

1.: Recognize GCC: Yes.

2. Prescribed burns especially where no egress is available:

I think that is a good option to include, but I am not sure that it should be the primary answer. Perhaps mowing, clipping and chipping should come 1st, particularly if chipping can be performed by machines that use electricity rather than fossil fuels. I understand that this is labor intensive. However, the smoke from controlled burns, while not as toxic as smoke from uncontrolled burns that involve plastics and structures, still contains planet-warming gas. I learned from Supervisor Williams that during 1 recent year in the state of California, more greenhouse gases were released by wild fires than by transportation.

I like this suggestion of bringing the insurance companies to the table. As long as landowners, county personnel, and insurance companies are all discussing wildfires, it would be good to get the insurance companies' perspective on the habit of some timber companies of locking both the public and 1st responders, including firefighters, out of the private land with gates and recessed locks that cannot be cut with bolt-cutters. In the past, allowing non-employees to enter this private land was seen as a liability because of the possibility of their stealing lumbar or causing property damage. Now that our fire risk continues to increase with frequent drought, and since wildfire smoke and flames can wreck all the timber and also endanger the whole county, possibly increasing the risk of the public suing the landowners for negligence, perhaps the insurance companies would like to encourage the landowners to allow firefighters to put out wild fires on their property. Ideally, private landowners would support 1st responders by allowing them to practice rescues on private roads once or twice a year, coordinating with them to put out forest fires, and allowing access during all kinds of emergencies including failures of Highway One. This conversation is already on the phase 2 to-do list for the Hubs and Routes project of our Healthcare District but we will need help with it from the BOS.

3. Egress: Yes. I am inviting Rick Hemmings, the map maker for Hubs and Routes, to our think tank to show his maps. He has put in a great deal of time and research to figure out the best routes for getting anywhere in our healthcare district when any local primary route is impassable.

As part of #3 you mentioned water storage for fire fighting. Let's add an element of "streamlining permits related to rain water catchment." I understand the state of California has regulations about this. It is time they change at the state level as well as the county level. This will be useful for fire fighting and, when combined with filters, for drinking water.

4. Encourage renewable energy by permit streamlining: Yes. As long as we are streamlining permits for solar panels, let's streamline permits for windmills, unless there is some reason why these should be considered higher-hanging. Batteries are expensive. Fewer batteries are needed when the sun can provide electricity during the day and the wind can provide electricity during the night. We should be in conversation with the Coastal commission if their regulations are a barrier, as our ocean breezes are powerful. Those who argue that windmills hurt birds should be reminded that global warming and fossil fuel industries hurt birds.

5. Efficient energy use and accessibility: Yes. Perhaps we could make SCP's Evergreen plan the default for all customers. Of note, Hubs and Routes maps have device-charging stations on the list of many resources shown-- but only for the Healthcare District, not the whole county at this point.

6. Build and buy for energy efficiency: Yes. I want to add a big concept here: Estimating the energy impact of any equipment purchase or construction materials purchase should include a) energy used manufacturing the equipment or materials, b) energy used to transport the equipment or materials to the site where they will be used, and c) energy involved in maintaining and using the building or equipment. I want to emphasize b) here, because it is well within the power of the county to use building permits and standards to favor the use of local rather than imported building

materials. We are already talking about food sovereignty. If we also talk about sovereignty with respect to building materials and equipment (and other things), it will support job creation in our county and vastly reduce the amount of global warming gases emitted in the process of getting our materials and equipment (and other things) to us. In general, reducing imports and exports is a climate solution that is easily overlooked.

7. Eliminate wasteful paper and travel: this has lots of potential for reducing global warming-- especially the travel portion-- but it also has potential for discrimination against those who dwell in areas with poor Internet reception or who for other reasons, such as poverty, which is quite common here, do not have efficient alternatives to print journalism and to the use of paper. We need to include the voices of people who have been forced to be resourceful; they are good teachers for us. In addition, all online communication is hackable and can become quickly unavailable because of this or because of power outages. We can reduce paper use, and we can choose to invest in recycled rather than new paper, but I do not favor completely eliminating the use of paper. Since bamboo 2 is an extremely rapid carbon sink, we should also encourage planting bamboo--within containers, on degraded land such as abandoned parking lots--and making paper and other items out of bamboo.

8. Resiliency Information Portal: Yes. Some of the kinds of information mentioned, but not all, are on our Hubs and Routes maps. If not completely integrated, these resources should at least link to one another.

9. Habitat protection: Yes. In addition, oak seeds (acorns) are part of food sovereignty, of supporting indigenous leadership, and of the restoration of healthful diets for humans.

10. Energy security: yes. People who need continuous electricity all night to power their life support machines such as oxygen concentrators and BiPAP should be allowed to use fossil fuel-burning generators temporarily until solar, wind, battery, and local grid options can be arranged.

11. Woodlands and carbon sequestration: Yes, although preserving existing Oaks will be easier than converting vineyards back to oaks. It may also be easier to convert from wine grapes to raisins than from wine grapes to oak trees, and locally produced raisins can be ground up for sugar to replace imports.

Thank you for reading this. I look forward to our future discussion.

Jennifer Kreger MD