heating, and other safety features which pose significant health and safety risks to occupants' daily hazards that would only be exacerbated in the event of a significant disaster.



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The housing crisis is further exacerbated by the fear of displacement, especially in areas like North Fair Oaks, where residents reported they worry that any improvements to the neighborhood might attract more affluent newcomers, driving up property values and rents. This gentrification threat creates a paradoxical situation where community members desire and deserve better living conditions but fear the very improvements that could price them out of their neighborhoods – emphasizing the importance of strong tenant protections and an intersectional approach to these issues.

Lack of Infrastructure and Services

The extreme lack of basic infrastructure and limited public services in these areas, particularly in unincorporated regions of San Mateo County, significantly impacts the quality of life for residents and challenges their safety day-to-day. North Fair Oaks, for instance, has a long history of neglect regarding essential infrastructure, as reported by residents throughout ongoing conversations with CRC in separate, ongoing efforts including the North Fair Oaks Community Climate Change team (which CRC has been facilitating since 2019). The absence of adequate storm drains leads to frequent flooding during rainy seasons, while insufficient sewage systems pose health risks. Many streets lack proper paving, sidewalks are often missing, or in disrepair, and street lighting is inadequate, creating safety concerns for pedestrians and commuters alike. This was captured in conversations around the lack of communication and timeline regarding the Middlefield Road Improvement Project. Residents feel a lack of support because of their unincorporated status, knowing they must rely on, but do not trust the County to take care of them like an incorporated City might. This gap in governance results in a noticeable disparity in public services compared to neighboring incorporated areas. Residents often find themselves navigating complex bureaucratic systems to address basic needs, from road maintenance to public safety concerns, highlighting the challenges of living in these communities that feel a sense of minimal involvement with government procedures.

Economic Challenges

Economic hardship is a pervasive concern across these communities, with the high cost of living contributing to a decline in traditional industries and exacerbating income inequality. In coastal and agricultural areas, the disappearance of farms due to climate impacts and the struggles of the agricultural industry are particularly pronounced. The exorbitant land values in San Mateo County make it increasingly difficult for farmers to maintain their operations, leading to a gradual erosion of the region's agricultural heritage. Farmworkers, who form the backbone of this industry locally, often earn wages well below the poverty level for San Mateo County, creating a stark contrast between their economic reality and the affluence of nearby technology hubs. This wage disparity extends beyond agriculture, affecting frontline service workers and other low- and fixed-income residents who find it nearly impossible to afford



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local housing or meet the daily basic needs of surviving in these communities. The economic challenges create a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break, with limited opportunities for upward mobility and a growing sense of economic insecurity among long-time residents.

Community Identity and Representation

The preservation of community identity and the lack of political representation are intertwined and deeply affect residents in these areas. Unincorporated community member participants of North Fair Oaks, Pescadero, and the neighborhoods just outside of Half Moon Bay's borders expressed feeling of being removed from the direct local government despite the presence of local County Advisory Councils. This lack of broader local representation results in the feeling that their needs are being overlooked and deprioritized in county-wide decision-making processes. Folks aware of these meeting spaces and who have participated previously felt that the meetings did not yield tangible results at the level of urgency they felt was required.

Being seen as "hard to reach" by the County and categorized as such in this engagement process demonstrates the lack of understanding and support these communities feel in how they are seen and represented through the County government's lens. This governance gap leaves residents feeling multiple years of voicelessness and disconnection from the political processes that shape their communities. Additionally, there is a strong desire to maintain the cultural identity and diversity that characterize their neighborhoods. Many residents, particularly in long-established immigrant communities, expressed fear that demographic changes driven by economic pressures could erode the unique cultural fabric of their neighborhoods. They shared worry about losing small businesses, community events, and social networks that define their sense of place and safety. The challenge lies in finding ways to improve living conditions and attract necessary resources without displacing the very people who have built and sustained these communities over generations. This delicate balance between progress and preservation is at the heart of the community conversations conducted in the PREP community workshops.

How Feedback will be used

The insights gathered during this engagement phase will directly inform the development of a draft Safety Element for San Mateo County and other participating jurisdictions, as well as and continuation of community engagement. The PREP project will be developing goals, policies, and implementing actions focused on climate resiliency and hazards with strategies to reduce their severity. The following areas of concern will be used to develop targeted policies to address the unique needs of vulnerable populations and community assets.



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- Priority for resource distribution, deeper partnerships with community-based organizations in the communities of highest concern, etc.
- Enhancing emergency communication protocols to ensure comprehensive community coverage.
- Incorporating community-suggested resilience measures into infrastructure planning.
- Creating culturally appropriate education and preparedness programs tailored to diverse community needs.
- Prepare measures to support implementation, including securing funding, identifying responsible staff and supporting agencies, reporting on progress, and making future revisions.



Appendices: Detailed Workshop Notes

1. Pescadero Workshop - May 19, 2024
2. North Fair Oaks Safety Element Workshop - June 18, 2024
3. Unincorporated Half Moon Bay PREP Safety Element Workshop - June 27, 2024

Roundtable Discussion Workshop Agendas (for all three workshops)

Pescadero Workshop Agenda

Time	Topic	Lead
Meeting Start	Introductions (Staff, Project Team, CBOs)	Kamille Lang, CRC
10 minutes	Project Presentation	Kamille Lang, CRC
10 minutes	Project Q&A	Kamille Lang, CRC
90 minutes	Roundtable Discussions - English and Spanish Introductions: Name and where you live. Impacts of hazards: What hazards (map 1: wildfires, map 2: flooding, map 3: other impacts like earthquakes, etc.) or impacts of hazards (such as Public Safety Power Shutoff events) have you experienced in your community? Preparation and recovery: How have you responded to this hazard in your area? What are some barriers you have faced in responding to hazards? - What, if any, resources (people, places, things) have you found effective or helpful in responding to hazards? Vulnerable populations: Which people or places in your community do you feel are most at risk from hazards, and why? If possible, locate on the map the areas where there has been historically the MOST vulnerability. - Should any assets or populations be added or removed? - What community assets do you think could be better leveraged to address hazards (fire department, local high schools, open spaces,	CRC and South Coast Sustainable (SCS)



Time	Topic	Lead
	community culture) and how might they be used? i.e. The local high school could be a gathering place during a disaster. - Can you point to these places on the map? Can you explain what makes them a valuable asset in the community? Resilience visioning: What would you like to see your community do to improve safety and resilience to natural hazards? - Time is a constraint we have to acknowledge, what do you consider your top safety priority?	
15 minutes	Reconvene large group and debrief	Kamille Lang, CRC
End of Meeting	Adjourn Meeting	Kamille Lang, CRC

1. May 19, 2024 | Pescadero Safety Element Workshop

CRC Staff in Attendance: Violet Saena, Kamille Lang, Alba Cardenas

CBO Partners in Attendance: Irma Rodriguez Mitton

Total attendees: 18 community members (12 Spanish Speakers, 6 English Speakers)

Selected quotes from participants:

- “It has become painfully clear over the past 30+ years living on the South Coast that we’re on our own. My passion is disaster preparedness done in the community because I have seen the County do nothing.”
- “I am happy to work within the hierarchies that exist in San Mateo County to make action happen. But the County continues to recognize us here on the Coast trying to get organized and in fact refuses to support what we are trying to do.”
- “I echo the concerns of my community in this room. These problems are real, and they impact us every day. I hope the County actually hears us now and helps us do something about our concerns to avoid these same problems repeating in the future.” - Pescadero resident of 23 years
- “How do I know what is going to happen when I share my experience? This is the third time I have been invited to share and I have seen nothing happen after these feedback sessions. How connected are you to the County and how much of this will actually be shared with them?”



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Recommendations from residents:

- Residents want more transparent communication pathways and a shared understanding of what the County is doing to support the coastsides before, during, and after natural disasters.
- CERT programming hosted by the County would aid in more residents having the capacity to communicate within the community as disasters happen.
- Residents are interested in programs that provide assistance to receive and maintain a backup generator.
- A bridge over Pescadero Creek is a major priority so that there is a safer process to cross the bridge as it regularly floods.
- Residents want the support of the County to facilitate more community-led adaptation and mitigation efforts. The residents do not trust the County and wish to not wait any longer as inaction continues. They would rather see the County support and fund community-led programs and projects that allow for residents to have autonomy in the disaster preparedness efforts they require with guaranteed and consistent funding streams.

Workshop logistic recommendations:

- Host at least 2 more sessions about the Safety Element update in Pescadero. Folks on the coast feel very left out and want to see more engagement to feel like their thoughts and ideas can be heard completely.
- Redesign questions and activities so that there is a way to vote for what are the largest priorities within each of the hazards they identified (wildfire, creek flooding, sea level rise, communications strategies).
 - Create hazard maps that demonstrate:
 - Where it has flooded and where it is projected to flood in the future.
 - Where it has burned and where it is projected to burn in the future.
 - Where there have been evacuation routes and how they might be impacted in the future.
 - Where people have been told to gather for evacuation and what resources were distributed.
- Create clear identification and connection to the County's Safety Element and how it was informed by Pescadero's longest-term residents.

Workshop logistics:

Pescadero Workshop: Sunday, May 19th, 2024, 1:00-3:00 p.m.

- Location: Pescadero High School Board Room
- Food provided by Sustainable South Coast
- \$40 VISA Gift Card as Stipends provided by CRC
- Facilitated by CRC, SCS is Notetaker and Outreach Lead



Project team roles and responsibilities

Name	Role	Tasks
Kamille Lang, CRC	Lead Facilitator, Presenter	Introduce project and project team, presentation main speaker and roundtable facilitator.
Alba Cardenas, CRC	Roundtable Facilitator (Spanish)	Interpretation of the workshop including presentation and roundtable discussion
CBO Partners (Sustainable South Coast: Pescadero, North Fair Oaks Community Alliance: North Fair Oaks, ALAS: Half Moon Bay unincorporated areas)	Roundtable Facilitator (English)	Facilitation of roundtable discussion in English, co-lead in ensuring presentation is place-based and highlights impacts in Pescadero

Notes from Introductions:

CM = Community Member, SCM = Spanish Community Member

- CM: Butano Creek resident - losing our roads and need for clearer communication before and during natural disasters.
- CM: La Honda resident - CZU changed my life and scared me deeply, that's why I am here.
- CM: Skyline resident - I run the HAM radio club on the coast, and I sit on the fire brigade.
- CM: Bean Hollow Road resident - evaluating large animals and pets was a major challenge during the fires, my well has dried out four times in the 17 years I have lived here, I have been trapped because of the flooding that happens on Highway 1 just south of Pescadero Creek.
- CM: Pescadero resident - Lack of backup power and losing access to the other side of the hill concerns me and brought me here today.
- CM: Native Sons Road resident - I am concerned about the impact of drought, fire, pandemic on the mental health of Pescadero residents. Pescadero needs a comprehensive community plan so that folks can live here with dignity and pride.
- SCM: Pescadero resident, works on farm - The County has forgotten us. We need to know how to protect our homes and families better so that all four exit routes are useful. We need a hub so that there is safety, better alert systems.
- SCM: Pescadero resident for over 30 years - There continues to be no REAL plan for assistance when another natural disaster emerges. When we are told to evacuate and



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

come to the high school, there are no tangible resources available, or these resources aren't appropriate for what we need in the moment.

- SCM: Pescadero resident and Pie Ranch employee - We need support and systemic coverage for senior citizens in the area. The infrastructure for when the power goes out is majorly unreliable.
- SCM: Pescadero resident over 18 years - the CZU fires demonstrated just how underserved and under-resourced this community is. They know how bad it was, and they can see how bad it will be in the future, and they still choose to do nothing.
- SCM: Pescadero resident - I live close to the fire department and Pescadero creek. I couldn't get out during the last flood event. Once my family was able to be rescued, we were told to go to the high school. When we arrived around 10/11pm, they ushered us into the huge gym without providing what we needed to rest comfortably and with dignity. I chose to take my family back to the car to sleep and wait until the storm died down in the morning to go back. I felt absolutely forgotten by the County and I would rather see the state or Federal government get involved because of how little I have seen the County do over time here.
- SCM: Pescadero resident near creek for over 35 years - I am concerned about flooding because I have had to cook with boots on in her kitchen due to flooding of the creek nearby.
- SCM: It is clear from our introductions that there is a major lack of integration where we are all doing things, but we are not coordinating with other community members in the room.
- SCM: We want to see a communication authority on the HAM operator certification so that there is always someone on the other end that can give you updates, regardless of if the power is out.
- SCM: echoed all mentioned about fire and the rainy season being a big concern. She has lived in Pescadero for 20 years. Has two children, 13YO in Middle school and daughter in Cañada College. Emphasizes the rainy season because trees fall and block the way they take the children to school. Also, when roads are blocked, they cannot get out or help cannot get in.
- SCM: Has lived in Pescadero for over 30 years. Worried about the fire and flooding disasters. Mentions that an area for evacuation is needed from local (County) and state authorities. He states that they see their needs but don't do anything about it. He continues to mention that the roads get blocked when something happens. He states "Please, we want help".
- SCM: He has lived for 18 years at "Jacobs" ranch? He works in agriculture. Three years ago, the fires were sad for the community, no means to exit, we needed help from authorities to exit. Those in charge, at the State level need to communicate better in these areas. We need to go to Half Moon Bay when sick but can't leave when something happens.



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- SCM: asked before introducing himself, Who are you? Who do you work for? How will this get to the right people?
 - CRC staff mentions that adding their input will be part of a report that will be shared and added into the General Plan, once the General plan is approved, the County will be obligated to follow the General Plan.
 - SCM: Mentions that he has been interviewed in this way and has seen no results. He is concerned about the rainy season. He lives near the fire station, but the creek is a problem. Water there runs out toward the ocean, but when it gets trapped there, it comes back and that is what also causes the floods. He was one of the community members that was unable to get out of the area last time and was able to get out with some fire department assistance. However, once at the location sent, the high school, upon arrival at about 10-11pm, they were only offered chairs to sit at, so they went back to their car and slept there. He urges the County to do something. And asks why haven't they already done something?
 - CRC Staff states that this is our first time interacting with the community and will not be the last. Will work with Irma and Puente to advocate. Will look into other methods and funds to expedite the work that needs to be done to not have to wait for a County response.
 - CM: shared an update, stating that the Chief of the La Honda Fire Board is working on finalizing the date of delivery of comprehensive emergency boxes that are equipped with cots, blankets, generators, and emergency response equipment to already be in the 5 neighborhoods. Mentions that people need to be certified or get a license to operate communications radios and also to be able to open emergency resources spaces. If more people in the area with needs are certified, then there might not need to be a waiting period to get assistance. The response would be more immediate.
- CM: Shared that her organization focuses on having those conversations with the County and to try and advocate to get more resources and work done in their area. She states she looks for funds that can help with this work.
- SCM: Has lived in Pescadero for over 30 years. Her home floods all the time, the creek is next to her kitchen. Her garage, home and kitchen have flooded, she has cooked in her rain boots in her kitchen. She has flooded in a short amount of time five times, and that makes her feel sad, depressed, hopeless, and helpless. She envisions, or has a dream of a place that can have a kitchen to cook, and a space to rest and access to solar energy because loss of electricity is huge as well when they need help during a disaster. She would like to buy a generator, but they are expensive, she has not been able to buy one until this day. She mentions that she is thankful that during a fire emergency authorities were able to pay for her room at a hotel for four days and she is thankful for that, but for floods, there has not been any help. Floods have been



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a problem. In 1997 all her food went bad, her house was extremely damaged. She and her family like it there and understand that it is no one's fault, but still need help.

- CM: takes an opportunity to mention that FEMA rules and regulations might change a little, to allow for home damage to be part of the assistance offered. Her organization is working on getting the information and the assistance to bring it back to the area. There is a lot of paperwork involved and has decreased a little to make it more accessible. However, the assistance is for a disaster, not for past disasters.
- CM: Asks how many would like to live in clean houses, mentions housing is another issue as well.
- SCM: Asked when will this be part of the plan or implemented?
 - CRC staff mentions that June 2025 will be when the plan gets approved. The Safety Element will be part of that after they (community) approve it. Adding that homeowners also need assistance for the damages, could be part of the report.
- SCM: states that she asked the County of San Mateo once if they could do something about the river, or if they could help with the home costs, but they answered that the owner was responsible for the costs. She continues to state that if the homeowner has financial difficulties too, why not help them too, so they can fix the home. Renters are limited. Insurance is limited if at all offered, she stated that there is none for her.
- SCM: States that the County knows about all these issues, but they continue to do nothing. Continues to say that once supervisors or Senate members came to talk to them, but years have passed and there is still no system to address the river floods.
- CM: Adds that it sounds like communication is a huge problem. People don't get notifications or don't know of things available if any.
 - CRC Staff adds that the community present may benefit from the model CRC has for CCCT groups to meet once a month and address concerns.
 - CM continues to mention that there was a group in action, but once the gentleman that ran it retired, it stopped functioning.

Notes from English Breakout Session

- Impacts of Hazards:
 - Overall - we can see any individual place and individual damage, but the fact is that any hazard has downstream effects and sometimes quite literally with our creek flow. If someone changes the course of a stream, it affects the people on the property down below them that floods.
 - Palace Verdes is going through a water management situation that has caused fishers 8 ft deep because it is falling into the earth.
 - HWY 84 is our main road that connects us, even if we can't get to 92 or 35.
 - Residents almost lost our last route out because of the percolation caused trees to come over and mismanagement of the properties above



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- Wildfire: During the disaster it is terrible, trees fall down and clog the creek, the hidden damage of the buildup of trees is really challenging too where the water is contaminated.
- Flooding: Mold after the floods is awful to deal with. I can't get out when it floods, and it is too late to evacuate when it becomes obvious that the creek is going to flood over again.
- Roads: Situation where 84 was closed, Cloverdale Rd was blocked, Pescadero Creek Rd was unblocked a bit because of the lower tide. It quickly becomes an issue of being stranded. Power goes out for weeks. A simple fix in with a shovel into a culvert would have avoided the overdue maintenance.
- Most traumatized when the 98 floods happened, and no one knew.
- Water and electricity - all of us are dependent on individual wells that need to be pumped. If we don't have power, then we don't have water at home and can't flush our toilets at home and all our food goes bad.
- Look at the distance within Pescadero - we are not just a few miles from a Safeway or the Library. It is 30 minutes to go from one neighborhood in Pescadero to our neighbors in La Honda.
- No one was certified.
- The County knows when the storm is going to happen, past history tells us when it will flood. They don't do anything before the event and instead wait until the event is going on and now, they can't get to us during the event.
- Some supplies are available and there are people who are certified but
- MAJOR COMMUNICATION PROBLEM - we are here experiencing something, and we have to wait until the County decides they care about us. The County alert system is not reliable because many do not know about it and those that know are without cell reception.
 - Maintenance does not replace their batteries on the cell tower after 4 hours.
 - There's County Wi-Fi available but only if there is power. We want that system to be connected to a generator.
- Energy infrastructure resilience - wanting to help make more microgrids and find the funding to work AROUND the County to make sure that there is enough solar and backup battery to power a minimum.
- Resilient Hub in Pescadero
- We want MORE meetings and want to have more focus on the major priorities we want to see included in the Safety Element like:
 - Communications plan including early response, ongoing info sharing and what happens when they are in the midst of emergency.
 - Microgrid planning
 - Resilience Hub planning



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- Flood adaptation planning
 - The high school is not the right place to have folks access resources. For this community, we need a room like this (board room) because the high school is freezing cold, and the wind makes it scary to get in. Instead, we want to see food preparation, safe places to rest and a place to rent generators so that you can bring power back home to pump your well.
 - Because of the access, strategy A is neighborhood hubs so that you don't have to assume people can drive through all the flooding and downed trees. Every canyon and every ridge need those impacts addressed. The canyons will likely need flooding AND fire resources while a ridge will be more concerned with fire and air quality.
 - You have to do it on this scale because they have a relationship and legal structure to maintain a road.
 - Ranches are also communities sometimes so they need to be more uniquely a one stop shop for everyone on the ranch.
 - What has been affected?
 - Fire: I decided I would just jump in the creek if it comes to that.
 - Leveraging school contacts - families live all over the Pescadero area so the parents are typically able to talk to each other via texting. A bunch of people do have generators or are using satellites. Even though it was not a solution, I was able to stay in contact and understand the latest and greatest with road access by texting via the school chat.
 - If there is something that happens where we have to shelter in place for a month, I have what I need to support my community on Native Sons Road.
 - I have a bunch of free HAM radios that are battery powered so that there is the most communication.
 - Two separate decisions: Who do we talk to and what's the best way to get to them?
 - Leverage the word of mouth that revolves around the way that you have already built relationships with your community.
 - Having HAM radio operators in the neighborhood, having CERTs in the community, in an off grid and concentrated community.
 - Getting medical aid in is a major concern! There's only two ambulances and Life Light can get here quickly but they need to have a place to land it costs well over \$10k to get this done.
 - Putting the stations out there already in between disasters is really important.
 - Prioritize hiring Pescadero residents as the communication plan.
 - CLEAR COMMUNICATION - command and control, organizing volunteer groups because those that want to self-deploy might make it worse, scenario



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planning and training so that the community comes together and acts out what they would do based on their lived knowledge and experience.

- Wanting to understand when it doesn't make sense.
- Positive relationship with Board Supervisor Ray Mueller which is great.
 - When we requested a past Supervisor for similar support, he just blew us off. Ray Mueller has been held accountable and already taken clear action in less than a year in office.

Notes from Spanish Breakout Room:

- What areas are of highest priority in Pescadero?
 - ◆ Central space to have resources available. Prepared with cots, blankets, food, kitchen space and supplies for pets as well.
 - ◆ Clinic: (Mobile clinic if possible) it is essential in their area.
 - ◆ Creek/river: a bridge or ramp for the water to go under and still allow a way through for those that live in the area (Animals/people/cars). Water rises about 2-3 feet, and we cannot get out. Four years ago, they came and took soil out, but it is not enough. We need something more permanent.
 - Rancheros don't let change in. They say Pescadero is historic and when a house burns down, they don't allow for a new one to be constructed because it will not be historic anymore.
 - ◆ We know what we need, but they (County) don't do anything about it because they are not here.
 - ◆ Coastal commission allows for change over the mountains, but do not allow for it here.
 - ◆ Generators: need assistance to buy them because they are expensive, if someone can help with part of the cost, that would help because we lose power when it is windy, hot and rainy. Generators are a top priority.
- Vulnerable People: Which people and places are most vulnerable and why?
 - ◆ School access, kids cannot make it to school because we cannot exit to take them.
 - ◆ Work, both floods and fires keep us from leaving.
 - A food dispensary would be helpful, because we cannot go out to work, and therefore cannot make money to buy food. In San Mateo there is a place that every 15 days they give out food, but it is out there, not nearby.
 - ◆ There isn't enough housing. Also, housing is not dignified.
 - ◆ School does not have potable water. Students cannot wash their hands or drink water at school. There is a plan in the works.
- Impacts of Hazards: What has already happened here and how did it impact the community?



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- ◆ Wildfires and floods both cut our access to electricity.
 - ◆ The pandemic hit us hard.
 - ◆ Lack of work in the winter.
 - ◆ Salt water for plants where I work..
- Resilience Visioning: What do you want to see here to improve safety and resilience to natural hazards?
- ◆ Communication: certification/license
 - ◆ Internet system. Have had 15 days without the internet.
 - ◆ Improve the fire station. They are here to help, but leave to stay safe, but we still need them here so what do we do?
 - ◆ Evacuation site, equipped with all supplies needed. Maybe fix the high school to be that space?
- Preparation and Recovery: How have you responded and what barriers exist in that response?
- ◆ Nothing.
 - ◆ They promise, we wait and nothing.
 - ◆ Journalists publish what they want to publish, or what is convenient to them. They cut/edited my interview. Happened when got interviewed by Univision for the High school water situation before there was a water project in the works.
 - ◆ Politics, for the rich is, yes to everything and for the poor is no to everything.



2. Jun 18, 2024 | North Fair Oaks Safety Element Workshop

CRC Staff in Attendance: Kamille Lang, Alba Cardenas, Theo Gress

CBO Partners in Attendance: Ever Rodriguez, Gabriela Valencia

Total attendees: 26 residents of North Fair Oaks (11 bilingual English/Spanish speakers, 15 monolingual Spanish speakers)

Key Findings

- Residents expressed concerns about slow police and emergency response times in North Fair Oaks, leading to a feeling of neglect and lack of prioritization that is already felt in a number of different ways by the County.
- Flooding, illegal dumping, and lack of proper drainage systems are major issues impacting residents, schools, businesses, and transportation in the area.
- The community knows they face significant risks from natural hazards such as wildfires, extreme heat, and poor air quality. They understand these risks disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations like the elderly, disabled, monolingual Spanish speakers and low-income residents
- There is a lack of effective communication and coordination between the County and North Fair Oaks residents regarding emergency preparedness, hazard mitigation, and available resources.
- Housing conditions, including lack of air conditioning, pest infestations, and tenant rights violations, are a pressing concern for many residents.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Emergency Response

- Improve emergency response times and resource allocation in North Fair Oaks by increasing staffing, establishing a dedicated response team, and prioritizing the area's needs.
- Implement a comprehensive communication plan to ensure timely and accessible information sharing with residents about emergencies, hazard mitigation, and available resources.
- Provide pathways for feedback directly from residents, community leaders and organizations throughout the process of planning and implementation.

Recommendation 2: Flood Mitigation



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- Conduct a thorough assessment of flood-prone areas, drainage systems, and illegal dumping hotspots in North Fair Oaks, and develop a targeted action plan to address these issues.
- Allocate funding for infrastructure improvements, regular maintenance, and community-based programs like Block Action Teams (BAT) to mitigate flooding and illegal dumping.
- Ongoing assessment to measure impact and opportunities for innovation.

Recommendation 3: Heat Action Plan

- Develop a comprehensive heat action plan and establish cooling centers and shade structures in North Fair Oaks to protect vulnerable populations during extreme heat events.
- Collaborative with community organizations like NFOCA, El Concilio and CRC along with residents to implement wildfire risk reduction strategies, such as vegetation management, home hardening, and evacuation planning.
- Strengthen tenant rights protections, enforce housing code violations, and provide resources for pest control and mold remediation to improve living conditions in North Fair Oaks.

Meeting Notes

Q&A after PREP Presentation

- I want to see the issues of North Fair Oaks in the maps. I am tired of not seeing this missing in all the information that the County brings to us.
- I want to see a better communication plan so that the County can ensure that all North Fair Oaks residents are notified as early on as possible when a natural hazard occurs in our neighborhood.
- I believe the County wants to see us suffer. Why else would they keep denying our ideas, our formal proposals and watching us suffer as these natural hazards get worse in NFO? Why don't they care?
- I want to see policy and implementation plans that reflect listening to the community and showing what steps will be taken to train community members effectively WELL IN ADVANCE of a natural disaster.
- There are some things we can predict and others we cannot. Why don't the County reach out to provide education and resources for the things we can definitely predict?
- I am willing to collaborate! All I feel I need right now is the approval and support of the County to get it done.
- Observe, orient and act. That is a martial arts principal that I can see being applied to where we are in our community. We have observed enough, suffered plenty and asked for help for so many years. Now the cycle MUST move forward so that we can



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

get the right County staff, CBOs and community leaders working together to advance the health and safety of North Fair Oaks.

- The County has to admit where they went wrong to accept where we are and what needs to be done in the community.
- The fire department incident command structure is broken. Look at the cause of the fire and how many suffer without a response from the fire department. It took 57 minutes for them to respond... why is that the way it is here and not in Redwood City? I want to see answers, admittance of what went wrong and action.
- This area is forgotten, and they are used to having folks hit the ground running and solve the problem within the community. I am grateful that so many in the community want to rise up and take action, but this only enables the County to continue with inaction. We are giving them what they want when we try to work around them and without the County's support. There isn't a need for them to get involved because they don't feel the problem along with us.
- We need to do something about CHP managing the crosswalks in North Fair Oaks. Nothing gets done when it is at that high of a level and removed from the community that walks these streets daily and relies on them for safety.

Roundtable Discussion Activity Notes

Extreme Heat

- Where does it happen in North Fair Oaks?
 - Everywhere
 - Small businesses in Middlefield
 - Apartments at Roosevelt & El Camino, Curtis & Huntington (near railway tracks)
 - EVERYWHERE
 - Up and down Middlefield
 - This impacts the entire community, due to the lack of trees. There is no shade, and people are at increased risk.
- Who is impacted?
 - Those who are physically disabled and cannot relocated safety to a cooling center.
 - The whole community, especially more densely housed members and retired or folks who work from home.
 - EVERYONE +3
 - ELDERLY +2
 - Pets +2
 - Families with little economic access and income. They end up renting and living in buildings that do not have the resources needed to be protected against extreme heat like A/C units.
 - Older adults and children



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- The entire community is affected but mainly the homeless, the elderly, children, pets and the plants that make up our community suffer the most.
- What can be done to address this?
 - Community spaces as cooling stations
 - Training/outreach on heat relief
 - Fixing the lack of open spaces, for example adding more shade structures to Friendship Park and all parks in North Fair Oaks
 - Block Act Teams! We are done waiting for County support!!
 - Shade/cover from the sun along all bus stops
 - Plant more trees! Work with Canopy to advance their work throughout North Fair Oaks
 - Community education
 - Unifying the community so that they are organized, committed, and have a direct line of communication with the County.
 - Keeping community members actively informed of predictable weather conditions, providing resources to be prepared with proper ventilation in their homes, lots of extra water in the home, etc.
 - Take care of the environment, plant more trees, open more places where people can go to shelter on extreme days, more shade in the bus stops, to prepare you to know what to do.
 - Providing air condition in homes, especially during the hot season

Flooding

- Where does this happen in North Fair Oaks?
 - Fairfield School
 - 2nd Ave, tends to flood (street dip and has no good drainage system). +4
 - Fair Oaks at 2nd Ave
 - Bay Road: very close to schools, makes it hard for kids to walk in the area. +1
 - Specific road hazards on 2nd & Middlefield near Casa Circulo and El Gurrellense.
 - Trailer park area and Bayside.
 - On Northumberland by St. Francis Center and the surrounding neighborhood.
 - On 5th Ave, especially on the lower slope. So much flooding there!! +3
 - Broadway +2
 - Close to the channel.
 - Page Street,
 - Rolison Ave near Broadway.
 - On Spring Street between 9th and 10th Ave.
- Who is impacted?
 - On 2nd Street: residents, schools, small business, non-profit, clinic, SamTrans/buses. + 1



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Bay Road - mostly residents and schools.
- Residents who live on or near those streets. +3
- Senior citizens +2
- People who walk their pets, relatives that visit those homes.
- Those who are reliant on their vehicle to transport them from home in these neighborhoods to work.
- What can be done to address this issue?
 - Clean out drains BEFORE it rains +3
 - Want to see drains being cleaned before, during and after it rains.
 - Send County crews or BAT (NFOCA Block Action Teams) to provide support and resources.
 - FUNDING IS NEEDED to resolve these issues affecting residents, school openings, and small businesses. +1
 - Drainage assessment
 - Sewer inspections
 - Better signage that provides ongoing awareness in flood prone areas.
 - Affordable resources to prepare and address the impacts after it has happened.
 - Alert system and communication of areas to avoid.
 - County commitment to support prevention. +2
 - Sandbag distribution prior to severe weather events along with information on where to get more LOCALLY and not across and into Redwood City.
 - The County must take action and that cannot be done without the community.
 - The County must pay attention to the needs of NFO and resolve them as best as possible. This can be done by updating the sewage infrastructure. Keep the ones that already are helping, fix the ones that will enable for cleaner streets, hire NFO community members to see more representation from NFO in the County's improvements in NFO.
 - They can put more water containers so that the water does not settle in the areas where it always floods.

Wildfire Risk

- Where does this happen in North Fair Oaks?
 - Near Atherton border
 - Everywhere
 - Around 101 near the marsh
 - At 280 in the Woodside area
 - Near highways and major roadways where there is dry grass and a lot of cars driving by
 - 84 highway



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Hoover School, Woodside High School
- Who is impacted?
 - The whole community +6
 - Our most vulnerable community members
 - Industrial areas handling chemicals and explosives that cause fires.
 - Trains with harmful cargo with a risk of draining/exploding into the North Fair Oaks neighborhoods that are by the train tracks.
 - Veterans that live near the train tracks.
 - All of us suffer from smoke and poor air pollution.
 - Pets
 - Homeowners
 - The homeless population
 - Children
- What can be done to address this issue locally?
 - Create strategies with outcome data or analytics that can prevent bad or thoughtless solutions from happening.
 - BAT Program implementation +6
 - More collaborative community response.
 - More frequent and regular community clean ups.
 - Managing dry grass +4
 - Check the trees and take down what is no longer useful. +2
 - Better illegal dumping pick up program so that there is less abandoned furniture and garbage around homes and near apartments.
 - Do community assessments to see where there is highest risk and create priorities based on that assessment.

Other Safety Hazards:

- Other hazards captured from community feedback:
 - Communication Pathways with the County
 - Better communication and coordination between entities for response
 - The community doesn't see the interest and timely response from County Personnel as a whole.
 - Remove the terms that sound like a lawyer would say it. Show up like a neighbor and take care of this community!
 - We need more action and education. The community is ready to learn and participate but we need responses and actions to do what needs to be done NOW!



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Law enforcement
 - Crime!
 - Lack of or delayed response from Sheriff or emergency responders.
 - The community doesn't see the interest and timely response from County Personnel as a whole.
- Homelessness
 - The misunderstanding, lack of education and lack of mental health resources provided.
- Transportation Routes and Safety
 - Speeding cars on certain streets is a long-standing problem in the community.
 - We need a bridge from the clinic to Redwood City target.
 - Major issues at Fair Oaks and Hampshire Street intersection. Needs County intervention for solutions.
- Housing
 - Houses and apartments that do not have A/C and HVAC systems.
 - In the place I am renting, the owner changed everything without any notice or request for feedback from the tenants. My brother also lives in NFO in a place that did the same thing. The floors were completely destroyed, and the conditions were miserable but there was no pressure from the landlord to address it.
 - There are clone organizations that have no stakes in protecting tenants' rights in North Fair Oaks.
 - Our community needs more training on how to clean mold. So many of us do not know what to do or how to address this issue.
 - Policy that protects tenants. For many years I have lived here, seen all these problems and absolutely no solutions.
 - There are so many homes infested with cockroaches. There is no help or support for dealing with this!
 - We need help dealing with rats, ants, mosquitos, bed bugs, other pests, and mold in our homes. Especially for renters!
 - I don't hear the County talk about the mad conditions in the buildings. I fear constantly of increasing rent or eviction and have no support system for being prepared for that.
 - Addressing the needs and concerns of the Second Ave Woodside Apartments.
- Illegal Dumping
 - At Hampshire Street, it is always full of trash. We call to report it, and the County never does anything about it. Why is that?



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Excessive garbage problem with Hampshire, Oakside and North Fair Oaks roads affected. The community is concerned and tired of carrying the burden of solution.
- Who is impacted?
 - Seniors and people living alone +3
 - People on dark/poorly lit streets
 - All of our community members
 - Neighbors and park goers where unhoused persons stay.
 - All neighbors on the affected streets
 - Young women and girls are more impacted than men in the community when it comes to safety.
 - The buildings on 9th Ave and North Fair Oaks are most affected.
 - Those with chronic health conditions, especially those that impact their lungs and heart.
- What can be done to address these issues locally?
 - More lights in neighborhoods
 - Deeper community engagement and follow through.
 - More parks and green spaces
 - Walkable streets
 - More police presence
 - Learn and engage with the SMC Mobile Crisis Hotline Response Team (mental health clinician and peer specialists).
 - Communicate evacuation plans to people and enable/empower community teams like BAT and CRNFO.
 - Improving police response times.
 - Have illegal dumping and tree planting programs be free so that residents can access it.
 - More support and resources to control the homeless population.
 - Pay attention to what is going on in the parks.
 - Make sure that there is safe transportation for the homeless to move around the community.
 - We hope for your return with answers. We want action and help agencies and organization and can really support us here in our community.
 - You cannot allow for a \$2500/month one-bedroom apartment to be in that condition. I don't know what we can do but this needs to stop.
 - Inviting and directly engaging folks so that the community meetings are near where real people you are trying to reach live.
 - Put yourself in our shoes, wouldn't you want answers by now?
 - Explain yourselves - what is the factory where Malibu was and what is that smoke?



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Create collaborative community education campaigns that have the goal of more civic awareness.
- Begin to dismantle the class system that has historically and continuously leaves us behind. Enough!!



3. Jun 27, 2024 | Unincorporated Half Moon Bay PREP Safety Element Workshop

CRC Staff in Attendance: Kamille Lang, Alba Cardenas, Annabelle Choi

CBO Partners in Attendance: Cecilia Penalosa

Total attendees: 19 monolingual Spanish speaking residents of unincorporated areas near Half Moon Bay included Moss Beach, Montara, El Granada and residents of the Moonridge Apartments in Half Moon Bay

Key Findings

1. Communication Issues
 - Lack of consistent communication between the County and coastal communities
 - Need for improved emergency notification systems including satellite phones for coastal residents.
 - Desire for family-focused emergency preparedness trainings.
2. Sea Level Rise Concerns:
 - a. Impacts observed in multiple coastal areas, including Pescadero, El Granada, Moss Beach and Montara.
 - b. Need for more information on tsunami preparedness and evacuation routes.
 - c. Request for sea level rise adaptation strategies like seawalls and levees.
3. Flooding Problems:
 - a. Significant at Moonridge Apartments and surrounding areas.
 - b. Impacts on transportation, particularly along Highway 92 and in Pescadero
 - c. Need for improved drainage systems and regular maintenance of flood-prone areas.
4. Wildfire Risks
 - a. Concerns about overgrown vegetation in coastal areas, particularly Pescadero
 - b. Impacts on vulnerable populations, including children, elderly, and those with respiratory issues.
 - c. Request for more wildfire preparedness workshops and vegetation management.
5. Power Outages
 - a. Frequent and prolonged power outages affecting coastal communities.
 - b. Impacts on food safety, communication, and overall quality of life.
 - c. Desire for sustainable energy solutions and backup power systems.
6. Transportation and Infrastructure:



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- a. Need for improved evacuation routes and road maintenance, especially in Pescadero and San Gregorio.
 - b. Concerns about falling trees damaging power lines and blocking roads.
7. Community Safety:
 - a. Security issues reported at Moonridge Apartments.
 - b. Request for increased police presence and community-based safety initiatives.
8. Disaster Preparedness
 - a. Strong desire for more community-based emergency preparedness trainings and resources.
 - b. Need for multilingual emergency information and culturally appropriate outreach.

Recommendations

- **Improve emergency communication and preparedness:** Establish a robust, multichannel emergency notification system for coastal communities, including satellite phones for residents in areas with poor connectivity. Conduct regular family-focused emergency preparedness training sessions, particularly in vulnerable areas like Moonridge Apartments and Pescadero Creek. These sessions should cover various hazards, including tsunamis, flooding, and wildfires, and be offered in multiple languages.
- **Enhance flood mitigation and drainage infrastructure:** Prioritize the improvement of drainage systems in flood-prone areas, especially around Moonridge Apartments and along Highway 92. Implement regular maintenance schedules for storm drains and ditches to prevent clogging and reduce flooding risks. Provide residents with sandbags before the rainy season and offer guidance on their proper use.
- **Develop comprehensive sea level rise adaptation strategies:** Create and implement sea level rise adaptation plans for coastal communities, including the construction of seawalls and levees where appropriate or integrate that adaptation into community-led and nature-based solutions. Conduct current and thereby relevant vulnerability assessments along major coastal transportation corridors, such as Highway 92, and include the community so that they are continued to be engaged throughout the entirety of development and implementation. The assessment should be working towards establishing clear evacuation routes and procedures for tsunamis and flooding events, ensuring all residents are informed and prepared.
- **Address power outage and wildfire concerns:** Invest in sustainable energy solutions and backup power systems for coastal communities to reduce the impact of frequent power outages. Implement a proactive vegetation management program to reduce wildfire risks, particularly in overgrown areas of Pescadero and other coastal



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

regions. Collaborate with PG&E to improve power infrastructure resilience and communication during outages.

Meeting Notes

Residents Sharing their Thoughts Related to Safety Element and General Plans for San Mateo County

- Moonridge Apartments at Miramontes Point Road has a big problem with not having a clean road to enter the area. On top of this, another big problem exists in the same area with flooding. This leaves it to private owners to clean up their parts, but they don't have the ability or capacity to clean up the entire thing. There are street sweepers that come in too so they can get to the middle, but they miss the sides of the road because there are so many cars parked on the sides. This has been an ongoing problem for many years in a row and we continue to not see any help from the County or the state.
- I am worried about tsunamis so much more than when I first started living here years ago. The waves are so much bigger now and seeing the tsunami in Santa Cruz recently makes me really worried about that in my area. I know we have a warning system here, but we are not notified with enough time to leave, and we don't know what to do when the warning actually goes off in an emergency.
- There is a new law in California that cars cannot be there for a certain amount of days. In Moonridge, parking is such a problem and so packed that people are scared to move their cars because they know their spot will be taken immediately. It is frustrating because it looks like people are parked there for months without moving their car despite the law. Why is this not enforced or otherwise addressed locally?

Q&A after PREP Presentation

- Power outages lead to wasted and spoiled food. PG&E continues to not take responsibility and sometimes will not say anything, and it feels like they just want it to go away despite it happening.
- I came to this meeting today because I am concerned about the amount of trees that fall in my neighborhood in Moss Beach. Are there existing programs that help in case a tree falls? I don't really know what to do but I see it happens a lot during the wintertime.

Roundtable Discussion Activity Notes

Communication Pathways with San Mateo County

- What is the communication like between your community and the County?
 - There is currently no communication between the County and the Pescadero community. +3



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- We do not have a phone number to call so that we can report hazards or disastrous situations. +6
- In San Gregorio, there is no community when the only two entrances and exits are hazardous (La Honda Road). And there is no communication or help provided during power outages.
- During natural disasters there is no communication or information that I can access from the County.
- The entire coast suffers from the lack of consistent communication from the County.
- What is needed for better communication?
 - County should issue satellite phones to folks who live on the coast so that we can still stay informed during power outages. +6
 - We need more family focused training that empowers our communication skills within the community. We learn how to be safe and prepared for emergencies and who to contact.
 - There needs to be more attention and focus on communicating with the Montara community. We feel tremendously left out and not thought of. +5
- What can be done to address communication issues locally?
 - At Pillar Ridge in Moss Beach there is a tube that gets turned on and looks like sparks of fire. It scares people! The County or whoever is responsible for it needs to warn community members when it gets turned on.
 - More priority and focus on communicating with folks who are disabled or otherwise unable to physically move in an emergency. Teaming up with the resource centers and service providers that know who they are and where they live so that communication connections can be made through their existing trust with organizations.
 - Utilize telephone numbers to notify when it is time to evacuate.
 - There needs to be more evacuation sirens and practice days so that everyone is trained on what to do, where to go and we know this system functions well.
 - If I am giving my phone number to the County, I want to know how it will be used and I want to see it tested before an emergency happens.
 - There should be family training hosted at schools so that the entire family knows what to do in case of an emergency. +5
 - Creating jobs paid for by the County for there to be identified community leaders on the coast who know when it is time to call or text their neighbors about a safety hazard or other emergency.

Sea Level Rise

- Where does it happen on the coast? (Be specific)



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Entrance to Pescadero at Hwy 1. It sinks and is constantly destroyed by waves. They have repaired it, but I know it will happen again and continue to damage transportation corridors.
- In El Granada, the sea level is very high.
- Moss Beach sea levels get very high during storms, especially this last winter. +2
- In Pescadero and in the nearby neighborhoods that touch the Pescadero Creek
- In Linda Mar, the area floods frequently during storms on the coast.
- Montara area, especially near Hwy 1
- Who is impacted?
 - In El Granada, We are at risk of tsunami, and we do not have much information on how to be prepared and what to do in case there is an emergency.
 - In Linda Mar, because the shops and streets are very close to the ocean, they see the most impact and take the longest to recover completely.
 - Coastside residents who cannot leave or have the capacity to get out before it gets bad.
 - Everyone here is impacted including the restaurant owners, hotel operators and employees. The fabric of this community is threatened by sea level rise.
 - All coastside residents because we have to go through San Gregorio or Pescadero during an emergency to get to the other side of the County.
 - Our whole community including the pets, wildlife, and our homes.
 - In Pescadero, it really impacts the folks who work the land and their families who rely on them for safety, security, and food on the table. Their children are impacted when Pescadero residents cannot go to work and provide for them.
- What can be done to address this?
 - I am not sure, but I do know that we need more information from the County, so we know what to do in an emergency and where to go.
 - I want to see emergency training workshops hosted at the Moonridge Apartments or in that neighborhood. We need to know what to do when the County cannot get to us and help!
 - We deserve to be informed! There should be an emergency plan and several ways to access that plan before, during and after an event that we can predict.
 - I want to communicate with more from the County. Ask us to help make an emergency plan with you.
 - Low or no cost swim lesson classes for adults.
 - We need support from the County to clean out areas that become overwhelmed with debris after a sea level rise event and more communication from the County when and how resources will be shared with our community. We have to do a lot together so that everyone knows what to do when there is an emergency related to sea level rise.



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- We need more emergency preparedness resources and staff on the coast like firefighters, police and EMTs.
- San Mateo County should bring more and better Internet towers to the coast for better signal and communication pathways that will be utilized during an emergency.
- More information and tangible resources for how to prepare for tsunamis. +1
- More information and tangible resources for disaster preparedness in Spanish and taught by Spanish speakers. +2
- San Mateo County should promote education and awareness campaigns that teach residents to turn off gas valves during emergencies.
- Prepare evacuation routes from the coast including Pescadero and providing communication.
- At the Moonridge Apartments, we need reliable back-up power that can work during the flooding that happens every rainy season.
- Thoughtful and ongoing inspections should be conducted at the Moonridge Apartments. Don't wait until it is too late and continue to do nothing!
- More sea level rise adaptation strategies should be prioritized in the unincorporated areas like sea walls, levees and whatever else the County knows can be built to keep families safe on the coast.

Inland Flooding

- Where does this happen on the coast?
 - Moonridge Apartments - when it rains, this apartment complex and neighborhood floods tremendously. All the nearby land slides into one area and so much debris clogs the storm drains. We only have one entrance and exit out of this complex and that is where all the flooding happens. +2
 - Hwy 92 - flooding in the farms by 92, a lot of trees fall during the storms, too many power outages, very bad Internet connection. +4
 - At the entrance to Pescadero from Hwy 1
 - Moonridge Apartments at Miramontes Point Road. Ditches are filled with mud, and no one has come to clean them.
 - Moonridge Apartments at Chamomile Lane always floods with no drainage.
- Who is impacted?
 - Homeowners and renters who reside in property near the entrance to Pescadero. They need help!
 - As a resident of the Moonridge Apartments, I have experienced so much flooding in my apartment last year. I know my neighbors are experiencing the same thing. It has been challenging to address the flooding on my own and with my property manager even though it has been months since the last flood.
 - Pescadero residents are tremendously impacted. The creek and rivers that flow through this area put us all at risk when there is flooding during a storm.



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Those who have to travel on dirt roads to work are severely affected. When the dirt road to my workplace gets flooded, it is very dangerous, and I usually cannot get paid because I cannot safely enter my workplace.
- All the residents who live at the Moonridge Apartments are impacted. There have been occasions previously where residents have been evacuated from their homes because of how dangerous the situation becomes.
- Renters are really, really impacted because of the limited resources and support available to them.
- Our cars are impacted severely. Their health is severely impacted when there is flooding like this.
- Our pets suffer so much when there is not a safe place for them.
- Children, especially those who are three years of age and below.
- On Coronado Street, those who live near power lines are impacted a lot, especially when there is a storm that knocks them down.
- People who need to work in Pescadero are impacted the most.
- What can be done to address this issue?
 - El Granada needs more information from the County would be greatly appreciated. I do not feel like they give us information and that communication is so important.
 - The County must inspect the areas of 92 because there are many trees and so much flooding. It is dangerous when residents try to inspect the area without the appropriate resources. We recommend a vulnerability assessment be conducted along the Highway 92 corridor and the County provides updates of what they are finding throughout the assessment process. We have the right to know what is at risk in our community!
 - The County should provide more sandbags to places they know flood regularly like the Moonridge Apartments.
 - We want to see the County come to Moonridge and clean up the swollen river that appears every time it rains in this area. There should be regular cleanings during the dry seasons so that this area does not create such a dangerous disaster when it rains again. +3
 - Trees need to be assessed near communities and major transportation routes. I am worried so many more will fall the next time there is a storm.
 - Disaster preparedness workshops that are centered around families and what supplies are needed for those who are under five years old to be safe and healthy during an emergency.
 - The County should work with residents of the Moonridge Apartments to develop safe evacuation routes and practice using them before disaster strikes again.
 - El Granada needs better Internet so that we can stay connected and informed during an emergency.



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- There should be frequent and ongoing training for the variety of disasters we can predict will happen on the coast.
- The County must provide improvements to Stage Road and Pescadero Creek Road before the stormy season to ensure safety is available to those who use those roads to get to work, school and grocery stores.
- Raise the height of homes in Pescadero so that when there is flooding, it does not affect the houses or the foundation under the home.
- The County should address the dynamic between renters and landlords because it is so challenging for a renter to receive support and services without risking eviction. I worry that if I complain or even ask for help, my family will get kicked out. I am left to choose to live in suffering and fear what will be the breaking point, a flood, or a mean landlord.
- Develop and install larger storm drains that can handle the amount of water and debris we know comes into the area when it rains.
- In El Granada, we need to know who to call and there needs to be safe and reliable ways to call when we have questions and concerns before, during and after a flooding event.
- More jobs that are focused on cleaning up and maintaining safe and accessible evacuation routes. This will create security for everyone!
- Every renter and homeowner in Pescadero should be given 20 sandbags from the County before the rainy season along with resources on how to safely use them, who to call or where to go if they need more, and a pick up service that comes to dispose of them at the end of the rainy season.
- Do the mesh walls that have been installed along 84 in places like Pescadero and the Moonridge apartments. This will help prevent landslides that completely isolated towns and neighborhoods. Think of what to build before it all falls down.

Wildfire Risk

- Where does this happen in your community?
 - On the coastside where there are overgrown weeds and hills where the wind rolls through strongly. Specifically, Pescadero, San Gregorio, Loma Mar, Moonridge, and Half Moon Bay.
 - In Pescadero this happens where there are supremely overgrown plants, and the County has not done anything about it. I can see that it is really dangerous, and I worry about it a lot.
- Who is impacted?
 - Parks that are available for children.
 - Folks that are unhoused and living near the rivers and otherwise outside.
 - In El Granada I know that very young children, like those under three years of age, are impacted most.



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- In Pescadero, the people that live in the countryside and far away from others are most at risk. I know our parks and the children that play there are also impacted too.
- It generally affects the entire coastal population. It affects all our health, our children and the most vulnerable are the elderly. Also, I know that people with respiratory problems are at risk. +3
- What can be done to address this issue locally?
 - Informational workshops and trainings for adults and children to ask about wildfire risk and what resources exist.
 - The County should cut the grass and make sure there is a communication pathway to communicate with residents for an emergency response. +3
 - In El Granada, we need more training to know what to do and what supplies we need to breathe safely when there is smoke in the air.
 - The County should do more campaigns and information sharing about making sure trash goes in the right areas and the connection to illegal dumping/trash and cigarettes with the increased wildfire risk.
 - We need more information and more workshops like this to know more and how to survive through all of this. Don't look over us or leave us behind!

Other Safety Hazards:

- Other hazards captured from community feedback:
 - Moonridge Apartments
 - Security issues - The security detail at the apartments has been in the news recently. I personally have seen many incidents happen without more police support. I would like to see police circulate more around that place until crime goes down.
 - Power outages - when it goes out for several days with no signal or support on how to communicate with the County in an emergency. I worry about my safety and the safety of my neighbors.
 - Evacuation Routes - we need better emergency exit routes in and out of the community.
 - Electrical fires are a major concern for me.
 - In the Montara community, we suffer a lot when trees fall due to the large amount of rain and the age of the trees in this area. Trees falling also affects our electricity and our telephone communications system. Also, when the trees fall and the power goes out, we lose our food, and it increases our bills for restoration services.
 - In El Granada, the electricity went out for 4 days and they did not help us solve the problem. Our food was spoiled and that was awful.
- Who is impacted?
 - Moonridge Apartments -



Peninsula Resilience Engagement Plan Community Engagement Summary: Phase 1

- Power outages impact how safe and comfortable families feel at home.
- The shooting that happened last year really impacted me and my children's mental health significantly. I don't think we will ever be the same.
- Moonridge should be made our private and incorporated city or town so that residents could enter safely and feel a sense of support. It has become too big to not do something about everyone's safety.
- There is a major danger in the area because of gangs that need to be addressed too.
- Fire-safe gardens would be an important addition to Moonridge.
- Our coastal communities include our neighborhood, animals, shopping centers, schools, and daycare facilities.
- What can be done to address these issues locally?
 - In Pescadero, the County should cut the grass more often before it dries so that it does not grow too much.
 - I want to see more sustainable energy systems on the coast and solar lamps so that there is better security at night, and we can have better security and help the planet.
 - More educational workshops and training to address the things we can predict.
 - +6
 - I want more communication with my neighbors to know how we can help each other instead of always waiting for the county.
 - Addressing the lack of light on the coast is really important. Finding alternatives when the power goes out is important too.

APPENDIX I: COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN MEETINGS PHASE 2 SUMMARY



Apr 15, 2024 | North Fair Oaks Safety Element Workshop

CRC Staff in Attendance: Kamille Lang, Alba Cardenas, Theo Gress

CBO Partners in Attendance: North Fair Oaks Community Alliance's Ever Rodriguez, Gabriela Valencia

Meeting Logistics:

- Monday, April 15th, 2025, 6:00 - 7:30 pm
- Workshop hosted at the Fair Oaks Community Center
- Total attendees: 26 residents of North Fair Oaks (11 bilingual English/Spanish speakers, 15 monolingual Spanish speakers)
- Meeting was held exclusively in Spanish

Description: This report summarizes the outcomes of a focus group on the Safety Element Update for the County of San Mateo's General Plan. It was organized by PlaceWorks in collaboration with Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) and North Fair Oaks Community Alliance (NFOCA) for the Spanish-speaking community within Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated San Mateo County on May 1st, 2025. The primary facilitator was Alba Cardenas (CRC staff).

Participant Demographics:

- All participants were residents of San Mateo County and North Fair Oaks
- All participants were Spanish speakers

Objectives/Purpose:

Major Themes:

- Introducing the General Plan Safety Element.
- Reviewing and ground-truthing state data that highlighted areas in Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated areas that are more disadvantaged or otherwise at risk from safety hazards and issues than the city as a whole.
- Getting resident input on the areas of greatest concern, answering questions the public may have about the topics, the data, and opportunities for participation going forward.
- Assuring workshop attendees that their feedback is important to Climate Resilient Communities and will be shared with the appropriate agencies in San Mateo County to ensure that planning is informed by community feedback. CRC makes this disclaimer at all workshops to build trust with a community who may not usually engage in City and County processing for planning and policy.



Structure

- The meeting began with a presentation from Climate Resilient Communities that shared the existing data and the state-developed requirements for a Safety Element.
- The second half of the session involved asking participants discussion questions about their community and obtaining details regarding specific concerns surrounding their safety risks. These questions included:
 - Do you believe that these policy concepts are going to tackle dangers and vulnerabilities of priority?
 - Where should we prioritize solutions first and why?
 - What is lacking? What do you want to see San Mateo County do to improve safety and resilience?

Methodology:

Outreach: NFOCA targeted outreach through their community leaders and partnerships. NFOCA maintains strong connections with individuals in the Spanish-speaking communities in and surrounding North Fair Oaks. For this event's outreach, NFOCA primarily used word-of-mouth to engage individuals who regularly attend their offerings.

Facilitation: The below agenda explains the general outline of the meeting. It began with an overview of the Safety Element and General Plan Update in San Mateo County before discussing more specific issues that residents of North Fair Oaks have dealt with. The discussion ended with open-ended questions about residents' needs and desires for policy prioritization through this process. Participants received a \$40 gift card upon the return of the feedback survey.

Logistics

Date/Time	Venue	Food	Stipend	Childcare
Monday, April 15 1st, 6-7:30 pm	Fair Oaks Community Center	Mexican food from local restaurant (Provided by NFOCA)	\$40 gift card per attendee (must be 16 years of age or older)	Provided by CRC

Agenda

Time	Activity	Facilitator
5:45 - 6:00 pm	Arrival, Food	CRC
6:00 - 7:00 pm	Presentation & Q&A	CRC
7:00 - 7:30 pm	Discussion	CRC

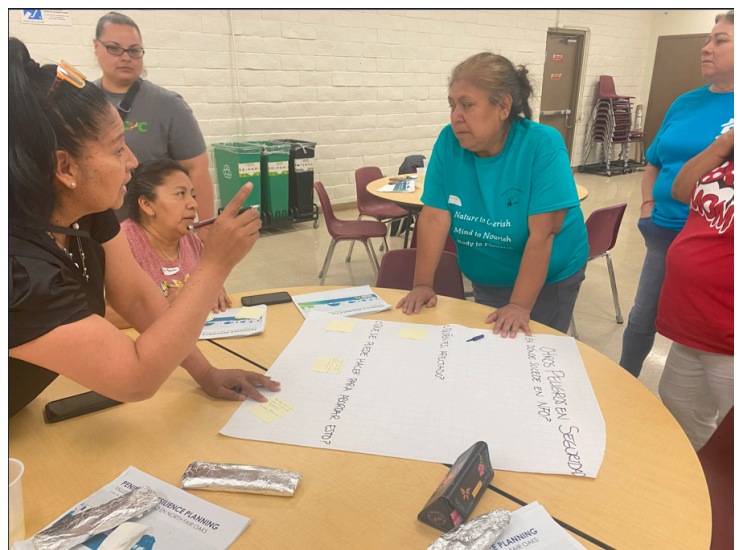


Materials Required:

From Venue	From CRC	From PlaceWorks	From NFOCA
- Screen - HDMI plug in - Tables and chairs	- Laptop with HDMI port (or AV connections) - Feedback Form (English and Spanish)	Slide deck (English only, translated by CRC) (shared before workshop)	- Food for participants - Stipends

Key Findings

- Residents expressed concerns about slow police and emergency response times in North Fair Oaks, leading to a feeling of neglect and lack of prioritization that is already felt in a number of different ways by the County.
- Flooding, illegal dumping, and lack of proper drainage systems are major issues impacting residents, schools, businesses and transportation in the area.
- The community knows they face significant risks from natural hazards such as wildfires, extreme heat, and poor air quality. They understand these risks disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations like the elderly, disabled, monolingual Spanish speakers and low-income residents
- There is a lack of effective communication and coordination between the County and North Fair Oaks residents regarding emergency preparedness, hazard mitigation, and available resources
- Housing conditions, including lack of air conditioning, pest infestations, and tenant rights violations, are a pressing concern for many residents





Conclusions and Supplementary Recommendations from Climate Resilient Communities, based on community feedback

Issue 1: Emergency Response

A central concern expressed during the workshop was emergency response. Residents highlighted the importance of faster response times and more equitable resource allocation to ensure safety in urgent situations. Participants emphasized the need for additional staffing and a dedicated team focused on North Fair Oaks, noting that current response capacity does not fully reflect community needs. Attendees also underscored the importance of open community - both during emergencies and in preparation for them - so that residents receive timely information on hazards, resources, and mitigation efforts. Finally, participants stressed the value of creating ongoing pathways for feedback from community members, leaders, and organizations to strengthen trust and ensure continuous improvement. As a result, CRC has synthesized community feedback into the following recommendations:

- Improve emergency response times and resource allocation in North Fair Oaks by increasing staffing, establishing a dedicated response team, and prioritizing the area's needs.
- Implement a comprehensive communication plan to ensure timely and accessible information sharing with residents about emergencies, hazard mitigation, and available resources.
- Provide pathways for feedback directly from residents, community leaders and organizations throughout the process of planning and implementation

Issue 2: Flood Mitigation

Another significant concern that emerged during the workshop was flood mitigation. Residents shared that recurring flooding - made worse by outdated drainage systems and illegal dumping - creates both safety risks and quality-of-life impacts for the community. Participants emphasized that indeed for a comprehensive assessment of flood-prone areas that they could be involved in to share their neighborhood level insight and experience. They wished to see that coupled with a targeted plan to address problem spots through both infrastructure upgrades and proactive prevention measures. Community members also highlighted the importance of investing in local programs, like North Fair Oaks Community Alliance's Block Action Teams (BAT), to build neighborhood-level capacity for addressing flooding and illegal dumping. Finally, attendees stressed the value of ongoing evaluation to measure progress, identify gaps, and pursue



innovative approaches over time. As a result, CRC has amalgamated community feedback into the following recommendations:

- Conduct a thorough assessment of flood-prone areas, drainage systems, and illegal dumping hotspots in North Fair Oaks, and develop a targeted action plan to address these issues.
- Allocate funding for infrastructure improvements, regular maintenance, and community-based programs like Block Action Teams (BAT) to mitigate flooding and illegal dumping.
- Ongoing assessment to measure impact and opportunities for innovation.

Issue 3: Extreme Heat

Another pressing concern expressed during the workshop was the community's vulnerability to extreme heat and poor housing conditions. Residents emphasized the need for a comprehensive Heat Action Plan that includes cooling centers and shade structures to protect vulnerable groups such as seniors, children, and outdoor workers. Participants also highlighted the trust they have in local organizations - including NFOCA, El Concilio of San Mateo County, PAL Center and CRC - along with residents to come together and implement wildfire risk reduction measures, such as vegetation management, home hardening, and evacuation planning. In addition, attendees noted that tenant protections and healthy housing standards are integral to community resilience, underscoring the need to strengthen enforcement of housing codes and provide resources for pest control and mold remediation. Residents shared an urgency to take action to safeguard health, safety, and quality of life in North Fair Oaks. As a result, CRC has amalgamated community feedback into the following recommendations:

- Develop a comprehensive heat action plan and establish cooling centers and shade structures in North Fair Oaks to protect vulnerable populations during extreme heat events.
- Collaborative with community organizations like NFOCA, El Concilio and CRC along with residents to implement wildfire risk reduction strategies, such as vegetation management, home hardening, and evacuation planning.
- Strengthen tenant rights protections, enforce housing code violations, and provide resources for pest control and mold remediation to improve living conditions in North Fair Oaks.

Meeting Notes

Q&A after PREP Presentation



- I want to see the issues of North Fair Oaks in the maps. I am tired of not seeing this missing in all the information that the County brings to us.
- I want to see a better communication plan so that the County can ensure that all North Fair Oaks residents are notified as early on as possible when a natural hazard occurs in our neighborhood.
- I believe the County wants to see us suffer. Why else would they keep denying our ideas, our formal proposals and watching us suffer as these natural hazards get worse in NFO? Why don't they care?
- I want to see policy and implementation plans that reflect listening to the community and showing what steps will be done to train community members effectively WELL IN ADVANCE of a natural disaster.
- There are some things we can predict and others we cannot. Why don't the County reach out to provide education and resources for the things we can definitely predict?"
- I am willing to collaborate! All I feel I need right now is the approval and support of the County to get it done.
- Observe, orient and act. That is a martial arts principal that I can see being applied to where we are in our community. We have observed enough, suffered plenty and asked for help for so many years. Now the cycle MUST move forward so that we can get the right County staff, CBOs and community leaders working together to advance the health and safety of North Fair Oaks.
- The County has to admit where they went wrong to accept where we are and what needs to be done in the community.
- The fire department incident command structure is broken. Look at the cause of the fire and how many suffer without a response from the fire department. It took 57 minutes for them to respond... why is that the way it is here and not in Redwood City? I want to see answers, admittance of what went wrong and action.
- This area is forgotten and they are used to having folks hit the ground running and solve the problem within the community. I am grateful that so many in the community want to





rise up and take action but this only enables the County to continue with inaction. We are giving them what they want when we try to work around them and without the County's support. There isn't a need for them to get involved because they don't feel the problem along with us.

- We need to do something about CHP managing the crosswalks in North Fair Oaks. Nothing gets done when it is at that high of a level and removed from the community that walks these streets daily and relies on them for safety.

Roundtable Discussion Activity Notes

Extreme Heat

- Where does it happen in North Fair Oaks?
 - Everywhere
 - Small businesses in Middlefield
 - Apartments at Roosevelt & El Camino, Curtis & Huntington (near railway tracks)
 - EVERYWHERE
 - Up and down Middlefield
 - This impacts the entire community, due to the lack of trees. There is no shade and people are at increased risk.
- Who is impacted?
 - Those who are physically disabled and cannot relocated safely to a cooling center
 - The whole community, especially more densely housed members and retired or folks who work from home
 - EVERYONE +3
 - ELDERLY +2
 - Pets +2
 - Families with little economic access and income. They end up renting and living in buildings that do not have the resources needed to be protected against extreme heat like A/C units.
 - Older adults and children
 - The entire community affected but mainly the homeless, the elderly, children, pets and the plants that make up our community suffer the most
- What can be done to address this?
 - Community spaces as cooling stations
 - Training/outreach on heat relief
 - Fixing the lack of open spaces, for example adding more shade structures to Friendship Park and all parks in North Fair Oaks
 - Block Act Teams! We are done waiting for County support!!
 - Shade/cover from the sun along all bus stops
 - Plant more trees! Work with Canopy to advance their work throughout North Fair Oaks



- Community education
- Unifying the community so that they are organized, committed and have a direct line of communication with the County
- Keeping community members actively informed of predictable weather conditions, providing resources to be prepared with proper ventilation in their homes, lots of extra water in the home, etc.
- Take care of the environment, plant more trees, open more places where people can go to shelter on extreme days, more shade in the bus stops, to prepare you to know what to do.
- Providing air condition in homes, especially during the hot season

Flooding

- Where does this happen in North Fair Oaks?
 - Fairfield School
 - 2nd Ave, tends to flood (street dip and has no good drainage system) +4
 - Fair Oaks at 2nd Ave
 - Bay Road: very close to schools, makes it hard for kids to walk in the area +1
 - Specific road hazards on 2nd & Middlefield near Casa Circulo and El Gurrellense
 - Trailer park area and Bayside
 - On Northumberland by St. Francis Center and the surrounding neighborhood
 - On 5th Ave, especially on the lower slope. So much flooding there!! +3
 - Broadway +2
 - Close to the channel
 - Page Street,
 - Rolison Ave near Broadway
 - On Spring Street between 9th and 10th ave
- Who is impacted?
 - On 2nd Street: residents, schools, small business, non-profit, clinic, SamTrans/buses + 1
 - Bay Road - mostly residents and schools
 - Residents who live on or near those streets +3
 - Senior citizens +2
 - People who walk their pets, relatives th
 - At visit those homes
 - Those who are reliant on their vehicle to transport them from home in these neighborhoods to work
 -
- What can be done to address this issue?
 - Clean out drains BEFORE it rains +3
 - Want to see drains being cleaned before, during and after it rains
 - Send County crews or BAT (NFOCA Block Action Teams) to provide support and resources



- FUNDING IS NEEDED to resolve these issues affecting residents, school openings, small businesses +1
- Drainage assessment
- Sewer inspections
- Better signage that provides ongoing awareness in flood prone areas
- Affordable resources to prepare and address the impacts after it has happened
- Alert system and communication of areas to avoid
- County commitment to support prevention +2
- Sandbag distribution prior to severe weather events along with information on where to get more LOCALLY and not across and into Redwood City
- The County must take action and that cannot be done without the community
- The County must pay attention to the needs of NFO and resolve them as best as possible. This can be done by updating the sewage infrastructure. Keep the ones that already are helping, fix the ones that will enable for cleaner streets, hire NFO community members to see more representation from NFO in the County's improvements in NFO
- They can put more water containers so that the water does not settle in the areas where it always floods

Wildfire Risk

- Where does this happen in North Fair Oaks?
 - Near Atherton border
 - Everywhere
 - Around 101 near the marsh
 - At 280 in the Woodside area
 - Near highways and major roadways where there is dry grass and a lot of cars driving by
 - 84 highway
 - Hoover School, Woodside High School
- Who is impacted?
 - The whole community +6
 - Our most vulnerable community members
 - Industrial areas handling chemicals, explosives that cause fires
 - Trains with harmful cargo with a risk of draining/exploding into the North Fair Oaks neighborhoods that are by the train tracks
 - Veterans that live near the train tracks
 - All of us suffer from smoke and poor air pollution
 - Pets
 - Homeowners



- The homeless population
- Children
- What can be done to address this issue locally?
 - Create strategies with outcome data or analytics that can prevent bad or thoughtless solutions from happening
 - BAT Program implementation +6
 - More collaborative community response
 - More frequent and regular community clean ups
 - Managing dry grass +4
 - Check the trees and take down what is no longer useful +2
 - Better illegal dumping pick up program so that there is less abandoned furniture and garbage around homes and near apartments
 - Do community assessments to see where there is highest risk and create priorities based on that assessment

Other Safety Hazards:

- Other hazards captured from community feedback
 - Communication Pathways with the County
 - Better communication and coordination between entities for response
 - The community doesn't see the interest and timely response from County Personal as a whole
 - Remove the terms that sound like a lawyer would say it. Show up like a neighbor and take care of this community!
 - We need more action and education. The community is ready to learn and participate but we need responses and actions to do what needs to be done NOW!
 - Law enforcement
 - Crime!
 - Lack of or delayed response from Sheriff or emergency responders
 - The community doesn't see the interest and timely response from County Personal as a whole
 - Homelessness
 - the misunderstanding, lack of education and lack of mental health resources provided
 - Transportation Routes and Safety
 - Speedings cars on certain streets is a long standing problem in the community
 - We need a bridge from the clinic to Redwood City target



- Major issues at Fair Oaks and Hampshire Street intersection. Needs County intervention for solutions.
- Housing
 - Houses and apartments that do not have A/C and HVAC systems
 - In the place I am renting, the owner changed everything without any notice or request for feedback from the tenants. My brother also lives in NFO in a place that did the same thing. The floors were completely destroyed and the conditions were miserable but there was no pressure from the landlord to address it.
 - There are clone organizations that have no stakes in protecting tenants rights in North Fair Oaks
 - Our community needs more training on how to clean mold. So many of us do not know what to do or how to address this issue.
 - Policy that protects tenants. For many years I have lived here, seen all these problems and absolutely no solutions.
 - There are so many homes infested with cockroaches. There is no help or support for dealing with this!
 - We need help dealing with rats, ants, mosquitos, bed bugs, other pests and mold in our homes. Especially for renters!
 - I don't hear the County talk about the mad conditions in the buildings. I fear constantly of increasing rent or eviction and have no support system for being prepared for that.
 - Addressing the needs and concerns of the Second Ave Woodside Apartments
- Illegal Dumping
 - At Hampshire Street, it is always full of trash. We call to report it and the County never does anything about it. Why is that?
 - Excessive garbage problem with Hampshire, Oakside and North Fair Oaks roads affected. The community is concerned and tired of carrying the burden of solution
- Who is impacted?
 - Seniors and people living alone +3
 - People on dark/poorly lit streets
 - All of our community members
 - Neighbors and park goers where unhoused persons stay
 - All neighbors on the affected streets
 - Young women and girls are more impacted then men in the community when it comes to safety
 - The buildings on 9th Ave and North Fair Oaks are most affected
 - Those with chronic health conditions, especially those that impact their lungs and heart



- What can be done to address these issues locally?
 - More lights in neighborhoods
 - Deeper community engagement and follow through
 - More parks and green spaces
 - Walkable streets
 - More police presence
 - Learn and engagement with the SMC Mobile Crisis Hotline Response Team (mental health clinician and peer specialists)
 - Communicate evacuation plans to people and enable/empower community teams like BAT and CRNFO
 - Improving police response times
 - Have illegal dumping and tree planting programs be free so that residents can access it
 - More support and resources to control the homeless population
 - Pay attention to what is going on in the parks
 - Make sure that there is safe transportation for the homeless to move around the community
 - We hope for your return with answers. We want action and help agencies and organization and can really support us here in our community.
 - You cannot allow for a \$2500/month one-bedroom apartment to be in that condition. I don't know what we can do but this needs to stop.
 - Inviting and directly engaging folks so that the community meetings are near where real people you are trying to reach live
 - Put yourself in our shoes, wouldn't you want answers by now?
 - Explain yourselves - what is the factory where Malibu was and what is that smoke?
 - Create collaborative community education campaigns that have the goal of more civic awareness
 - Begin to dismantle the class system that has historically and continuously leaves us behind. Enough!!



Report Back - Reflections from Participants

- A lot of the same issues we have seen in North Fair Oaks for a long time. For example the police response time here. Depending on where you are in North Fair Oaks, the police either do not respond or take way too long to reach out.
- I am noticing the power of our community and the shared heart that wants to help each other make things happen. This feels like a community that truly cares, despite the burden the County allows for us to bear.
- We have big neighborly commitment and we want to make sure we are actively reviewing how the County is addressing the historical injustices and negative impact they have had when they do not prioritize North Fair Oaks.
- As neighbors who live here in North Fair Oaks, it is frustrating to see how much money comes into the County without any of that moving into actionable projects in North Fair Oaks.
- I am grateful to have and be surrounded in a community who cares despite the burden it is to carry the advocating energy I feel in this room.
- It is incumbent upon the County to make communication more reliable, relatable and accessible to the folks that the information is meant to be shared with. You end up putting so many folks at risk when continuing a cycle of posting resources on the website that are not translated, not informative and demonstrate that lack of priority in this community to provide essential and life saving services.
- NFOCA's BAT program should be funded by the County and a template of resilience that can be utilized across San Mateo County's unincorporated areas.



May 1, 2025 6:00 PM | Half Moon Bay Safety Element Focus Group

CRC Staff in Attendance: Jackie Duprey, Kamille Lang, Lina Karamali

Meeting Logistics:

- Tuesday, May 1st, 2025, 6:00 - 7:30 pm
- Workshop hosted at the Half Moon Bay Library
- Total attendees: 22 residents of Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated areas
- Meeting was held exclusively in Spanish

Description: This report summarizes the outcomes of a focus group on the Safety Element Update for the County of San Mateo's General Plan. It was organized by PlaceWorks in collaboration with Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) and Ayudando Latinos a Soñar (ALAS) for the Spanish-speaking community within Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated San Mateo County on May 1st, 2025. The primary facilitator was Jackie Duprey (CRC staff).

Participant Demographics:

- All participants were residents of San Mateo County
- All participants were Spanish speakers

Objectives/Purpose:

Major Themes:

- Introducing the General Plan Safety Element.
- Reviewing and ground-truthing state data that highlighted areas in Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated areas that are more disadvantaged or otherwise at risk from safety hazards and issues than the city as a whole.
- Getting resident input on the areas of greatest concern, answering questions the public may have about the topics, the data, and opportunities for participation going forward.
- Assuring workshop attendees that their feedback is important to Climate Resilient Communities and will be shared with the appropriate agencies in San Mateo County and





Half Moon Bay to ensure that planning is informed by community feedback. CRC makes this disclaimer at all workshops to build trust with a community who may not usually engage in City and County processing for planning and policy.

Structure

- The meeting began with a presentation from Climate Resilient Communities that shared the existing data and the state-developed requirements for a Safety Element.
- The second half of the session involved asking participants discussion questions about their community and obtaining details regarding specific concerns surrounding their safety risks. These questions included:
 - Do you believe that these policy concepts are going to tackle dangers and vulnerabilities of priority?
 - Where should we prioritize solutions first and why?
 - What is lacking? What do you want to see San Mateo County do to improve safety and resilience?



Methodology:

Outreach: ALAS conducted targeted outreach through their community leaders and partnerships. ALAS maintains strong connections with individuals in the Spanish-speaking communities in and surrounding Half Moon Bay. For this event's outreach, ALAS primarily used word-of-mouth to engage individuals who regularly attend their offerings.

Facilitation: The below agenda explains the general outline of the meeting. It began with an overview of the Safety Element

and General Plan Update in Half Moon Bay and San Mateo County before discussing more specific issues that residents of Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated areas have dealt with. The discussion ended with open-ended questions about residents' needs and desires for policy prioritization through this process. Participants received a \$40 gift card upon the return of the feedback survey.

Logistics

Date/Time	Venue	Food	Stipend	Childcare
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Thursday, May 1st, 6-7:30 pm	Half Moon Bay Library	Mexican food from local restaurant (Provided by ALAS)	\$40 gift card per attendee (must be 16 years of age or older)	Provided by CRC
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Agenda

Time	Activity	Facilitator
5:45 - 6:00 pm	Arrival, Food	CRC
6:00 - 7:00 pm	Presentation & Q&A	CRC
7:00 - 7:30 pm	Discussion	CRC

Materials Required:

From Venue	From CRC	From PlaceWorks	From ALAS
- Screen - HDMI plug in - Tables and chairs	- Laptop with HDMI port (or AV connections) - Feedback Form (English and Spanish)	Slide deck (English only, translated by CRC) (shared before workshop)	- Food for participants - Stipends

Key Findings

- Residents have experienced a lack of public recreational spaces, especially where children can play, and consistent littering and a lack of trash bins around their community.
- There was also significant concern about a lack of public access to potable water following disasters that results in residents needing to use bottled water, instead.
- Pedestrian safety was another major issue, and attendees expressed difficulties in navigating their community on foot.
- Finally, attendees shared that they feel unprepared for hazards or disasters when they do occur, and that they did not know where to go or what to do in case of emergency.



Conclusions and Supplementary Recommendations from Climate Resilient Communities, based on community feedback

Issue 1: Public Spaces and Contamination

In this workshop, the most commonly discussed issues were around public spaces and contamination. Residents reported a lack of parks and other recreational public spaces, a prevalence of littering and not enough trash cans in public areas, and worries about contamination in the air and water as a result of wildfires, particularly reporting needing more potable water sources in public areas. As a result, CRC amalgamates community feedback to share the following recommendations:

- Adding trash cans in public areas throughout the community, especially in pedestrian-heavy areas and areas where there is frequent litter.
- Residents of both water districts mentioned wanting installation of water fountains with potable water in public areas that are accessible to community members so they don't need to worry about bringing water with them or purchasing water in plastic bottles that run the risk of including microplastics.
- Repairing broken equipment in playgrounds to ensure safe and accessible spaces to play for children.
- Organizing community cleanup days in collaboration with County or City efforts to increase trash receptacles and implement new sanitation practices.
- Creating publicly available resource hubs where community members can go in case of emergency or severe air or water contamination that might provide clean water, air purifiers, etc.

Issue 2: Knowledge and Communication

Residents of Half Moon Bay and the surrounding unincorporated areas communicate that they deserve timely and accessible information about emergencies, hazard mitigation, and available resources. They feel like they do not know what to do in case of emergencies and that they are overlooked by existing safety infrastructure due to accessibility issues, including language barriers. As a result, CRC amalgamates community feedback to share the following recommendations:

- Implementing a multi-channel communication strategy that reaches all community members, including those with limited internet access or language barriers.
- Organizing City-led and County-led practice scenario days in collaboration with Community-based Organizations (CBOs) to test the communication plan and allow residents to familiarize themselves with emergency procedures.
- Establish direct feedback channels for residents, community leaders, and local CBOs throughout the planning and implementation process. This might include the



establishment of a task force, advisory committee, or other community-led leadership opportunity for those who are most passionate about being a part of the development of this resource.

- Providing materials to residents in various languages listing supplies they should have on hand in case of emergencies and how to prepare their homes for disasters.
- Implement trainings and Q&A sessions for residents to learn about disaster response processes and what to do in case of emergencies.
- Creating and implementing plans of action for times when the electricity goes out for multiple days or weeks at a time: setting up resources and processes for residents to follow and look to for support.

Issue 3: Pedestrian Safety

Another major issue expressed in the workshop was pedestrian safety. Residents shared that there is a need for more pedestrian crosswalks and streetlights, as there are not always safe ways for pedestrians to get around. As a result, CRC amalgamates community feedback to share the following recommendations:

- Adding more crosswalks to make sure that crossing the street can be done safely, especially around schools.
- Installing pedestrian signs and warning lights on crossings where pedestrians struggle to cross due to cars not stopping.
- Adding speed reducers such as speed bumps, pinch points, or chicanes around areas where pedestrians frequently need to cross.

Meeting Notes

- Why are they here?
 - They wanted to learn more about climate change and natural disasters and what they can do
 - Some have been before and liked it
 - Most live in Moonridge
- What is resilience?
 - When there was a tsunami warning, everyone banded together, and there needs to be more of that
 - In Moonridge their refuge area if there's a tsunami is on the other side of the mountains and they could be trapped there
- Discussion
 - Do you think these policy concepts are going to help with these dangers and vulnerabilities?
 - If the government doesn't ask, they will never know, but if the community give opinions the government doesn't like, they won't listen
 - It's better to do something than wait for everyone to agree



- Yes
- They need to have help
- It's important to participate in the process, but they need to be untied and have these ideas together, so it's good that we have these meetings
- Where should we prioritize solutions first and why?
 - The problem right now is in air contamination for this community, especially from fires
 - Earthquakes are also a major worry, as well as forest fires
 - How can we prevent contamination in the air, because you can't see or feel it?
 - Taking steps for safety at home, with the family
 - More potable water sources in public because the water quality is not always good
 - When you have bottled water, the plastic can contaminate the water, especially if it's in the sun
 - More trash bins in public areas
 - Where are they going to go in the case of a disaster? There are very limited routes
 - Planting trees
- What else? What should the County know?
 - Parks to go with the family and for the kids
 - The parks that are there have broken playgrounds, etc.
 - Construct a big and pretty park – Mexico is poor but they still have parks there
 - More trees
 - In Moonridge there are not areas that are safe for kids, because of the air and lack of green spaces
 - In Moonridge there is never any parking, the electricity goes out for days or weeks at a time, and the cars get damaged when it rains

Appendix 1: Post-Workshop Feedback Survey Results

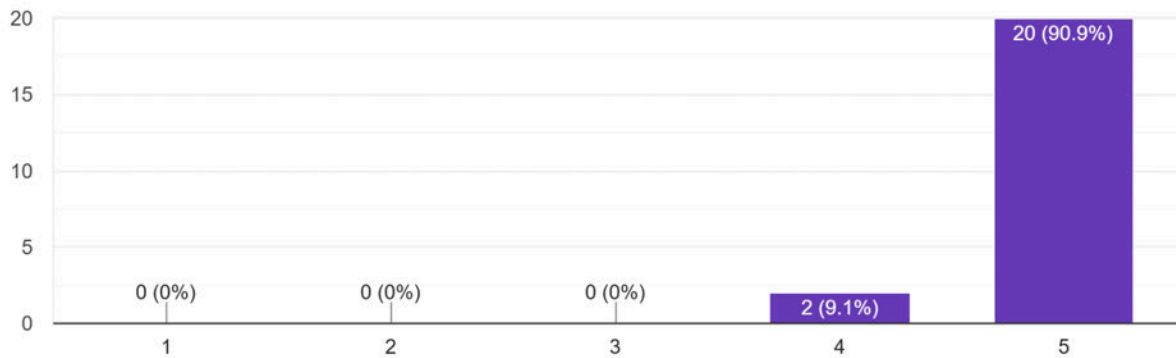
Total Surveys Completed: 22



Q1: I learned information that is useful to me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I learned information that is useful to me.

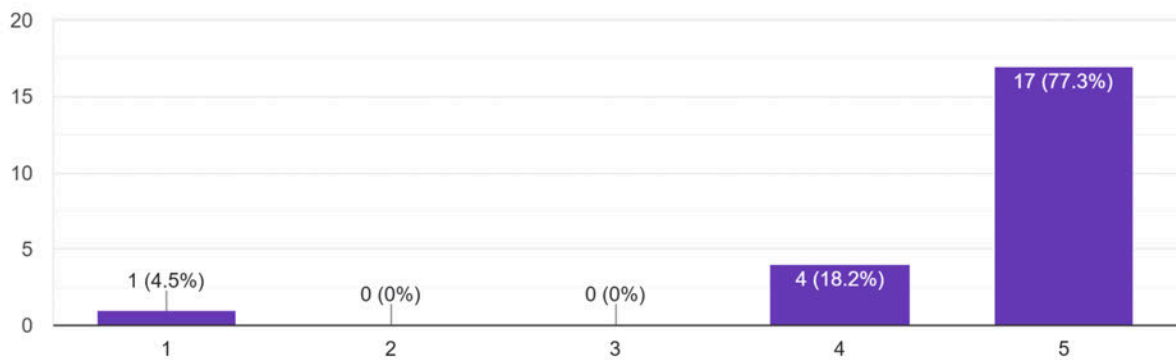
22 responses



Q2: I have a better understanding of what my community's vulnerabilities and concerns are (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I have a better understanding of what my community's vulnerabilities and concerns are.

22 responses

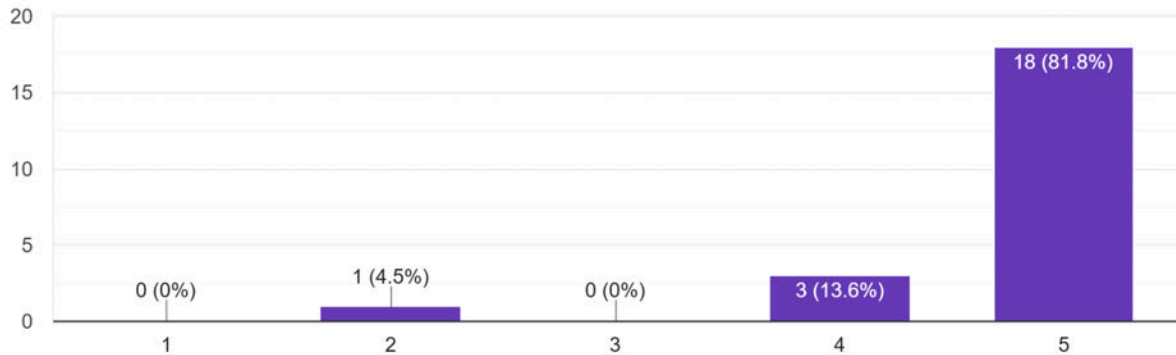




Q3: I have gained new perspective about issues that may exist in my community (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I gained new perspectives about issues that may exist in my community.

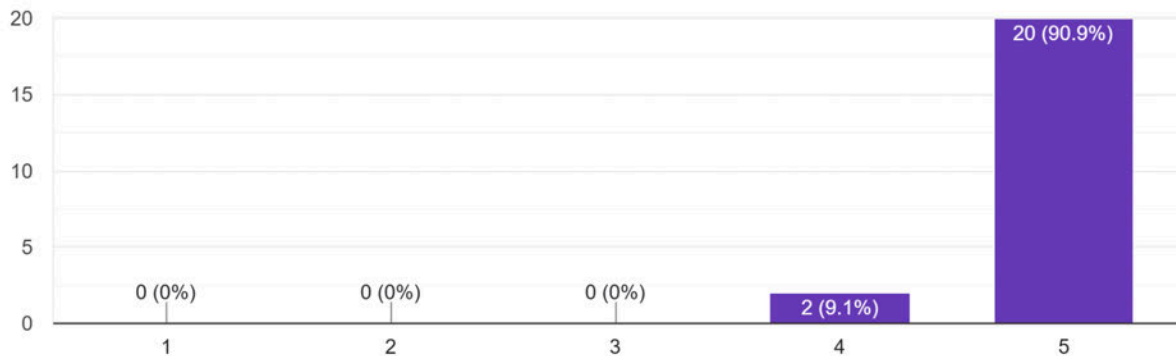
22 responses



Q4: The format of the meeting worked well for me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

The format of the meeting worked well for me.

22 responses



Q6: What key points are you taking away from today's meeting?

- We learned about disasters
- Addressing and preventing natural disasters
- About disasters and the needs of the community
- Listening to the people in the group and that we are going to help the community
- Air contamination
- Key points about disasters
- About planting more trees, the roads have potholes, more traffic lights...
- Water and preventing natural disasters



- About the disasters in the community and getting help from the County
- That we can work together to have a community that is more safe and clean
- The key points around earthquakes
- Learning to give value to the planet regarding environmental contamination
- Creating awareness and agreement about climate change
- The importance of taking care of the environment
- Sharing and knowing those who attended the meeting. The workshop is very important.
- That there can be different programs for the county
- Learning about disasters and the needs of my community, and that we can work as a community
- About climate change
- We learned about natural disasters and the priority

Q7: What are your top two (2) priorities and solutions for your community in the next year?

- Potable water and contamination
- That they work on completing projects that we talk about
- Pedestrian crossings
- More pedestrian traffic lights, and the traffic
- More trash cans, less contamination. Start setting an example
- That they complete the plans that we talk about
- Parks and planting trees
- To put more trash cans in public areas
- Cleanups and about the environmental air
- Raise awareness in my family about taking care of the environment, and one day per month doing a cleaning of the community
- Working with the example of starting at home and one day contributing to cleaning public areas
- Cleaning public areas
- Parking lots and safety
- Awareness and air contamination
- More parks
- The first priority is flooding and not littering, and that the city provide cleaning of sewers. The second is the air in the environment
- More pedestrian traffic lights, and putting more trash cans in public areas
- That they plan with all the desires and needs that we share

Appendix 2: Participant Notes During Discussion

1. Work by example; start at home with the family to increase awareness
2. Recreational parks
3. Plant trees
4. A community cleanup day



5. Fountains of potable water to not use bottled water
6. More trash cans in public areas
7. More pedestrian crossing lights
8. Fix roads to avoid accidents that cause traffic
9. A pedestrian bridge on highway 92 (Lemos Farm)
10. Security cameras to prevent delinquency



May 4, 2025 1:00 PM | Pescadero Safety Element Focus Group

CRC Staff in Attendance: Alba Cardenas, Kamille Lang, Lina Karamali

Meeting Logistics:

- Tuesday, May 4th, 2025, 1:00 - 2:45 pm
- Workshops hosted at the Pescadero Middle School
- Total attendees: 18 total residents of Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas
- A meeting held exclusively in Spanish was held concurrently with a meeting held exclusively in English



Description: This report summarizes the outcomes of two focus groups on the Safety Element Update for the County of San Mateo's General Plan. They were organized by PlaceWorks in collaboration with Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) and Arriba South Coast for both the Spanish- and English-speaking communities within Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas on May 4th, 2025. The primary facilitator for the Spanish workshop was Alba Cardenas (CRC staff), and the primary

facilitator for the English workshop was Kamille Lang (CRC staff).

Participant Demographics:

- All participants were residents of Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas

Objectives/Purpose:

Major Themes:

- Introducing the General Plan Safety Element.
- Reviewing and ground-truthing state data that highlighted areas in Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas that are more disadvantaged or otherwise at risk from safety hazards and issues than the city as a whole.



- Getting resident input on the areas of greatest concern, answering questions the public may have about the topics, the data, and opportunities for participation going forward.
- Assuring workshop attendees that their feedback is important to Climate Resilient Communities and will be shared with the appropriate agencies in San Mateo County to ensure that planning is informed by community feedback. CRC



makes this disclaimer at all workshops to build trust with a community who may not usually engage in City and County processing for planning and policy.

Structure

- The workshop began with a presentation from Climate Resilient Communities that provided exposure to the existing data and the state developed requirements for a Safety Element.
- The second half of the session involved asking participants discussion questions about their community and obtaining details regarding specific concerns about safety risks.

These questions included:

- Do you believe that these policy concepts are going to tackle dangers and vulnerabilities of priority?
- Where should we prioritize solutions first and why?
- What is lacking? What do you want to see San Mateo County do to improve safety and resilience?



Methodology:

Outreach: Arriba South Coast conducted targeted outreach through their community leaders and partnerships. Arriba issued personal invitations to people who attended the initial 2024 workshop, people active in other preparedness/resilience projects, and residents from remote neighborhoods

across the unincorporated South Coast. Arriba also distributed flyers and digital invitations



through Puente to the Spanish-speaking community, announced the event on Pescadero Public Radio and at the Pescadero Municipal Advisory Council, and shared it online through newsletters, NextDoor posts, and local club message boards.

Facilitation: The below agenda explains the general outline of the meeting. It began with an overview of the Safety Element and General Plan Update in San Mateo County before discussing more specifically issues that residents of Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas have dealt with. The discussion ended with open-ended questions about residents' needs and desires for policy prioritization through this process. Participants received a \$40 Visa gift card upon the return of the feedback survey.

Logistics

Date/Time	Venue	Food	Stipend	Childcare
Sunday, May 4th, 1 - 2:45 pm	Pescadero Middle School	Burritos, salads, and sandwiches from local restaurants (Provided by Arriba)	\$40 Visa gift card per attendee (must be 16 years of age or older)	N/A

Agenda

Time	Activity	Facilitator
12:45 - 1:00 pm	Arrival, Food	CRC
1:00 - 2:00 pm	Presentation & Q&A	CRC
2:00 - 2:45 pm	Discussion	CRC

Materials Required:

From Venue	From CRC	From PlaceWorks	From Arriba
- Screen - HDMI plug in - Tables and chairs	- Laptop with HDMI port (or AV connections) - Feedback Form (English and Spanish)	Slide deck (English only, translated by CRC) (shared before workshop)	- Food for participants - Stipends

Key Findings



- Attendees shared serious concerns about disaster preparedness, flooding and other weather-related disasters, and communication.
- Residents expressed frustration around frequent and lengthy power outages that result in an inability to communicate or receive updates due to lack of cell and radio signals.
- They also discussed the challenges that arise when roads close, including due to flooding.
- Additionally, attendees shared that they felt unprepared for hazards or disasters when they do occur, and that when they did gather at emergency points there were no available resources to support them.
- Finally, residents shared that trainings and classes are essential resources that they need, including around how to take care of children. They stated that being issued certificates of trainings (such as CPR, CERT, etc.) would help them feel more confident and ensure a uniformity of knowledge.

Conclusions and Supplementary Recommendations from Climate Resilient Communities, based on community feedback

Issue 1: Emergency Communication and Knowledge

Residents of Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas communicate that they deserve timely and accessible information about emergencies, hazard mitigation, and available resources. They feel like they do not know what to do in case of emergencies and that they are overlooked by existing safety infrastructure due to accessibility issues, including language barriers. As a result, CRC amalgamates community feedback to share the following recommendations:

- Implementing a multi-channel communication strategy that reaches all community members, including those with limited internet access or language barriers. This would include multiple systems such as opt-in texting, visual signage on roads and in public areas, and testing to ensure that these systems work, along with practice days to make sure residents are aware of and bought into these systems.
- Organizing locally-led practice scenario days, with funding and support from the County, to test the communication plan and allow residents to familiarize themselves with emergency procedures.
- Establish direct feedback channels for residents, community leaders, and local CBOs throughout the planning and implementation process. This might include the establishment of a task force, advisory committee, or other community-led leadership



opportunity for those who are most passionate about being a part of the development of this resource.

- Providing comprehensive and uniform materials to residents in various languages listing supplies they should have on hand in case of emergencies and how to prepare their homes for disasters, as well as overhauling existing materials to ensure they contain all relevant information and are accessible to community members.
- Support City and County paid staff positions hiring individuals who live in these communities to organize more localized trainings at times/places that are convenient for working people, including providing stipends, childcare, and transit so that attending is not a burden.
- Ensure that trainings provide information on how adults can protect themselves and their children in situations of emergency or extreme weather/natural disaster events, and that they are issued certificates for these trainings following a certain level of knowledge to ensure a high standard of knowledge uniformly among participants.
- Support and align with efforts such as the Thrive Alliance Community Organizations Active in Disaster committees working to address specific preparedness issues for older adults, those with Access and Functional Needs, and families with children.

Issue 2: Resources During Outages/Disasters

Attendees reported frequent and lengthy power outages that have massive impacts on their daily lives, including losing all cell service, experiencing difficulties obtaining food, and a lack of resources when residents do follow safety procedures, such as gathering at specific locations. As a result, CRC amalgamates community feedback to share the following recommendations:

- Ensuring resources are stored at emergency gathering points, such as community centers and the local schools, including non-perishable food, blankets, water, generators, and other supplies.
- Providing subsidies for residents to obtain personal generators (fuel or solar) and backup battery storage systems so that the impacts of outages are not so severe.
- Working with PG&E and cell service providers to ensure more communication surrounding outages and putting backup plans in place so that residents are not cut off from all communication and resources in the case of outages.
- Increase direct funding to support and expand operations at Pescadero Public Radio Service (KPDO) in order to: add a translator station in La Honda to cover the entire south coast; train and pay Spanish-language announcers; and instate Starlink or similar backup option in case the broadband connection goes down.
- Supporting local efforts to secure grant funding for developing and maintaining Neighborhood Resilience Centers, including training for resident area captains, procurement of emergency supplies, and regular awareness and educational events to build community capacity for self-sufficiency.

Issue 3: Flooding and Other Weather-Related Disasters



Residents of Pescadero and surrounding unincorporated areas suffer from the impacts of flooding and other weather-related disasters. As a result of these phenomena, residents are often unable to go about their daily lives and responsibilities, and the prevalence of roads that often only have two lanes and serve as primary through-ways for the community makes detours difficult. Residents' routes are also sometimes disrupted by heavy tourist loads and a lack of infrastructure to handle these issues. Given the Pescadero area's vulnerability to extreme weather and ongoing community concerns regarding their safety, CRC amalgamates community feedback to share the following recommendations:

- Conducting a thorough assessment of flood-prone areas, especially in central Pescadero. This assessment would include in-person tours to investigate drainage systems, along with developing a targeted action plan to address these issues first on these streets and then adapting the plan for the rest of the community.
- Developing and widely disseminating clear, actionable plans for residents on what to do before, during and after flooding events. This may also be included in the aforementioned practice scenario days.
- Implementing more nature-based solutions for flood abatement, such as creek/river restoration, native plant restoration efforts, watershed scale planning efforts, and installation of rain gardens or more water-absorbent landscaping.
- Regularly assessing the impact of flood mitigation efforts to measure impact and exploring opportunities for innovative solutions.
- Creating a mobile ramp or bridge to serve as a backup for infrastructure failures so that even in cases of flooding residents can still go about their lives.
- Issuing a method of granting locals priority access when roads are closed (e.g., a "local" card that residents can display in vehicles so they can get access to alternate routes).

Community-Supported Emergent Project: Pescadero to Sea Initiative

CRC urges the County to proactively partner with Arriba South Coast to advance the Pescadero to Sea Trail Exploration Project from planning to implementation within the next two years, aligning with the adoption of both the Safety and Environmental Justice Elements. This project has consistently been part of the narrative from communities in multiple engagement areas, including during this workshop and at other tabling events. The community has expressed excitement about this project that seems like a valuable opportunity for them.

The Pescadero to Sea initiative stands as a transformative opportunity to address long standing community needs. By connecting downtown Pescadero to the coast through a safe, accessible, and multi-benefit trail, this project directly responds to community feedback gathered throughout the Safety Element update process. Residents have consistently voiced the need for safer routes, improved access to recreational spaces, and meaningful action on flood mitigation and



habitat restoration. The Pescadero to Sea project is uniquely positioned to deliver on all these fronts.

Partnering with Arriba South Coast will enable the County to:

- **Advance Environmental Justice:** The trail will increase equitable access to open space and nature for historically underserved residents, addressing disparities in health, mobility, and recreation.
- **Enhance Community Safety:** By providing a dedicated, multi-modal route, the project will reduce pedestrian and cyclist risk along hazardous roadways, directly addressing critical safety concerns.
- **Support Nature-Based Solutions:** Integrating flood mitigation and habitat restoration into trail design will help safeguard the community from climate impacts while enhancing local ecosystems.
- **Demonstrate Tangible Progress:** Moving this project into implementation within the next two years will show the County's commitment to turning community feedback into visible, lasting improvements.

CRC strongly recommends that the County formalize its partnership with Arriba South Coast, leveraging their local expertise and groundwork, and pursue joint funding opportunities. By doing so, the County can ensure that the vision for a safe, beautiful, and resilient Pescadero to Sea trail becomes a reality-delivering on both the Safety and Environmental Justice Elements and setting a model for community-driven action.

Meeting Notes

- What brought them to the workshop?
 - Floods and fires and tsunami risk, fear and wanting to learn/prepare
 - All of the issues they face in the community
 - They need help because there are not good living conditions and they don't have good ways to stay safe in the case of disasters
 - To learn more
 - Having kids in school it's extra difficult and sometimes there is no power and they can't go to school or get groceries
 - Wanting to know what to do in case of fires, floods
- Most of them work outside - it always depends on the boss whether they have to stay outside in dangerous conditions
 - Important to take precautions when it comes to smoke and working outside
 - Luckily not too many pests so they aren't exposed to as many chemicals as they used to be
- They're always told to go to the high school in cases of emergencies but when they do, there is nothing there like places to sleep or anything to eat or resources
- What would work is establishing energy systems b/c when it rains or is very hot the power goes out a lot



- Sometimes two or three weeks without electricity
- Having a generator for electricity would be a great idea
- Food spoils too in these conditions
- Electricity is one of the most important priorities
- Without electricity there is also no communication so it would be great to have a community center with power
- Would be good to have a training with how to be ready, what to have in an emergency kit
- Radio signal here is really bad, even if you're prepared with a radio it doesn't do much, you don't get any stations
 - And the only ones that work are in English
- If there's no electricity AT&T doesn't work, only Verizon works (not the best but better than the alternative)
- Lots of areas don't have good cell signal and some areas only have AT&T
- A participant using T-Mobile reported only being able to use cell phones with wifi
- Puente does send updates, but without electricity they can't see any of the information anyway
- If every person could have a generator that would be incredibly helpful but it's still not really possible with the price – need some support/discount
- How can we motivate others?
 - Need to be positive about potential impact
- It always floods in central Pescadero
- It would be helpful to put a ramp or bridge over the river so people can leave and/or so the water can drain
 - They dig but it's not sufficient
 - In the past when it floods people can't come or go so it's difficult for them
 - Maybe there could be a movable bridge so it can be moved when it doesn't rain
- Even when there are trainings for things like CPR, they don't give you a certificate
 - They feel more prepared, but it makes them feel safer to have a certificate
 - They don't really get to practice that much in the classes, at least not as much as in a class where you actually get certified
 - It feels really important to have this knowledge to be able to help others and save your family if the need arises
 - Even if adults feel prepared to help themselves/each other, they need more preparation to be able to help the children
 - Not many people attended the classes that exist
 - Exposure to information is essential, but practice is even more important to feel prepared to help others, especially children
- In 2022 it was really difficult because the high school was an evacuation point but there were no resources
 - People decided it was better to go elsewhere because there wasn't anything here
 - Really important to prepare these locations for emergencies (trailer, closet, generators, storage container, blankets, etc.)



- Haven't seen any improvements/changes
 - In 1998, the county did help, but in 2022 they didn't – just firefighters
- What are the top priorities?
 - Communication systems
 - Creating a bridge over the river/flooding
- Excessive snow and excessive wind are missing from the list of hazards; unusual for South Skyline to get heavy snow and people are not equipped to drive on snowy roads; heavy winds are a more frequent problem. Both types of weather highlight the area's increasing vulnerability to impacts of changing climate.
- Road Safety: Rural roads used for high speed tourist traffic. Car accidents are a major hazard because of lack of medical services in the area, and long response times for emergency personnel. Residents are often first on-scene and need more training in advanced first aid.
- Road Safety is also compromised by excessive tourist traffic loads. In an emergency, non-locals have no idea what to do or what the evacuation routes are.
- In a major disaster, local services are not prepared to also support hundreds of extra people who might be trapped in the area.
- Locals would like priority access when roads are closed for weather-related disasters.
 - Idea: Comment that some neighborhoods along Highway 17 in Santa Cruz County have "Local" card that residents can display in vehicles so that they can get access to alternate routes.
- Animal evacuation plans/protocols are also an area of concern.
- Lack of enough first responders with local knowledge. When local crews get called away to serve other disasters, substitute crews are not familiar enough with roads and landmarks.
- PG&E is a huge challenge. Utility crews and their contractors often do not know which roads are not suitable for their large trucks. They get stuck or damage people's driveways because equipment is too heavy. Residents want a better way for the County to communicate with utilities and other contractors which roads are suitable, or require them to use pilot cars.
 - Idea: Improve maps of local road limitations and make sure the County shares maps with any public works contractors.
 - Idea: Put additional signage on roads. Some private road owners do this but it's not consistent. County needs to also put more signage on public roads.
- In 2016 or 2017, CalFire and La Honda Fire Brigade compiled a new GIS mapping database for several South Coast neighborhoods to assist with fire response. This dataset cannot be shared due to privacy agreement, and it may be quite outdated.
 - What can be done to update this map layer, make sure all neighborhoods are included, and then use it to help with road signage or evacuation planning?
- Trust is a big issue – resident to County, and sometimes neighbor-to-neighbor.
- We have a small pool of volunteers and there's a loss of institutional knowledge whenever someone moves or passes away.



- This area is very diverse. There's a big difference between people who live on big parcels vs those who live in small cabins in the trees vs those who live in "town-like places." Every area needs different solutions.
- Need to make it easier for people to find information on how they can help their neighbors. CERT classes and other trainings need to be very localized to the neighborhood/terrain that they serve.
- Need more neighborhood self-organization in the more remote areas, instead of relying on a CERT team activated by the fire station or County.
- Middleton Tract specifically wants more funding or direct provision of earthquake supplies, fire hoses, etc because they know they will get completely cut off.
- The better a neighborhood is prepared, the less the County has to do so it can save resources for other areas.
- Pescadero is not a mono-geography.
- BUT neighborhoods tend to be very inconsistent about self-organizing, especially if neighbors don't get along, and this isn't usually captured in any dataset.
- Need to have some sort of Service-Level-Agreement between the organized neighborhood groups and the County to ensure resilience is achieved.
- Another challenge is what defines the "neighborhood" given that many houses are too isolated to be considered neighbors. The Genesys zone maps don't necessarily correspond to what people actually call their neighborhood.
- The problem is also that a lot of us wear many hats and it's hard to choose what to focus on. We are spread very thin and we need more county services and more emergency response staff.
- Refresher courses more often and more specific topics of hazards we are likely to encounter.
- Better communications: Email should only be a backup/secondary option; NextDoor works, people under 30 prefer direct text; Flyers and big signs/banners at major intersections work to get people's attention. SMC alerts still aren't working well enough/aren't specific or timely enough
- Infrastructure maintenance, esp. on roads close to the creek where erosion is already apparent; clogged culverts; County needs to cut brush along roadsides more frequently because cyclists go out into vehicle lanes when brush encroaches on the shoulder.
- Do more triage and cut before the bad plants go to seed.
- County does road maintenance but is not good at prevention.
- Power resiliency has to be different based on individual needs. A single backup solution is not resilient.
- Simplify permitting for ground-mounted solar so more people can get it.
- Resilience needs to include solutions for all populations. Don't divide the community by blaming people for living in a rural place.
- Safety Element needs to recognize that South Coast bears the "wear and tear" of being the playground for the rest of the County.
- County officials need to come out here more often to understand what we live through, and that we can't just "run down to Target" to get emergency supplies.



- Build better relationships and institutionalize how we communicate

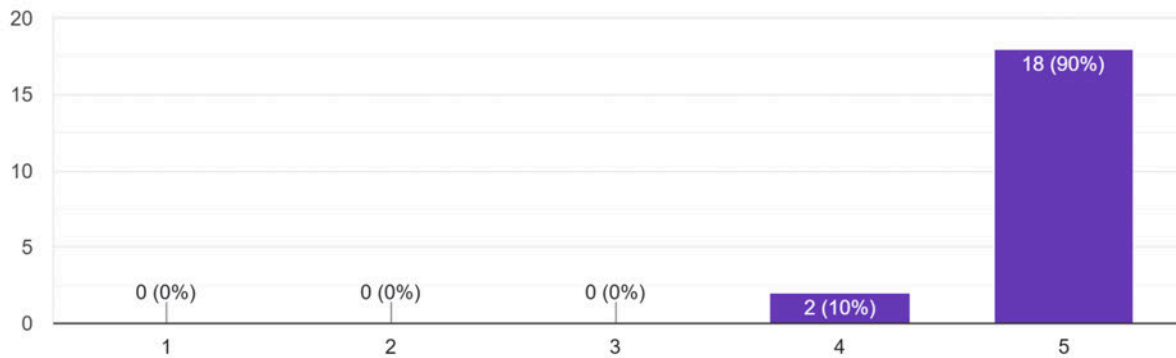
Appendix 1: Post-Workshop Feedback Survey Results

Total Surveys Completed: 22

Q1: I learned information that is useful to me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I learned information that is useful to me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

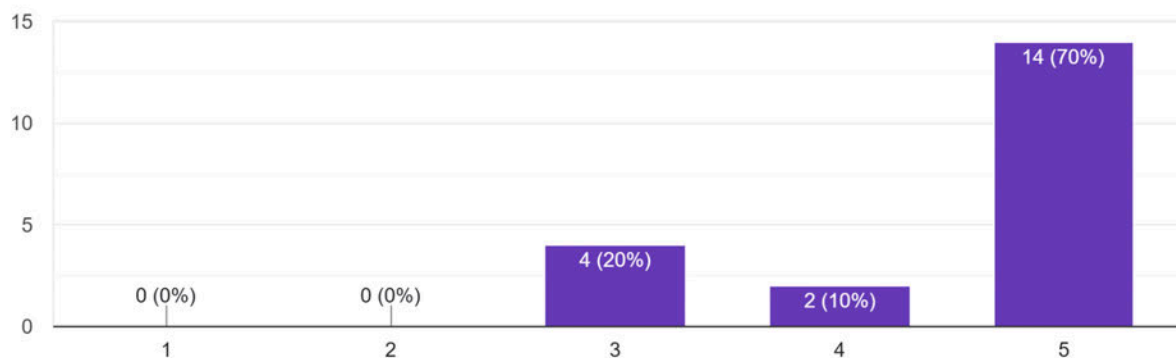
20 responses



Q2: I have a better understanding of what my community's vulnerabilities and concerns are (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I have a better understanding of what my community's vulnerabilities and concerns are (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

20 responses

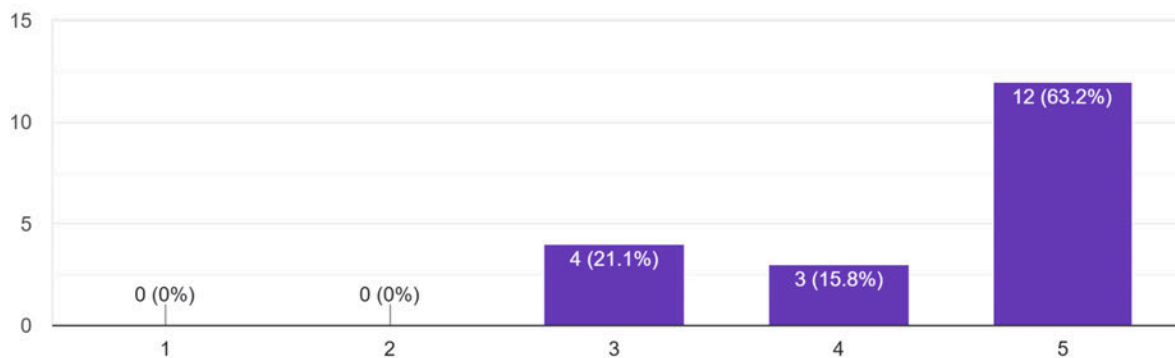




Q3: I have gained new perspective about issues that may exist in my community (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I have gained new perspective about issues that may exist in my community (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

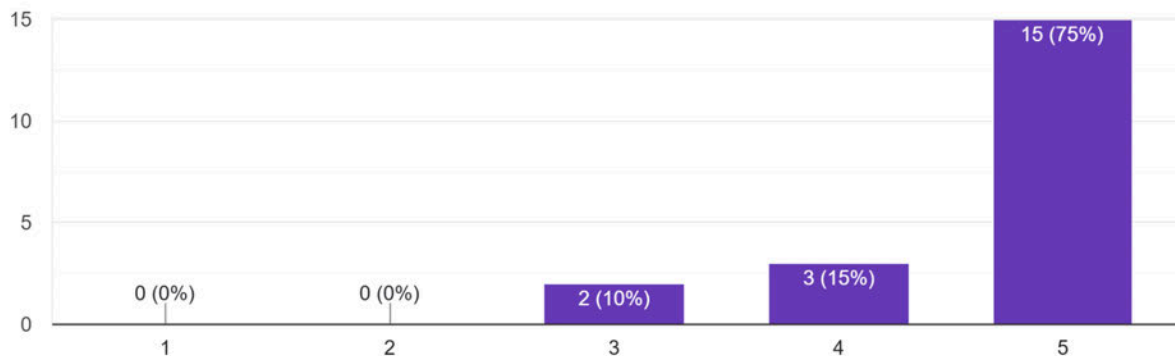
19 responses



Q4: The format of the meeting worked well for me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

The format of the meeting worked well for me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

20 responses



Q6: What key points are you taking away from today's meeting?

- Flooding and fires
- The need for greater coordination and collaboration among various neighborhoods/communities on the South Coast. The need for greater county resources (physical and monetary) to create resiliency.
- About flooding and storms
- Knowledge of community organizations to look for more info. The importance of working together with the complete coastside area for solutions.



- Around flooding
- The matter of fires
- Badge for locals to reenter during emergency
- There is a very diverse community in the county
- Cell towers and generators
- I found this encouraging to see/hear what my county is wanting to learn how to help our community and is curious to learn what our challenges are
- Look at how to better communicate emergency preparedness events and information. Look at more events in Pescadero area
- Neighbors collaboration, planning and preparing, mobilizing resources
- The key is personal participation in the CRC group
- We work well in our individual communities, we need better structured/organized communities
- Cell towers, preparation for children, and generators if possible

Q7: What are your top two (2) priorities and solutions for your community in the next year?

- Electricity and communication
- Petition county for better roadside/road maintenance. Continue to work toward building community resilience hubs on the South Coast
- About electricity and communication
- Better communication within our community and include those outside our immediate area
- Communication, a movable bridge
- Preparation for Pescadero
- Fire, flood
- Communication and household appliances
- A bridge in flood areas
- Road conditions, emergency prep
- 1) We need to have county point people in the county who can help our individual communities connect to resources -> e.g. preemptive fixes to erosion and clogged culverts along roads. 2) Create a strategic roadside mowing and maintenance (but NO herbicide!) 3) how to get updated signage for properties (addresses, turn-arounds ahead, limitations on what size of large trucks, etc.)
- Increase number of involved volunteers in each neighborhood, reach more residents
- Communications, energy resilience
- The organization of a bridge as soon as possible
- A better coded map with hard-to-reach communities (particular hazards). Do NOT mandate electric appliances or power banks (more options)



Appendix 2: Workshop Sign-in Sheets

Name / Nombre	Email or Telephone (for event reminders) / ¿C Where do you live? / ¿Dónde vive:	Signature	Stipend (yes/no)
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Butano Canyon	[Redacted]	No
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Loma Mar		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Middleton Trict		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Native Sons Rd		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Pacifica	[Redacted]	No thanks
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Butano Canyon		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] South Skyline		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Middleton Trict		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Portola State Park Rd., La Honda	[Redacted]	Sure!

8 total

Name / Nombre	Email or Telephone (for event reminders) / Where do you live? / ¿Dónde vives	Firma	Estipendio
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero	[Redacted]	
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
[Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero	[Redacted]	
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] San Gregorio		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] San Gregorio		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero		
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] Pescadero	[Redacted]	
✓ [Redacted]	[Redacted] pescadero	[Redacted]	

11 total

COMMUNITY INPUT REPORT

APPENDIX J: EAST PALO ALTO COMMUNITY WORKSHOP SUMMARY



East Palo Alto Safety Element Focus Groups Summary

CRC Staff in Attendance: Lesley Lopez, Lina Karamali, Kamille Lang, Alba Cárdenas

Focus Group Logistics:

- Thursday, June 26th (Spanish monolingual), Tuesday, July 15th (English monolingual), and Thursday July 17th (Samoan/Tongan interpretation), 2025, 6:00 - 7:30 pm
- Three separate focus group sessions hosted at the East Palo Alto YMCA
- Total attendees for all three workshops: about 50 residents of East Palo Alto
- The three focus groups were held in Spanish, English, and English with Samoan/Tongan interpretation as needed, respectively
- Focus group capacity was set to no more than 15 residents per session to ensure in depth and active conversation

Description: This report summarizes the outcomes of three focus groups on the Safety Element Update for the City of East Palo Alto's General Plan. It was organized by Climate Resilient Communities (CRC) in collaboration with the City of East Palo Alto and PlaceWorks for the linguistically diverse communities within East Palo Alto in June and July of 2025. The primary facilitators were Kamille Lang and Alba Cárdenas (CRC staff), with translation to Samoan/Tongan provided as needed by Anamatangi Polynesian Voices.

Participant Demographics:

- All participants were residents of East Palo Alto

Objectives/Purpose:

Major Themes:

- Overview of the General Plan Safety Element
- Reviewing state data that highlighted areas in East Palo Alto that are more disadvantaged or otherwise at risk from safety hazards and issues than the city as a whole
- Getting resident input on the areas of greatest concern, answering





questions about the topics, the data, and opportunities for participation going forward

- Specifically asking about toxic sites/contamination, earthquake preparedness, and disaster insurance in their communities
- Assuring workshop attendees that their feedback is important in East Palo Alto city planning and building trust with a community who shared they are not usually engaged intentionally in these processes.

Structure

- A brief presentation from Climate Resilient Communities that provided exposure to the existing data and the state developed requirements for a Safety Element
- Asking participants open-ended questions about what they would like to see and what is missing around toxic sites and contamination, earthquake preparedness, and disaster insurance in their communities

Methodology:

Outreach: CRC conducted targeted outreach through our community leaders. The CRC network with residents in East Palo Alto is well established and utilized to engage this community comprehensively for outreach and attendance at these workshops.

1. CRC hosted one-on-one outreach training with CRC outreach staff to ensure that the correct information was being shared with residents. Training included a brief slide deck presentation on what a Safety Element is, the importance of community participation, review of PlaceWorks developed outreach materials, and mock conversations to practice inviting folks to attend the workshop.
2. Outreach strategies utilized by CRC included:





- a. Phone calls with and text messages sent to East Palo Alto homeowners and renters
- b. Follow up phone call and text conversations as a reminder to those invited to attend
- c. Outreach specifically to the Samoan/Tongan-speaking community done by Anamatangi Polynesian Voices

Facilitation: The below agenda explains the general outline of the meeting. It began with a presentation before attendees participated in a group discussion. This consisted of an introduction to/reminder about the Safety Element and what this project entails. The group discussion focused mainly on three issues: contaminated sites, earthquakes, and insurance. Participants were encouraged to share their perspectives and experiences regarding these topics and what they would like to see changed in their community. After the discussion, participants were gathered back together to complete a short feedback survey on the workshop experience. They received a \$40 Visa gift card upon the return of the feedback survey.

Logistics

Date/Time	Venue	Food	Stipend	Childcare
June 26th, July 15th, and July 17th 6-8pm	YMCA in East Palo Alto	Meals from local restaurant (Provided by CRC)	\$40 Visa gift card per attendee (must be 16 years of age or older)	N/A

Agenda

Time	Activity	Facilitator
6:00 - 6:15pm	Arrival, Food	CRC
6:15 - 6:30pm	Presentation	CRC
6:45 - 7:20pm	Discussion	CRC, Anamatangi Polynesian Voices (7/17 focus group)
7:20 - 7:30pm	Reconvene, Close	CRC

Materials Required:

From Venue	From CRC	From PlaceWorks
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• Screen • HDMI plug in • Tables and chairs	• Laptop with HDMI port (or AV connections) • Feedback Form (English and Spanish) x 30 (double-sided) • Sign-in Sheets • Food for Participants	• Slide deck (shared before workshop)
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Key Findings

- Residents expressed concerns about emergency preparedness, feeling that they did not know what to do in case of an emergency and that the resources provided by the City could be improved to feel more tangible and actionable at the resident level. For example, the City hosting more regular drills at the community level and hosting workshops cyclically instead of sending out blasts moments after a disaster strikes in the community.
- Concerns regarding insurance specific to flooding, earthquakes, etc. included the high cost of these insurance plans, as well as fears that insurance carriers would cancel their plans if something were to happen, thus making it a waste of money and effort. Further concerns were shared regarding the relationship between the City of EPA and FEMA in updating the information that reflects in higher insurance costs for residents (specifically FEMA flood maps that do not capture recent flood resilience improvements the city has implemented).
- Attendees felt strongly that more information and education was needed surrounding the contaminated sites in East Palo Alto, especially around the risk they pose to residents and what options the city and other stakeholders are taking to mitigate that risk going forward. They recommended several strategies to address this problem and advocated for systems that will better inform the community directly about these sites with visuals to demonstrate where the sites are in the community and what the risk of interacting with these sites might cause.



- Each focus group expressed interest
 - Finally, residents also underscored the importance of effective communications systems

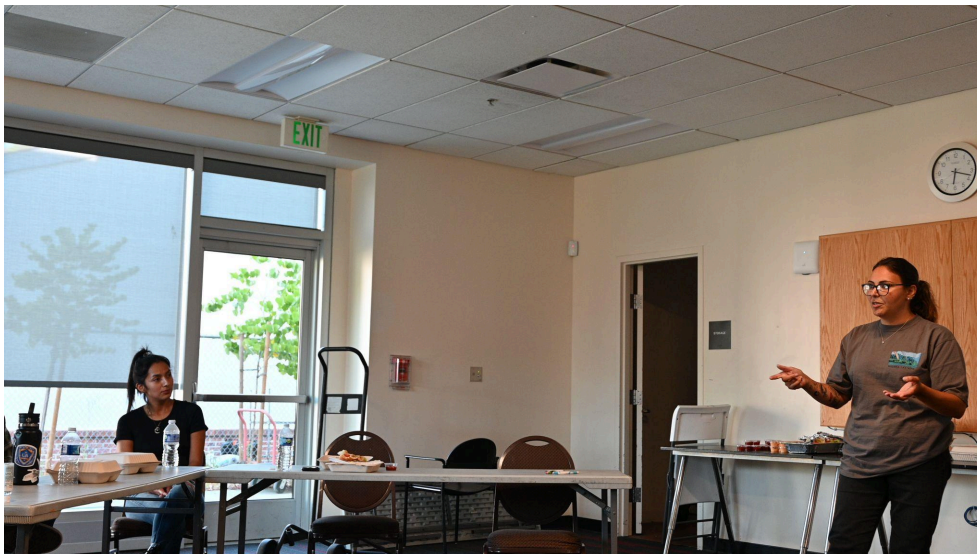


in multiple languages and via multiple formats to ensure that all residents receive important information during an emergency and that it does not depend solely on access to technology, certain languages, electricity, or physical ability.

Conclusions and Supplementary Recommendations from Climate Resilient Communities, informed exclusively by community feedback

CRC has previously conducted safety element workshops in East Palo Alto and continues to hear many of the same issues from community members as clear priorities and what they most need addressed. CRC has previously issued recommendations based on this feedback and reaffirms those recommendations but adds to them here with the specific information gleaned from these focus groups. Below are the conclusions from this workshop and the supplementary recommendations that CRC appends to its previous recommendations, based solely on community feedback.

Issue 1: Knowledge and Communication



East Palo Alto residents communicated that they lack the information they need to know in case of disasters and what to do when serious safety hazards arise in their daily life. They expressed a need for more

information about where to go in case of emergency, how to seek refuge and when to remain in their homes, and how to gain increased access to services like the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) trainings. In addition to CRC's previous communications recommendations, CRC proposes:



- Ensuring that all communications pathways have dedicated Spanish channels or iterations.
- Using multiple methods of communication during emergencies (participants suggested communicating online, via text, and with trucks driving around broadcasting announcements in multiple languages).
- Dedicating more staff and funding to programs like CERT to ensure residents have access to essential safety information.
- Making widely available evacuation plans and guidelines for when to go to places of refuge (and where to go) and when to shelter in place.

Issue 2: Contaminated Sites

Residents expressed worry around the prevalence of contaminated sites in East Palo Alto and the lack of community knowledge thereof. Given the number of contaminated sites in East Palo Alto and ongoing community concerns regarding their safety, CRC shares the following community recommendations:

- Implementation from the City of increased signage on contaminated sites, especially brightly colored or otherwise eye-catching signage that includes information about exposure risk and history of the contamination. This could additionally take the form of a mural located in a major common area that educates residents on the history, significance, and risk of contaminated sites in their community.
- Conducting research on what has been done to mitigate contamination in other communities and using that information to inform research on East Palo Alto's contaminated sites. This research might include conducting annual testing of air, water, and soil, as well as putting together comparative health research over multiple years, with clear communication from the City as to the results of all research.
- Putting together a workshop to inform community members about the presence, risk, and location of contaminated sites in East Palo Alto, including presence from City staff and materials residents can take such as maps or pamphlets.

Issue 3: Preventative Measures

East Palo Alto residents continue to report challenges around emergency response processes, including a lack of resources from the City (or resources running out in emergencies), a delay in receiving updates during emergencies, and a general sense



that they are unprepared for emergency situations. To address these issues, CRC proposes in conjunction with its previous recommendations:

- The City ensuring that they have resources proactively ready for residents before emergencies happen (e.g., making sure there are enough sandbags or other supplies available at any time in case of emergency).
- Establishing a monitoring system that immediately sends alerts or prerecorded messages. Residents hoped that the kinds of early warning systems like the tsunami horns along the coast might be possible to establish in their communities; for example, if the San Francisquito creek rises above a certain level, residents might automatically receive an alert.
- Implementing preventative measures such as cutting trees, clearing storm drains, etc. to prepare for severe weather and emergencies that are seasonable or more predictable.

By carrying out these and previous recommendations in partnership, we can build a more resilient East Palo Alto that prioritizes the safety and well-being of all its residents, especially those more vulnerable to climate-related hazards.

Meeting Notes

June 26th, 2025 Spanish Focus Group Notes

- Listening to the radio is helpful for emergencies
- Need email, text, etc. all with dedicated Spanish channels
- Preparation and response to emergencies
 - They like the preparation and response to emergencies policy draft, no feedback
- Resilience of infrastructure
 - When something happens, they don't have places of refuge to go to
 - Sometimes if you're in an apartment building and no one has power so they don't go to each other for support, but it would be easier to be somewhere where you could go to your neighbor for help
 - They instead have to go to a cafe or library or know someone who will still have power
 - They don't have access to things like generators or things to keep in case of an emergency
 - Some people have power banks but don't charge them routinely
- Community preparation
 - General agreement with the policy draft, no comments
- Key danger problems
 - Agree with the policy draft



- Could the point about air filters in “casas privadas” (homeowners) be changed to include other spaces like apartments and to also apply to renters?
- Discussion
 - In apartments, they are required through basic renter’s insurance to have insurance for robberies and stuff but not for disasters like earthquakes
 - Where should they go in case of aftershocks from an earthquake? Should they leave their homes? How long do they wait?
 - They would need to wait until the disaster was over and get info about what to do
 - Need improved communication methods to make sure they know what to do
 - To get to a refuge like the YMCA or something, there is so much traffic and you’d have to walk because there is so much chaos and it would be hard to get there
 - Need more lights on the streets
 - Need to have traffic lights fixed
 - On University and Donohoe and by the Four Seasons
 - Need to have traffic cameras because people drive super recklessly
 - The police presence is really bad, there need to be more of them so that they actually come when people call
 - Earthquakes
 - They don’t have an evacuation plan or know about where to go
 - People need to know how to be prepared in case of emergency – getting info posted in public common spaces like a list of materials or something
 - This list should have where to go, different safe locations, FAQs on where to go, what to do in case of different disasters, what to take with you, tools they can use, maps, etc.
 - Don’t need phone numbers because no one will answer, but an informational line they can call to get information from a recording would be helpful
 - Nextdoor can be a good way to spread the word for residents too on how to be prepared, etc.
 - Alerts, on the tv and via text
 - Contaminated sites
 - Maps, info on whether they need to wear a mask in certain areas, how it impacts you, how you can tell it’s contaminated, etc.
 - Important that there are no homes near contaminated sites
 - They would go to a workshop about contaminated sites to get a map and information, they think it would be helpful
 - Part of it could be showing people the tool with the contaminated sites and helping them see where is contaminated



- What would they want to see from a poster or something that was physically there in their community?
 - Bright colors to let you know the site is there
 - A sign with info about the history of what happened and how it impacts people, what type of contamination, how long it was contaminated, etc. (like at zoos how they have plaques about animals)
 - Potentially a QR code with the information in more languages
 - Broader community education through visuals like a big mural with info
 - With a QR code that takes you to a virtual map/tour
- How does it feel to know that there are contaminated sites?
 - Worrying as to how it affects them and their health
- Access to and use of insurance (earthquake, flooding, etc.)
 - The cost is what makes it too difficult to have, and the renter's insurance that's required doesn't have any of that stuff
 - Each one is separate (fires, earthquakes, etc.) and it's all extra money
 - A lot of people don't want to get insurance because they're afraid the insurance will let them down (like what happened with the fires in LA) and they don't see a benefit in spending their money on it
 - Car insurance companies classify any potential change to your car (like a chip) as an accident so your premiums go up
 - Who do you trust to go through an insurance conversation with?
 - With an organization because they're looking out for the community and not to get money

July 15th, 2025 English Focus Group Notes

- Can the city control taxes on consumer goods? Even if the city can't actually control consumer goods, maybe they can incentivize or de-incentivize
- The city may not be able to make direct changes to the buildings/facilities/operations that are the responsibility of other agencies, but can they partner with other govt. agencies to address them? (e.g., for Romic)
- CERT program is under-utilized and understaffed in EPA
 - The fact that the sessions spread across multiple days and many hours could be a barrier
 - Hard to commit to that amount of time
 - How could a safety ambassador program meet the needs of the community while recognizing that their time is valuable?



- Maybe local employers could add CERT training as part of their staff development/training days so it doesn't feel like such a big lift on the personal level
- Staffing and funding for these trainings needs to be prioritized
 - Maybe partnering with another city that has a big CERT program could make it happen more effectively
- There's currently a tenants' association being developed at the Woodland apartments – would be a great opportunity to have a safety ambassador there, train them monthly to be prepared
 - This could be the city's role to make sure these processes are functioning
 - They have the largest landlord of a huge area of EPA that's super vulnerable to issues including extreme heat and cold winters — how do you keep them accountable to the community they oversee?
- Nuestra Casa had some students working with them who proposed creating a service hub in empty space, such as the IKEA parking lot when it remains empty, or somewhere comparable so that people can know more about the services that are available to them
 - Residents are frustrated that there are these big parking structures and lots that are not available for them to use when they are dealing with such parking issues and lack of places of refuge (e.g., IKEA/Home Depot parking lots)
- There's not really a good place of refuge/gathering in EPA
- The entire plaza is private property with security circulating, and when YUCA/YCC went on their field trip to toxic sites they got police called on them
 - This is also where the bus drivers stop and take their breaks and they seem to be allowed – what does this permitting look like and could it extend to emergencies as well?
- If the city were to purchase a plot of land, it would make it more available to do something like a service center/hub
 - Otherwise folks end up scrambling and panic or put off evacuating for other fears
- There's an opportunity to partner with the city and have them look for spaces for gathering
- Could try to organize somewhere to gather/make a hub on Nextdoor or on another platform dedicated to sharing important emergency information
 - Rapid Response Network could be a platform for it
 - But not everyone knows how to use apps or websites
 - What if the internet is down?
 - Need a multi-channel way of communicating (maybe online, over text, trucks driving with announcements, etc.)
- Toxic sites in EPA
 - The city being part of and leading the conversation, not just CBOs
 - Attending meetings, partnering to achieve goals
 - Funding to work in collaboration with the City on projects



- Supporting advocacy work related to contaminated sites instead of limiting it
- Increased signage on sites
 - Something that the city might be able to do relatively soon that will make a big impact
 - If the city can't make the agencies (e.g., Bay Road Holdings) clean up the sites or come in person, maybe the city can partner with them to bring updates to the community and gather feedback to share with them
- Since entities like Bay Road Holdings have business licenses to work in EPA, is there anything that can be done by the City to limit them?
- Maybe if you're a property owner on a contaminated site you could have to provide updates on what you're doing to help improve the site and mitigate contamination
 - What do community members have as a pathway to ask for accountability
 - What policy can be implemented through the safety element by the city to request data and understand what's being done at these sites in a way that's repeated?
- CBOs like Save the Bay and OneShoreline have good recommendations for what to do about groundwater rise and contamination
- Concern about gas stations and closed gas stations being contaminated sites that are overlooked and groundwater rise pushes contaminants up
- Preparedness for earthquakes
 - The city has gotten a little better at communicating when there's an extreme event/hazard, but it still feels very reactive
 - In extreme heat or cold, the city will post about it and send specific newsletter emails about it, which they didn't use to do, but they just pass on information instead of adding additional resources
 - If there is a lack of funding towards FEMA or other entities, how will we get accurate information?
 - The city needs to have their own twist on the information with community-specific information and resources
 - The city implemented cameras to monitor levels of the creek, which is great, but there's a lot of worry around flooding
 - The city does clean the storm drains every summer in preparation
 - Much more worry about flooding after the 2023 floods
 - During those floods there was not enough information coming from the city – only a day or two after
 - In preparation for shifting weather, the City should have resources readily available in case an emergency does happen



- Especially over the ramp in the University Circle/Four Seasons area there is a need for resources, and there are big empty floors in buildings that could be hubs for resources
- There is also not always urgency among community members and people are reactionary – need to communicate urgency and know how to respond
- When it's cyclical, like the seasons, we can and should be prepared
- In the most recent San Francisquito Creek floods, sometimes people weren't aware of flooding until they saw the water
 - Need a monitoring system that automatically triggers an alert so that it doesn't have to be a manual announcement by the City – maybe some sort of alarm, like the tsunami horns in Half Moon Bay
- Pilot city policy in Woodlands where the flooding risk is within the community, then implement throughout EPA
- Worry about the transition from landlines to cell phones – very few people have landlines but they are more reliable in an emergency
 - If there's anything the city can do to have basic landline phones available in public places that could be helpful to have a reliable way to communicate during an emergency
 - Could send a text/call to landlines that's automatically sent out to every phone with information about resources and where to go
- What is the plan for the new FEMA flood maps in November?

July 17th, 2025 Samoan/Tongan Focus Group Notes

- What is the city's relationship with PG&E? Need their support with the relationship between community members and PG&E
- If the city can't do anything about the contaminated sites, can residents do that? Concerned about those entities continuing to build and not informing the community about the chemicals that exist there? For them to not do anything is what is frustrating
- People need more incentive to attend meetings and share their perspectives – the city needs to raise money to give people information to be prepared
- Annual trainings done by the city including FEMA and American Red Cross to give information and say what the city has done to improve things would really help
- The city could be more active in implementing CERT and making sure people are incentivized to participate
- Insurance for natural disasters
 - Gardens gets flooded all the time
 - For homeowners, it's really important to get insurance costs to go down; if the city can't do anything, can community organizations do something?
 - There are issues for renters too – what happens if electronic entryways to apartment buildings lose power?



- When the affordable housing owners are asked about things like this, they don't respond
- Things like mobility issues and accessibility are overlooked, including in senior buildings
- In 1997, there was flooding where water filled the parking garages and got under the cars and people always worry about this kind of thing happening again
- Costs are so high, and it's hard for people to get these things on their own as a result
- The flooding is a really big issue – living right by the San Francisquito Creek mobile home flood insurance was required
 - There were two big floods
 - The government should give money to support the folks who live right by the creek and need to pay for insurance
 - Need FEMA to help – sometimes people get responses that they don't qualify because they don't have damage to property or car, but they need the help for other things like mental or financial burdens
- Last year during the floods there seemed to be a shortage of sandbags; people learned that in those moments of crisis, residents of EPA, Palo Alto, Redwood City, etc. are all looking for sandbags and there is no management solution or prioritization of whom to give them to first
 - There always seems to be a sandbag shortage, and since the community is very dependent on the city it's important to change that
- The community is good at taking care of themselves and doesn't need FEMA
 - The community can do more to prevent things from happening
- Need some alarms like they have for tsunamis on the coast for when the water rises and flooding is imminent
- We do need federal assistance; it can make a big difference in our lives and it is necessary
- How do you want emergency information dispersed to you? What is ideal?
 - Want a command center where people can walk in and say what's going on and what they need and people who are certified can provide resources
- What has the city done to educate and engage with members of the public?
 - Haven't heard about anything that they're doing
 - Maybe they could share updates about what they're doing, send out mailers with information, etc.
 - The metric of the city to use for success is whether the people in that area feel more safe
- SFCJPA gets funded by the government, but they take forever to do anything
 - They have meetings occasionally, but need more and need more in EPA, because EPA is the first one to get hit



- The city council reps need to get these resources to more people in EPA and let them know what the community needs
- EPA needs to go federal to get money, by making a big stink about it
- The city knows that the season is coming, so they should be out there cutting the trees and taking preventative measures to avoid floods and blackouts
 - When these things happen, essential community functions are shut down
- Neighborhood Initiative structure should be on paper and brought back out as a structure to start with
- Teaching people to prepare spaces for emergencies – young people are a good group who would be interested
 - When there was the Fordham fire, young people from elsewhere came into the community to help instead of having local youth doing it
 - Youth who are told they're needed by the community will be motivated
 - The government money is what's needed here
 - There is a need for a multi-language, multi-generational group – everyone needs to understand what to do in a safety situation regardless of background or age
- Contaminated sites
 - There should be a normalization of inspections of sites
 - Research on other communities that have had this issue and what they have done about it
 - Important to get updates on the contaminated areas to be aware of what's happening
 - Have a filter system
 - Have a hotline to reach someone in the community who knows about these problems to have them on call
 - Make sure there is closure and removal of residents to a safe place
 - Communicate with residents what they're doing to eliminate the toxins at contaminated sites
 - Annual testing of air, water, and soil
 - Comparative health research over multiple years to show evidence of contamination
 - Suing Romic site and if the community wins, the money could go to community resources
 - Menlo Labs generates waste right on University; how will we learn from what happened with Romic with them? They're right across from a school
 - Has any of this been checked by the city?
 - Require cleanups
 - Not cleaning up should have massive penalties, not just minor fines
 - Secure federal funding by the state
 - Ban housing on contaminated sites
 - Investigate PG&E



- Want to see all new housing developers add to the parking capacity of the entire city when they build new housing developments
- Some people don't get help because of immigration status
- From notes at each table during small group discussion:
 - Reduce contamination
 - Finding highprint
 - Stop building in city and build on what we have
 - Green waste on Romic site (phase 2)
 - Air purifier
 - Filter system
 - Hotline (community)
 - Gravel grounds
 - Normalize inspection and research on other communities and how they dealt with contaminated sites
 - How to reduce the risk associated with contaminated sites?
 - Have a drawn out plan/process to remove the sites and share with the community
 - How can the city help you prepare for any risks of contamination?
 - Have the contaminated sites closed off and removed residents to a safe place
 - Communicate with residents what they are doing to eliminate the toxins
 - Annual testing of water, air, and soil (comparative health research) including prior years
 - Statute of limitations on Romic sites
 - Allying with experts
 - Accessibility of general information
 - Priority: education and info
 - Require clean ups
 - Secure federal funding
 - ACTION by the state
 - Ban housing on contaminated sites
 - Regarding contamination from over development
 - Increase developer fees for contamination
 - Investigate PG&E gate around tower – Fordham by school

Appendix 1: Post-Workshop Feedback Survey Results

Total Surveys Completed: 36 (data from the 6/26 and 7/17 workshops, as feedback surveys were not collected from attendees at the 7/15 workshop due to an oversight)



Q1: How did you hear about today's workshop? (30 responses)

friend

Tiffany Anamatangi

APV

APV

Anamatangi

Tiffany - Anamatangi

Anamatangi

APV

Anamatangi Polynesian Voices

word of mouth

Anamatangi/Tiffany

friend

friend

APV

APV

a friend

anamatangi

APV

anamatangi

my cousin Pauline Brown/APV

phone call

CRC Lesley

CRC Lesley

CRC

My sister

Lesley and CRC

Text message

CRC employee

CRC

CRC employee



Message

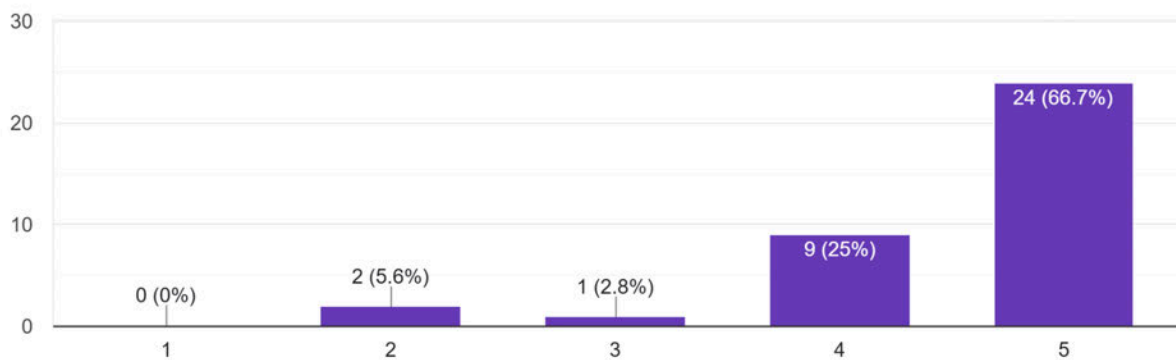
Family

word of mouth - Tiffany Hautau APV

Q2: I learned information that is useful to me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I learned information that is useful to me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

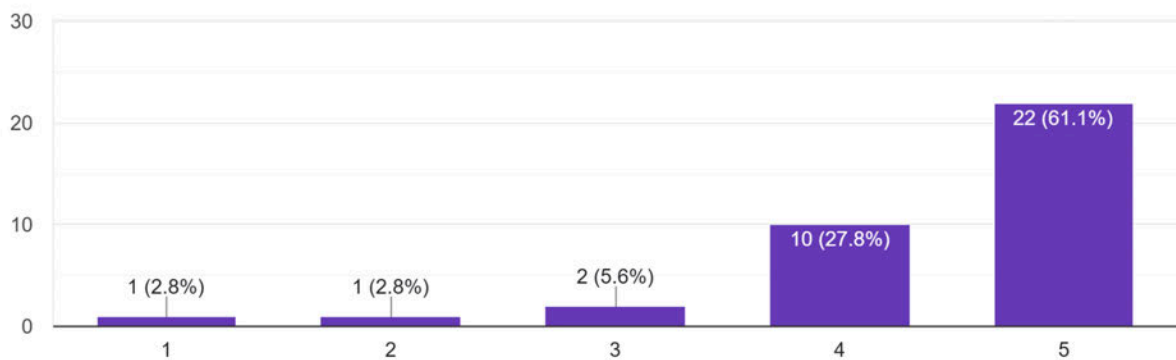
36 responses



Q3: I have a better understanding of what safety hazards are (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I have a better understanding of what safety hazards are (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

36 responses

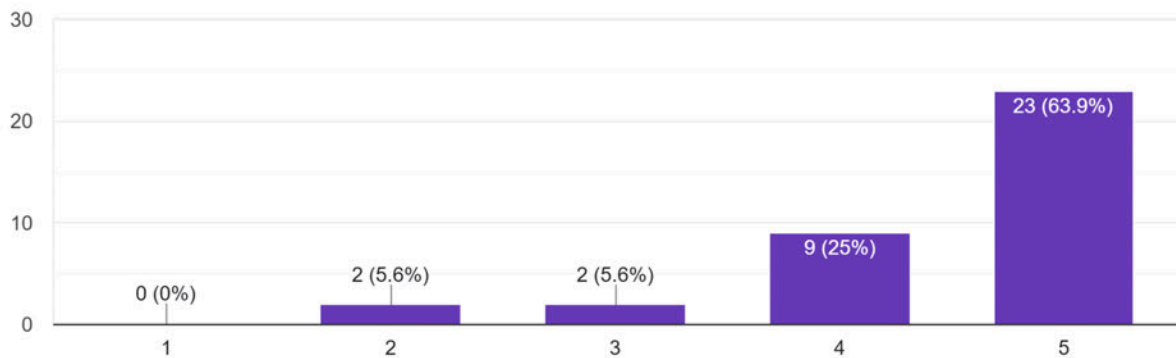




Q4: I have gained new perspective about issues that may exist in East Palo Alto (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

I have gained new perspective about issues that may exist in East Palo Alto (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

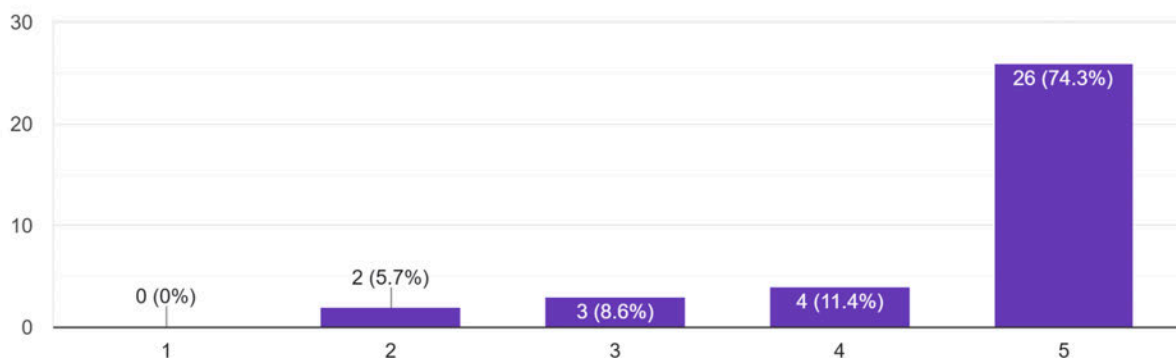
36 responses



Q5: The format of the meeting worked well for me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

The format of the meeting worked well for me (5 = strongly agree, 1 = strongly disagree)

35 responses



Q6: What key points are you taking away from today's meeting?

to get a safety place for the people

That I can join more meetings to understand the issues going on in the community



Evacuation locations in case of earthquakes, areas of contamination
Preparations, improvements, community needs, tools
Preparing for environmental issues
How to prepare in case of an emergency. I learned that most of East Palo Alto is contaminated
The importance of knowing how to inform ourselves about evacuation if there is a disaster
Access to insurance and renters' insurance are topics I have limited knowledge about (as well as the whole group)
Being more clear and specific about the problems that exist and solutions
How to help
About earthquakes and contamination and to inform myself to be able to help the community
Renter's insurance concerns
emergency preparation, Romic, Flood insurance

Q7: What are your top two (2) priorities and solutions for your community in the next year?

community plan, senior accessibility
To be more informed -- see more City reps in our meetings.
Parking and environmental and attend more meetings
Flood zone preparedness
Education prevention
More workshop and educate our communities
My top two priorities are to do more research about our community waterways as well as health research
Let everyone know and upgrade



Safety, keep it clean
1 safety, 2 parking
Stay connected to the sources that will educate me more about community changes
Getting it done before it's too late
provide the policies and know what's going on, need more programs to help
Spread more awareness of the ongoing problems in our community
Soil washing/underground weather proofing
safety and encourage
right away getting need help soon getting help
normalize inspection, filter system
Clean areas from the contaminated sites, speak more to the community about issues
More information in contaminated areas and safe locations in case of shocks
More openness of the stories behind contaminated sites. Evacuation sites (maps)
The quality of the roads and more light at night
Lighting, road fix
Safety
Adding more cameras and lamps (as well as an emergency button when pedestrians and cyclists) to EPA streets to make them welcoming and safe
More accessible information or easier information to apply
Plaques in contaminated areas
Putting brightly colored signs to inform which areas are contaminated
Putting signs on contaminated areas, making info available for earthquake resources
72 hour kit, flooding prep