ATTACHMENT 2

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery Project Descriptions

Fire Station No. 5

The City of Santa Rosa seeks mitigation program funds to enable the City to address remaining unmet needs caused by the Tubbs Fire of 2017. This approach is consistent with the concepts identified in HUD's Federal Register. The City of Santa Rosa's Fire Station #5 (FS5) provides critical fire and EMS service to the City's Fountaingrove area, which was decimated during the 2017 Tubbs Fire. FS5 burned down during the fire, and in order to mitigate future risk, the City intends to relocate this critical community facility. The proposal to relocate the FS5 to a more secure location offers the opportunity to protect community facilities and help expedite the return of normalcy to the lives of the vulnerable populations.

The City intends to use the MIT-RIP funding for rebuilding this critical facility to a more resilient standard including, but not limited to:

- Increasing the square footage to provide space for upstaffing additional crews during critical fire and weather events
- Providing storage of additional equipment to be used during fire and weather events
- Adding a community room that can be used as a meeting space for community education, a Temporary Refuge Area (TRA), a command post, or a Department Operations Center (DOC) during an emergency

The Fire Department seeks to utilize innovative designs and building materials to provide for a resilient and hardened station at the selected site, as well as innovating hardscape and landscape materials surrounding the site. The relocation, hardening and mitigation of the facility will allow for protection of community members, homes, and critical infrastructure, such as power, schools, hospitals, and healthcare services. In addition, improved protection of the surrounding communities would aid in increasing recovery functions after a fire, and would indirectly help the local economy as it would serve as a resource to residents to help them recover more rapidly, which would help maintain the customer base needed for many local businesses.

A relocated and more secure and hardened fire station and site would enhance emergency response and re-entry to damaged areas. Risk would be reduced to emergency responders and vulnerable populations, and emergency response facilities would be more readily accessible during and after fire events.

PA Local Match Recovery

The City seeks to use CDBG-INF funds to cover the local match component, typically 6.25% of the total project cost, to relieve the City's financially strapped General Fund. The following projects were identified as eligible under the initial CDBG-INF criteria:

C	**36351**	124	2226, 2233	Roads,signs,poles,& melted conduit City Wide
C	**36353**	120	2247	Roads & Bridges-Vehicular Bridges
C	**36383**	293	2227	Road & Bridges-Storm Drain, Pipes, Catch Basins, & Drop Inlets
C	**37170**	312	2176, 2178, 2179	City wide work completed storm drains
C	**37829**	221	2245	Roads & Bridges City-wide asphalt & pavement damage from Burnt Debris
G	**36360**	167	2249	Burned Parks Irrigation System
G	**36380**	193	2248	Parks, Fences, Recreation & Other City Wide

Residential Street Pavement Repair

In 2017, the City of Santa Rosa suffered major damages and destruction as a result of the Tubbs Fire. At the time, the Tubbs Fire was the most destructive wildfire in California history, and destroyed over 2,500 homes in Santa Rosa alone – an approximate loss of five percent of the City's housing stock and an estimated economic loss of $1.2 billion. Following the Tubbs Fire, the City of Santa Rosa, in coordination with FEMA, began a debris removal operation to remove hazardous burned materials from the Coffey Park and Fountaingrove neighborhoods of the City. The operation included thousands of truck trips on residential roads that were not designed to accommodate such heavy loading. As a direct result of the debris removal operations, these residential roads experiences significant damage, which led to premature pavement failure on over 33 miles of residential streets within the City. The City of Santa Rosa performed a detailed technical analysis (attached) of the pavement damage resulting from the debris removal operations.

To mitigate this damage, the City seeks CDBG-DR funding to address the 33 miles of damaged local streets. The proposed treatments are appropriate to the damage experienced and range from milling and filling asphalt to digouts and slurry sealing the streets. Milling and filling equates to the removal of 0.25' to 0.35' of failed asphalt and replacing it with an equivalent pavement section. This treatment is planned for the highest impacted areas where entire street segments failed. Digouts address a more focused failed portion of the road. A digout treatment is used when the majority of the roadway (more than 85% of the surface) is in fair condition with areas of localized. The localized failure is ground out and fresh asphalt is replaced in the grind area. Following the digout repair, the entire roadway surface is slurry sealed to prevent water intrusion into the structural section and oxidation of the surface by sunlight. Additionally, striping will be replaced on all streets where it previously existed and approximately 300 concrete curb ramps will also require replacement to meet Americans with Disabilities Act regulations at the locations being repaved. An Appendix containing detailed street segments and their proposed treatments is attached.

This project will contribute to the community's recovery efforts from the Tubbs Fire, and increase resiliency, particularly for the population within the project's service area that most frequently use these local streets.

Laguna Treatment Plant Floodwall

Santa Rosa's Subregional Water Reuse System includes a single waste-water treatment facility, a compost facility, and a water reclamation system. Although this system is outside of the City's urban growth boundary, it is a key infrastructure resource for the entire region, providing water treatment and reclamation services for Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Cotati, Rohnert Park, and the Sonoma County South Park Sanitation District. The Laguna Treatment Plant Flood Protection project includes approximately 2700 linear feet of earthen berms, raising a portion of Llano Road, installing a passively activated floodgate across Llano Road, installing barrier arms to close the road during severe flood events, and installing a small retaining wall to widen the road near the floodgate. One result of enclosing the Laguna Treatment Plant (LTP) is that the onsite rainwater would get trapped inside the levee, causing internal flooding. An onsite stormwater pump station is therefore required to remove the internal stormwater, and is being designed and constructed as part of the PID 1957 Laguna Treatment Plant Onsite Diversion System project, separate from the proposed project that will utilize CDBG-MIT funding. The proposed project is designed to mitigate future risk and address the community's resilience needs by allowing LTP to continue to operate treating raw sewage during severe flood events by providing the LTP protection from a 100-year flood event, while providing adequate freeboard to protect against a 500-year flood event.

The benefits that will be realized by implementing flood protection at the Laguna Treatment Plant include:

- Protecting critical facilities from damage
- Mitigating hazardous working conditions for staff during flood events

- Protecting the Laguna de Santa Rosa waterway from wastewater discharges and release of hazardous materials stored at the facility
- Minimizing costs from cleanup/repairs and fines for illegal discharges to a receiving water, and
- Maintaining access to federal funds for future projects at the facility

PG&E Settlement Funds Project Descriptions

Park & Landscape Vegetation Restoration

For FEMA reimbursement purposes, this recovery work is broken into two projects. One will replace park amenities that were destroyed by the 2017 Tubbs Fire in the six fire damaged parks and the other will restore extensive damage to City-owned irrigation facilities and landscaping in the Coffey Park and Fountaingrove neighborhoods. The scope will include modifications of pre-fire conditions to meet current code requirements and ADA compliance. Following damage assessments, staff determined nearly 5 miles of roadway irrigation systems and landscaping needed replacement.

In March 2018, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) joined FEMA to inspect the fire destruction aftermath at each of the six fire damaged parks, irrigation and landscape facilities. Both agencies determined the restoration work was eligible for funding reimbursement through the Federal Public Assistance Program and funding was obligated in September 2018. In April 2019, the City entered into a professional services agreement with Carlile Macy, Inc. to provide professional design and engineering services for the six fire damaged parks project. In addition, in November 2019, the City entered into a professional services agreement with Callander Associates Landscape Architecture, Inc to provide professional design and engineering services for the fire damaged roadway landscaping project.

In addition to the 6.25% local match, FEMA guidelines restrict eligible park and landscape restoration to hazardous tree and vegetation removal as well as physical amenity and asset replacement. FEMA will not reimburse for revegetation and landscaping activities. These items would be considered non-eligible and would need to be funded through other sources. The use of PG&E funds to fully fund these projects will ensure that our impacted communities are fully recovered.

Residential Street Pavement Repair

See project description above.

Hopper Avenue Sidewalk, Landscape and Pavement Restoration

Since the devastating Tubbs Fire, community members living along the Hopper Avenue corridor have looked for support to rebuild the destroyed wall, replace damaged sidewalks, install landscaping in the planting areas and repair the pavement damaged by the debris removal mission. Coffey Strong rallied around the community and coordinated volunteer efforts to have the wall reconstructed and regularly requested support from the City to restore the other key components.

Staff will initiate the project by hosting a community meeting to gain feedback from the impacted community members on how they would like to see this critical entry corridor reconstructed. Focus of this project will be on reconstructing the sidewalks and restore landscaping between Coffey Lane and Banyan Street; repave the segment between Crestview and Coffey Lane as well as between Airway Drive and the Highway 101 SB ramps. The city will also be incorporating traffic calming measures along Hopper Avenue as recommended by the community through the anticipated community engagement opportunities.

FHWA Emergency Relief Program Project Descriptions

All projects will repair arterial and major collector roadways that were damaged during debris removal operations following the 2017 Tubbs Fire. The project is funded through

the Federal Highway Administration Emergency Response program and will perform digout repairs of localized asphalt failures followed by a slurry seal of the entire roadway section.

Fountaingrove Parkway - Mendocino Ave to Daybreak Ct

Bicentennial Way - Mendocino Ave to Lake Park Dr

Hopper Avenue - Crestview Dr to Airway Dr