



Winters Senior Commission on Aging Meeting
City Hall Downstairs Conference Room
318 First Street
Wednesday, February 12, 2020 @ 5:30 p.m.

AGENDA

Roll Call
Approval of Agenda
Approval of January 8, 2020 Minutes

Public Comments

At this time, any member of the public may address the Winters Senior Commission on Aging on matters, which are not listed on this agenda. Citizens should reserve their comments for matters listed on this agenda at the time the item is considered by the Winters Senior Commission on Aging. Public comments may also be continued to later in the meeting should the time allotted for public comment expire. The Winters Senior Commission on Aging will not discuss or act on any information due to the guidelines of the Brown Act. Individual(s) addressing the Winters Senior Commission on Aging will be limited to three minutes per person.

Discussion Items

1. Prioritizing Recommendations from the Senior Program Project Report by Sheila Allen
2. Reports from Senior/Community groups: Winters Senior Foundation (WSF), Yolo Healthy Aging Alliance (YHAA), Yolo County Commission on Aging & Adult Services (YCCAAS), Hispanic Advisory Committee (HAC), Agency on Aging Alliance Area 4 (AAA4), AARP
3. Progress Reports from Disaster Preparedness /Emergency Response Subcommittee Recommendations
4. Commission Vacancy Update and Consideration
5. Commission on Climate Change

Action Items

1. Decide on Top 3 Priorities from City of Winters Senior Program Project Report by Sheila Allen, Including Next Steps and Timetable

Adjournment

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing agenda for the February 12, 2020 meeting of the Winters Senior Commission on Aging was emailed/mailed to each member and posted on the outside public bulletin board at City Hall, 318 First Street on February 4, 2020 and made available to the public during normal business hours.

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TREASURER
Shelly Gunby

CITY MANAGER
John W. Donlevy, Jr.



MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE WINTERS SENIOR COMMISSION ON AGING HELD ON JANUARY 8, 2020

Date:	01/08/2020
Called to Order:	5:30 p.m.
Place:	City Hall, Downstairs Conference Room
Attending:	Commissioners: Marianne Boyer, Michael Felsen, Tina Lowden, Debra Palmer, Cheryl Sandoval, Art Standridge, Wally Pearce Staff: City Clerk Tracy Jensen
Absent:	Marie Heilman

1. Agenda Item #1 – PRESENTATIONS: a) Liaison to Winters Express	
Discussion/Decisions:	Tina our contact to Winters Express. Discussed the agenda items be linked to Winters Express.com
Action Items:	None
2. Agenda Item #1b – City’s Policy on Volunteer Car Drivers	
Discussion/Decisions:	Discussed Bylaw revision to city’s driving insurance to include Winters Commission on Aging
Action Items:	Follow up on when completed
3. Agenda Item #1c – Commission Representation Collaborating Senior Organizations	
Discussion/Decisions:	Several members of Commission are on other senior organizations
Action Items:	Commission will send meeting minutes identifying Debra Palmer as Winters Aging Commission representative to the Yolo County Commission on Aging and Adult Services
4. Agenda Item #2 PRIOR DISCUSSION: a) Disaster Preparedness	
Discussion/Decisions:	Each member was given an assignment to report to Commission various aspects of the Disaster Preparedness Plan.
Action Items:	Marianne, Tina, Mike, Wally, Cheryl and Art to report their findings related to agreed-upon assignments identified in the Yolo County Commission on Aging Emergency and Disaster Preparedness recommendation, as a monthly update with final presentation expected the end of March/April.
5. Agenda Item #2b – 2020 Census	
Discussion/Decisions:	Tina and Marianne will attend meeting on the 2020 Census. Commission to offer assistance to encourage/assist in the census.
Action Items:	Report back on census meeting.
6. Agenda Item #2c – City’s Media Sites	

Discussion/Decisions:	Need to make the Commission activities on social media. Not finding access easy. Need someone to update our site
Action Items:	Tracy to look at possible problem of accessibility.
7. Agenda Item #2d – Responding to the SR Community Survey 2017-18	
Discussion/Decisions:	Based on Shelia Allen's Report, Commission needs to prioritize three top issues to tackle. Communication via Town Hall Meetings.
Action Items:	Members will review report before Feb meeting prepared to discuss a strategy to prioritize and follow through on recommendations as elements of a 2-4 year plan.
8. Agenda Item #3 NEW DISCUSSION: #3a – Sr Affordable Apartment/Sr Building	
Discussion/Decisions:	Dan Maguire reported ground breaking January.
Action Items:	None
9. Agenda Item #3b – Role of Commission for Elder Day	
Discussion/Decisions:	Saturday, June 27 at St. Anthony's, 2 to 4pm. Commission to assist where needed
Action Items:	Wally to keep group updated on ways we can be supportive.
10. Agenda Item #3c – Senior Population in Regards to General Plan	
Discussion/Decisions:	Age range 55 – 64 at lowest income. Commission to see if possible, job training can relieve some of this.
Action Items:	Contact Dan Maguire on the Economic Developing Group. Follow up next meeting
11. Agenda Item #3d – Meeting Times	
Discussion/Decisions:	Group decided to continue with meeting at 5:30 pm every 2 nd Wednesday.
Action Items:	Reconsider again at daylight savings time
12. Agenda Item #3e – New Business Commissioner Changes	
Discussion/Decisions:	Marie resigned and group approved Tina as Vice Chair. Marianne resigned as Secretary and group approved Cheryl to replace her. Wally was assigned a 2-year term and his position as Alternate is open
Action Items:	An announcement for this position will be posted
Next Meeting:	Wednesday, February 12, @ 5:30 p.m. (2 nd Wednesday of the month until further notice)
Suggested Agenda Items for the Next Meeting of the Winters Senior Commission on Aging	
Adjournment:	Motion approved unanimously.,

**Recommendations for Future Action Based on Results from the
City of Winters Senior Program Project 2017-2018 by Sheila Allen, RN, PhD, Consultant
(Prioritize and Develop Subcommittee with Action Plan)**

1. The City of Winters could benefit from starting a Commission on Aging. This group would be advisory to the city council and city manager on aging matter and provide the leadership for the development of programs and services in Winters including at the senior center when it is built. In addition, the Yolo County Commission on Aging has representative from each city-based commission on aging so that Winters will have a countywide voice also. Winters will have representation on the commission as soon as a representative is chosen. A new Survey with larger sample size should be conducted in the future to base future commission goals and priorities, possibly in collaboration with Yolo County and or funded with an aging grant. Monitor the Governor's progress in developing a state-wide Master Plan on Aging to assist Commission.
2. The community is expecting and anxious to see the Senior Center move forward. There are interested individuals that are ready and willing to assist with the planning and development. The hope is that it happens as soon as possible. While the budget restrictions are understood, the background work by the consultant and the Task Force shows that successful Senior Centers have paid coordinator staff to assure the building is open, safe and that programming is scheduled. For full inclusion would highly recommend this person be bi-lingual. Dan Maguire has agreed to communicate regularly with the commission via a liaison and or reporting to commission if necessary. Consider having a Sub-committee to monitor results with assistance of City Manager and Planning Commission, of grant application submitted in January 2020 to fund the project and report back quarterly to the commission.
3. There are many non-profits and county organizations that can provide services and educational opportunities. There may not be a need for starting many new services that could be brought in such as Senior Link of Yolo County. They only need to be contacted and provided a space and their availability advertised. In addition, Yolo Healthy Aging Alliance is available and interested in ongoing work in Winters to bring resources, education and advocacy. Consultant, Sheila Allen, is the Executive Director and is ready and willing to facilitate this connection. Consider appointing liaisons with other relevant organizations who will provide a monthly update on the organizations resources and activities which may be of benefit to the community of Winters. Include Senior Winters Foundation, WFOL, Rotary Club, Hispanic Advisory Committee, YAAF, YCCAAs, AAA4, AARP.
4. There are additional transportation options that need to be explored to address this top need. We recommend follow up with Yolo Bus on the possibility of micro-transit, discussions with West Sacramento about their Via program, and additional discussions with the community about how best to use the resource of the 2 ADA minibuses already owned by the city. Collaborate with City Council and representative on Yolo County Transportation commission, currently this is Jesse Loren, consider forming a sub-committee on this topic.
5. Safe roads and sidewalks are the second, high priority area identified. In particular, a safe, direct walking passage across Grant Avenue to the grocery store is desired. Consider meeting with Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry can assist the city with discussions with Cal Trans to identify options to address this need. This will also address the needs of persons walking from Yolo Housing east of Interstate 505.
6. The City of Winters may benefit from on ongoing older adult planning process such as the Age Friendly Network of Communities. The groundwork has been laid and significant data collected. Our group agreed to work toward this goal building on work collected to date. A second senior community survey, after publication of census data, with a larger sample size would aid in continuation of this recommendation (DP) See the AARP Report on Livability Index in Winters.

YOLO SURVEY SUMMARY: WHAT WOULD YOU FUND? FINAL RESULTS

Modified Sample Size = 199; Margin of error = 6.93%

If the choice was yours, what would you fund?

Every county receives federal dollars to help older adults stay independent for as long as possible. The services funded with these dollars are provided to eligible people at no cost to them.

Our job is to decide what types of services to fund.

Agency on Aging \ Area 4 **COULD** fund any of the services in the table below; however, federal, state and local funding is limited, so we **CANNOT** fund them all.

Which of the following services do you think should or should not be funded in your city/town?

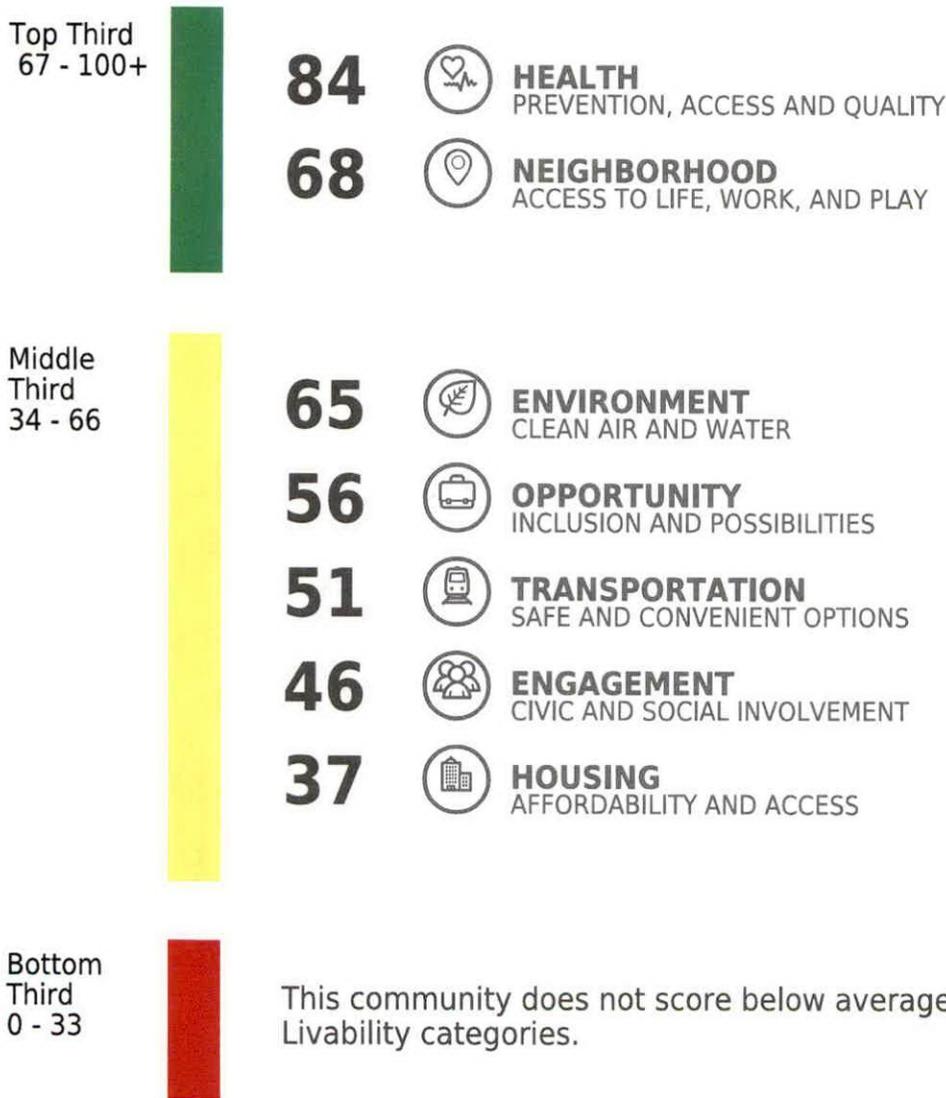
Rank	SERVICE CATEGORY	FUND no matter what	FUND IF money is available	DO NOT FUND	Total
4	Adult Day Care	50.8% 67	44.7% 59	4.5% 6	100.0% 132
6	Caregiver Respite or Support	46.4% 64	48.6% 67	5.1% 7	100.0% 138
1	Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels)	69.2% 101	30.8% 45	0.0% 0	100.0% 146
5	In-Home Care (Personal Care)	49.3% 68	47.1% 65	3.6% 5	100.0% 138
8	Legal Services	27.6% 37	63.4% 85	9.0% 12	100.0% 134
9	Minor Home Modifications/Repairs	21.2% 28	57.6% 76	21.2% 28	100.0% 132
10	Peer Counseling	17.5% 22	61.1% 77	21.4% 27	100.0% 126
3	Senior Information & Assistance/Referral	55.3% 78	39.0% 55	5.7% 8	100.0% 141
7	Senior Lunch Sites (Congregate Meals)	41.5% 59	54.2% 77	4.2% 6	100.0% 142
2	Transportation	60.0% 84	37.9% 53	2.1% 3	100.0% 140



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What is Livability?

Livable communities have diverse features that satisfy the needs of people of all ages, incomes and abilities. Learn more about AARP's Livability Index at www.aarp.org/livabilityindex



Learn how you can make your community more livable and raise your score, visit www.aarp.org/livabilityindex.

For policy research and analysis on livable communities, visit www.aarp.org/livablepolicy.
For general resources on livable communities, including AARP's Network of Age-Friendly Communities, visit



They say home is where the heart is—and the same holds true for the Livability Index. Housing is a central component of livability. Deciding where to live influences many of the topics the Index covers. We spend more time in our homes than anywhere else, so housing costs, choices, and accessibility are critical. Great communities provide housing opportunities for people of all ages, incomes, and abilities, allowing everyone to live in a quality neighborhood regardless of their circumstances.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Housing accessibility Zero-step entrances	Percentage of housing units with zero-step entry: measured at the metro area scale, higher values are better.	43.6%	43.6%
● Housing options Availability of multi-family housing	Percentage of housing units that are not single-family, detached homes: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	17.8%	12.7%
● Housing affordability Housing costs	Monthly housing costs: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better. Monthly costs are capped at \$4,000.	\$989	\$1,581
● Housing affordability Housing cost burden	Percentage of income devoted to monthly housing costs: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better.	17.9%	26.3%
● Housing affordability Availability of subsidized housing	Number of subsidized housing units per 10,000 people: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0	0

Policies

Housing accessibility State and local inclusive design laws	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Housing affordability State and local housing trust funds	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Housing options State manufactured housing protections	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Housing affordability State foreclosure prevention and protection	Policy in Place	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>



What makes a neighborhood truly livable? Two important qualities are access and convenience. Compact neighborhoods make it easier for residents to reach the things they need most, from jobs to grocery stores to libraries. Nearby parks and places to buy healthy food help people make smart choices, and diverse, walkable neighborhoods with shops, restaurants, and movie theatres make local life interesting. Additionally, neighborhoods served by good access to more distant destinations via transit or automobile help residents connect to jobs, health care, and services throughout the greater community.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Proximity to destinations Access to grocery stores and farmers' markets	Number of grocery stores and farmers' markets within a half-mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0.0	3.0
● Proximity to destinations Access to parks	Number of parks within a half-mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0.0	2.0
● Proximity to destinations Access to libraries	Number of libraries located within a half-mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0.0	1.0
● Proximity to destinations Access to jobs by transit	Number of jobs accessible within a 45-minute transit commute: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0	0
● Proximity to destinations Access to jobs by auto	Number of jobs accessible within a 45-minute automobile commute: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	32,699	11,617
● Mixed-use neighborhoods Diversity of destinations	Mix of jobs within a mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0.70	0.81
● Compact neighborhoods Activity density	Combined number of jobs and people per square mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	3,020	2,279
● Personal safety Crime rate	Combined violent and property crimes per 10,000 people: measured at the county scale, lower values are better.	261	302
● Neighborhood quality Vacancy rate	Percentage of vacant housing units: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better.	8.8%	0.0%

Policies

Mixed-use neighborhoods State and local TOD programs	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>



How easily and safely we're able to get from one place to another has a major effect on our quality of life. Livable communities provide their residents with transportation options that connect people to social activities, economic opportunities, and medical care, and offer convenient, healthy, accessible, and low-cost alternatives to driving.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Convenient transportation options Frequency of local transit service	Total number of buses and trains per hour in both directions for all stops within a quarter-mile: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0	0
● Accessible system design ADA-accessible stations and vehicles	Percentage of transit stations and vehicles that are ADA-accessible: measured at the metro area scale, higher values are better.	87.6%	94.3%
● Convenient transportation options Walk trips	Estimated walk trips per household per day: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0.73	0.90
● Convenient transportation options Congestion	Estimated total hours that the average commuter spends in traffic each year: measured at the metro area scale, lower values are better. The largest 101 urbanized areas have comparable data across years, though indicated as incomparable.	25.4	0.0
● Transportation costs Household transportation costs	Estimated household transportation costs: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better.	\$13,086	\$14,891
● Safe streets Speed limits	Average speed limit (MPH) on streets and highways: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better.	28.0	25.4
● Safe streets Crash rate	Annual average number of fatal crashes per 100,000 people: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better.	6.8	18.8

Policies

Safe streets State and local Complete Streets policies	Policy in Place	●
Convenient transportation options State human services transportation coordination	No Policy	○
Convenient transportation options State volunteer driver policies	Policy in Place	●
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	○



Good communities maintain a clean environment for their residents. Great communities enact policies to improve and protect the environment for generations to come. The Livability Index looks at air and water quality. It measures communities' actions to create resilience plans to prepare for emergencies and natural disasters, and it awards points to states that have policies promoting energy efficiency and that protect consumers from having their utilities cut off during extreme weather events.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Water quality Drinking water quality	Percentage of the population getting water from public water systems with at least one health-based violation during the past year: measured at the county scale, lower values are better.	1.10%	0.30%
● Air quality Regional air quality	Number of days per year when regional air quality is unhealthy for sensitive populations: measured at the county scale, lower values are better.	5.7	3.0
● Air quality Near-roadway pollution	Percentage of the population living within 200 meters of a high-traffic road where more than 25,000 vehicles pass per day: measured at the neighborhood scale, lower values are better.	0.00%	0.00%
● Air quality Local industrial pollution	Toxicity of airborne chemicals released from nearby industrial facilities: measured at the neighborhood scale from 0 to 311,000, lower values are better. Values shown are for display purposes and may appear in source data at different scales from year to year though metric change is calculated on re-scaled data for comparability.	0.00	0.00

Policies

Resilience State utility disconnection policies	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Resilience Local multi-hazard mitigation plans	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency State energy efficiency scorecard	Policy in Place	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>



Community conditions influence health behaviors. Healthy communities have comprehensive smoke-free air laws, offer easy access to exercise opportunities, and have high-quality health care available. Because health is so deeply related to quality of life, many other categories of livability in this Index include metrics related to health. For example, access to healthy foods, jobs and education, number of walk trips, lower speed limits, social engagement measures, and air and water pollution are all related to health. Where you live matters.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Healthy behaviors Smoking prevalence	Estimated smoking rate: measured at the county scale, lower values are better.	20.5%	14.0%
● Healthy behaviors Obesity prevalence	Estimated obesity rate: measured at the county scale, lower values are better.	28.9%	22.8%
● Healthy behaviors Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of people who live within a half-mile of parks and within 1 mile of recreational facilities (3 miles for rural areas): measured at the county scale, higher values are better.	90.7%	93.8%
● Access to health care Health care professional shortage areas	Severity of clinician shortage: measured at the health professional shortage area scale from 0 to 25, lower values are better. Read more about Health .	0	0
● Quality of health care Preventable hospitalization rate	Number of hospital admissions for conditions that could be effectively treated through outpatient care per 1,000 patients: measured at the hospital service area scale, lower values are better.	48.5	19.8
● Quality of health care Patient satisfaction	Percentage of patients who give area hospitals a rating of 9 or 10, with 10 indicating the highest level of satisfaction: measured at the hospital service area scale, higher values are better.	71.3%	84.0%

Policies

Healthy behaviors State and Local Smoke-Free Laws	Policy in Place	●
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	○



A livable community fosters interaction among residents. From social engagement to civic action to Internet access, residents' individual opportunities to connect and feel welcomed help lessen social isolation and strengthen the greater community. The Index explores and examines the different ways in which residents engage with and support their communities, and how they impact livability as a whole.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Internet access Broadband cost and speed	Percentage of residents who have access to three or more wireline Internet service providers, and two or more providers that offer maximum download speeds of 50 megabits per second: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	14.6%	0.0%
● Civic engagement Opportunity for civic involvement	Number of civic, social, religious, political, and business organizations per 10,000 people: measured at the county scale, higher values are better.	7.0	5.0
● Civic engagement Voting rate	Percentage of people ages 18 years or older who voted in the last presidential election: measured at the county scale, higher values are better. Voting rates are bounded at 30% and 85%.	55.6%	48.4%
● Social engagement Social involvement index	Extent to which residents eat dinner with household members, see or hear from friends and family, talk with neighbors, and do favors for neighbors: measured at the metro area scale from 0 to 2, higher values are better.	0.98	0.93
● Social engagement Cultural, arts, and entertainment institutions	Number of performing arts companies, museums, concert venues, sports stadiums, and movie theaters per 10,000 people: measured at the neighborhood scale, higher values are better.	0.1	0.5

Policies

Internet Access State barriers to community broadband	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Civic engagement Early, absentee, or mail-in state voting laws	Policy in Place	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Equal rights Local human rights commissions	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Equal rights Local LGBT anti-discrimination laws	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>



America was built on opportunity—and our nation’s many thriving communities are no different. The degree to which a community embraces diversity and offers opportunities to residents of all ages and backgrounds is important to overall livability. Backed by a strong regional economy and fiscally healthy local governments, welcoming communities provide residents an equal chance to earn a living wage and improve their well-being, from jobs to education.

Attribute Measure		Median US Neighborhood	Value
● Equal opportunity Income inequality	Gini coefficient (the gap between rich and poor): measured at the county scale from 0 to 1, lower values are better.	0.46	0.48
● Economic opportunity Jobs per worker	Number of jobs per person in the workforce: measured at the metro area scale, higher values are better. Jobs are capped at 1.0 job per person.	0.77	0.73
● Educational Opportunity High school graduation rate	Adjusted 4-year high school cohort graduation rate: measured at the school district scale, higher values are better.	87.0%	92.0%
● Multi-generational communities Age diversity	Age-group diversity of local population compared to the national population: measured at the neighborhood scale from 0 to 1, higher values are better.	0.86	0.93

Policies

Local fiscal health Local government creditworthiness	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Economic opportunity State minimum wage increase	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>
Equal opportunity State expansion of the Family and Medical Leave Act	Policy in Place	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Comprehensive livability commitment State and local plans to create age-friendly communities	No Policy	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Plan of Action for Local Aging Commissions
from the Yolo County Commission on Aging & Adult Services

November 20, 2019

Introduction: The Yolo County Commission on Aging and Adult Services (YCCAAS) identified the necessity to address the special needs of older adults and persons with disabilities in regards to emergency preparation and evacuation. Recent fires, floods, and electrical outages have highlighted the urgency for all of Yolo County to be prepared in the event of the eventual next emergency, which includes the cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, Woodland and the unincorporated areas. In addition, persons who have died in the recent disasters have primarily been seniors and persons with disabilities. In response, the commission appointed a subcommittee to investigate what disaster preparedness policies and procedures were being instituted in Yolo County for those individuals with access and functional needs, and create recommendations to improve the entire county's future responses. The subcommittee consulted regularly with Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Yolo County Dept. of Health & Human Services (DHHS) in formulating recommendations, to ensure consistency and accuracy.

The reality is that OES is minimally staffed, yet there is an ongoing obligation to ensure emergency preparedness information is disseminated to the entire county population of persons with access and functional needs. Disbursement of emergency preparedness information can be achieved by means of local aging commissions (or whatever local government mechanism might be available) to encourage the commissions to follow the suggested Plan of Action developed by the YCCAAS subcommittee. In this way local aging commissions can play a vital role in assisting with planning, intervention and education of the entire county community.

The suggested Plan of Action consists of: a) inquiring whether your city has a Special Needs Alert Program (SNAP) as well as an active Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program; b) suggested questions for local commissions to ask of local fire, police, and gov't officials; c) administration of the OES Train the Trainer Program; d) discovering what assisted living facilities are within the city and whether they are attending HPC meetings/tabletop exercises; e) determining what the city can do for those who have access and functional needs during a power outage.

- I. Voluntary Special Needs Alert Program (SNAP) list:** Inquire whether your city has some sort of voluntary list for those with access and functional needs, who may require assistance and/or transportation in an emergency.
- A.** If the city does have such a voluntary list, plan how to disseminate information about this list. Include information about the list in the OES Train the Trainer Program (see below).
 - B.** If there is no citywide SNAP list, encourage the city to develop one.

- C. Make sure OES is aware of any list your city may have and that the list is in a format that OES can utilize in an emergency.

II. CERTs:

“The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program educates volunteers about disaster preparedness for the hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. CERT offers a consistent, nationwide approach to volunteer training and organization that professional responders can rely on during disaster situations, which allows them to focus on more complex tasks. Through CERT, the capabilities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters is built and enhanced.” ready.gov/cert

Find out if your city has a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

- A. How active is the CERT? How can it be reactivated if it has been dormant?
- B. If there is no CERT, find out why not, and if feasible, encourage your city to develop a CERT. CERTs are trained to work throughout the county, not just in the city where they originated. CERTs will be called on in larger disasters to go where they are needed within the county.

III. Suggested questions for local commissions to ask of local fire, police, gov’t officials: It is expected that city aging commissions will want to ask appropriate questions in regard to their city government’s approach to disaster preparedness, such as:

- A. How often do city employees receive disaster preparedness training? Are they given refresher courses? If not, why not?
- B. How many employees within the city are currently (or have recently) trained in emergency management procedures (Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)/Incident Command System (ICS))?
- C. When was the city’s last Emergency Operations Center (EOC) drill?
- D. How does the city design/decide on drill scenarios and tabletop practices?
 - What are the functions of each department, especially fire and police?
 - What is the city’s continuity of operations (how is the city able to continue functioning) during an emergency?
- E. What is the procedure for coordinating with other agencies during an emergency?
- E. Have there been any emergencies in the city, and what lessons were learned?
- F. How does your city disseminate information during an emergency?
- G. Does the city have emergency preparedness information on its website that is easily accessible and navigable, and includes current emergency situation updates?
- H. What existing city outreach and communications can be utilized to educate the public about any and all programs related to supporting emergency preparedness efforts, e.g. city utility bills?
- I. Does your community know about 211 Yolo?

“211 Yolo is the information hub for Yolo County, linking residents to vital health and human services, information and resources in the community...Dial 2-1-1 or text your zip code to 898211 for text response. This service is free, multilingual, confidential and available 24 hours per day, every day of the year.” <https://www.211yolocounty.com/>

- J. If there is an evacuation order, what services are available for those with access and functional needs?
- K. Where can people with emergency power needs go; in particular those with special medical needs and how will your city communicate such information to this population?
- L. Can the city use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds or local funds for the purchase of power generators?
- M. Other questions?

IV. OES Train the Trainer Program:

- A. Training the trainer on what disaster preparedness information to present to the public**
 - 1. Request from the city a plan to determine who and under what authority a designated leader will gather names of volunteers to administer the county OES Train the Trainer Program, e.g. police or fire department, commission itself, city staff.
 - 2. Volunteer trainers must be trained by OES.
- B. Public presentations by the presenters**
 - 1. Once OES trained and in coordination with the city, plan how trainers will disseminate information to citizens.
 - 2. Recommend to the city that, in coordination with OES, it research grants, cash or in kind donations to provide free emergency supplies, e.g. "go kits", to disseminate at public presentations.
 - 3. It will be important to educate older adults, and/or those with access and functional needs at senior centers, community centers, assisted living facilities, seniors-only housing developments, etc., where they live or congregate.

V. Assisted Living Facilities and other licensed residential care facilities:

- A. What assisted living facilities and/or other licensed residential care facilities are located within the city?
- B. Do they regularly attend HPC meetings/tabletop exercises? If not, why not?
- C. Do they have a recently updated disaster preparedness plan? A new state law in effect as of July 1, 2019, AB 3098, requires assisted living facilities to have: updated emergency plans; arrangements to get residents downstairs during a power shutoff if the elevators are not operating; and emergency training and drills. County Healthcare Preparedness Coalition (HPC) meetings/tabletop exercises provide an opportunity to effectively fulfill those requirements. Therefore the county and cities should strongly encourage community care licensed facility attendance at HPC meetings/tabletop exercises.

VI. Power Generators:

- A. When there are planned or unplanned power outages and other emergencies, what services are provided by the city to those who are homebound with special medical and/or access and functional needs? If there are no such services, what is the plan for creating such services?

- B. Does the city have emergency generators for those who are low income with access and functional needs? If not, what services are available to them, e.g can they go to the nearest hospital or fire station for power requirements?

Attachment A

Emergency Supply Kits (from ready.gov)

Build A Kit