Lake County 2050 Community Change Survey Results
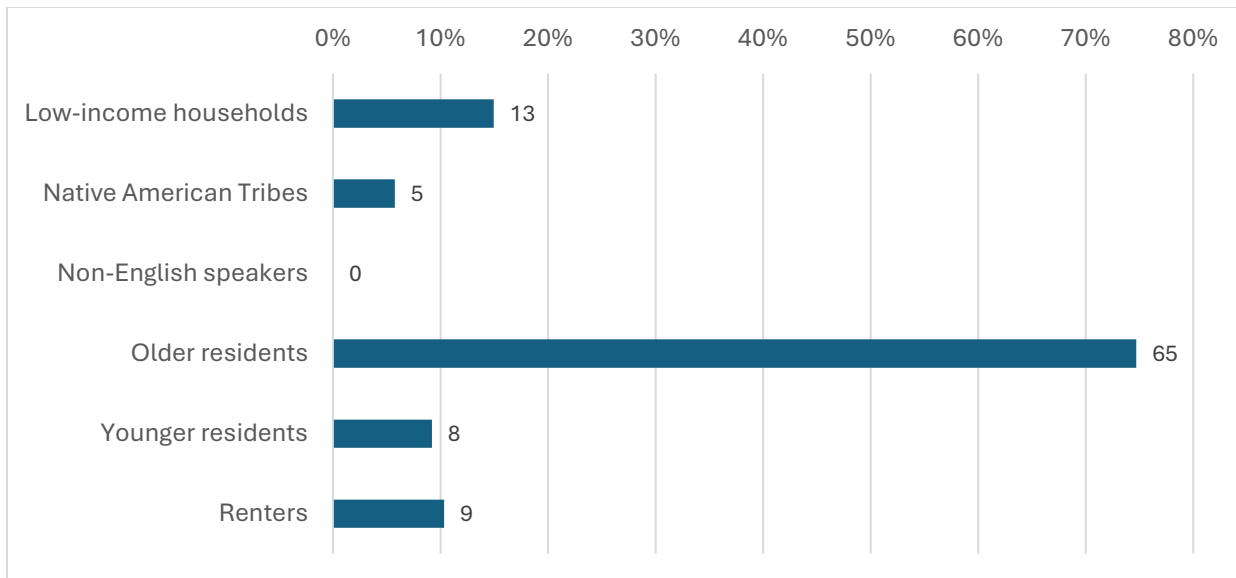# Cobb Mountain Area

Introduction

From August 5 through September 13, 2024, a comprehensive survey was conducted in the Cobb Mountain Area to inform Lake County 2050, the County's General Plan Update. The goal of the survey was to gather input on land use, policy, and related changes to the General Plan. There were also questions included to inform the County's Housing Action and Implementation Plan (HAIP), which are summarized separately here: lakecounty2050.org/documents.

The survey was available in English and Spanish and promoted on the Lake County 2050 project website (LakeCounty2050.org), in canvasing activities administered by County staff and AmeriCorps service members, and at public events. A total of 112 community members participated in the survey, though participants did not necessarily respond to each question. Following is a summary of results, including a listing of responses to open-ended and "other" questions.
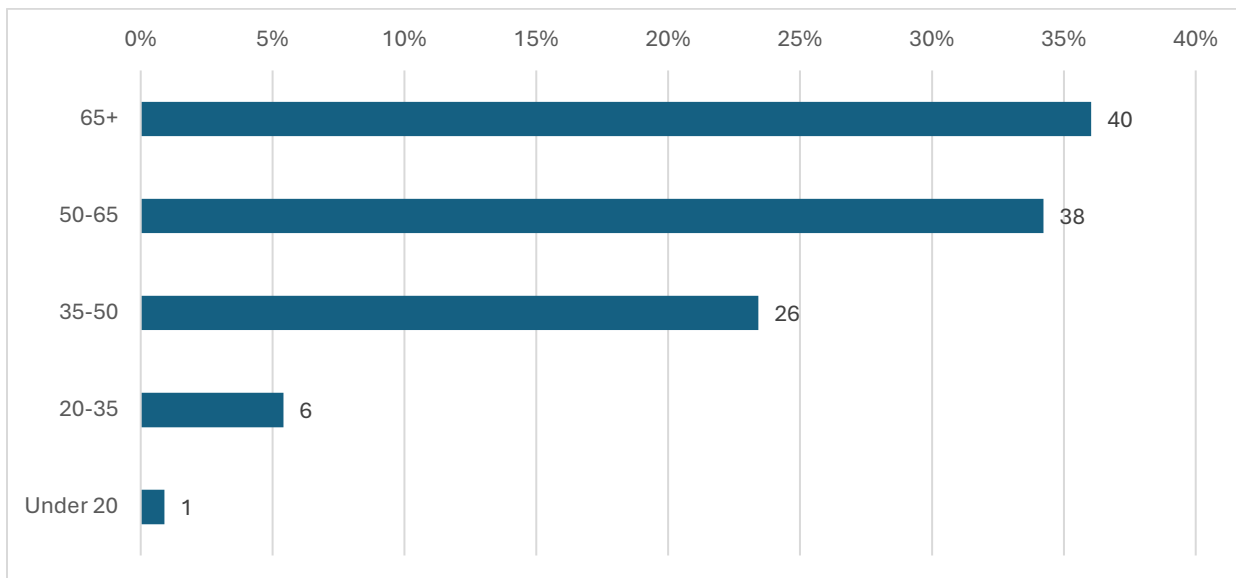
Part 1. Tell us about yourself

**Question 1**: Do you consider yourself a member of any of the following groups? (Select all that apply)

Group	Value
Low-income households	13
Native American Tribes	5
Non-English speakers	0
Older residents	65
Younger residents	8
Renters	9

Total number of responses to this question: 87

Question 2: How old are you?

Age	Value
65+	40
50-65	38
35-50	26
20-35	6
Under 20	1

Total number of responses to this question: 111

Question 3: How would you describe your race or ethnicity? (Select all that apply)
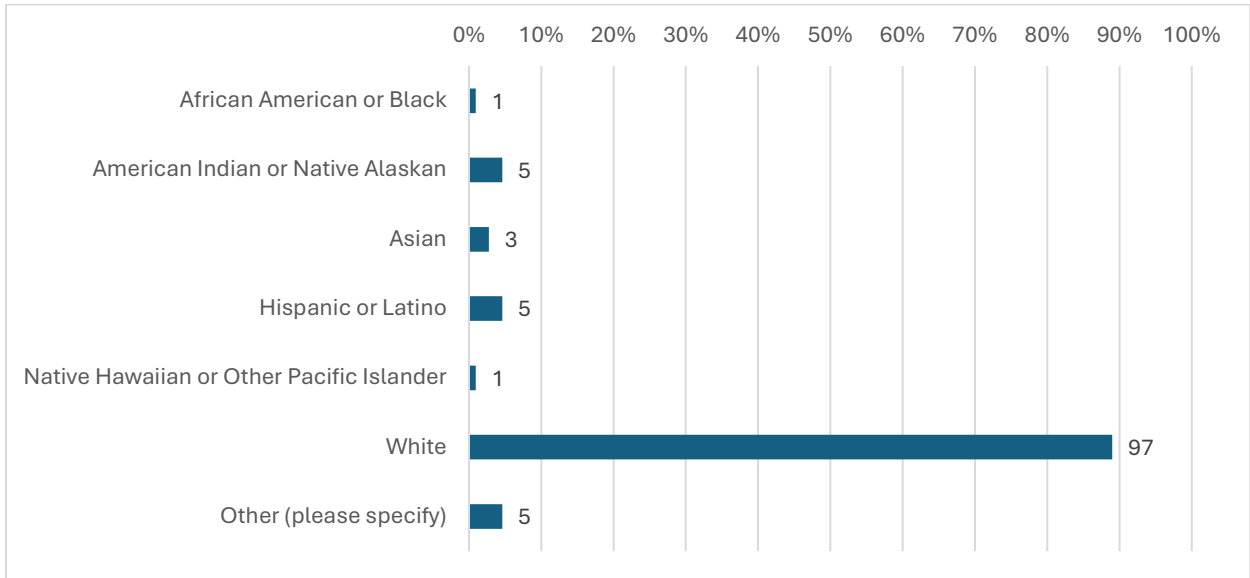
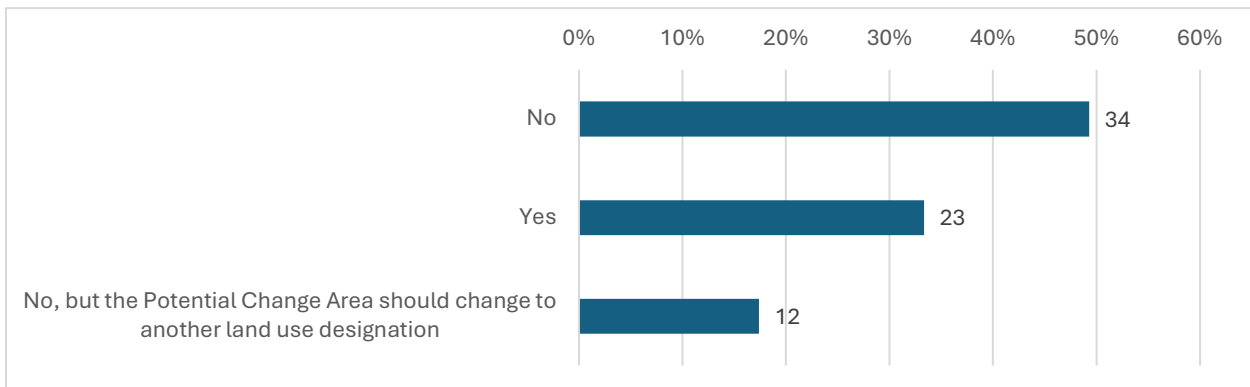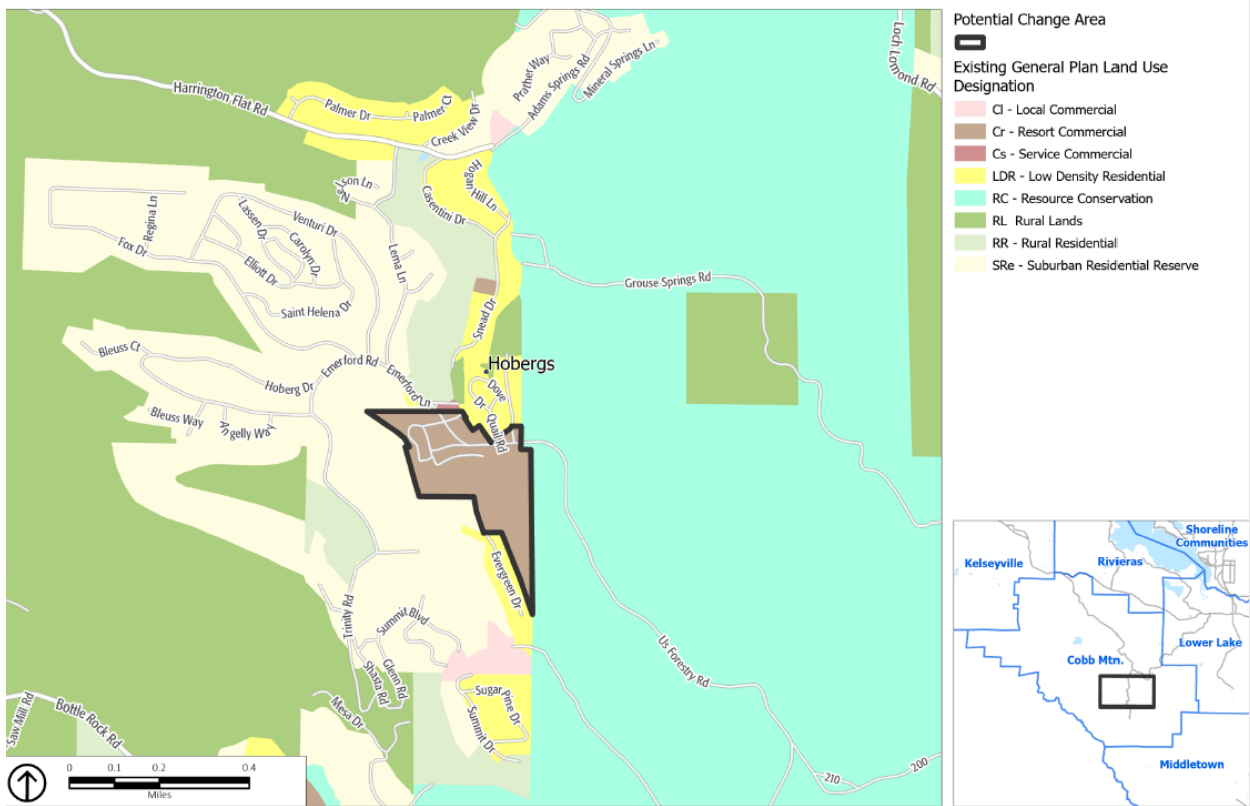Total number of responses to this question: 109

"Other" responses:

- Filipino & Portuguese
- Mixed American
- Filipino
- Welsh/French
- Caucasian

Part 2: Local Area Plan Boundary, Community Growth Boundary, and Land Use Map Changes

Question 4: Should the land use designation of the Potential Change Area shown on the map change from Resort Commercial to Medium Density Residential?

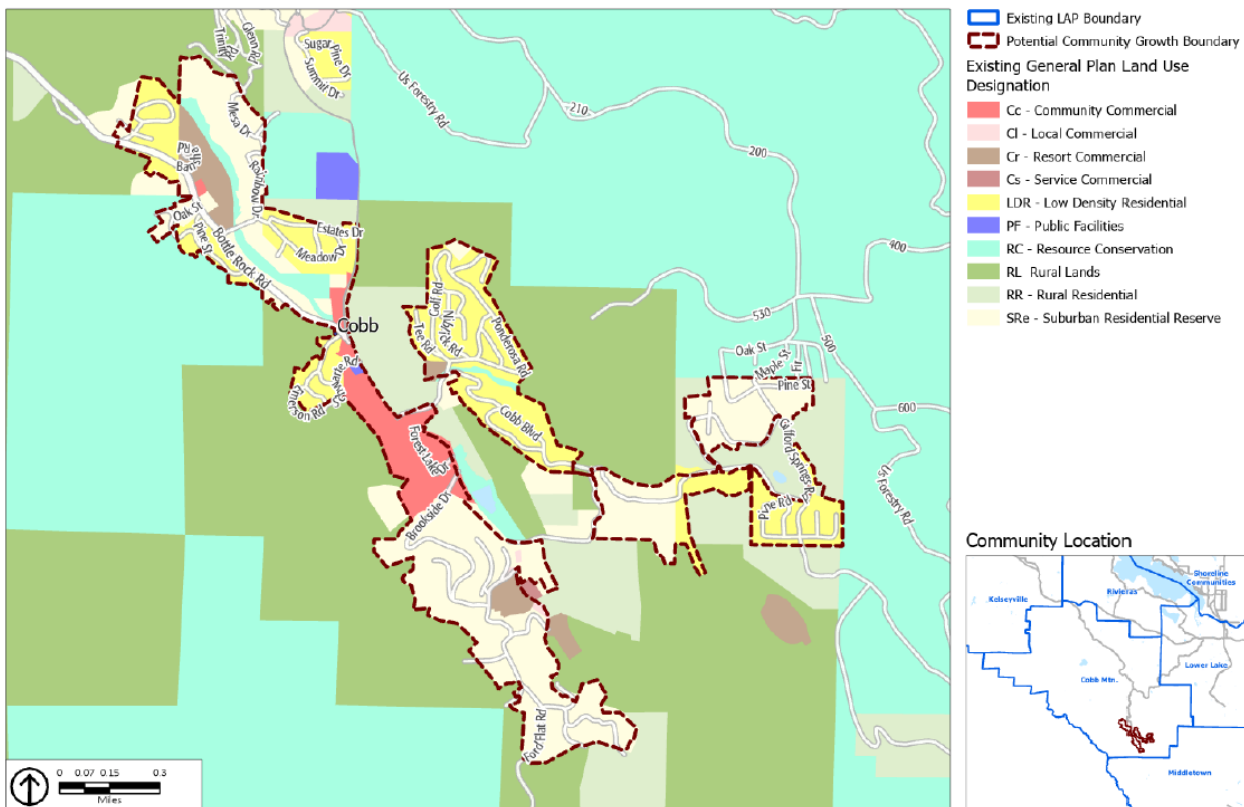Question 4 refers to the figure below.
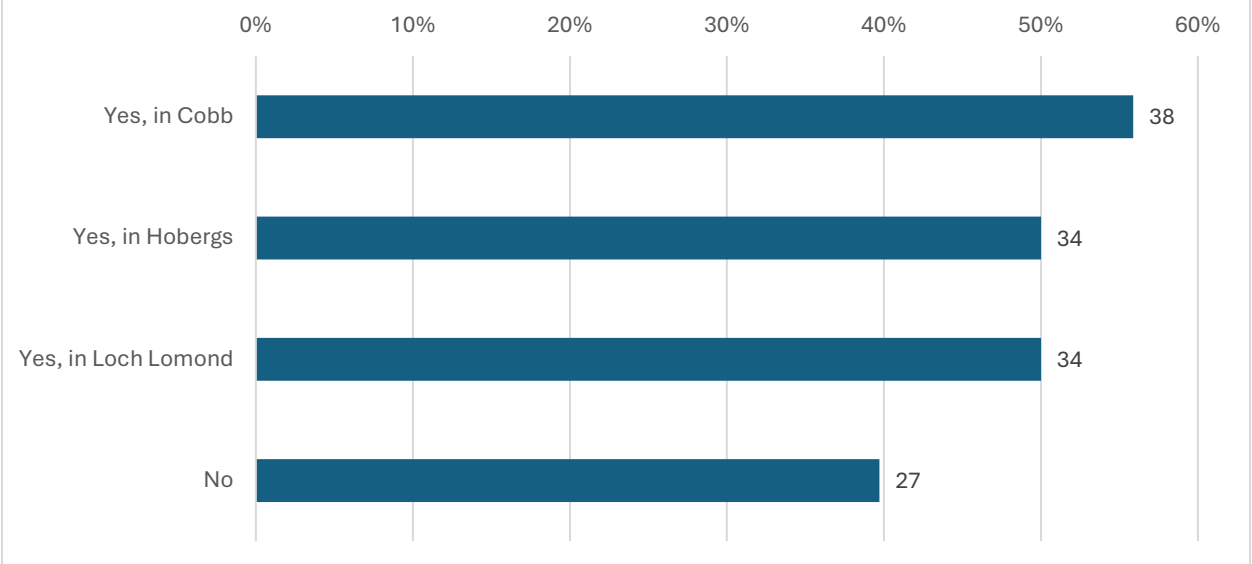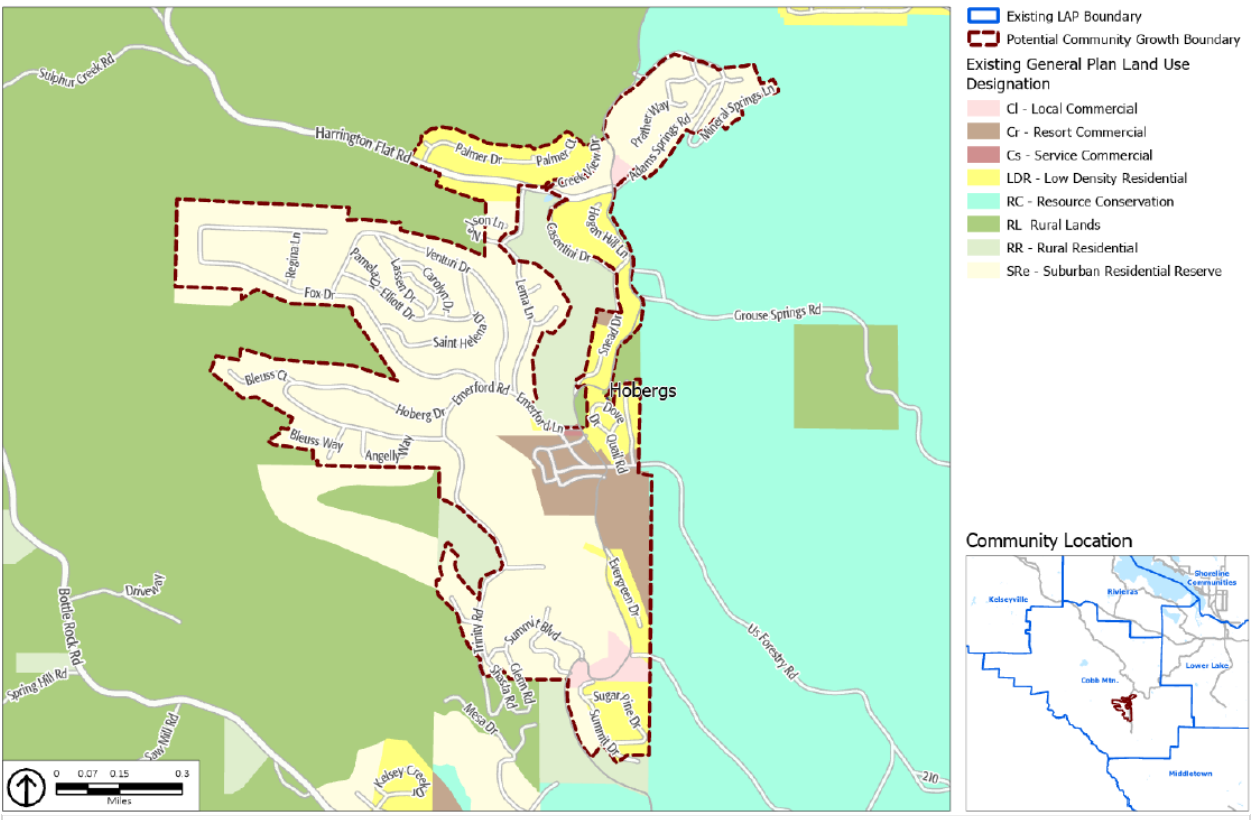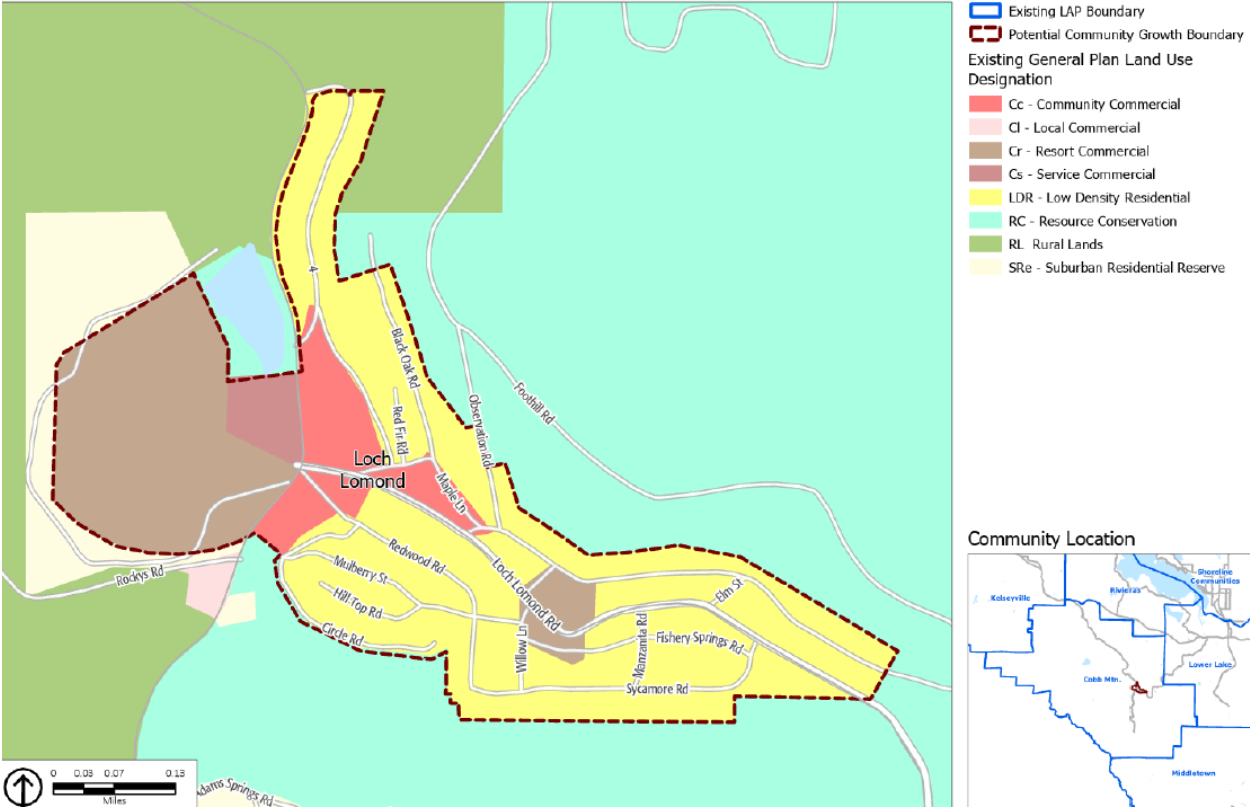
Total number of responses to this question: 69

"Other" responses:

- I believe this special piece of this mountain should stay open for possibilities rather than created into a new land designation.
- Mixed use with possibility for community commercial and mixed density residential
- It should no longer be Resort Commercial. We need a mixed use designation that allows for medium density residential with imbedded small retail, food systems and light industrial for walkable communities.
- This area should be considered for mixed use, including potential light industrial (forest product processing as a key strategic development goal for the community).
- Low density residential
- County park
- mixed use, with neighborhood serving commercial, multifamily housing, OR alternatively a new LIGHT industrial zoning class that would permit a forest products operation (recycling woody biomass into mulch/compost etc), within guidelines
- Public use recreational land
- Rural Lands
- Low Density Residential or Local Commercial
- Housing, but not high density, potential greater fire risk

Question 5: Should community growth boundary(ies) be established in Cobb, as shown on the maps, to designate an outer limit for urban development to occur? (Select all that apply)

Question 5 refers to the figures below.

Legend (top map):
- Existing LAP Boundary
- Potential Community Growth Boundary

Existing General Plan Land Use Designation
- Cc - Community Commercial
- Cl - Local Commercial
- Cr - Resort Commercial
- Cs - Service Commercial
- LDR - Low Density Residential
- RC - Resource Conservation
- RL Rural Lands
- SRe - Suburban Residential Reserve

Community Location

Legend (bottom map):
- Existing LAP Boundary
- Potential Community Growth Boundary

Existing General Plan Land Use Designation
- Cl - Local Commercial
- Cr - Resort Commercial
- Cs - Service Commercial
- LDR - Low Density Residential
- RC - Resource Conservation
- RL Rural Lands
- RR - Rural Residential
- SRe - Suburban Residential Reserve

Community Location

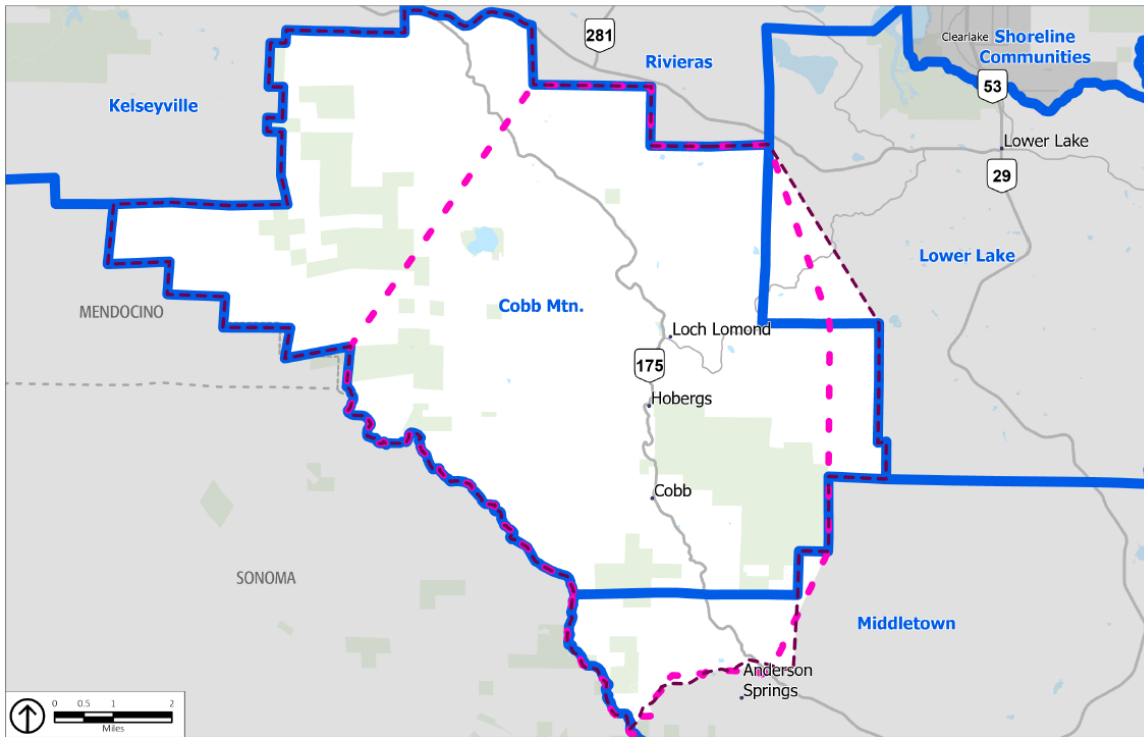| Response	Value
Yes, in Cobb	38
Yes, in Hobergs	34
Yes, in Loch Lomond	34
No	27

Total number of responses to this question: 68

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Question 6: Which, if any, of the following options shown on the map should be used to update the Cobb Mountain LAP boundary?
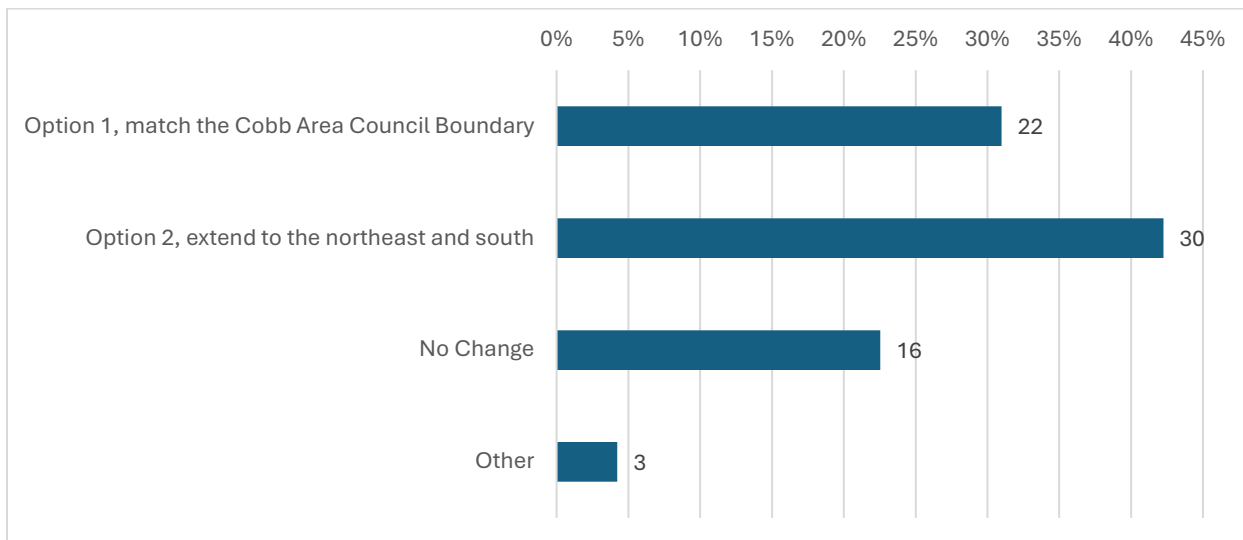
Question 6 refers to the figure below.

Source: Lake County 2024, PlaceWorks 2024

Legend:
- Cobb Mtn. - Option 1
- Cobb Mtn. - Option 2
- Existing LAP Boundary
- Other Counties

Local Area Plan Boundaries - Alternatives (Cobb Mtn.)

Total number of responses to this question: 71

"Other" responses:

- This seems like a question that largely pertains to residents of Anderson Sorings. Would they prefer to be part of Cobb, or remain in Middletown. Does that change their postal delivery? Driving up a mountain to go to your PO Box would be highly inconvenient. Defer to their opinions if my assumption is correct. If I'm assuming incorrectly and they wish to be part of the larger Cobb community, they are welcome.

Part 3: Other Land Use Changes

Question 7: Should mixed use development (i.e., development that includes both commercial and residential uses) be allowed in Commercial designations?
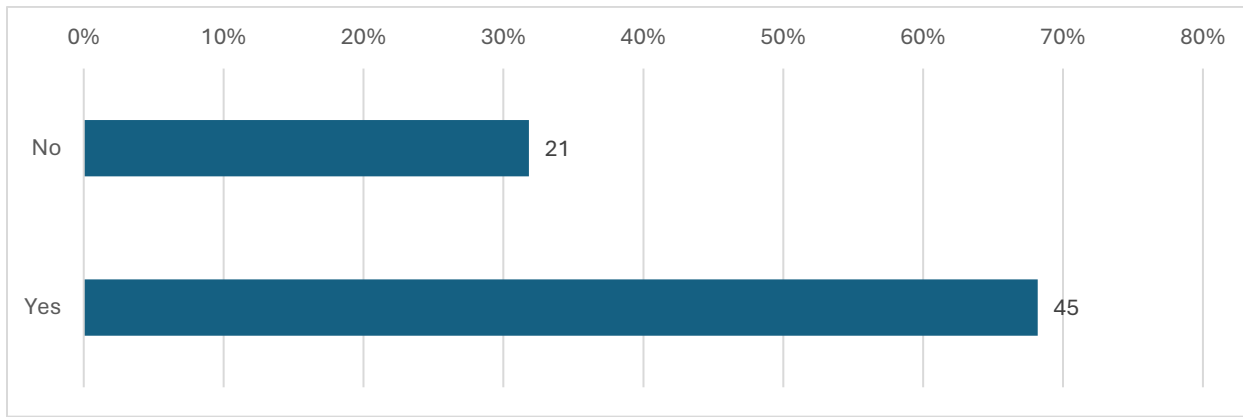
Total number of responses to this question: 66

Question 8: Should additional agriculture-supportive uses be allowed in the Agriculture land use designation?
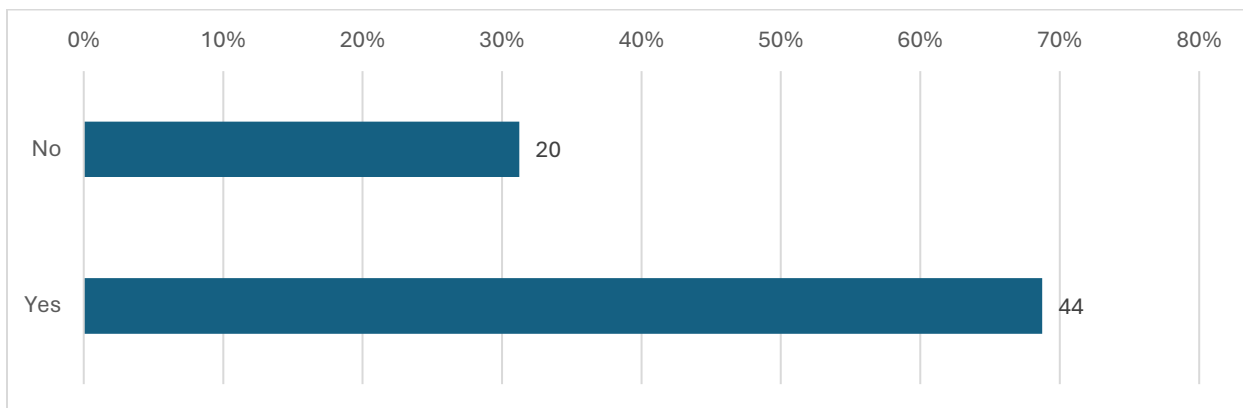

Total number of responses to this question: 64

If yes, what kind of uses?
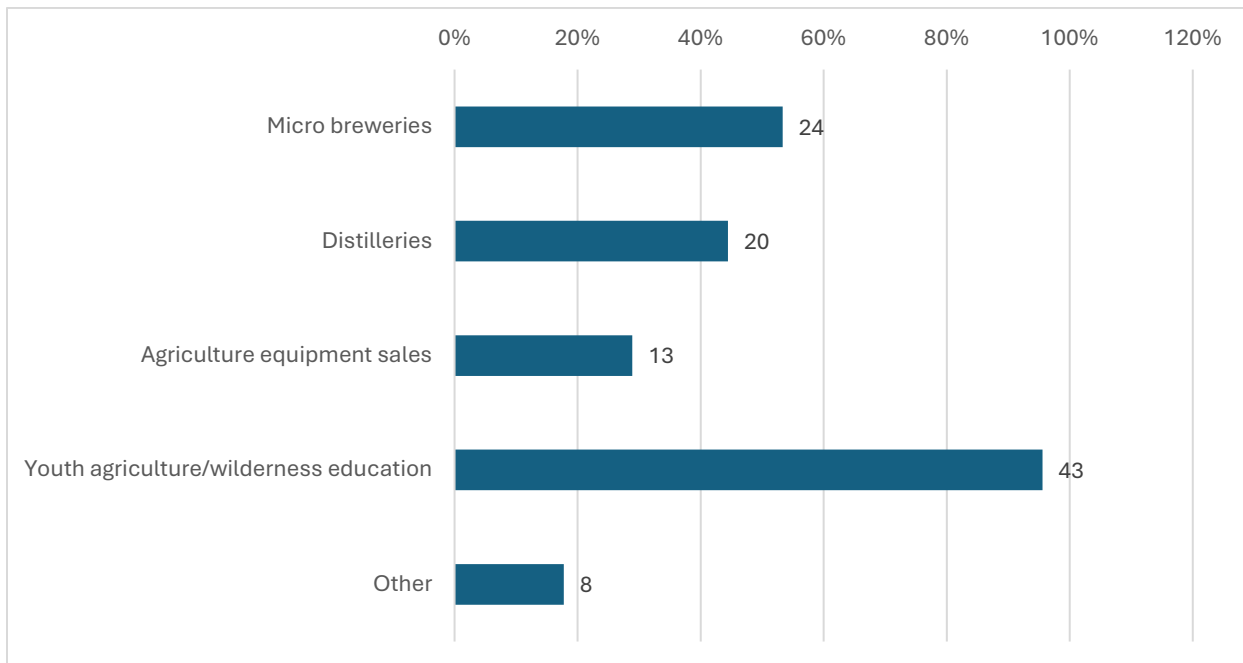
Total number of responses to this question: 45

"Other" responses:

- Small farming
- a space to educate and promote sustainable Eco friendly farming practices.
- Supporting Tribal usage, education and cultural practices. Less Marijuana and wineries - they are damaging the watershed
- "There are many others: 1. Composting and Organic Waste Recycling • On-Farm Composting: Establish community composting systems that turn farm waste, food scraps, and manure into rich compost to improve soil fertility and reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers. • Animal Manure Recycling: Leverage

the availability of livestock to generate manure, which can be composted and used as a natural fertilizer across farms in the community. 2. Regenerative Agriculture Practices • Agroforestry: Implement integrated land-use systems that combine crops, trees, and livestock, which promote biodiversity and reduce soil degradation, especially on large tracts of rural land. • Cover Cropping: Use cover crops to prevent soil erosion and enhance soil fertility during the off-season, improving long-term soil health on large farms. • No-Till Farming: Reduce plowing to maintain soil structure and moisture, which is especially beneficial for large-scale farming operations in rural areas with more land. 3. Water Recycling and Conservation • Irrigation from Rainwater Harvesting: Establish rainwater collection systems to irrigate large fields, reducing groundwater dependency and conserving water resources. • Greywater Systems for Farms: Install greywater recycling systems to reuse household water (from sinks, showers) for irrigation in homesteads and rural communities. • Drip Irrigation for Large Fields: Employ efficient drip irrigation systems that conserve water on larger scales and ensure that water goes directly to the roots of plants. 4. Bioenergy and Biomaterials • Biogas from Manure: Utilize livestock manure and crop residues to produce biogas on farms, providing renewable energy for cooking, heating, or powering machinery, especially in rural communities with limited energy access. • Biochar Production: Convert organic waste into biochar on farms, which can be used as a soil amendment to improve fertility and sequester carbon in the soil. • Local Bio-Based Packaging: Use agricultural byproducts (straw, husks) to create biodegradable packaging for local goods, minimizing rural waste streams and reducing plastic use. 5. Nutrient Recovery and Recycling • On-Farm Waste-to-Fertilizer Systems: Set up systems that turn animal manure, food scraps, and crop residues into organic fertilizers, maintaining a nutrient cycle within the farm and neighboring farms. • Aquaponics for Rural Areas: Introduce aquaponic systems where fish farming provides nutrients for crops, making use of natural resources and reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers in small-scale farming operations. 6. Circular Livestock Systems • Mixed Livestock and Crop Farming: Create integrated farming systems where animal waste is used to fertilize crops, and crop residues are used as feed or bedding for livestock, maximizing resource efficiency. • Insect Farming for Animal Feed: Raise insects (like black soldier fly larvae) on food and agricultural waste to produce protein-rich feed for livestock, reducing reliance on imported or commercial feed. 7. Seed Saving and Biodiversity Preservation • Rural Seed Banks and Exchanges: Promote seed-saving practices among local farmers and establish community-based seed banks to preserve regional plant biodiversity and promote resilience. • Perennial Crops on Large Farms: Grow perennial crops that regenerate naturally each season, reducing the need for annual planting and improving the long-term sustainability of rural farmlands. 8. Circular Food Processing Systems • On-Site Food Processing and Storage: Set up small-scale food processing facilities on farms to preserve produce and reduce transportation, food waste, and spoilage in rural areas where markets may be farther away. • Byproduct Utilization for Rural Food Systems: Use agricultural byproducts (e.g., fruit peels, corn husks) to make products like animal feed, compost, or fuel for local consumption, reducing waste and creating local economic opportunities. 9. Local and Community-Based Food Systems • Farm Cooperatives and Local Markets: Encourage rural farmers to form cooperatives, which allow them to share resources, tools, and distribution networks, strengthening local food systems and reducing reliance on distant markets. • Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) for Rural Areas: Establish CSA programs where local residents invest in farms and receive shares of the harvest, creating direct connections between consumers and farmers while reducing food waste. • Farm-to-School Programs: Supply local schools with farm produce, reducing food miles, providing fresh produce, and educating children on sustainable agriculture. 10. Circular Packaging and Distribution Systems • Reusable Crates and Containers for Rural Farmers: Use sturdy, reusable crates and containers for transporting goods to markets, reducing single-use packaging and lowering the environmental impact of rural food distribution. • Shared Logistics for Rural Areas: Develop shared transportation and storage solutions to optimize the movement of produce and reduce the carbon footprint of transporting goods in remote rural areas. 11. Agri-Tourism and Rural Education • Rural Agri-Tourism: Promote farm-based tourism where visitors can learn about sustainable farming practices, take part in farm activities, and support local businesses, enhancing the rural economy. • Educational Programs for Rural Youth: Offer agricultural training and education programs to rural youth, focusing on sustainable practices, regenerative farming, and circular economy principles to support the next generation of farmers."

- Please no added cannabis dispensaries
- Agro-tourism opportunities such as overnight stays, meals, etc.
- Roadside farm stands

Question 9: Would you like more local-serving commercial development (e.g., cafes, laundromats, hair salons) in Cobb Mountain?
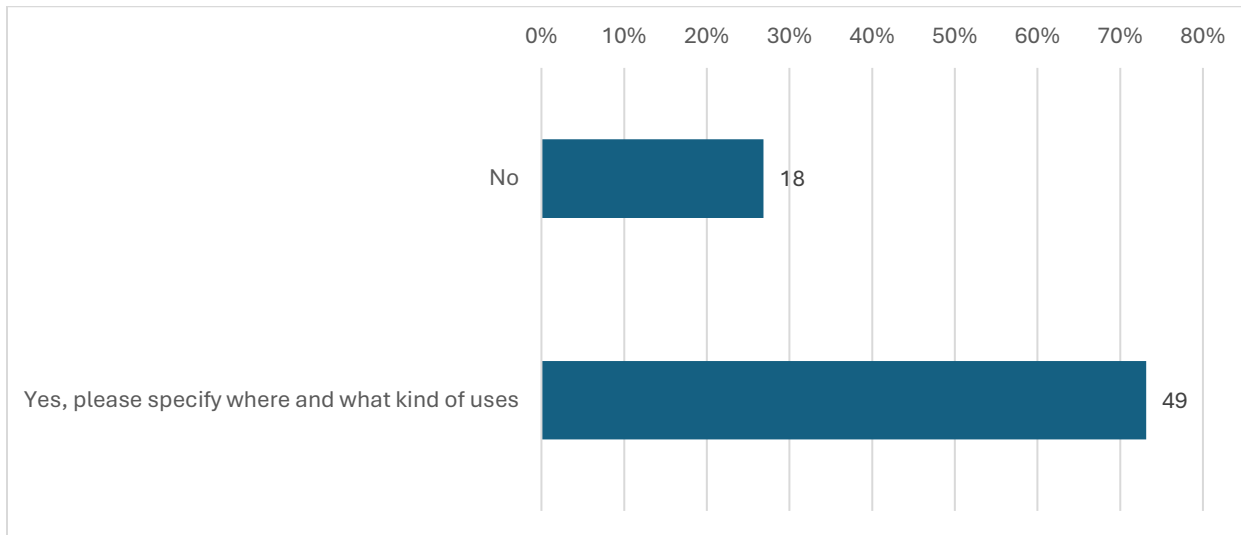
Total number of responses to this question: 67
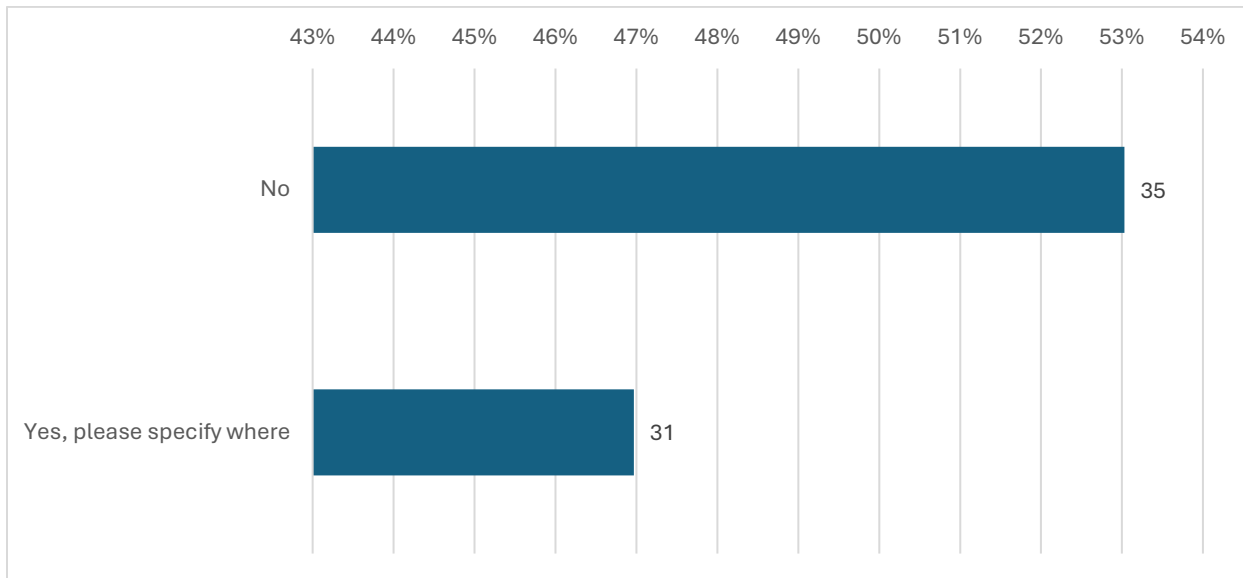
Responses to "Yes, please specify where and what kind of uses you would like to see":

- In Village
- food establishments
- Food and entertainment along hwy 175
- more restaurant variety, cafes, community-based and community-serving businesses
- Embedded within residential areas to promote hyper-local and low carbon (low energy) living.
- Cobb at 175 and bottlerock
- both in existing commercially zoned areas (C1,2,3) AND at SMALL scale in neighborhoods
- Gym, laundromat
- Gym, laundromat, arcade
- Cafe,laundromat hair salon
- Hair salons, restaurants
- Gym for example
- Neighborhood parks, playgrounds, dog park, snow day play area
- food
- Medical Services-Pharmacy
- Restaurant
- Restaurants, cafes
- coworking space, laundromat (community commercial areas), childcare/after school services & activities (resort and residential areas)
- Cafe
- Cafes, professional offices (chiropractic, tax services, small businesses) small neighborhood, scale convenience stores (think bodegas) - within proposed community growth boundaries and in other areas not proposed in this survey (Seigler Springs Subdivision)
- Whatever can survive.
- Quality cafes
- Laundromats, restaurants,
- Laundromat, gym
- Cafes
- More things for kids, more places to shop
- Cafes, breweries, non-chain retail stores
- Cafes, hair salons, ice cream parlor, microbrewery,bakery,
- Restaurants
- depends on population and market demand, shouldn't be regulated
- Art studio space or commercial art gallery would fit the culture well. More restaurants are not likely to succeed without additional population. We cannot currently support the restaurants we have now to help them succeed.
- Allow for the development of a central business area, or town center adjacent to existing businesses on the main corridors of 175 & Bottlerock Rd
- Laundromat, hair salon, local pub/ restaurant, dentist, Dr office.
- Laundry. Hair salon, restaurant
- Dentist and good food options
- Cobb village hair salon, breakfast cafe
- Drug store, hair salon
- hardware store, cafe

- Stores, Gas & fuel, food
- Cobb - laundromat, delivery service, mechanic, ATMs
- Loch Lomond
- All that is mentioned
- gym
- Gym, hardware store, nice dinner restaurant, nail salon...anywhere on the mountain
- cafes, restaurants, laundromats, music venue
- Cafes, Retail Space, Drive-Through Coffee Shops
- Health clinic, cafes, gym,
- Test
- Yes, however, not a large enough population yet to sustain these businesses.

Question 10: Would you like more resort development (e.g., hotels and spas) in Cobb Mountain?

Total number of responses to this question: 66

Responses to "Yes, please specify where":

- Small or bnb
- all of cobb
- a part of Hobergs could be a great site to host such a development
- Howard Springs. I'm hesitant to support redevelopment of Hobergs as a resort given it's history of broken promises and mismanagement
- Howard Hot Springs
- Resort
- Hotel
- Resort development
- Bottlerock, salmina meadow
- hotel and spa's. Gold course redevelopment
- Hobergs
- Where they historically were
- Howards Springs (Seigler Valley),
- Pine Grove
- Hobergs
- Hobergs
- Lots of resorts could be opened lots of buildings just stilling empty
- Boutique motels, bed and breakfasts, cabins
- Motels
- depends on population and market demand, expansion of existing, rehabilitation of Hobergs
- Rebuild existing historic resorts by favorable zoning for resorts
- A nice 4 to 5 star hotel with restaurants open to public, and consist of other amenities for visitors and public uses.
- Additional Resort Housing would be great
- Cobb, Loch Lomond
- Loch Lomond
- More places to stay
- Hobergs?
- anywhere on the mountain
- Old Hoberg Resort

- Cobb proper for hotel/spa

Question 11: Would you like more industrial uses (e.g., biomass facilities, manufacturing facilities, warehouses) in Cobb Mountain?
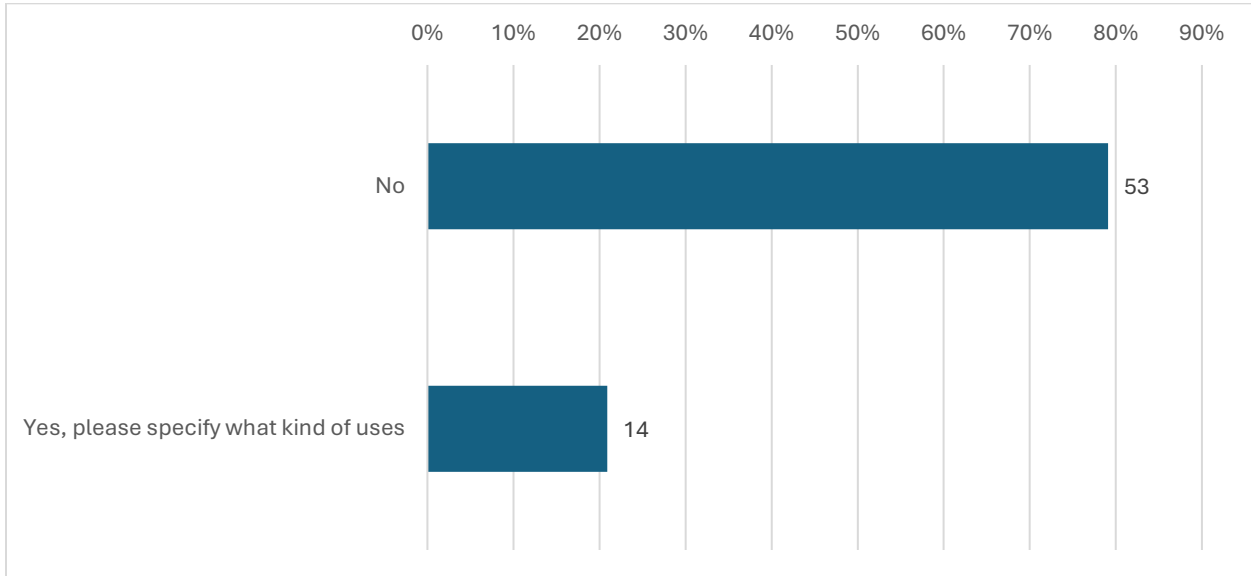
Total number of responses to this question: 67

Responses to "Yes, please specify what kind of uses":

- We have enough feedstock locally on the mountain to designate the need for its own biomass processing facility, encouraging the utilization of bio-energy generation and wood innovation outlooks to entertain sustainable practices.
- biomass facilities
- "Here are a few ideas for light industry compatible with nearby residential/community commercial integration: 1. Recycling Centers (Non-toxic) • Description: Facilities that handle the sorting and processing of recyclables like paper, glass, metals, and plastics. •Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: They ensure that waste materials are processed and re-enter the supply chain as raw materials, reducing the need for new resources. • Neighborhood Compatibility: Small, clean facilities can be integrated near neighborhoods without creating noise or pollution. 2. Upcycling or Reuse Workshops • Description: Businesses that repair, refurbish, or repurpose used products (e.g., furniture, electronics, textiles). • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: These facilities extend the lifecycle of products, minimizing waste and the need for new materials. • Neighborhood Compatibility: These workshops are generally small-scale, low-impact, and can operate in a neighborhood setting. 3. 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing • Description: Facilities that use 3D printing to manufacture parts or products from recycled materials or raw materials with low waste. • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: These facilities often operate with minimal waste, as 3D printing uses only the material necessary for production. • Neighborhood Compatibility: Small 3D printing shops are relatively quiet and produce minimal emissions. 4. Community Farming and Aquaponics Systems • Description: These are small-scale agriculture systems that use controlled environments to grow food or raise fish sustainably, often using waste products from one system to support another. • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: Community farms can recycle organic waste and conserve water, supporting local food production and reducing transportation emissions. • Neighborhood Compatibility: These can be integrated into communities to provide nearby employment, reducing transportation use, noise, and pollution. 5. Repair Cafés and Maintenance Services • Description: Local businesses that offer repair services for electronics, bicycles, appliances, clothing, etc. • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: By fixing products instead of discarding them, these businesses help reduce waste and promote a culture of reuse. • Neighborhood Compatibility: Repair shops are typically low-impact, generating little noise or pollution. 6. Composting Facilities (Small-Scale) • Description: Facilities that process organic waste (e.g., food scraps, yard waste) into compost for gardens and agriculture. • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: These facilities turn organic waste into valuable soil amendments, reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers and landfilling. • Neighborhood Compatibility: Small-scale, odor-controlled composting facilities can be designed to fit into urban or suburban areas. 7. Eco-friendly Packaging Production • Description: Small-scale manufacturers that produce biodegradable, recyclable, or reusable packaging materials (e.g., paper, cardboard, plant-based plastics). • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: They reduce dependency on non-recyclable packaging materials and promote sustainable product lifecycles. • Neighborhood Compatibility: These facilities are typically quieter and cleaner compared to traditional manufacturing. 8. Resource Sharing Platforms and Rental Services • Description: Businesses that offer rental services for tools, equipment, and even consumer goods (e.g., bicycles, appliances, cars). • Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: By renting instead of owning, individuals use products only when needed, maximizing resource efficiency and reducing consumption. • Neighborhood Compatibility: These businesses usually involve minimal environmental impact and can operate alongside retail shops. 9. Energy-efficient Appliance Assembly and Maintenance • Description: Small manufacturing or maintenance units that assemble or

repair energy-efficient appliances like solar panels, LED lighting, or smart thermostats. •   Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: Promotes the use of renewable energy and efficient technologies, which helps reduce energy waste. • Neighborhood Compatibility: These facilities can be small-scale, clean, and aligned with neighborhood standards. 10. Textile Recycling and Ethical Fashion Production • Description: Businesses that recycle old textiles into new clothing or create sustainable fashion using recycled or organic materials. •   Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: Reduces textile waste and the need for virgin materials, supporting more sustainable supply chains. •   Neighborhood Compatibility: Such operations are usually small, with minimal environmental impact. 11. Water Treatment and Reuse Facilities (Small-Scale) • Description: Small plants or systems that treat wastewater for reuse in irrigation, industrial processes, or toilet flushing. •   Contribution to Low-carbon Economy: Encourages water conservation and the reuse of water resources, minimizing the environmental footprint. •   Neighborhood Compatibility: Advanced systems can be designed to operate quietly and without odors, suitable for near-neighborhood placement."

- biomass in particular, other forest products
- More jobs
- Light industry
- Biomass, wood products, art galleries, health facilities
- Light industrial businesses by zoning.
- biochar facility
- Manufacturing facilities and warehouses
- Biomass aggregation, Mini-Storage, Timber processing
- Not sure what kind but sure to not bring in those uses that create air/water/noise pollution and congested traffic.
- light manufacturing, biomass

Part 4: Individual Communities and Neighborhoods

Question 12: Are there any communities or neighborhoods that are not well represented in the existing LAP?
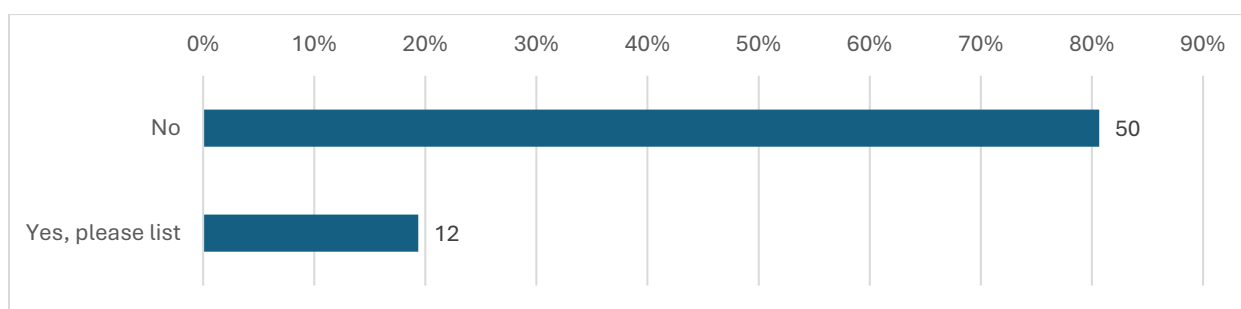
Total number of responses to this question: 62

Response to "Yes, please list":

- Areas around Salmina Meadows and Red Hills Rd. Small intentional or spiritually-based communities, such a monasteries are not well represented in existing LAPs
- Cobb has a particular characteristic of spiritual retreat centers: at least five
- Whispering Pines
- Systemic lack of representation of care duties: domestic labor, caregiving for young and old. Better transportation options for less mobile persons due to health or resources..
- Bottlerock Rd from Harrington Flat North to 175/29
- northwestern section of the Area.
- How far down loch lomond?
- Glenbrook Area
- Harrington, Snake Ranch, Nancy, Penson Residential Clusters
- Don't understand this question...represented in what way?
- Gifford Springs

Question 13: Are there any communities or neighborhoods that require localized policy guidance?
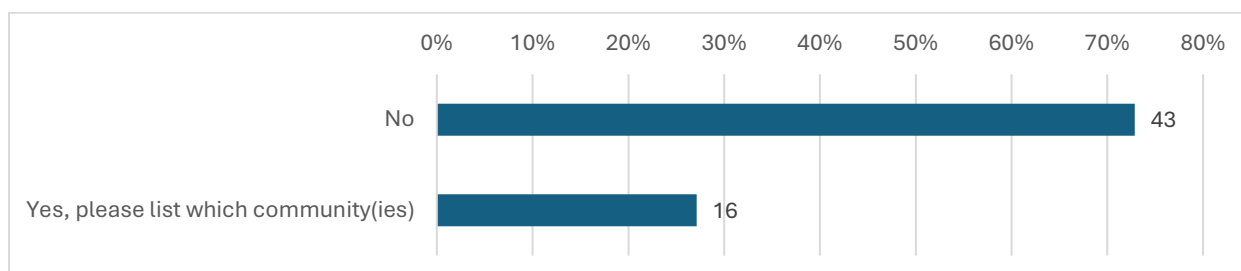
Total number of responses to this question: 59

Responses to "Yes, please list which community(ies)":

- This activity should be an ongoing aspect of what the Municipal Advisory Councils are chartered to accomplish a promote.
- Cobb
- not sure what this refers to, and not so much "guidance" as "consideration" of potential ways to approach long term community goals. I'm thinking of the Seigler Springs subdivision, for which I would like to explore a "rural hamlet" development framework that would accomodate walking-scale local commercial (small businesses, walking-scale retail (local mini-grocery), health office, etc)
- dont know
- Whispering Pines
- All smaller communities, such as Cobb mountain should have their own council
- Rural Residential Requirement Adhearance
- Seigler Springs subdivision (policies re small commercial), Northwest section (policies re forest stewardship)
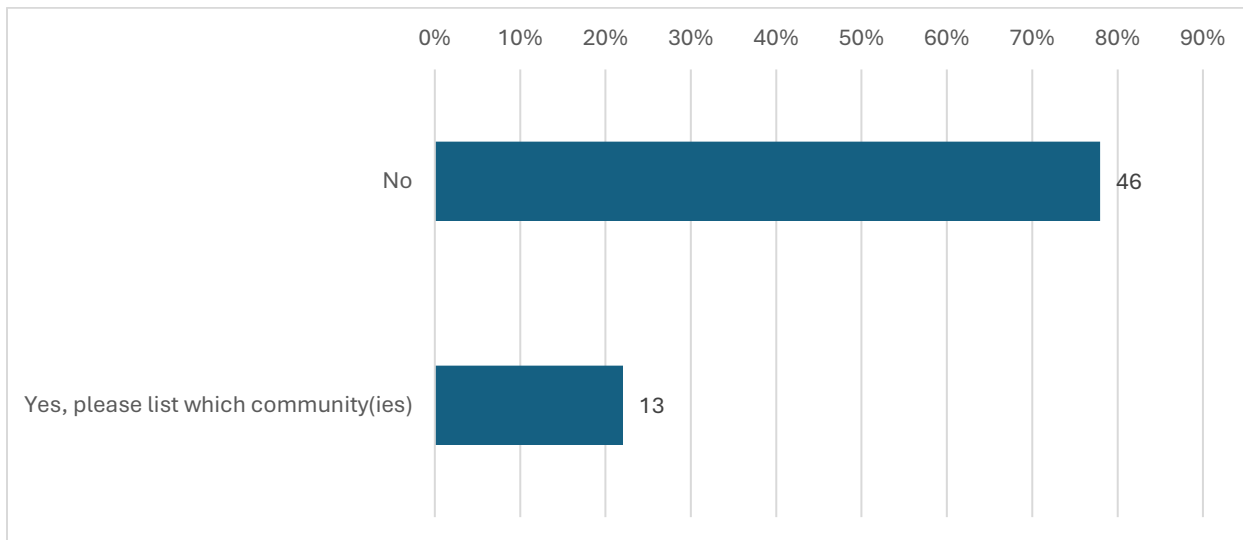- Loch lomond
- Alpine Meadows off Gifford Springs Rd
- Cobb, Loch Lomond
- See Above
- Don't understand this question. "localized policy guidance"
- All communities should have garage/storage requirements for all housing

Question 14: Are there any communities or neighborhoods that require localized guidance for design (e.g., the look and feel of the community)?

Total number of responses to this question: 59

Responses to "Yes, please list which community(ies)":

- Cobb village and loch lomond
- Cobb Village
- Cobb
- I think all Cobb communities would benefit from a conversation about how design codes can guide local development
- Whispering pines
- dont know
- All smaller communities, such as Cobb mountain should have their own council
- Cobb
- Summit area
- Bottle rock road requires a community sidewalk along the road. Quite dangerous for people to walk along the road since no sidewalks.
- Cobb, Loch Lomond
- Middletown, keep the country feel to the town; Cobb, keep the 'mountain' feel with the building shapes/facades/exterior architecture features

Part 5: Policy Options

Question 15: How should the County preserve small-town character? (Select all that apply)
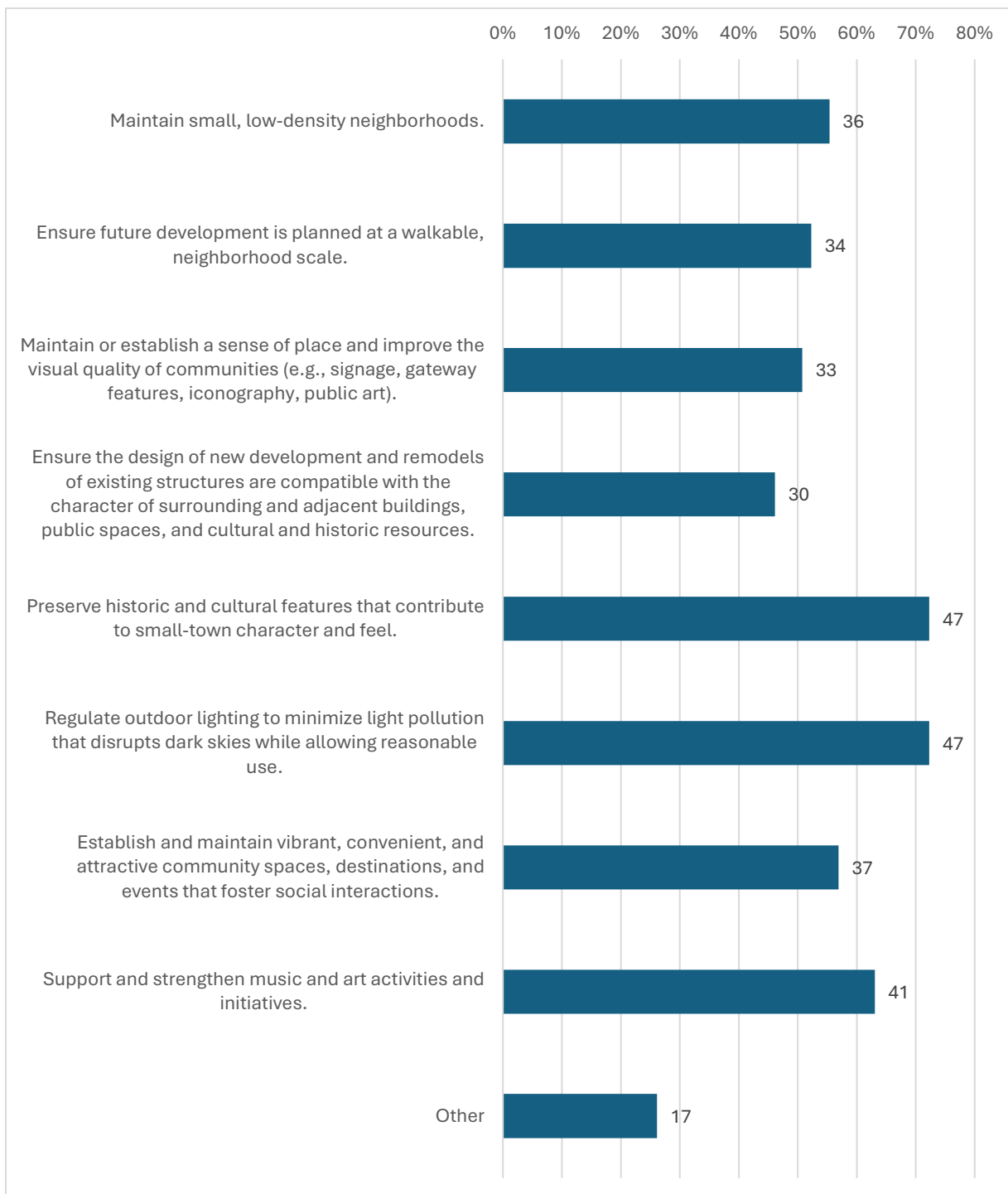
Total number of responses to this question: 65

"Other" responses:

- Help encourage local businesses, help them grow to what the community may need rather than seek outward.
- Given that so much forest land is in private hands, prioritize programs that assist landowners with forest management and education. Education is especially needed as increasing numbers of people from cities buy up forest properties and know nothing about community fire mitigation and landowner responsibilities. Also, involving Tribes in any land use decisions is essential, as well as including the full history of the county, starting with the Pomo then and now is crucial to preserving character.
- I want to point you toward the work of Professor Hillary Brown, who addresses rural redevelopment in the context of climate change. Here is a fairly representative listing of her publications: https://ccny-cuny.academia.edu/HillaryBrown
- provide for creative MIXED density neighborhoods with walkable scale amenities; promote community cohesiveness via fire-adapted landscaping for safety and insurance benefits
- provide for medium density housing within design parameters that preserve small town feel; policies that encourage neighborhood scale commercial use, including retail, service, office and even light manufacturing
- Maintain infrastructure ... roads, etc to make visiting easier. There's money in visitors!!!
- Just leave Cobb alone, we don't want our town commercialized
- do not try to maintain small, low density neighborhoods, character will change, rivers change, life changes

- Create public access to hiking Cobb Mountain to encourage more visitors.
- Some higher density residential zoning for affordable housing like apartments
- A local small hospital should be established.
- Establish a community par
- Scenic Quality
- Ensure public spaces are tobacco/smoke/vape/cannabis free
- Farmer Markets, Agricultural Tourism, Forest Community Events
- Encourage multi-use venues (music/dancing/weddings)

Question 16: What should the County do to improve roadway safety for all users, including drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians? (Select all that apply)
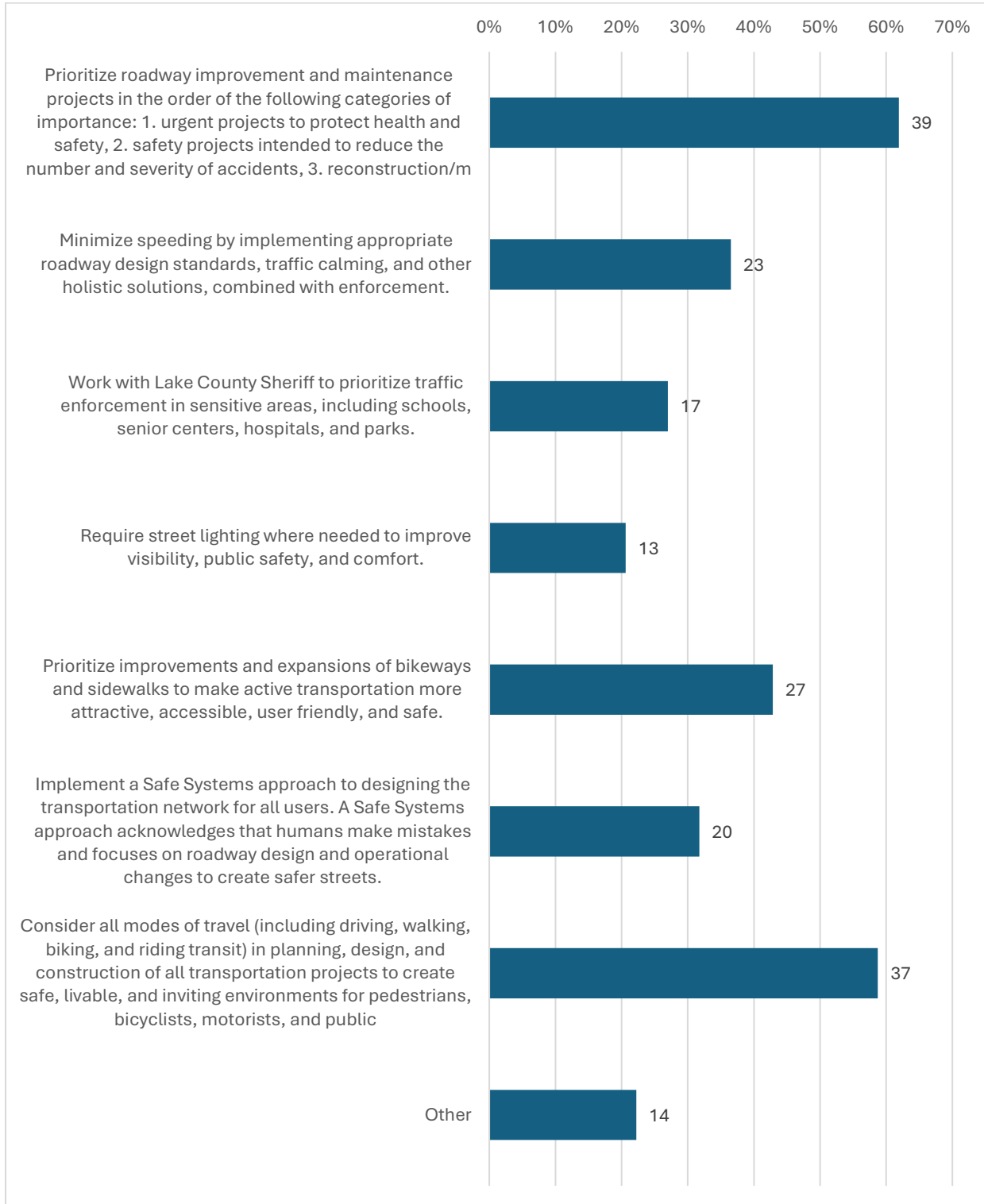
Total number of responses to this question: 63

"Other" responses:

- Highway 175 corridor is quite unsafe and there are sections where it would be of great benefit if it were safer to walk/run or ride bikes. People do already, mostly walking to Cobb Village Center from other parts of Cobb and walking/riding bikes from Admiral Way/ Wildcat to Loch Lomond and in some places there is NO shoulder to escape to if a car is coming and lots of blind corners - very dangerous. Also lots of degraded roads in our area.
- Plan for through off road (class 1) bike routes to connect rural areas
- Fix the pot holes Please!
- Address the significant lack of public transportation available, both for routes and frequency
- Better Maintenance of Major Segments (with high traffic volume)

- Promote rural trail systems, including right of way acquisitions, to enable off-road travel between Area neighborhoods
- Just fix the damn roads!!! No "fix and ..." proposals!! JUST FIX THE ROADS!!
- Bicycles should be prohibited on HWY 175
- Start repaving the roads, some are practically dirt
- E. & F. depend on cost benefits. These questions seem like asking people who want lower taxes if they want champagne and caviar.
- Create better and safe community access using walking & biking paths to better connect downtown Cobb to more parts of the community.
- Priortization based on FUnctional Classification and ADT. Better maintenance of Pavement, drainage and shoulders.
- Develop transportation opportunities on the lake like water taxis, water busses, and surrounding infrastructure at community ports to support this mode of transportation (eg. small taxis or Uber stations, small cafes/coffee houses, etc.)

Question 17: How should the County improve the sustainability of the transportation network and support access to transit? (Select all that apply)

Total number of responses to this question: 56

"Other" responses:

- There is currently no public transportation option to Santa Rosa or Sacramento except by an extremely convoluted way, and to get to San Francisco takes multiple busses and a whole day. Increased access to health care institutions above should include Santa Rosa and/or Sacramento as the in county health services are extremely limited especially for the needs of an elderly and sick population. The lack of public

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transportation options to these places really limits the amount of cancer support services and care options local people can access.

- Create/Modify land use designations that promote hyper-local economies. This should reduce the need for long commutes, and begin to lessen the impact of highly transportation-dependant policies. This should result in longer lasting transportation networks with lower ongoing maintenance costs. We need to think about various ways of reducing automobile-dependency (and trucking-dependency). .
- Household management requires "chaining" in a single trip to multiple resource areas. Ensure better transportation not just to employment centers but especially to neighborhood commercial centers and public and health resources like parks and medical clinics..
- maintenance
- Increase mail delivery routing to all homes on Cobb Mountain
- The transit goes to hardesters, that's good enough
- compare public transit cost and timing with subsidizing cab/uber/lyft for individual rides..
- Policies favorable to taxi and ride sharing services
- Develop transportation options via the lake. E.g. water taxis and waterbus routes. Encourage commercial development at docking stations.

Question 18: How should the County protect, preserve, and manage historic and cultural resources? (Select all that apply)
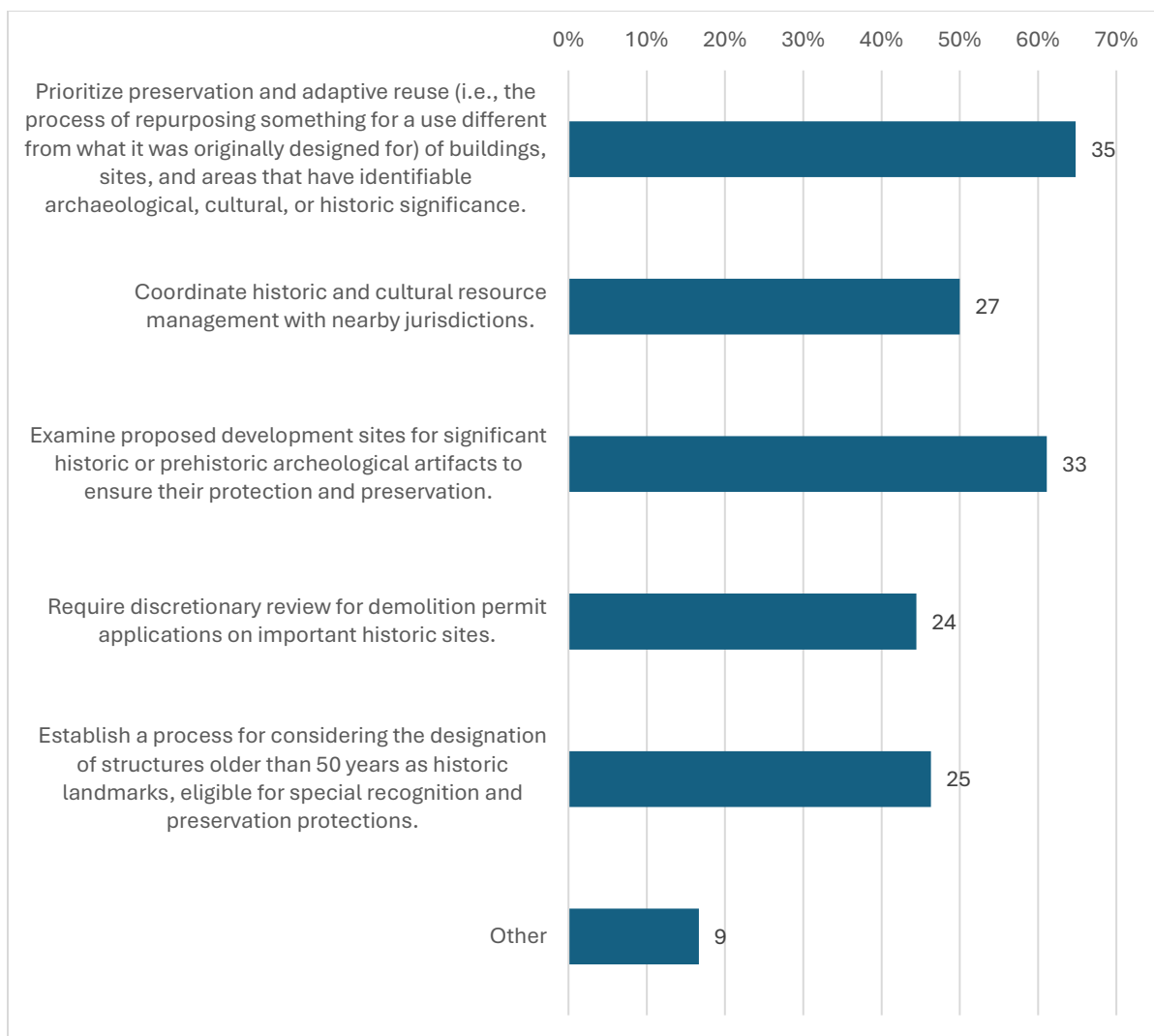
Total number of responses to this question: 54

"Other" responses:

- Prioritizing tribal access to archeological artifacts and preservation of culturally relevant sites is important. Also, it isn't in Cobb Mountain but the Bloody Island Massacre site in Upper Lake should be preserved and continued to be made available for Native ceremony and promoted more clearly as a site of cultural and historical significance in Lake County.
- "Lots of other ideas here 1. Partnerships with Indigenous and Marginalized Communities •   Collaborative Governance: Establish advisory boards or working groups composed of Indigenous and other marginalized communities, historians, and county officials. This ensures that decisions about the management of cultural resources are made collaboratively. • Tribal Sovereignty and Consultation: Engage in formal consultation with tribal governments and other marginalized communities to recognize and respect their sovereignty. Consultation must be a legal and procedural step before any decision impacting cultural sites is made. •   Co-management Agreements: Where possible, the county can create co-management agreements with Indigenous nations or marginalized groups, giving them direct control or shared stewardship over important cultural and historical sites. 2. Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories • Comprehensive Cultural Resource Surveys: Conduct thorough surveys to identify and document historical

and cultural sites, including oral histories and traditional knowledge. This documentation should include the voices and perspectives of the communities connected to these resources. • Mapping Cultural Landscapes: Use Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to map out significant cultural landscapes and heritage sites. Indigenous and marginalized communities should be involved in defining what is culturally significant. • Public and Private Landmark Designations: Identify important sites for local, state, or national designation to ensure they are protected under heritage or landmark laws. 3. Legal Protections and Ordinances • Cultural Heritage Ordinances: Enact local ordinances that provide legal protection to historic and cultural sites, including specific provisions for Indigenous and marginalized groups. These ordinances can prevent development or alterations to these areas without appropriate approvals. • Conservation Easements: Work with landowners to establish conservation easements for culturally significant lands. These agreements ensure long-term preservation by limiting future development or changes to the landscape. • Historic Preservation Plans: Develop county-wide preservation plans that prioritize the protection of cultural resources, with special sections dedicated to Indigenous and marginalized heritage. 4. Education and Public Awareness • Community Education Programs: Develop educational programs that raise awareness about the importance of cultural resources. Partner with local schools, libraries, and community centers to teach the significance of Indigenous and marginalized heritage in the region. • Cultural Festivals and Exhibitions: Host events, exhibitions, and festivals that celebrate the cultures of Indigenous and marginalized groups. These public activities can build community understanding and respect for the historical significance of these cultures. • Interpretive Signage and Heritage Trails: Create signage, brochures, and online materials that explain the historical and cultural significance of particular sites. Develop heritage trails that guide visitors through important cultural landmarks, providing context and history along the way. 5. Protecting Sacred and Ancestral Lands •Sacred Site Protections: Implement measures to protect sacred sites and burial grounds from development, vandalism, or environmental damage. This might involve creating buffer zones or restricting access to areas identified as sensitive. • Cultural Impact Assessments: Require cultural impact assessments as part of any environmental review process for development projects. This ensures that cultural sites are considered and protected in land-use decisions. 6. Support for Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) • Incorporating TEK in Land Management: Work with Indigenous and marginalized groups to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into land management practices. TEK offers valuable insights into sustainable resource management and can help protect landscapes that hold cultural significance. • Ecological Restoration Projects: Fund or support projects that restore traditional landscapes, such as wetlands, forests, or grasslands, using Indigenous knowledge of land stewardship. These restored areas can become places of cultural and spiritual significance once again. 7. Grant Programs and Funding Initiatives • Tax Incentives for Preservation: Offer tax incentives or rebates to private landowners who protect or restore historic and cultural resources on their properties. • Partnering with Foundations and NGOs: Partner with organizations dedicated to the protection of cultural resources, including non-profits, foundations, and academic institutions. These organizations may offer financial resources, expertise, or advocacy support. 8. Land Trusts • Cultural Land Trusts: Establish cultural land trusts to protect and preserve lands of cultural significance. These trusts can be managed by local communities, Indigenous nations, or non-profit organizations with an explicit mission to protect cultural heritage."

- Prioritize recognition of indigenous landscapes and support restoration of culturally significant uses
- Require consultation and buy-in from indigenous groups and tribal leaders
- Establish a process for considering the designation of structures older than 75 years as historic landmarks, eligible for special recognition and preservation protections.
- Make these sites fun and cool ... Then support them!!
- No to D. & E. (paper copy has letters, last two above choices) 50-125 years is hardly "historic" unless property owner chooses.
- Work closely with tribal nations for guidance on preservation
- Allow folks looking to acquire and rehabilitate historical structures an expedited and reduced cost permitting process to increase preservation.

Question 19: How should the County protect and manage its open spaces and preserve its natural beauty? (Select all that apply)
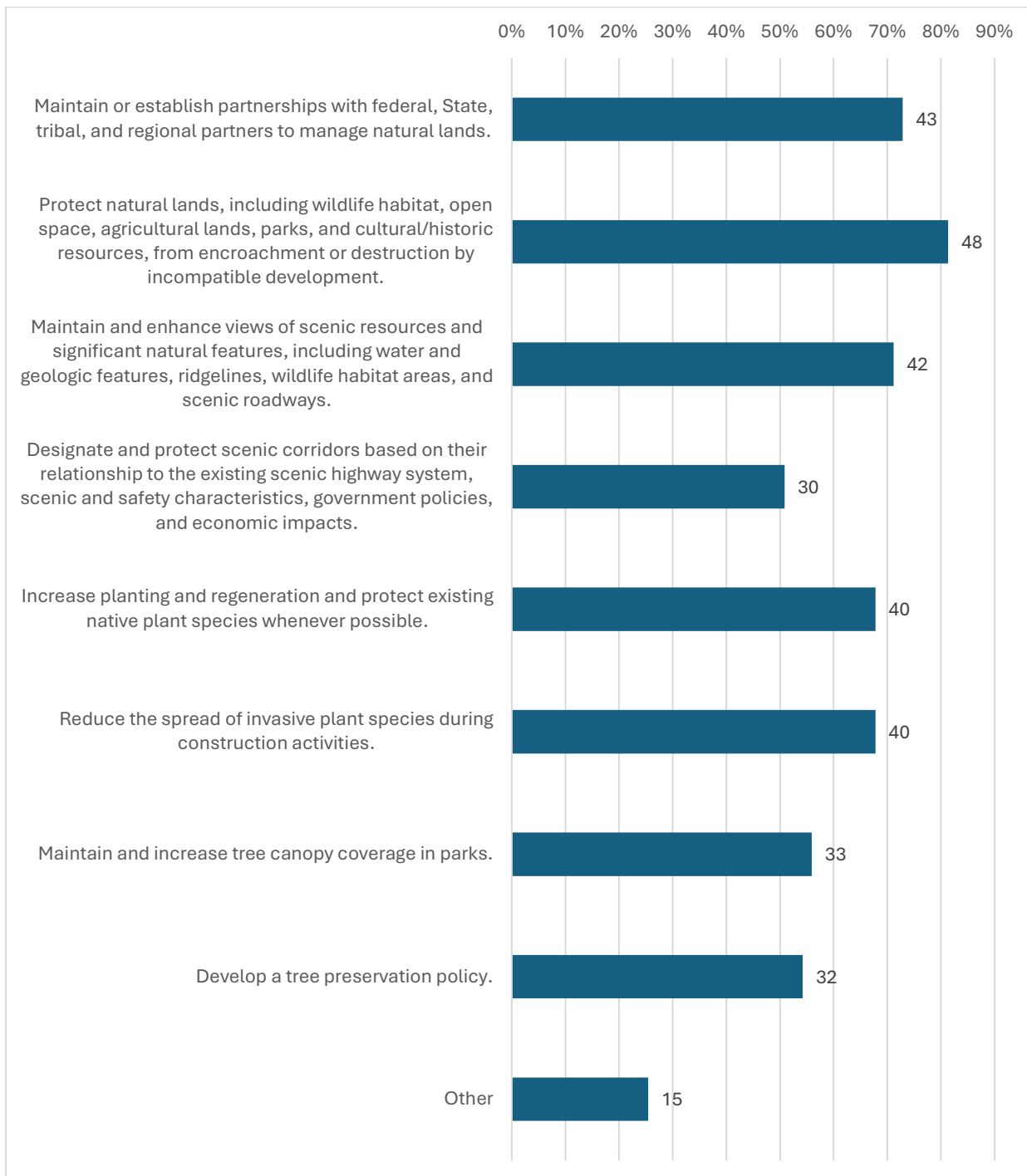
Total number of responses to this question: 59

"Other" responses include:

- Develop a forest management policy so that the trees aren't just preserved but so our forests are healthy and thriving again. Also, increase code enforcement of those property owners (especially absentee landlords) who allow their properites to grow unmanaged thus endangering the whole neighborhood to fire spread. Improve watershed management and restoration practices where possible, many local springs have disappeared can they be revived?
- Regarding the tree preservation policy: this could have unintended consequences for fire prevention and landscape-level land management practices. I would recommend against policies that prevent some of the rapid habitat changes that may need to be promoted to ensure a resilient landscape that can adapt to a rapidly changing climate. Regarding other policy ideas for locally-driven conservation: 1. Land Use Planning and Zoning Community-Driven Zoning for Conservation: Designate conservation or agricultural zones based on local community input and participatory planning. This ensures that development respects ecological boundaries while allowing sustainable, human-centered land use that benefits rural residents. Clustered Development with Local Input: Encourage compact development in designated areas, allowing larger tracts of open space to remain undisturbed. Communities should play a key role in deciding where and how this development occurs, ensuring that local values and environmental concerns are prioritized. Buffer Zones and Setbacks with Stakeholder Involvement: Establish buffer zones that protect sensitive habitats and waterways, with input from local residents to ensure that these zones reflect community priorities and support ecological health. 2. Land Trusts and Conservation Easements Collaborative Conservation Easements: Encourage voluntary conservation easements where landowners retain control over their land, preserving it for future generations. These easements should be developed with local participation and reflect the needs of both the environment and the community. Community-Centered Land Trusts: Work with local land trusts that engage rural residents in the preservation process. Land trusts can offer educational

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programs and workshops to help residents understand how conservation benefits both the local economy and ecological health, reinforcing a sense of shared stewardship. 3. Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry Regenerative Farming with Local Knowledge: Promote regenerative agriculture that incorporates traditional farming knowledge, sustainable practices, and biodiversity. Encourage local farmers to adopt agroforestry, crop rotation, and no-till methods to maintain soil health and ensure long-term viability of agricultural landscapes. Sustainable, Community-Led Forestry: Support sustainable forestry practices that allow for resource extraction while maintaining ecological balance. Local communities should be involved in managing forests, ensuring that livelihoods, biodiversity, and environmental health are integrated. Farmland Preservation with Local Input: Create farmland preservation programs that incentivize landowners to maintain agricultural use, with policies shaped by local farmers and residents who understand the needs and pressures of rural farming life. 4. Watershed Protection Community-Managed Riparian Buffers: Establish riparian buffers to protect water resources, ensuring that they are designed and maintained through community involvement. These buffers support both ecological health and agricultural productivity, balancing the needs of people and nature. Locally-Led Water Resource Management: Develop sustainable water management practices that incorporate traditional knowledge and modern technology. Engage local communities in decision-making to ensure water conservation efforts are equitable and aligned with the needs of all stakeholders. Participatory Wetland Restoration: Involve community members in restoring and protecting wetlands, which provide critical habitat and ecosystem services. Local participation ensures these projects respect the cultural and economic importance of the land. 5. Wildlife and Habitat Conservation Community-Centered Wildlife Corridors: Work with local communities to establish wildlife corridors that promote biodiversity while maintaining human access to the land. By involving rural residents in the planning process, these corridors can balance ecological health with agricultural or recreational uses. Species Protection Through Local Partnerships: Develop species protection plans in collaboration with local stakeholders, ensuring that critical habitats are protected while allowing for continued sustainable use of the land. This approach ensures that species conservation does not exclude human activity but integrates it into the broader landscape. Conservation Grazing with Community Input: Implement grazing practices that promote healthy ecosystems, involving local farmers and ranchers in designing grazing systems that meet both ecological and economic needs. 6. Community Involvement and Education Locally-Led Stewardship Programs: Establish community stewardship initiatives where local residents, farmers, and landowners collaborate on managing open spaces and natural resources. These programs should promote shared responsibility and empower local people to take an active role in conservation. Environmental Education with Local Relevance: Offer educational programs that reflect the specific needs and concerns of the rural community. Hands-on workshops, led by local experts, can teach sustainable farming, water management, and wildlife protection, fostering a deep connection between residents and the environment. Promote Cultural Heritage in Conservation: Emphasize the historical and cultural significance of rural landscapes, integrating conservation with local heritage. Community events and interpretive programs can highlight how traditional practices align with modern conservation efforts. 7. Eco-Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Sustainable, Community-Managed Eco-Tourism: Promote eco-tourism as a locally controlled initiative that provides economic benefits while protecting natural resources. Involve rural residents in designing and managing eco-tourism activities to ensure that tourism aligns with local values and supports conservation. Recreational Trails with Local Oversight: Develop and maintain multi-use recreational trails in a way that minimizes environmental impact while promoting community involvement in trail management. This ensures that recreational spaces are used responsibly and that local residents benefit from their development. Wildlife Viewing Areas with Community Input: Designate areas for wildlife viewing and eco-friendly recreation, ensuring that local communities are involved in planning and managing these areas to maintain balance between conservation and human use. 8. Sustainable Infrastructure Development Low-Impact, Community-Designed Infrastructure: Build infrastructure that meets the needs of rural residents while minimizing environmental disruption. Encourage local participation in planning low-impact roads, buildings, and facilities that respect the natural beauty and biodiversity of the region. Locally Controlled Renewable Energy Projects: Develop renewable energy systems (such as solar, wind, or bioenergy) that provide rural communities with sustainable energy options. These projects should be community-led, ensuring that the benefits of renewable energy are equitably distributed. 9. Protect Scenic Views and Landscapes Scenic Protection with Local Governance: Implement scenic protection ordinances that are shaped by community input, preserving iconic views and landscapes that are important to both local culture and the environment. Engage residents in identifying and protecting key scenic areas. Dark Sky Preservation Led by the Community: Adopt dark sky initiatives to reduce light pollution, enabling rural communities to preserve their natural nighttime environments. These initiatives should be community-driven, fostering pride in the preservation of rural character and natural beauty. 10. Collaborative Management and Policy Support Regional Collaboration with Local Voices: Foster regional collaboration between counties, state agencies, and local stakeholders to protect natural resources and wildlife corridors. Ensure that rural voices are central to these conversations and that policies reflect the priorities of local communities. Incentives for Sustainable Practices with Community Input: Offer tax incentives or grants to encourage sustainable land management practices. These incentives should be designed in partnership with rural landowners and residents to ensure they address local needs and promote long-term ecological health. Municipal Advisory Councils can be the primary mechanism for the increased level of local involved suggested by these policy ideas.

- promote preservation of heritage trees; promote the "re-oaking" of Lake county (see similar project in Napa County)

- Partner with TERA for cultural fire, require stringent environmental review and restrictions for sensitive areas like watersheds (LIKE NOT GIVING PG&E FREE REIN TO PAVE OVER A PROTECTED WATERSHED AREA ALONG KELSEY CREEK)
- Adhear to law and local code
- develop a creek stewardship policy; develop a forest stewardship policy;promote introduction of "good fire" management practices
- More aggressive pine beetle abatement
- State an federal funds for wildfire abatement should be available to all property owners on Cobb Mountain.
- Start taking out the dead burnt and beetle trees. Loch Lomond is bad, more homes will be lost. The trees are fire fuel
- No to D. & H., highways are highways, scenic areas off highway, trees don't need preserving in fire area with over growth.
- Due to the Valley Fire there are some incredible views of surrounding mountains. Makntain visual access to Mt. St. Helena and Cobb Mountain from Highway 175
- Do not allow removal of natural forest for agriculture
- Abate by removing unpermitted or non conforming uses
- Require wildlife corridors in all development--including agriculture.
- Coordinate with State and Federal nature preservation and restoration programs.

Question 20: How should the County amplify the area's indigenous history, support indigenous traditions, and collaborate with indigenous communities? (Select all that apply)
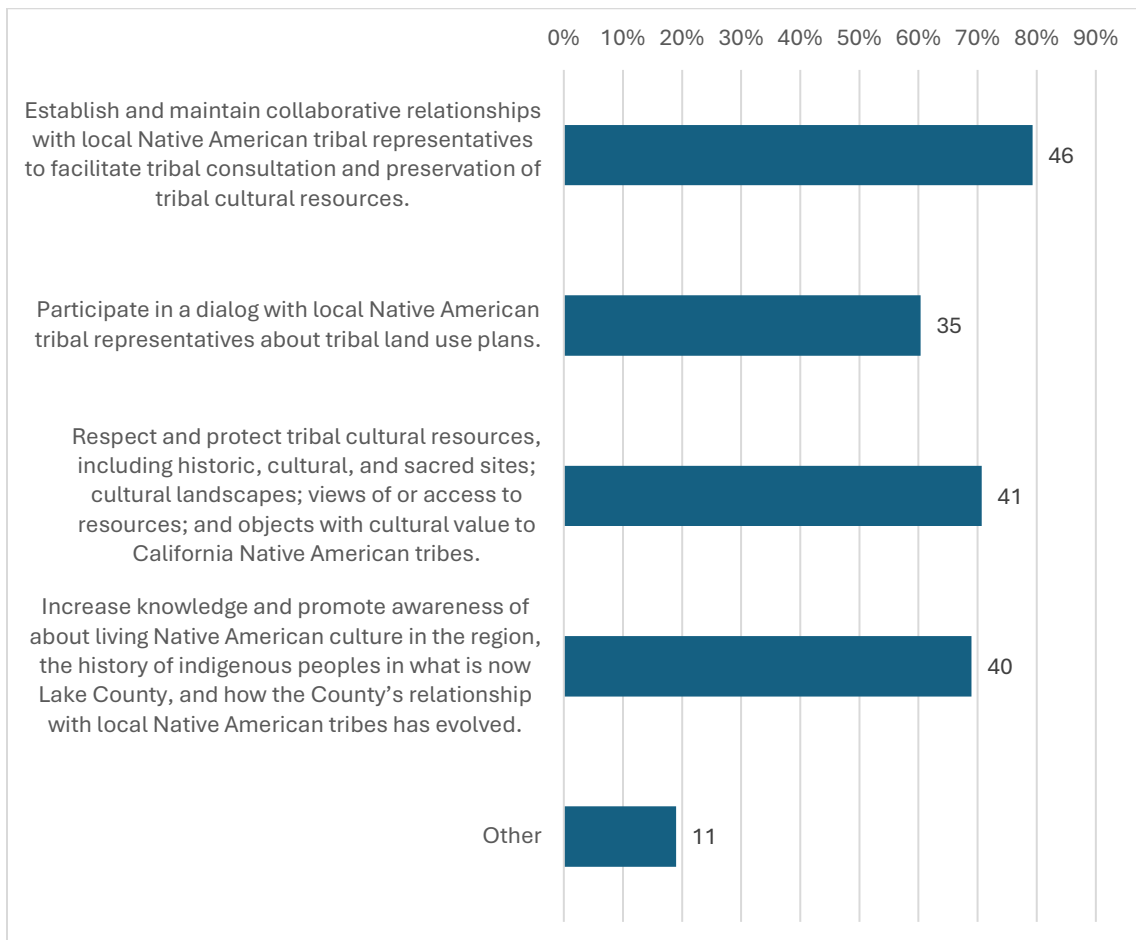
Total number of responses to this question: 58

"Other" responses:

- All of this, too many people in Lake County (and California) are ignorant of the history of how Native American people have been treated here and about their current lives and culture here in Lake County. The Kelseyville to Konocti name change issue is a prime example of how much ignorance exists of ongoing harms being perpetrated.
- See my answer to question 18.
- promote co-stewardship of landscapes using best science and traditional ecological knowledge. Take a long range view to environmental restoration and stewardship
- Change name of kelseyville
- Add more indigenous people to local government office
- promote co-stewardship partnerships between local tribes and local landowners, including public lands;
- B. Tribal land use is tribal, no need to influence, sure dialog to work with, not influence.
- Consider renaming any offensive geographic or other feature in the county.
- Enable access to open spaces and county parks for traditional gathering by Tribes and Tribal Members.

- Utilize the indigenous representative during planning/building phase to preserve cultural sites, and to develop future sites.

Question 21: How should the County mitigate illegal dumping and other nuisance issues? (Select all that apply)
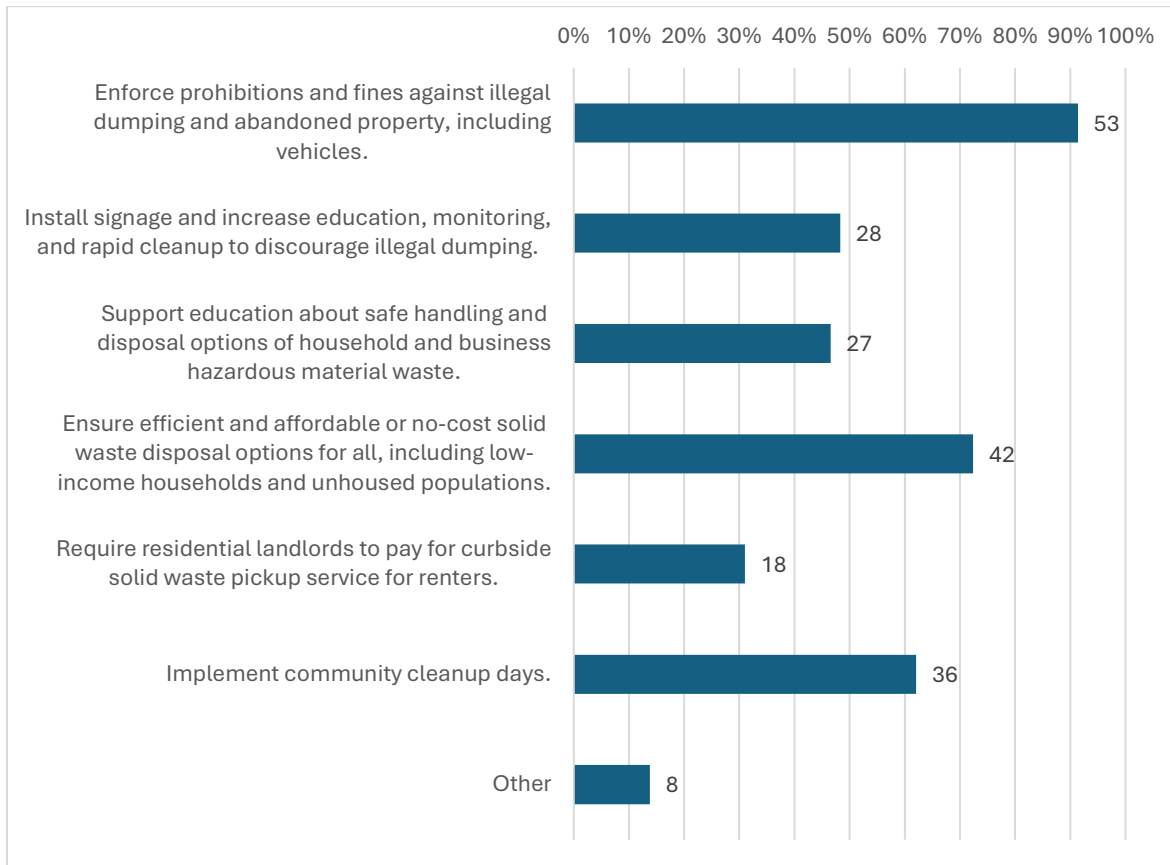
Total number of responses to this question: 58

"Other" responses:

- Look into how other areas are able to have a no charge dump. Or offer a free dump day every quarter to homeowners that pay taxes.
- Offer frequent, no-cost bulky pick up or drop off days
- follow-up reports of illegal dumping
- of course continue to aggresively pursue illegal cannabis grows
- Partner with the Garbage companies.
- Prohibitions against illegal dumping shpuld be strictly enforced and adjudicated.
- Ban personal use hazardous materials such as vaping devices. If not a ban, require manufacturer or retailer to manage/handle device disposal.
- Assign an enforcement officer who could place video monitoring of frequently utilized location, to identify offenders.

Question 22: How should the County ensure access to healthy food? (Select all that apply)
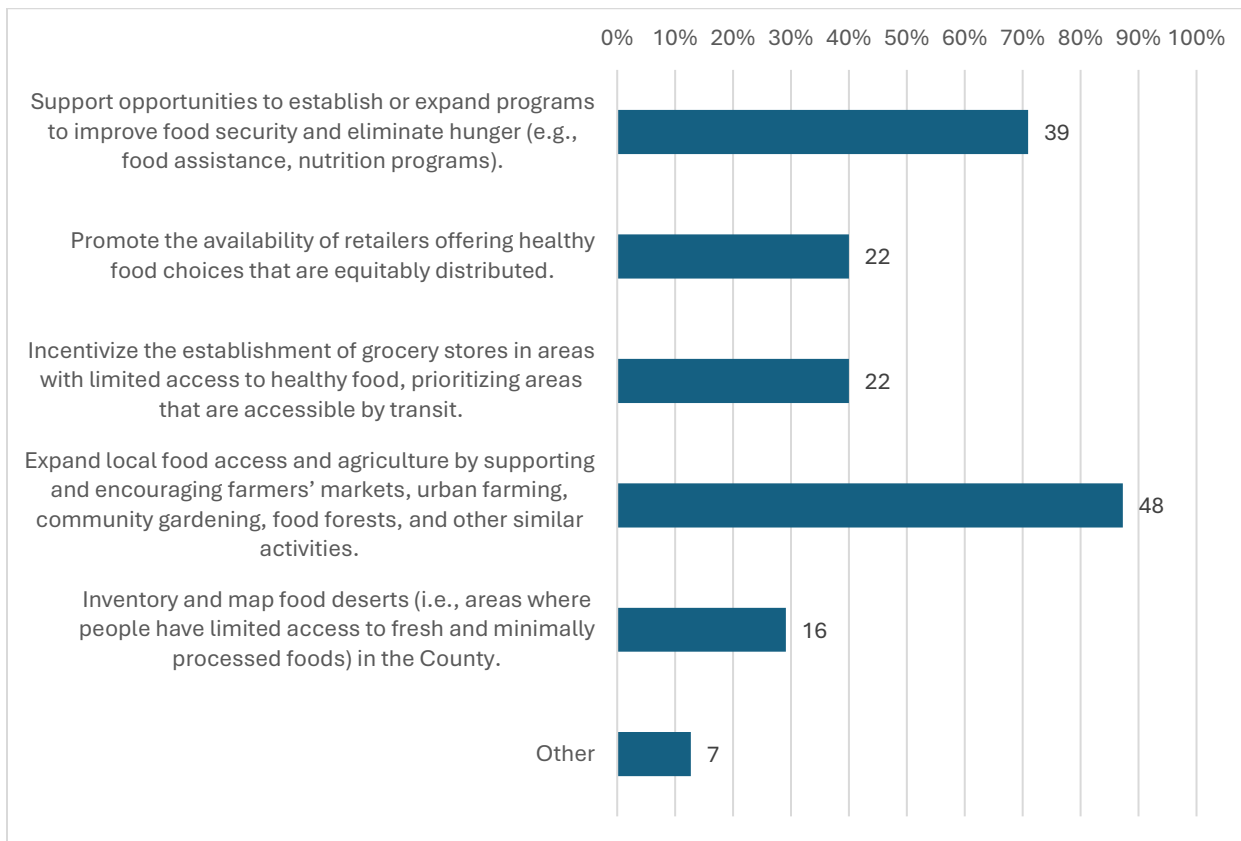
Total number of responses to this question: 55

"Other" responses:

- Embed community-scale food production, preparation, and retail in neighborhood.
- work actively with local food growers to provide access to land and resources; support local efforts to build neighborhood scale food production ("victory gardens")
- provide access to gardening mentoring/advice explicitly targeting food growing in Lake County conditions.
- Involve the store OWNERS in the planning and incentiveize their participation
- Dedicate land to community garden programs
- Require large employers to offer living wages that meet the cost of living needed for healthy food, housing and healthcare.
- Support property tax discounts for donation of grown foods to school and senior food programs.

Question 23: How should the County ensure access to quality health care? (Select all that apply)
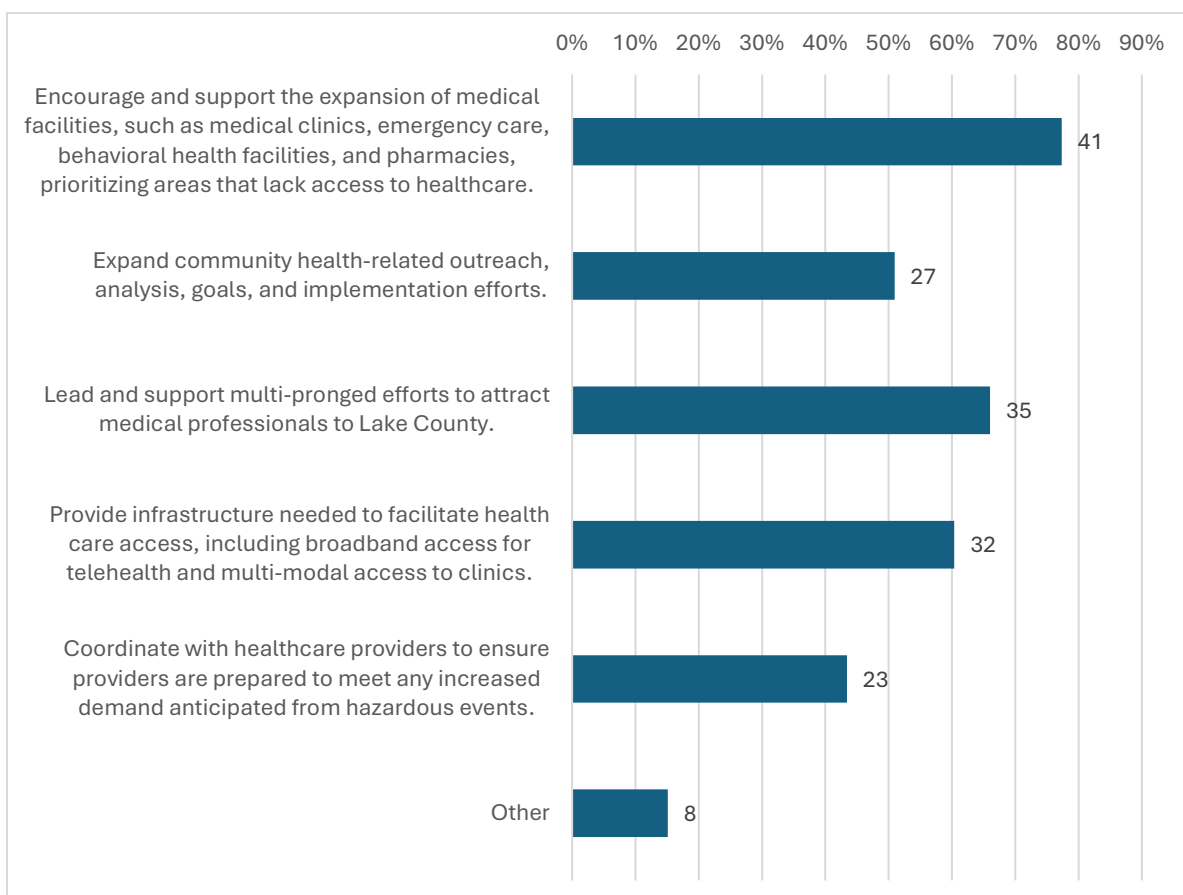
Total number of responses to this question: 53

"Other" responses:

- Ensure that mental health facilties are included in any of the above efforts
- "Create incentives and reduce red-tape for the development of health-care facilities located in neighborhoods or adjacent to high-use transportation corridors. Other policy ideas to address rural healthcare needs: 1. Decentralized and Sustainable Health Infrastructure • Community Health Centers in Key Areas: Build decentralized, small-scale health centers that are easily accessible to rural residents. These centers can be run by community health workers trained in both conventional and traditional health practices, integrating local knowledge with modern medicine. • Mobile Health Clinics: Deploy mobile clinics that bring essential health services to remote areas, reducing transportation barriers. These clinics should focus on preventive care, maternal health, chronic disease management, and urgent care needs, with a strong emphasis on sustainability (e.g., using renewable energy sources or locally sourced materials). 2. Telemedicine and Technology Integration • Telehealth Services for Remote Areas: Expand telemedicine services to connect rural residents with specialists in urban centers or other remote areas. This allows for timely diagnoses and consultations without the need for long travel. Telemedicine can be integrated into existing community centers or mobile clinics, using local infrastructure. • Local Technology Hubs for Health Access: Create technology hubs in rural areas where residents can access telemedicine services, health information, and community health workshops. These hubs can double as community spaces for education and social engagement, fostering a connection between health care and community well-being. 3. Culturally Appropriate and Preventive Health Care • Integrating Traditional Medicine: Recognize and integrate traditional healing practices alongside modern medical care though cottage industry policies. Local healers, herbalists, or midwives can work with health care providers to offer a more holistic approach to care, ensuring that the health system respects and incorporates local cultural traditions. • Preventive Care Programs Tailored to Rural Needs: Focus on preventive care programs that address the specific environmental and social determinants of health in rural areas. Programs could include community education on nutrition, physical activity, and mental health, with a strong emphasis on preventing diseases related to environmental factors such as water quality and access to clean air. 4. Sustainability and Resilience in Health Care • Environmentally Conscious Health Facilities: Incentivize the design of health care facilities with sustainability in mind, incorporating renewable energy (e.g., solar power), rainwater harvesting, and locally sourced building materials. These facilities should minimize their ecological footprint and serve as models for sustainable community infrastructure. • Green Health Care Practices: Encourage health care providers to adopt environmentally friendly practices, such as reducing waste, using non-toxic cleaning supplies, and recycling medical materials where possible. This aligns with the broader convivial conservation goal of reducing harm to the environment while ensuring community well-being. 5. Equitable Health Care Access for All Residents • Health Care for Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups: Ensure that health care services are accessible to all residents, including indigenous communities, low-income families, and migrant workers. Tailor outreach and care programs to address the specific needs of these groups, using culturally competent care and employing local health workers from these communities. 6. Community-Based Health Promotion and Education • Local Health Education Initiatives: Offer community-based health education programs that teach preventive health practices, nutrition, mental health, and environmental health. These programs should be locally tailored and involve community members as educators, using accessible language and culturally relevant examples. • Peer Health Promoters: Train local residents to become peer health promoters, empowering them to share knowledge and resources with their neighbors. This creates a network of trusted individuals who can support health literacy and promote preventive care. 7. Mental Health and Well-Being • Community Mental Health Programs: Develop mental health programs that reflect the cultural context and specific stressors of rural life. This could include peer-led group sessions, and nature-based mental health interventions that use the natural environment to promote well-being. • Integration of Social Support and Health: Strengthen social networks through the other policies that promote neighborhood-oriented economies, integrating health care with community services, such as local food programs, housing assistance, and education. This holistic approach recognizes the connection between social determinants and health outcomes, fostering a sense of community resilience. 8. Resilient Emergency Response Systems • Rural Emergency Care Networks: Create a network of rural emergency response systems that include well-trained community members (e.g., CERT program) and strategically placed health centers capable of handling urgent care and stabilizing patients until they can be transferred to larger facilities. • Disaster Preparedness and Health Care: Develop hyperlocal, community-driven (again, through the Municipal Advisory Councils) disaster preparedness plans that incorporate health care responses to environmental threats, such as wildfires, floods, or droughts. These plans should prioritize the protection of both human health and the natural environment, reflecting the convivial approach of coexisting with nature. 9. Collaboration with Local Governments and Organizations • Partnerships with Local NGOs and Cooperatives: Work with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), cooperatives, and grassroots organizations to deliver health care services in a manner consistent with convivial values. These partnerships can increase access to resources, funding, and expertise while keeping decision-making at the local level. • Local Government and Policy Support for Health Equity: Ensure that local governments adopt policies that support health equity, such as funding for rural health clinics, incentives for doctors and nurses to work in rural areas, and investments in health-related infrastructure."
- Invite Kaiser to The LC. They raise the bar for the others mediocrity

- Would be nice to have good doctors here, but we have to go over the hill for that. Too many clinics, no good Doctor's.
- blue zone was good program, has it made a difference? is it measurable?
- Invite Kaiser to create a Lake County campus
- Consider a Community Paramedicine Program and non-emergent transport service for mobility-limited, but not bed-bound patients.

Question 24: How should the County ensure that residents have access to vital communication services? (Select all that apply)
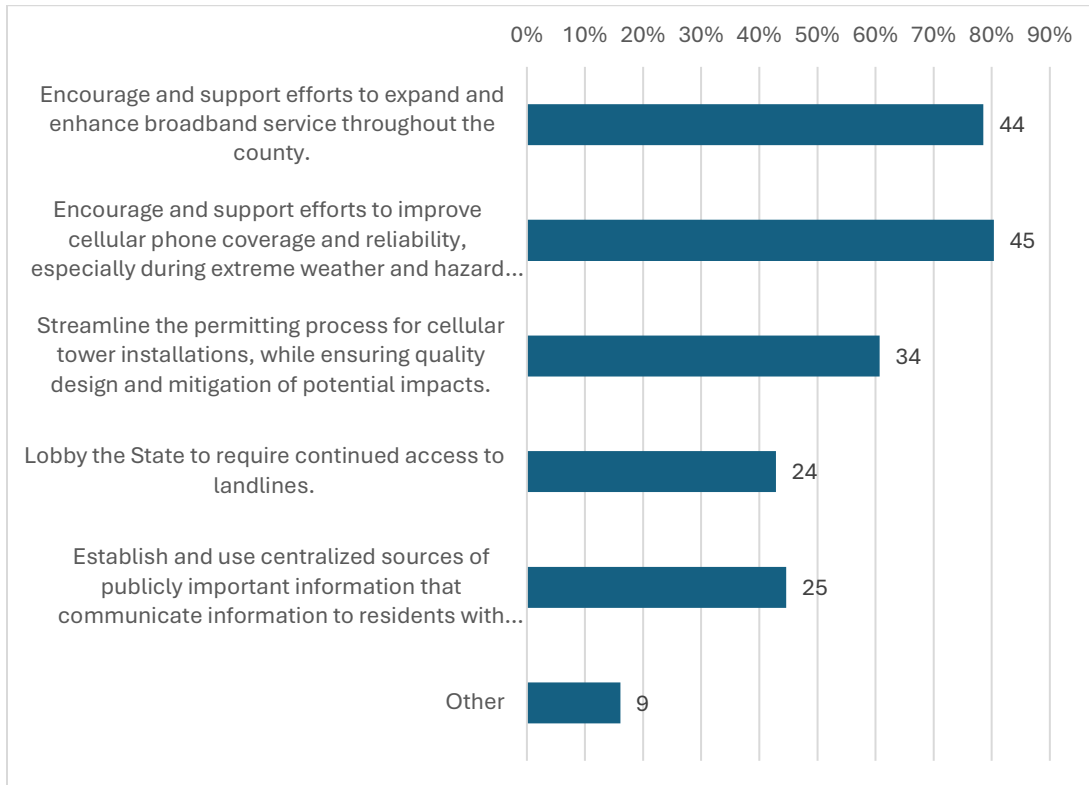
Total number of responses to this question: 56

"Other" responses:

- support Lake County Broadband Solutions as a locally owned and controlled internet provider, providing additional services at the local scale
- Need better choices for services
- Identify areas of poor connectivity (broadband and mobile) and streamline whatever process is necessary to close those gaps
- support local FRS radio networks by facilitating local "repeater" placement
- Subsidize / pay for Starlink internet service at resilience centers such as Cobb Mountain Lions
- D. landlines can be phased out.
- Cobb Alert Net - 2-way local radio network all-volunteer, when everything else fails. Established in 2016.
- Hardening of communication towers to include, undergrounding of utilities to those locations, 7-days of emergency propane supply, defensible space clearances, all-weather road access and site security; all to eliminated downtime.

Question 25: How should the County ensure that residents have access to vital community resources and services? (Select all that apply)
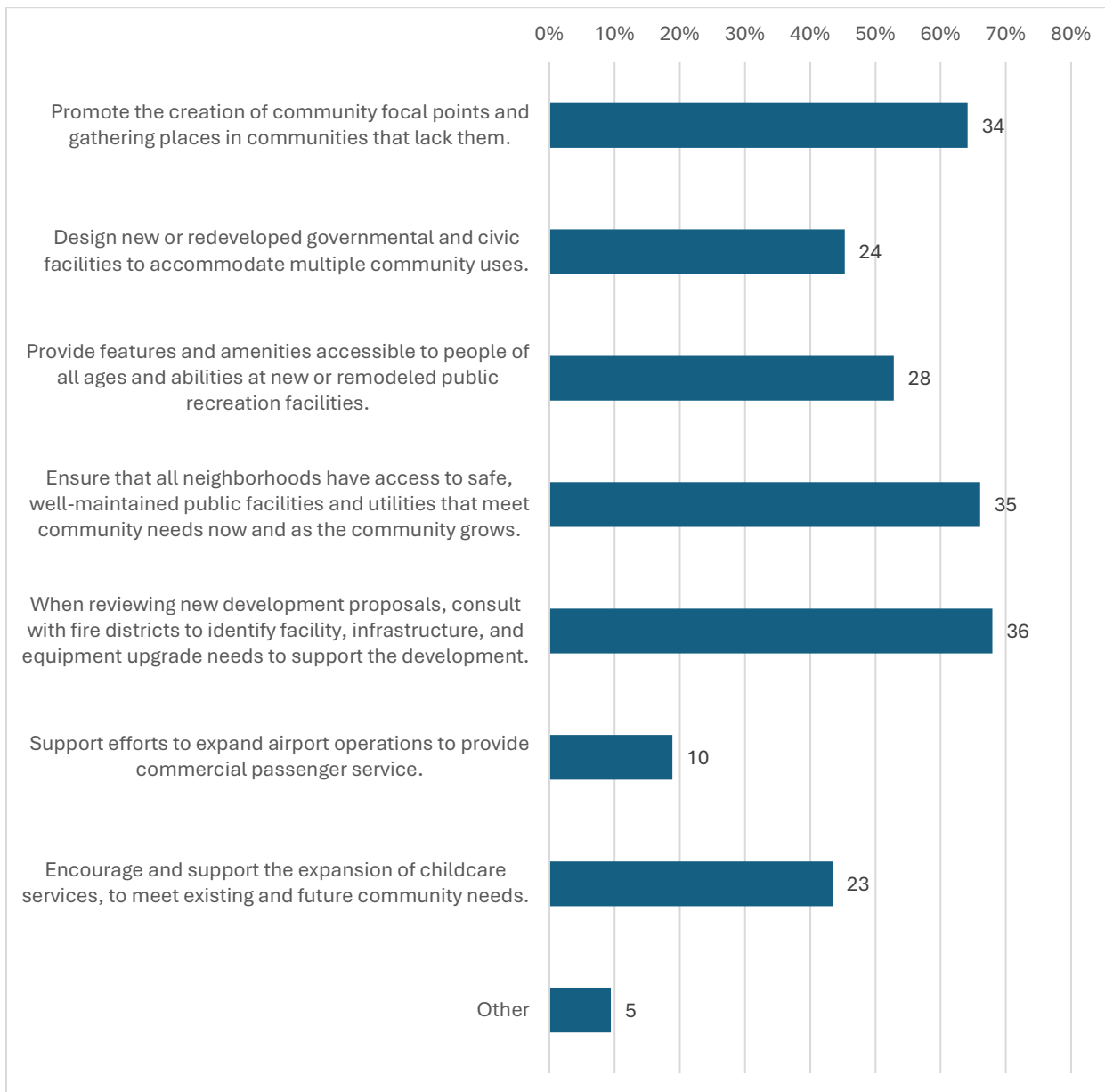
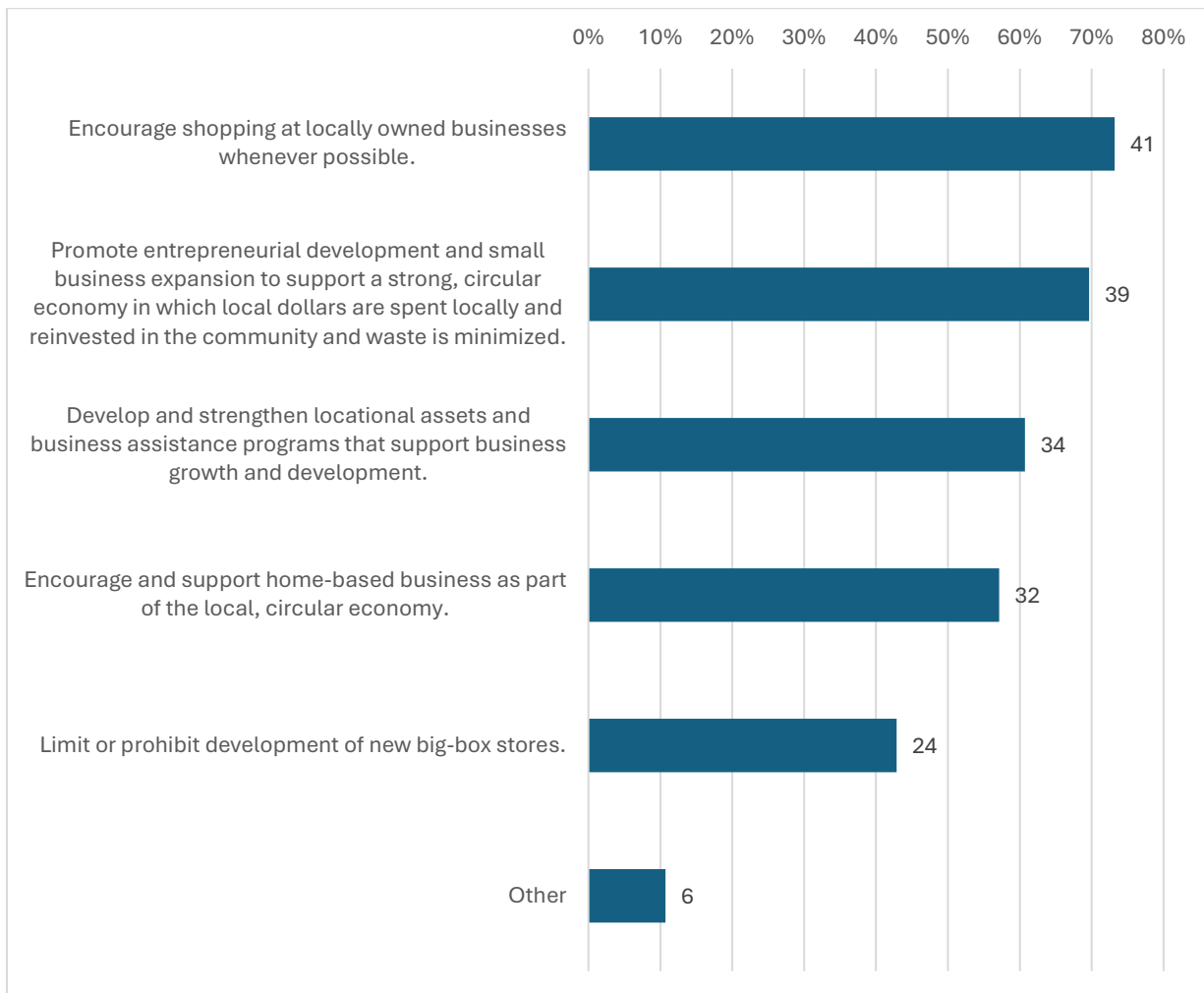| Response	Count
Promote the creation of community focal points and gathering places in communities that lack them.	34
Design new or redeveloped governmental and civic facilities to accommodate multiple community uses.	24
Provide features and amenities accessible to people of all ages and abilities at new or remodeled public recreation facilities.	28
Ensure that all neighborhoods have access to safe, well-maintained public facilities and utilities that meet community needs now and as the community grows.	35
When reviewing new development proposals, consult with fire districts to identify facility, infrastructure, and equipment upgrade needs to support the development.	36
Support efforts to expand airport operations to provide commercial passenger service.	10
Encourage and support the expansion of childcare services, to meet existing and future community needs.	23
Other	5

Total number of responses to this question: 53

"Other" responses:

- Engage the community to see what their priorities and needs are
- "Many of these ideas repeat ideas I've put forth in response to other questions. Here are some ideas: 1. Locally-Managed Food Systems • Community Food Cooperatives: Support the development of local food cooperatives where residents can access affordable, locally-grown produce. These cooperatives can be community-run, ensuring that the supply chain is both sustainable and benefits local farmers and consumers. • Local Farmers Markets: Foster local farmers markets where residents can access fresh, seasonal produce directly from nearby farms. These markets not only support food access but also contribute to the local economy and promote a connection between residents and the land. • Food Security Programs: Establish food security programs such as community gardens, farm-to-school initiatives, and food banks that provide nutritious food for all residents. Ensure that these programs are designed with local participation to reflect the community's needs and values. 2. Health and Social Services Integration • Holistic Health and Social Service Centers: Create centers that integrate health care with social services, mental health support, and access to basic needs (such as food and housing assistance). By centralizing services (but de-centralizing facilities by locating them close to neighborhoods), residents can more easily access a range of supports in one place, reducing the need to navigate multiple systems. • Peer-Led Support Networks: Empower local residents to form peer-led support networks for mental health, substance abuse, housing assistance, and other needs. These networks can provide a sense of community and trust, ensuring that vulnerable individuals receive timely support. 3. Educational Resources and Lifelong Learning Opportunities • Community Education Centers: Establish community-run education centers that offer a wide range of learning opportunities, from vocational training and adult literacy programs to digital literacy workshops. These centers should be tailored to the needs of rural residents and offer flexible learning options, including online courses. • School Partnerships for Resource Sharing: Partner with local schools to share resources such as libraries, gym facilities, and internet access with the broader community. Schools can serve as vital community hubs that provide educational and recreational resources beyond traditional learning hours. 4. Locally-Driven Economic Development • Support for Local Businesses and Cooperatives: Encourage the development of small businesses, cooperatives, and social enterprises through grants, low-interest loans, and business

incubation programs. Prioritize enterprises that focus on sustainability, local production, and community well-being. • Local Employment Initiatives: Create local employment programs that prioritize hiring within the community, particularly for essential services such as transportation, health care, and education. These initiatives help keep economic benefits within the community and support local livelihoods. 5. Sustainable and Resilient Housing Options • Affordable Housing Cooperatives: Develop affordable housing cooperatives that are community-managed and designed with input from residents. This ensures that housing is both accessible and meets the specific needs of rural residents, while fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility within the community. • Sustainable Building Practices: Promote the use of sustainable materials and renewable energy in rural housing developments. Incentivize eco-friendly building practices that reduce the environmental footprint of new construction while ensuring long-term affordability for residents. 6. Community-Based Environmental Stewardship • Community-Led Conservation Programs: Engage residents in environmental stewardship programs that promote the conservation of local resources, such as clean water, forests, and wildlife. These programs can be locally managed and focus on creating sustainable livelihoods (such as eco-tourism or sustainable forestry) that benefit both people and the environment. • Shared Resource Management Initiatives: Create shared resource management systems for land, water, and energy resources. This can include community-owned solar projects, water catchment systems, or cooperative farming efforts that allow residents to collectively benefit from sustainable resource use. 7. Disaster Preparedness and Climate Resilience • Community Disaster Preparedness Programs: Develop localized disaster preparedness and climate resilience plans in partnership with residents. These plans should be tailored to local environmental risks (such as wildfires, floods, or droughts) and include training for community members on how to respond to emergencies. • Resilient Infrastructure Investment: Invest in infrastructure that is designed to withstand climate change impacts, such as flood-resistant roads, energy-efficient buildings, and drought-resistant water systems. Ensure that these projects are designed with input from the community to meet their specific resilience needs. 8. Collaborative Governance and Local Participation • Inclusive Decision-Making: Ensure that residents are involved in the decision-making process for community resource management, including health care, transportation, education, and housing. Establish participatory governance structures, such as town halls or citizen advisory councils, where local voices can shape policies and programs. • Collaborations with Local NGOs and Cooperatives: Build strong partnerships between the county, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community cooperatives to deliver services. These partnerships ensure that resources are distributed equitably and that local organizations are empowered to meet the needs of the community."

- Get INTO THE NEIGHBORHOODS!! Meet the people!!! LISTEN!!!
- B. based upon market demand, airports need to support, Santa Rosa is very close. Bay Area is close enough.
- Recreation facilities, including pool access to residents, as the atmosphere warms and it more impacts at-risk populations.

Question 26: How should the County support local and small businesses? (Select all that apply)

Total number of responses to this question: 56

"Other" responses:

- provide education via local MAC's on support of Area Place scale circular economies. In the Cobb Area focus intensively on developing a forest products (biomass) economy.
- monitor home based for environmental impacts
- include neighborhood scale commercial and home-based business permitting within neighborhoods (see comments on zoning)
- Recognize support is a verb. You can't say "Support them" … then not use their products!
- Encourage and offer support for online business development. Create more opportunities for mixed use development to help support existing businesses.

Question 27: How should the County support the tourism economy? (Select all that apply)

Response	Count
Expand visitor services.	20
Reestablish the county as a premier vacation destination by growing local attractions, including resorts, hotels, entertainment venues, and wineries.	33
Encourage and support hotel, resort, and retreat venue development, redevelopment, and expansion.	30
Encourage and support the establishment of more resident- and visitor-serving restaurants, retail, and other commercial services.	28
Recognize and promote Lake County's role as a gateway to Mendocino National Forest.	26
Explore opportunities to dedicate a portion of the County's Transient Occupancy Tax revenue to efforts to conserve Lake County's natural resources to maintain and enhance the county's natural beauty.	30
Other	13

Total number of responses to this question: 54

"Other" responses:

- I don't think we need to grow more wineries
- Encourage torus with restaurants and housing
- support Cobb Area to develop it's resort/retreat businesses via cooperative marketing
- Encourage roadside beauty
- Pursue potential solutions to reduce agricultural runoff and mitigate cyanobacteria in Clear Lake
- studies to determine / mitigate what is ruining the Clear Lake ecology
- Support regeneratioin of Boggs State Forest as a hiking and mountain biking destination
- GET THE LAKE FIXED!!! That's the heart of this issues. CLEAR LAKE NEEDS TO BE CLEAR!!!
- Clean up Clear Lake!
- Actually, tourism should be discouraged. I like the Bolinas model.
- Foster and create regional connected trails so you can safely traverse the county on foot (hiking) and on bike. Bring back a music venue capable of drawing in popular artists like Konocti used to do.
- Regulate agricultural fertilizer that goes into watersheds and pollutes the lake. Work on cleansing the lake of algae.
- Use TOT revenue to create supportive tourism signage

Question 28: How should the County support a healthy local economy? (Select all that apply)
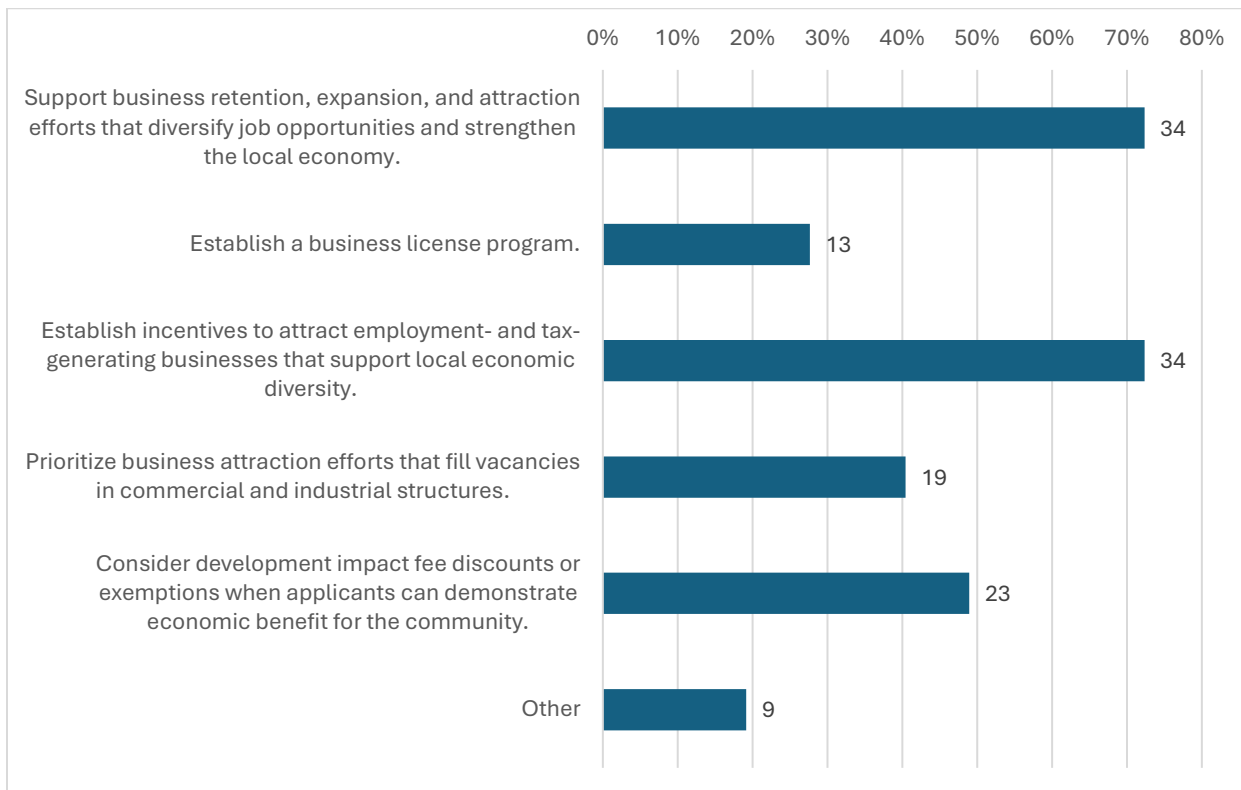
Total number of responses to this question: 47

"Other" responses:

- All development has an impact, especially larger businesses that would request an impact fee discount or exemption
- Free up or ease care duties on women so they have better opportunity and incentive to find employment and/or increase paid work hours, which would bring more dollars into the county: more/better early childhood education centers, senior centers and senior support, more public transportation routes and frequency, increase local commercial zones
- monitor impacts created by uses on rural areas and enforce non compliant impacts
- facilitate local business networking across Planning Areas
- Make it easier to start a business BUT, mske sure the business is sustainable!!
- Help support the creation of a live music venue which can draw popular artists.
- improve the infrastructure
- Use business license fees to offer development and support resources for businesses.

Question 29: How should the General Plan work to reduce wildfire risk in the county? (Select all that apply)

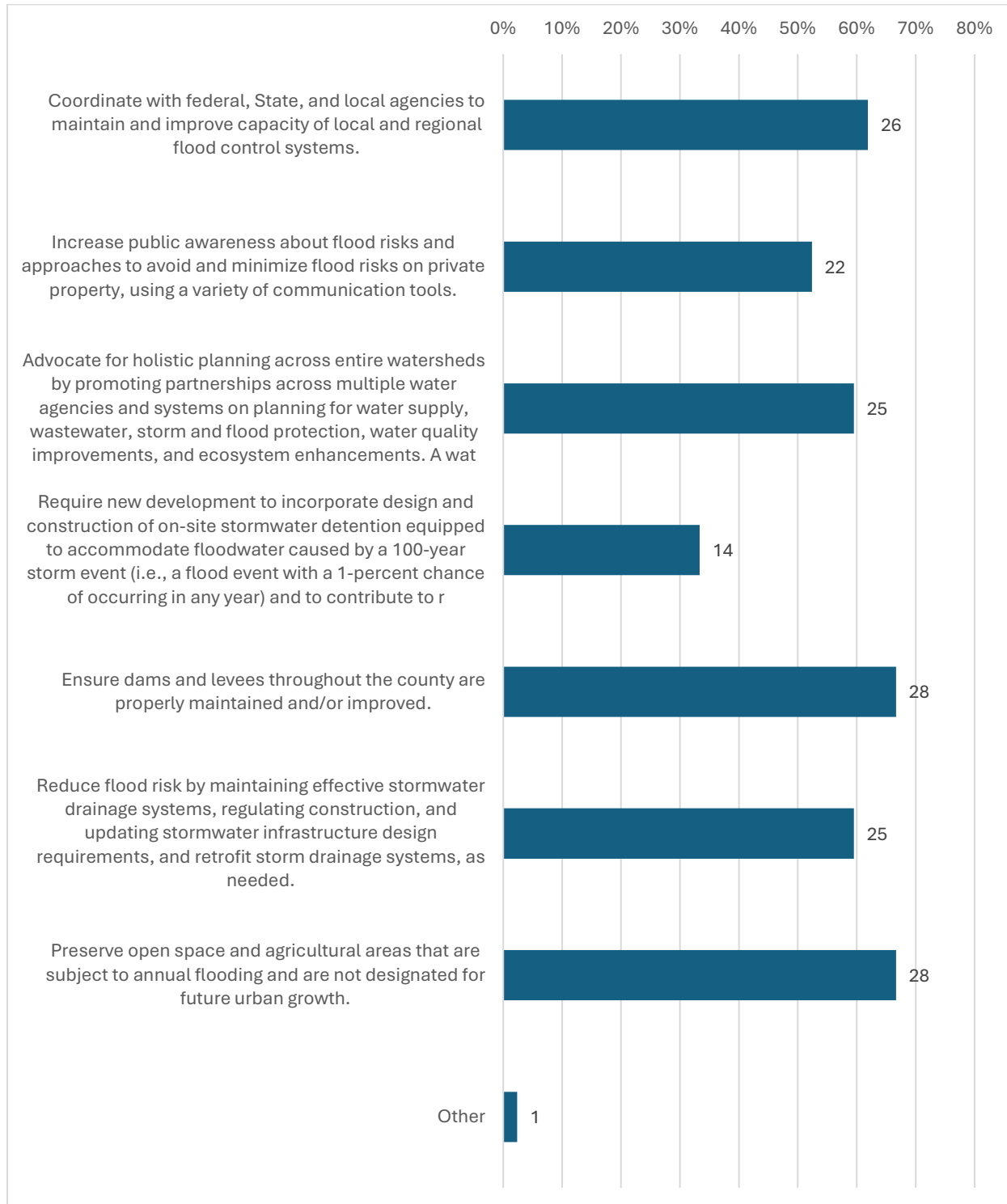| Response	Value
Require new development in the high wildfire risk areas to create and enact a Fire Protection Plan that addresses issues like wildfire response, home hardening (i.e., building and site design and practices...	29
Require new development in high wildfire risk areas to reduce exposure to wildfires, identify and maintain evacuation routes, and ensure that adequate fire protection services can be provided.	31
Require new development in high wildfire risk areas to use fire-resistant materials.	27
Use landscaping setbacks to create fuel breaks (i.e., land kept free of vegetation to reduce the risk of fire spreading from one side of the fuel break to the other) surrounding new development.	34
Require new development in high wildfire risk areas to landscape with native and fire-resistant plants.	26
Require new development in high wildfire risk areas to include a minimum of two access points available to residents and visitors for day-to-day access and evacuation.	25
Require vegetation management for all homeowners, including vacation homes, rentals, and unoccupied homes.	31
Partner with local tribal representatives to learn and incorporate indigenous fire management practices into the County's fire management procedures.	29
Coordinate with PG&E to underground power lines.	35
Encourage vegetation management practices such as animal grazing, prescribed burns, or wood chipping as a cost-effective tool for fire hazard reduction.	36
Develop a defensible space maintenance program to assist low-income and elderly homeowners with managing vegetation on their property to reduce the risk of wildfire spreading to the home.	38
Other	7

Total number of responses to this question: 49

"Other" responses:

- Support and fund better the current defensible space program -LC RCD
- Revise building codes to ensure they are consistent with good environmental policy and climate change issues.
- Promote and support the development of Area Plan scale Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), including building local (area plan scale) capacity to self-organize community scale businesses to manage landscape scale fire adaptation. Promote the organization of Firewise communities. Encourage the development of Area Plan scale local communication networks using Family Radio Service (FRS) radios. Provide training and equipment to local FRS radio systems and coordinate/integrate with County OES. Promote local fire drills to test evacuation readiness. Promote extensive prescribed fire burning during winter seasons, including services to residents with high smoke vulnerability (home filtration etc). Commit to a long term adaptation to a living fire adapted ecology.
- Prioritize vegetation management: cultural burning and defensible space
- Enforce law and ordinances
- promote neighborhood scale resilience via establishment of Firewise Communities; support Area scale biomass utilization programs to promote local vegetation management and economic development; support Area scale seasonal burning (including mitigation services for populations vulnerable to smoke) to promote local vegetation management

- The Tribes know what to do. Listen to them … hear their message … follow their lead!!

Question 30: How should the General Plan address flood risk in the county? (Select all that apply)

| Response	Count
Coordinate with federal, State, and local agencies to maintain and improve capacity of local and regional flood control systems.	26
Increase public awareness about flood risks and approaches to avoid and minimize flood risks on private property, using a variety of communication tools.	22
Advocate for holistic planning across entire watersheds by promoting partnerships across multiple water agencies and systems on planning for water supply, wastewater, storm and flood protection, water quality improvements, and ecosystem enhancements. A wat	25
Require new development to incorporate design and construction of on-site stormwater detention equipped to accommodate floodwater caused by a 100-year storm event (i.e., a flood event with a 1-percent chance of occurring in any year) and to contribute to r	14
Ensure dams and levees throughout the county are properly maintained and/or improved.	28
Reduce flood risk by maintaining effective stormwater drainage systems, regulating construction, and updating stormwater infrastructure design requirements, and retrofit storm drainage systems, as needed.	25
Preserve open space and agricultural areas that are subject to annual flooding and are not designated for future urban growth.	28
Other	1

Total number of responses to this question: 42

"Other" response:

- maintain existing drainage facilities (including public roads) and enforce grading requirements

Question 31: How should the General Plan improve emergency preparedness and response capabilities in the county? (Select all that apply)
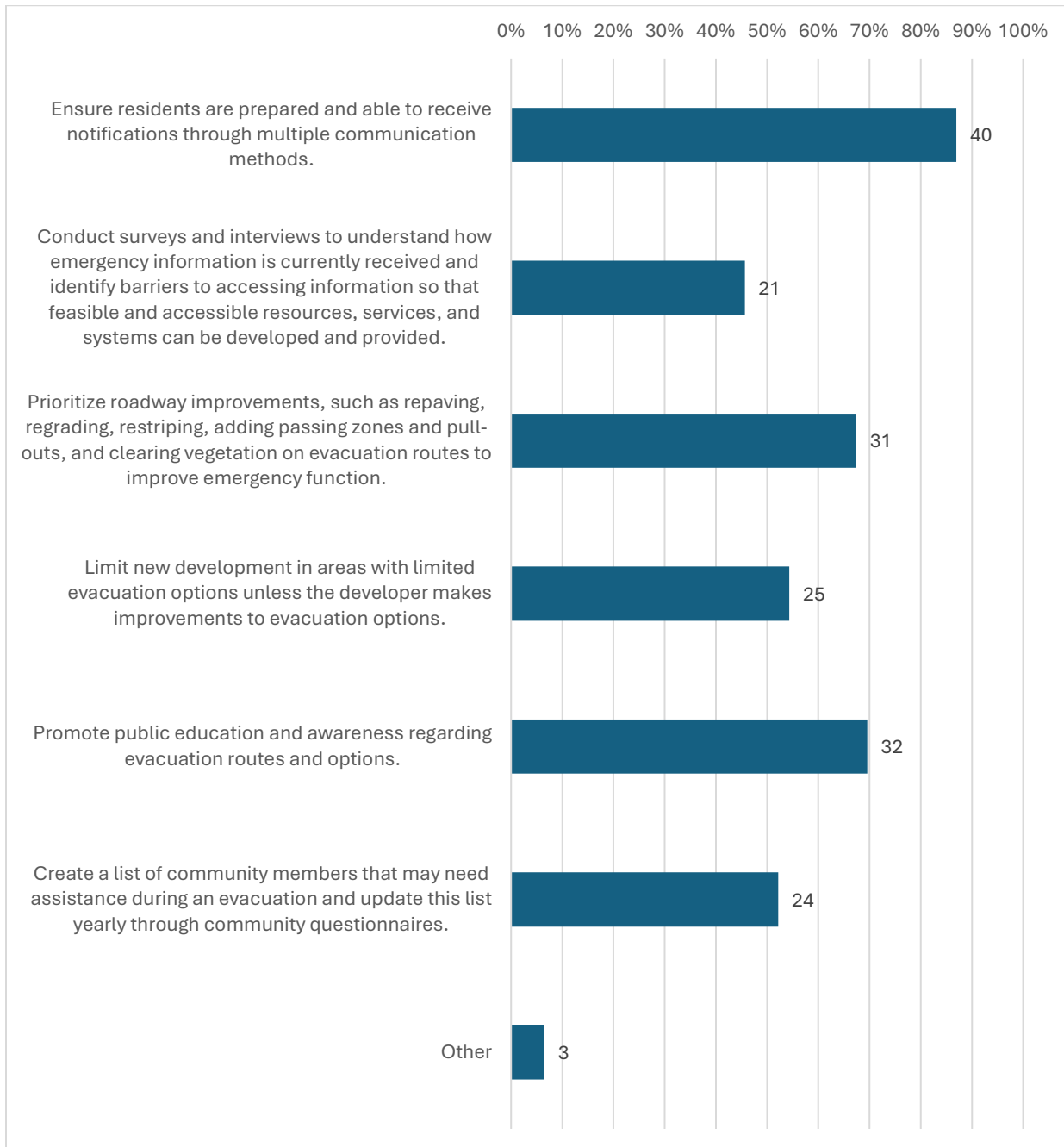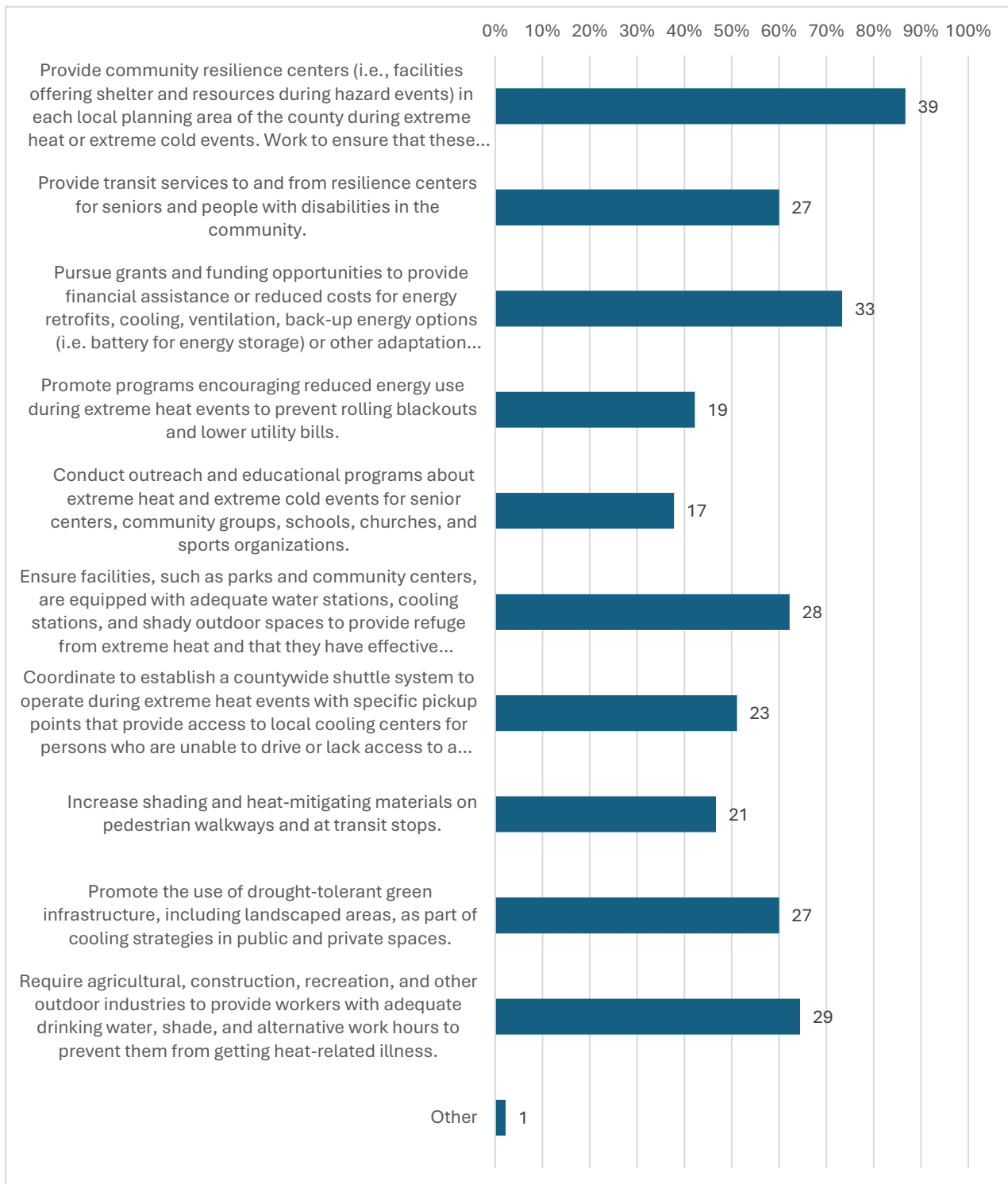

Total number of responses to this question: 46

"Other" responses:

- two routes of ingress/egress, keep major routes clear and enforce codes for vegetation maintenance
- Support alternate power generation
- Cobb Alert Net radio network

Question 32: How should the General Plan best prepare the county for extreme temperatures, including extreme heat and cold temperatures? (Select all that apply)

Total number of responses to this question: 45

"Other" response:

- Increase heat-mitigating materials and shading on other public spaces such as parking lots, sidewalks. Encourage the use of shading/trees near homes to keep energy costs down and provide cooler outdoor areas.

Part 6: Other Input

If you have any additional questions or comments, please share them below.

- Make a long term investment in building local (Area Plan Scale) capacity to manage local development. This includes training of and capacity building for MAC's. This will allow each Planning Area, familiar with the nuances of local character AND possibility, to do much of the grassroots consensus building around development trend management. This should include effective meeting management, conflict evolution, leadership training, local communications, grant application and management, education in county government and building working relationships between MACs and county agencies, especially the Community Development Department and Planning Commission. This is a long term process that will have high stakes returns if pursued, raising the involvement, sophistication and responsibility of local residents to manage development in partnership with county staff and leadership.
- Lake county needs to take care of and maintain what we already have. Our streets are in shambles and our buildings are falling apart. Let's take care of what we already have before we build up. We in lake county like that it is quiet and not highly populated. That is why we came here.

- Focus on infrastructure first. Make it easier for un- and under-employed persons to increase their employment via supportive community services. Increase the quality of RELIABLE and CONSISTENT broadband and mobile reception.
- Marijuana ordinance should be more enforced in residential areas. The Lake County sheriffs office and community development need to be greatly improved to address comfortable vacation and living situations.
- "Development should be considered if mitigation and compliance has a means to monitor and follow-up.
- Should include laws, codes and all mitigation required in conditions for approval"
- integrate fire safety measure into housing development policies (eg incentives for Firewise community development or permitting streamlining for housing in Firewise communities); actively investigate and provide models for neighborhood scale constructed wetland water treatment projects; provide access to technical assistance relative to neighborhood scale local food production; encourage local institutions (including county and districts) to buy local, including local food; explore a "re-oaking" promotion (see Napa County program); provide training for Municipal Advisory Councils (MAC's) in effective meeting management and community engagement; promote active consultation with MAC's; Further emphasis on broadband development;
- "FIX THE LAKE
- REPAIR ALL THE ROADS!!!"
- Allow RV's on single family lots. Charge a yearly fee, similar to property taxes. Use fee to create a County enforcement position to enforce health and safety of septic, trash, could even do curb appeal with conditions. Fear of ugly run down campers shouldn't destroy the potential to house people inexpensively, in quality RV's and increase population and revenue in County.
- The Alpine Meadows subdivision off Gifford Springs Road does not have potable water causing residential lots to be unbuildable and residents have to use bottled water.
- Priorities for me include providing more living wage jobs in County so fewer people leave the county for work. Light industrial expansion/manufacturing could benefit our communities in this way. Housing priorities MUST include fire safety and better implementation for egress. We need Mandates and county funded support for abandoned or absentee owners who fail to maintain fire safety so that these hazards can be taken care of early in the fire season, and reduce stress and potential property loss for homeowners whose properties are adjacent to weed ridden empty lots.
- Thank you for this survey
- Cobb and Loch Lomond areas have an existing adjunct communications method, two-way radio - Cobb Alert Net, which connects members with each other within neighborhoods radio-to-radio, and throughout the are via our repeaters. We are run by the Communications Committee of the Cobb Area Council, are all-volunteer, and have approximately 300 members, with 50-75 that are active weekly, more when there's an actual emergency. We exist so there's a means to communicate in the event of an emergency - especially when the power is out and internet access goes out, and cell service goes down.
- Fix Bottle Rock rd. Needs it after fire. 9 years ago.
- Lake County support of management and improvements to Clear Lake is critical to the region's tourism, economic health, and community members positive self identity.
- Interior fire sprinklers must be required for all buildings approved for construction in the county. Mobile/manufactured homes are extremely unsafe and interior sprinklers add a degree of safety to the structure without adding significant cost.