



Board of Directors

Susan Boswell
Emma Chow
Barry Christian
Tosha Comendant
Diane Dillon
Marita Dorenbecher
Geoff Ellsworth
Jeri Gill
David Graves
Gary Kraus
Jason Lauritsen
Kenneth Leary
Alfredo Pedroza
Bill Pramuk
Kimberly Richard
Scott Sedgley
Pamela Smithers

Alternates

Mariam Aboudamous
Jeffrey Durham
Doris Gentry
Ryan Gregory
Mary Koberstein
Irais Lopez-Ortega
Brent Randol

Staff

Patrick Lowe,
Secretary
Natural Resources
Conservation Mgr.,
Public Works

Jeff Sharp,
Principal Planner,
Public Works

804 First Street,
Napa, CA
94559-2623

Tel: 707-259-8600

info@napawatersheds.org

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING

Thursday, November 15, 2018, 3:00 p.m.

2751 Napa Valley Corporate Drive, South Campus, Building A
First Floor, Willow Conference Room, Napa CA 94558

--- Note Meeting Location ---

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL** (Chair)
2. **APPROVAL OF ACTION MINUTES** – July 26, 2018 Regular Meeting (Chair) (2 min)
3. **PUBLIC COMMENT** – In this time period, anyone may comment to the Council regarding any subject over which the Council has jurisdiction, or request consideration to place an item on a future Agenda. No comments will be allowed involving any subject matter that is scheduled for discussion as part of this Agenda. Individuals will be limited to a **three-minute presentation**. No action will be taken by the Council as a result of any item presented at this time. (Chair)
4. **UPDATES AND REPORTS**
 - a) Report on the 2019 Watershed Education Calendar – Native Birds of Napa County (Eric McKee, Education Program Coordinator, Napa County RCD) (5-10 min)
 - b) Update on 2019 Watershed Symposium – Save the Date for May 16, 2018 at CIA-Copia (Staff) (5 min)
 - c) Report on new interns hired to assist with website updates, outreach and other natural resource programs (Staff) (2 min)
 - d) Report on Napa County Strategic Plan Update (Steve Lederer, Director of Public Works/Strategic Plan Taskforce Member) (10 min)
 - e) Report on Napa County’s Climate Action Plan (David Morrison and Jason Hade, Planning, Building and Environmental Services Department) (30 min)

(cont.)

- f) Update on Napa County's Groundwater Sustainability Program (Staff) (10-15 min)
- g) Report WICC supported educational programs and events hosted July-Oct and use of Citizen Science on the WICC website to monitor Streamflow and Trash (Staff) (5-10 min)

5. **PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION:**

Presentation and discussion on the Brownfields Coalition Assessment Project's efforts underway prioritizing, assessing and planning cleanups of local abandon mine sites to improve environmental quality and public safety (Stephen McCord, McCord Environmental) (30 min)

6. **INFORMATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

Exchange of informational announcements and events (Staff/Council/Public) (5-10 min)

7. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:**

Discussion of possible items for future agendas (Staff/Council) (5 min)

- Election of 2019 Chair and Vice Chair
- Adoption of 2019 Meeting Calendar
- Presentation on Berryessa-Snow Mountain National Monument

8. **NEXT MEETING:**

Next scheduled meeting: **January 24, 2019 – 3:00 p.m.**
2751 Napa Valley Corporate Drive, South Campus, Building A
First Floor, Conference Room, Napa CA 94558

9. **ADJOURNMENT** (Chair)

Note: If requested, the agenda and documents in the agenda packet shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability. Please contact Jeff Sharp at 707-259-5936, 804 First St., Napa CA 94559-2623.

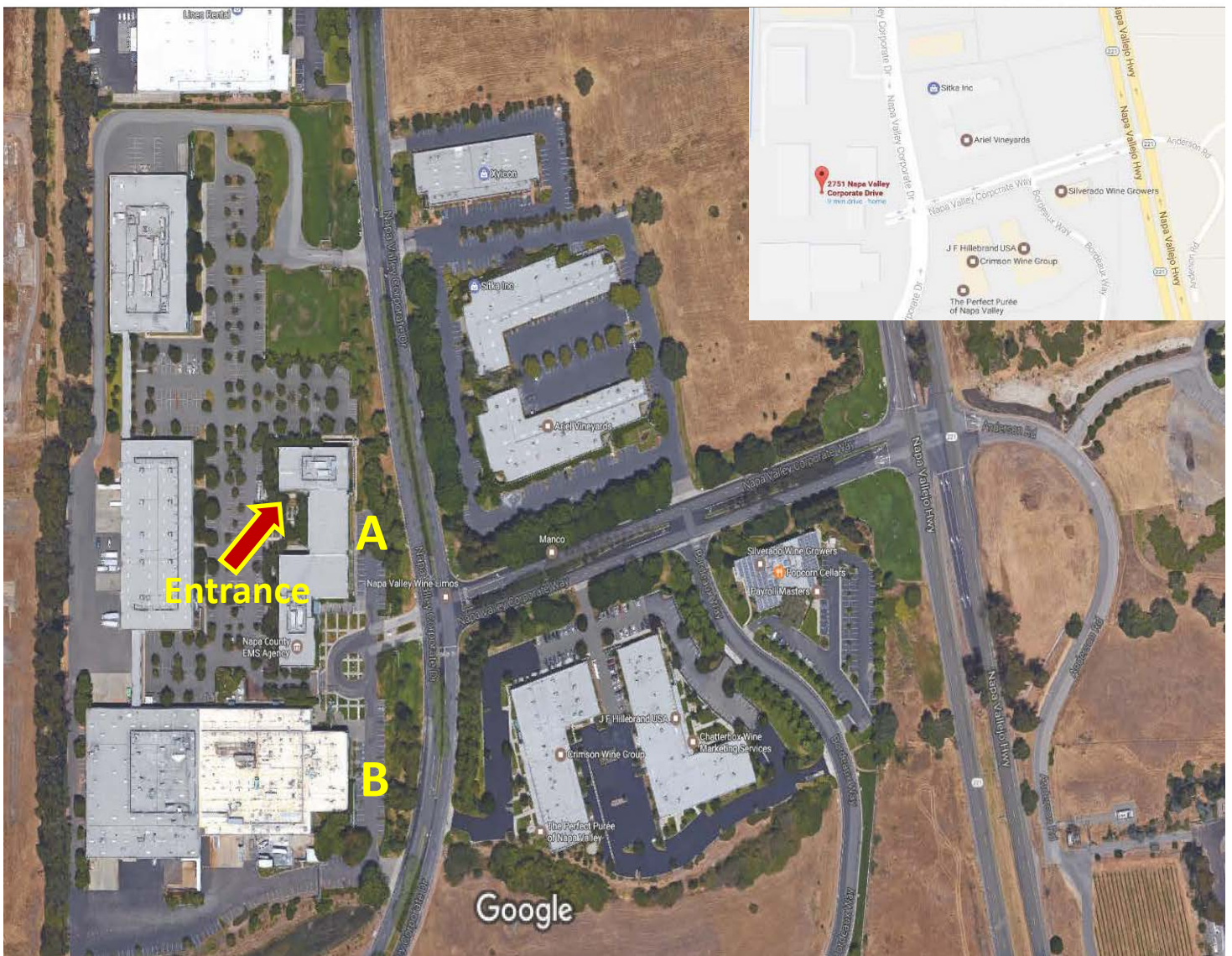




Meeting Location Map

The meeting room is located on the first floor in the southwest corner of Building A (see arrow)

2751 Napa Valley Corporate Drive, South Campus, Building A, First Floor, Conference Rooms, Napa CA 94558





-- ACTION MINUTES --

REGULAR MEETING

Thursday, July 26, 2018, 3:00 p.m.

2751 Napa Valley Corporate Drive, South Campus, Building A
First Floor, Willow Conference Room, Napa CA 94558

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1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL (Chair)

*The meeting was called to order at 3:30p with quorum of the Council present.

Members Present: Emma Chow, Barry Christian, Tosha Comendant, Diane Dillon, David Graves, Gary Kraus, Jason Lauritsen, Kenneth Leary, Bill Pramuk,

Members excused: Susan Boswell, Marita Dorenbecher, Geoff Ellsworth, Alfredo Pedroza, Kimberly Richard, Scott Sedgley, Pamela Smithers

Members absent: Jeri Gill

Staff present: Patrick Lowe; Jeff Sharp

2. APPROVAL OF ACTION MINUTES – May 24, 2018 Special Meeting (Chair) (2 min)

Approved

Table with 15 columns (SB, EC, BC, TC, DD, MD, GE, DG, GK, JL, KL, AP, BP, KR, SS, PS) and 2 rows of initials.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT – In this time period, anyone may comment to the Council regarding any subject over which the Council has jurisdiction, or request consideration to place an item on a future Agenda. No comments will be allowed involving any subject matter that is scheduled for discussion as part of this Agenda. Individuals will be limited to a three-minute presentation. No action will be taken by the Council as a result of any item presented at this time. (Chair)

Gary Margadant asked if Murphy Creek is having a dewatering problem. Patrick Lowe responded that past research on the creek by the Napa RCD on the issue suggest that residential riparian water rights may be the issue. The State Division of Water Rights has apparently looked into the matter. David Graves noted that the issue dates back to 2001 and that the matter rests within the jurisdiction of the CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and Department of Water Resources.

4. UPDATES AND REPORTS

a) Introduction of Lucas Patzek, new Resource Conservation District (RCD) Executive Director and update on WICC/RCD partnership (Staff/Lucas Patzek) (5 min)
This item was not heard by the Council due to lack of quorum.

(cont.)

b) Report on WICC 2017-18 fiscal year accomplishments: A high-level overview of WICC supported projects and events (Staff/Lucas Patzek) (15 min)
This item was not heard by the Council due to lack of quorum.

c) Report on WICC website statistics and update on new site launch (Staff) (10 min)
This item was not heard by the Council due to lack of quorum.

d) Update on Napa County's Groundwater Sustainability Program, including: 2017 Groundwater Sustainability Annual Report highlights/ key findings, Department of Water Resources (DWR) Basin Reprioritization process, recent research on Earthquakes and Groundwater, status of DWR review of Napa County's Basin Analysis Report (alternative/equivalent Groundwater Sustainability Plan), and other program activities (Staff/Vicki Kretsinger Grabert and Nick Watterson, Luhdorff & Scalmanini Consulting Engineers) (45 min)

Patrick Lowe provided a presentation on increasing levels fake news and misinformation at the national, regional and local scale. Mr. Lowe stressed the need for all of us to question the source of the information we receive, do our own fact checking and to not rely upon our intuition, which can often be bias. He asked that on one be open-minded and not to fall into "lazy thinking." He asked that we all build up our "resistance to disinformation" and that we all "actively listen" rather than just "waiting to talk". Mr. Lowe pointed out two articles that were circulated in May and June that misrepresented local groundwater conditions. He noted that the Dept. of Water Resources (DWR) and the authors ultimately provided corrections to what was presented in the articles, but noted that these corrections often go unnoticed beneath the eye-catching titles.

Mr. Lowe introduced Vicki Kretsinger Grabert, Napa County's groundwater consultant, who provided the Council with a presentation covering highlights from the County's 2017 Annual Groundwater Report, progress made implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), draft groundwater basin prioritization conducted by DWR and the science used in the recent "2014 Napa earthquake may be linked to groundwater changes" study reported in the press. 107 wells were monitored in 2017, 10 of those were dedicated surface water/groundwater monitoring wells. Ms. Grabert provided summaries of data and hydrographs from various wells in the monitoring network. Ms. Grabert explained a set of "sustainability indicators" that have been established as metrics to measure and track overall groundwater sustainability (and management) in the Napa Valley Subbasin. She reviewed the components of a calculated water budget for the groundwater basin and reported that the net average annual change in Subbasin storage is about +6,000 acre-ft/yr. Ms. Grabert referenced the CA Water Code to define sustainable yield terminology and the process of establishing groundwater sustainability indicators, noting that surface water depletion is likely the most "hydrologically sensitive" indicator in the Napa Valley. Along with the indicators, she explained how minimum thresholds and measureable objectives are determined under SGMA. Of the 107 wells in the County's monitoring network, 18 distributed throughout the valley are "SGMA representative monitoring sites" and thus have sustainability metrics associated with them. All of the 18 sites were above the minimum threshold for water-year 2017 (2 sites were not monitored due to the Oct. fires). Groundwater levels remain stable in the majority of the wells in the Napa Valley Subbasin. Data shows that groundwater level declines in the Milliken/Sarco/Tulucay subarea have stabilized in some wells since 2008/2009 and in other wells in more recent years. Recommendations in the 2017 Annual Report include: continued effort to refine the monitoring network and address any data gaps, conduct water quality sampling, improve data collection form land-use permittees, evaluate recharge and conservation opportunities, evaluate groundwater dependent ecosystem distributions and update groundwater ordinances.

Ms. Grabert than discussed the draft basin prioritization effort underway by DWR and what the proposed rankings mean for Napa County's basins/subbasins. She noted that the proposed addition of 3.25 points in ranking that would reclassify the Napa Valley Subbasin from Medium to High does not

change the current management of the basin under SGMA. The proposed reclassification of the Napa-Sonoma Lowlands Subbasin with an additional 6 points would move it from a Low to Medium priority, and thus change its management requirements. Upon looking at the data DWR used to reprioritize the Lowlands Subbasin, Ms. Grabert noted that DWR's interpolation of the data miscalculates the amount of acres irrigated by groundwater and the amount of groundwater used for irrigation. She also noted that DWR based its water quality ranking on very limited data from 1975 to substantiate a higher basin ranking.

Ms. Grabert also discussed the information presented in the recent "2014 Napa earthquake may be linked to groundwater changes" study and articles in the press (AGU article and journalist). She noted that no groundwater level or pumping data was used in the author's research. Ms. Grabert pointed out that the infiltration and evapotranspiration (components of the basin water budget) are 15 times greater than the amount of groundwater pumping, making it a far stretch to say that groundwater pumping caused any direct influence on occurrence of the 2014 Napa Earthquake. Ms. Grabert explained the phenomenon of seasonal vertical displacement of the ground surface over the course of the year and provided data from the instruments that monitor and collect this information. She demonstrated that the data does not support the author's description or conclusions in the study. The Council asked questions of Ms. Grabert and Mr. Lowe. Mr. Lowe.

5. PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION:

Presentation and discussion on California State Park's Ritchey Creek Fish Passage Project and other State Park projects in Napa County (Christina Freeman, Environmental Scientist, California State Parks) (25 min)

**At the request of State Parks staff, this item was heard before 4d, to accommodate Parks staff travel time to Petaluma and prior time commitments.*

Cyndy Shafer, Senior Environmental Scientist with the State Dept. of Parks and Recreation for the Bay Area District, provided the Council with a presentation on the State Parks natural resource program in Napa County with a focus on the State's Ritchey Creek projects. Ms. Shafer provided an overview of the State Parks that exist in Napa County and the Park's ongoing programs and special projects planned and underway. Program areas include native community protection, habitat restoration, and acquisition of new science. Special projects include three fish passage barrier projects along Ritchey Creek, two of them located within Bothe-Napa Valley State Park and one at State Hwy 29 bridge at the Park's eastern border. The Day Use Road Barrier has been studied for nearly 10 years and funding was obtained this year to move forward with design and permitting. It will be a few years to finalize the design, obtain permits and commence construction. The Spring Road Crossing (upper barrier) is fully designed, permitted and funded and is on track to be removed in August 2018. Protection of nearby cultural resources and sensitive ecology make these projects very challenging. Ms. Shafer answered questions from the Council and provided Bothe-Napa Valley State Park brochures.

6. INFORMATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Exchange of informational announcements and events (Staff/Council/Public) (5 min)

Mr. Lowe mentioned that Napa County's Basin Analysis Report (Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan) is still under review with the DWR. It is possible that DWR will conclude their review of the report by the end of 2018.

Barry Christian announced the Bale Grist Mill Autumn Harvest Dinner to be held on September 8th.

Emma Chow announced that she has accepted a District Conservationist position in Santa Barbara County and can no longer represent NRCS on the Council.

7. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:

Discussion of possible items for future agendas (Staff/Council) (2 min)

8. **NEXT MEETING:**

Next scheduled meeting: **September 27, 2018 – 3:00 p.m.**
 2751 Napa Valley Corporate Drive, South Campus, Building A
 First Floor, Conference Room, Napa CA 94558

9. **ADJOURNMENT (Chair)**

Motion and approval to adjourn.

<i>SB</i>	<i>EC</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>TC</i>	<i>DD</i>	<i>MD</i>	<i>GE</i>	<i>DG</i>	<i>GK</i>	<i>JL</i>	<i>KL</i>	<i>AP</i>	<i>BP</i>	<i>KR</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>PS</i>
<i>E</i>					<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>		<i>A</i>			<i>E</i>		<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>

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Voting Key

If not unanimous, votes will be tallied (N = No; A = Abstained, E = Excused) using the following Board Member abbreviations: SB = Susan Boswell; EC = Emma Chow; BC=Barry Christian; TC = Tosha Comendant; DD = Diane Dillon; MD = Marita Dorenbecher; GE = Geoff Ellsworth; JG = Jeri Gill; DG=David Graves; GK = Gary Kraus; JL = Jason Lauritsen; KL = Kenneth Leary; AP = Alfredo Pedroza; BP=Bill Pramuk; KR=Kimberly Richard; SS = Scott Sedgley; PS = Pamela Smithers; Alternates: MA = Mariam Aboundamous, JD = Jeffrey Durham, DG2 Doris Gentry, RG = Ryan Gregory, ILO = Irais Lopez-Ortega, BR=Brent Randol.

Example Key:

<i>SB</i>	<i>EC</i>	<i>BC</i>	<i>TC</i>	<i>DD</i>	<i>MD</i>	<i>GE</i>	<i>JG</i>	<i>DG</i>	<i>GK</i>	<i>JL</i>	<i>KL</i>	<i>AP</i>	<i>BP</i>	<i>KR</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>PS</i>
	<i>N</i>				<i>A</i>		<i>A</i>								<i>E</i>	



NAPA COUNTY

STRATEGIC PLAN TIMELINE

JUNE | JULY

PREPARATION, FORMATION, & EDUCATION

- Create Draft Work Plan & Timeline
- Form Strategic Planning Task force Concept

JULY 31 - PUBLIC MEETING

Provide presentation of Draft Strategic Plan Work plan & Timeline to Board of Supervisors

AUGUST |
SEPTEMBER

EXPLORATION & INFORMATION

- Outreach and Data Collection with Stakeholders

OCTOBER

DISSEMINATION & COMPILATION

- Outreach and Data Collection with Stakeholders
- Summarize Stakeholder Feedback
- Host Strategic Planning Retreat with Department Heads

OCTOBER 16 - PUBLIC MEETING

Provide update and check back with Board of Supervisors

NOVEMBER |
DECEMBER

PRESENTATION & ADOPTION

DECEMBER 18 - PUBLIC MEETING

Presentation of Draft Strategic Plan to the Board of Supervisors

- Adoption of the Strategic Plan



Item #4 e

Report on Napa County's Climate Action Plan (David Morrison and Jason Hade, Planning, Building and Environmental Services Department) (30 min)

The Napa County Department of Planning, Building, and Environmental Services (PBES) has been working to develop a Climate Action Plan (CAP) for the County for several years. The CAP is intended to quantify and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in unincorporated Napa County, and its adoption would implement an "action item" from the County's 2008 General Plan Update.

An Executive Summary of the Revised Draft Plan is attached.

A full copy (274 pgs) of the Revised Draft Climate Action Plan is available at:

<https://www.countyofnapa.org/592/Climate-Action-Plan>



A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

REVISED DRAFT

Climate Action Plan





Napa County Climate Action Plan



A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

This Climate Action Plan (CAP) provides a comprehensive roadmap to address the challenges of climate change in unincorporated Napa County. Acting on climate change means reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from local sources and helping the community to adapt to climate change and improve its resilience over the long term.

The scientific consensus is that it is “extremely likely” that global climate change is caused by GHG emissions associated with human activities, and that significant reductions in human-caused GHG emissions are needed by the mid-21st century to prevent the most the catastrophic effects of climate change. To this end, in 2006, the California Global Warnings Solutions Act (Assembly Bill [AB] 32) established the State’s first target to reduce GHG emissions, which established a goal of lowering emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. California has been making steady progress and is expected to achieve the 2020 target; however, ongoing reductions in GHG emissions are needed as noted above.

In 2016, Senate Bill (SB) 32 was signed into law, which established a new mid-term target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. This target aligns with those of leading international governments such as the 29-nation European Union which adopted the same target in October 2014. The new 2030 target places California on a trajectory towards meeting its longer-term goal, which is to bring emissions down to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Over the last decade, the County of Napa (County) has taken several steps to begin addressing climate change and achieving reductions in GHG emissions, in the County’s operations as well as the broader community. Since 2007, the County has been involved in various efforts to quantify GHG emissions sources and formulate reduction strategies on both a county and larger regional level. The County’s General Plan and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) called for development and adoption of a CAP. This CAP builds upon the County’s past efforts and fulfills the requirements of the County’s General Plan and EIR.

The key components of the climate action planning process represented in this CAP are briefly summarized below:

1. **A baseline GHG emissions inventory** was prepared for 2014 and is addressed in more detail in Chapter 2 and Appendix A. The key findings from the inventory include:
 - 484,283 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) were emitted by communitywide sources in the unincorporated County in 2014.

The CAP aims to address climate change by reducing GHG emissions from sources within the unincorporated area, and by identifying strategies for adapting to future environmental conditions caused by climate change.

As directed by AB 32 and SB 32, the State aims to reduce annual GHG emissions to:

- 1990 levels by 2020,
- 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

The State’s longer-term goal is to reduce emissions down to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.



Source: County of Napa

The Top 5 Emitting Sectors in 2014:

1. Building Energy Use (31%)
2. On-Road Vehicles (26%)
3. Solid Waste (17%)
4. Agriculture (10%)
5. Off-Road Vehicles (9%).



Source: County of Napa

Local governments play an important role in achieving the State's GHG targets for 2020 and 2030, and in making substantial progress on the pathway to longer-term goals established for 2050. Action and collaboration are needed at all levels to complement and support State level actions.

The CAP contains a total of 49 local GHG reduction measures. While many of the emission reductions of the measures can be quantified, others are more difficult to quantify. However, the combination of all measures contributes towards achieving 2020 and 2030 targets.

- The largest source of emissions was the Building Energy sector (i.e., residential and commercial/industrial buildings and other facilities), which accounted for 31 percent of the inventory; while the Transportation sector accounted for approximately 26 percent of the inventory.

2. GHG emissions forecasts and reduction targets and goals were identified for 2020, 2030, and 2050, consistent with State targets under AB 32 and SB 32.

- Without any future actions (i.e., “business-as-usual” conditions), GHG emissions are expected to increase by 2020, 2030, and 2050.
- GHG emissions reduction targets for the CAP were established for 2020 and 2030, along with a long-term goal for 2050, consistent with the most recent guidance provided by the California Air Resources Board (CARB):
 - 2 percent below 2014 levels by 2020;
 - 40 percent below 2014 levels by 2030; and
 - 77 percent below 2014 levels by 2050.
- Legislative actions by State or Federal agencies help to reduce emissions in the future, but are not enough to achieve the 2030 targets. Achieving the 2030 target will require local action to help close the gap between legislative-adjusted emissions forecasts and the emissions limits established by the CAP’s targets.
- The CAP is focused on meeting the 2020 and 2030 targets, which are specific planning targets that will put the County on a long-term downward trajectory towards meeting the long-term 2050 goal.

3. Local GHG emissions reduction strategies and measures were identified to help the County achieve the 2020 and 2030 targets.

- GHG reduction strategies in the CAP are aligned with each of the eight GHG inventory sectors and contain a total of 49 specific local reduction measures.
- The primary GHG reduction measures identified in the CAP will result in measurable, quantifiable reductions in emissions. Supporting measures are qualitative measures that are difficult to quantify, but will still contribute to achieving local GHG reductions, either alone or in combination with legislative actions or other local GHG reduction measures.
- The top five measures in the CAP that will the achieve the most local GHG emissions reductions by the year 2030 include:
 - Measure BE-4: Requiring new or replacement residential water heating systems to be electrically-powered or alternatively-fueled (e.g., solar thermal, ground-source heat

pump) will reduce emissions annually by 11,575 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) by 2030.

- Measure AG-2: Replacing diesel or gasoline-powered agricultural equipment with electric or alternatively-fueled equipment will reduce emissions annually by 8,540 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.
- Measure OR-2: Replacing diesel or gasoline with alternative fuels in recreational watercraft throughout the County will reduce emissions annually by 7,512 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.
- Measure LU-1: Establishing targets and enhanced programs that result in the preservation of oak woodlands and coniferous forests to avoid future carbon storage and sequestration losses, along with mandatory replanting to mitigate for tree loss when land use changes occur, will result in the annual reduction of 4,544 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.
- Measure TR-1: Updating and enforcing the County's Transportation System Management Ordinance will result in an annual reduction of 3,582 MTCO_{2e} by 2030.

- While the measures included in the CAP are generally geared towards reducing GHG emissions, many will also result in environmental or economic “co-benefits,” including climate adaptation co-benefits, that will help to increase community resilience and improve public health.

4. A **climate change vulnerability assessment** was prepared, and climate adaptation measures were developed to improve community sustainability.

- The climate change vulnerability assessment (Appendix C) determined that the County is vulnerable to several adverse impact climate change effects, including:
 - Increases in average temperatures and the frequency of heat waves and extreme heat events;
 - Changes to precipitation patterns;
 - Increased risk of wildfire;
 - Increased likelihood of flooding; and
 - Increased risk of coastal flooding from sea-level rise.
- Specific adaptation measures are included in Chapter 4 to address these effects. Many of the measures require the County and other partnering agencies to address climate-related risks as part of existing planning processes, as well as move towards incremental changes in the way that County services and infrastructure are maintained and operated. Community education and awareness-building are also important components of the adaptation strategies.

The total estimated annual GHG emissions reductions from all reduction measures quantified is approximately 58,327 MTCO_{2e} in 2030.

Co-benefits are the collateral positive side effects that result from strategies and measures identified in the CAP.

A vulnerability assessment includes identification of localized climate change exposure and related effects, an assessment of potential areas of vulnerability, a review of the County's current capacity to adapt to climate-related impacts, and consideration of how likely and how quickly impacts will occur. See Appendix C for the full vulnerability assessment.

The CAP outlines how County staff will implement measures, and how the CAP will be monitored and updated over time to ensure measures and targets are achieved.

5. Implementation and monitoring mechanisms are identified that will help the County ensure that the measures and targets are achieved.

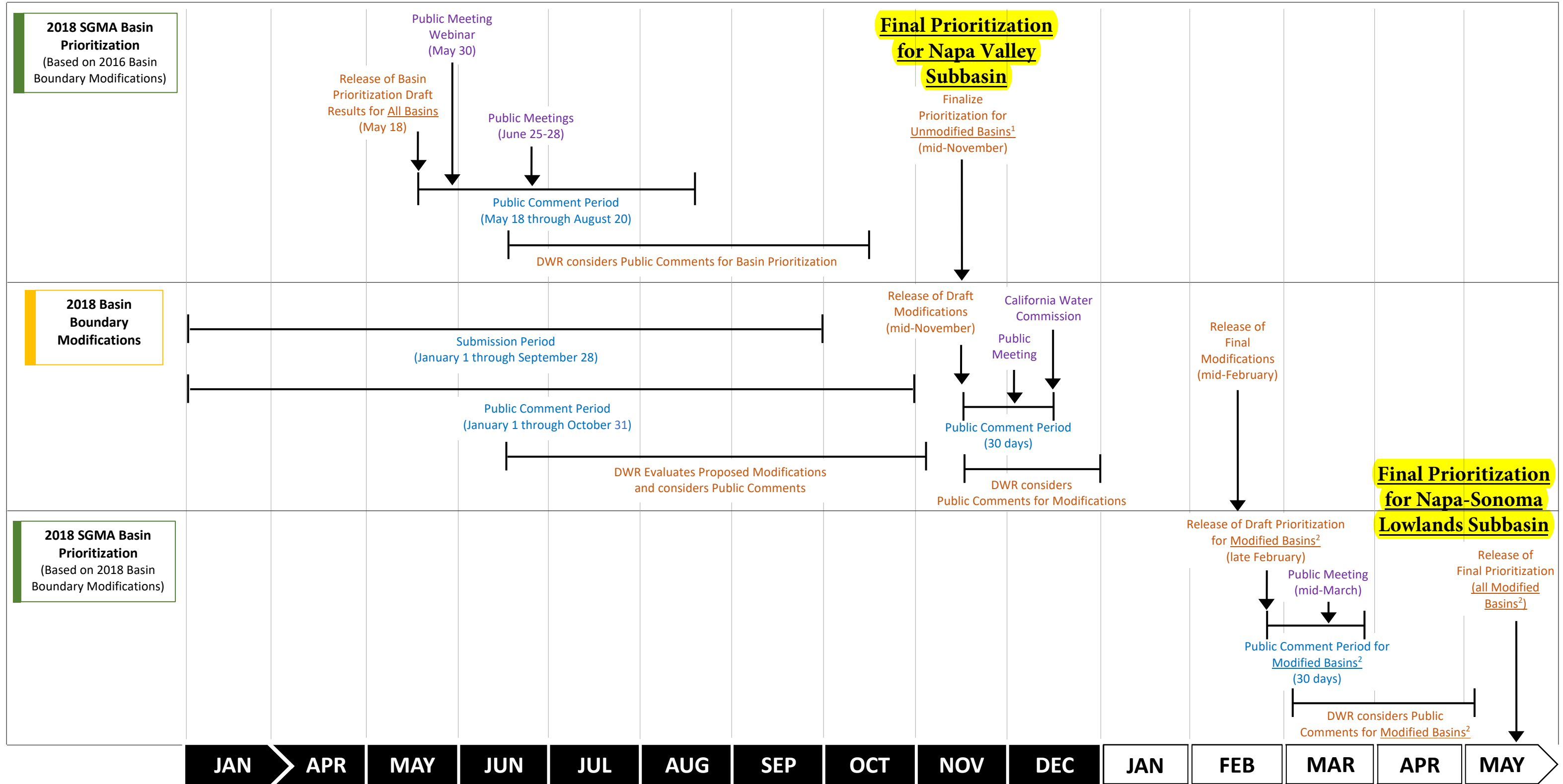
The County's CAP monitoring and reporting activities will include:

- Evaluate the performance of CAP measures and prepare a progress report to the Board of Supervisors every two years, and
- Review and update the GHG emissions inventory every five years.

Climate change is a global problem, but one that must be addressed on a local level through partnerships and individual actions.

- Implementation of the measures in the CAP will require the County to develop and implement new ordinances, programs and projects, or modify existing ones. This will require careful consideration of the operational and capital resources needed, as well as the timing and phasing of implementation. Chapter 5 outlines these assumptions in detail.
- Monitoring is an important aspect of the CAP to ensure that the County is on track to achieve the GHG reduction targets and desired outcomes for increasing resilience in the face of a changing climate. To this end, the County will need to review and update the GHG emissions inventory periodically (every five years), track the community's progress on the implementation status of each measure in the CAP, and report back to the Board of Supervisors and the public at least every two years.
- The County will use the CAP to streamline the analysis of project-level GHG emissions pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15183.5. Projects subject to discretionary review will be required to determine consistency with the CAP Consistency Checklist (see Appendix D).
- Local action on climate change cannot be addressed insularly by one agency or community, but requires active and ongoing partnerships between residents, businesses, the County, and other agencies and organizations in the region. On a community-wide level, individuals and businesses can play an important role in combating climate change. By changing habits to consume less energy; produce less waste through recycling, conserve water, and compost; and drive less by choosing to carpool, take transit, or walk and bike more frequently, individuals and businesses can work towards reducing their carbon footprint. The combination of these small efforts can lead to better outcomes for the environment and the County.

2018 SGMA Basin Prioritization Timeline



LEGEND

2018 2019 DWR Action Public Meeting Public Input/Submission Note: All dates and time periods are subject to change

July 24, 2018

¹All basins except those affected by potential basin boundary modification based on requests submitted as of September 28, 2018.

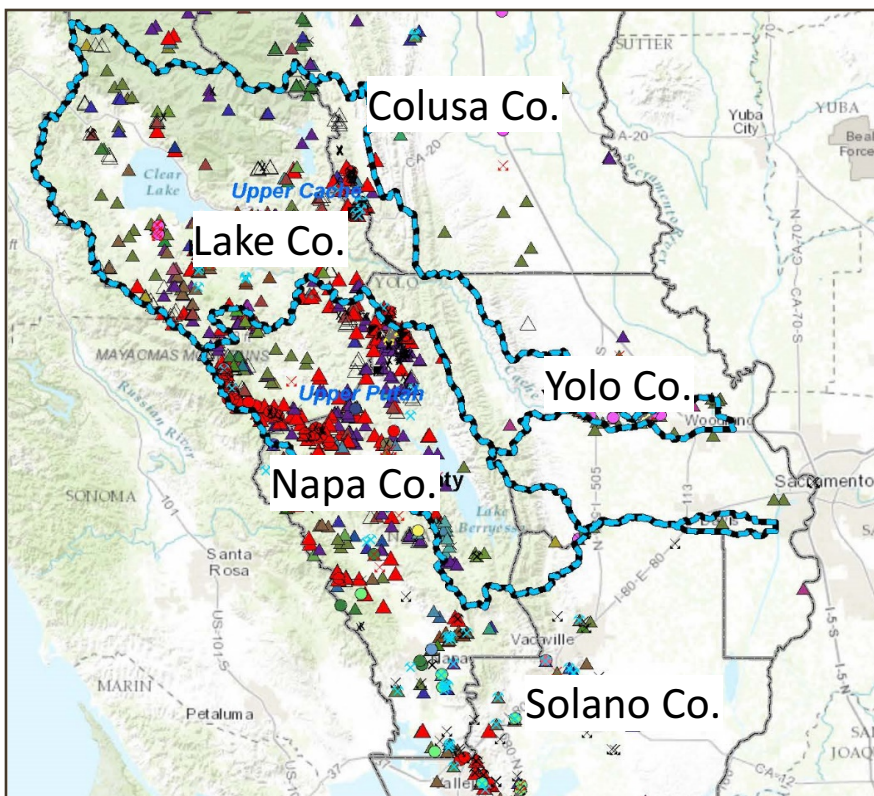
²All basins affected by potential basin boundary modification based on requests submitted as of September 28, 2018.

People have mined throughout the upper regions of the Cache Creek and Putah Creek watersheds since the 1850's. To date, the vast majority of the mines in this region for mercury, gravel and other materials are abandoned.

Abandoned mine sites present physical hazards, barren landscapes, and significant historical artifacts. Water draining from such sites can be highly acidic— stressing plants and animals, altering chemical properties and natural reactions, and dissolving metals. Some metals, such as nickel, are directly toxic to organisms. Others, such as mercury, are toxic after they transform and magnify in concentration in fish.

The Westside Brownfields Coalition Assessment Project is engaging local communities in and around the Cache and Putah Creek Watersheds to:

- Create an interactive database of mine sites
- Assess prioritized mine-scarred sites in the area
- Evaluate sites for potential cleanup
- Create an overall brownfields cleanup plan for the region



Mine entrance



Decaying ore processing structures

Be Part of the Process!



Join a network of engaged community members to plan how to clean up these sites. Sign up as a project contact to receive project updates and meeting notices.



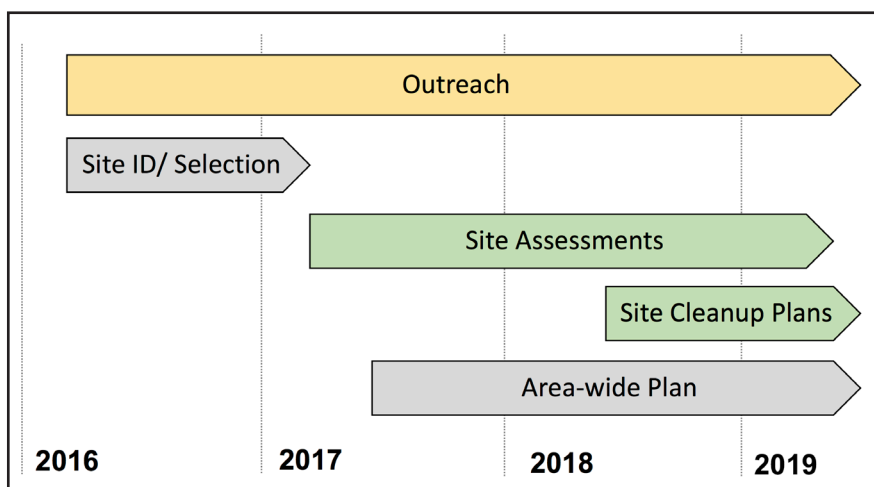
Visit our website for more details and to sign up:
<http://www.westsideirwmbrownfields.org/>

Westside Brownfields Coalition Assessment Project

What are Brownfields?

- Brownfields are properties that are difficult sites for expansion, redevelopment, and reuse due to contaminants such as hazardous materials, pollutants, controlled substances, petroleum or mine waste.
- Mine-scarred lands pose environmental and safety hazards on-site and downstream.
- Exposure to toxic materials from mine-scarred lands can harm human and wildlife health.

Photo: Abbott-Turkey Run mine site by Hwy. 20 prior to cleanup



Through a project website, a series of stakeholder meetings and public workshops, online mapping, and other resources, the project will:

1. Increase public understanding of land use issues related to brownfields; and
2. Prioritize and plan cleanup projects for mine-scarred sites consistent with regional planning objectives.



Sediment plume at Lake Berryessa

What are Brownfields?

Solano County Water Agency
Chris Lee
Project Lead
clee@scwa2.com
707-455-1105

McCord Environmental, Inc.
Stephen McCord
Project Manager
sam@mccenv.com
530-220-3165

Local Government Commission
Danielle Dolan
Facilitator
ddolan@lgc.org
916-448-1198 ext. 311

Funded by US EPA's Brownfields Assessment Program
No risk of enforcement — entirely voluntary, free technical assistance!

Brownfields Project

Site Assessments and Area-wide Planning

Stephen McCord, MEI
Atley Keller, LGC

*WICC meeting
15 November 2018*

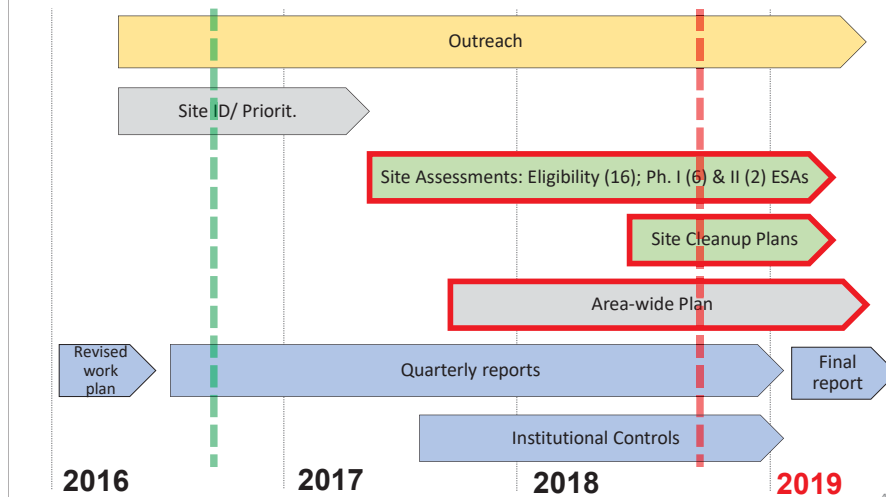
What is a “Brownfield”?

- “... real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, controlled substances, petroleum or petroleum products, or is mine-scarred land.”
- Liability protection, funds & technical assistance (not enforcement) to assess and clean up sites [US EPA Brownfields Program]

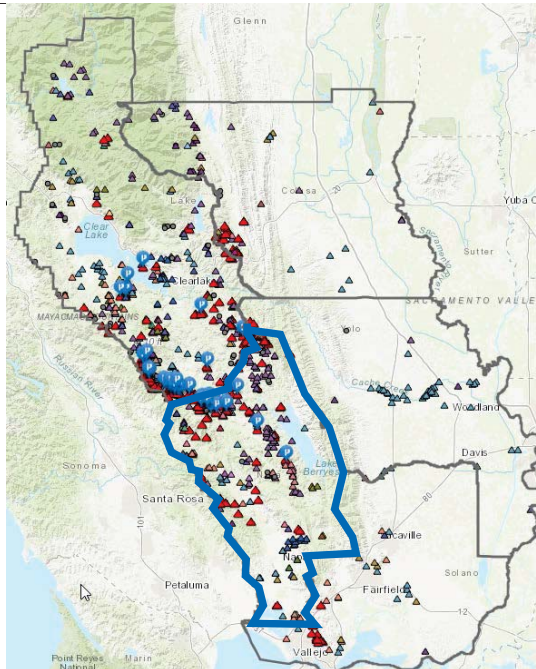
Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Jan. 2002);
2018 BUILD Act amendments

Key Program Points

- Participation / access is voluntary
- Assessments are free
- Assessment & cleanup grants
- Results are public (but not publicized)



Many Mines in Napa County

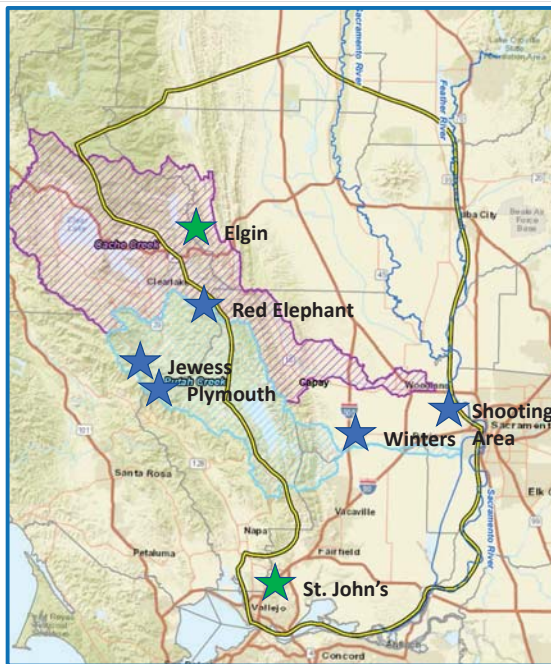


Recent Activities

- Completed 1st Phase II ESA (Plymouth Mine)
- Completed 5th Phase I/ 2nd II ESA (Willow Slough Bypass illicit shooting area)



Project Sites Assessed(ing)



Upcoming Activities

- Cleanup Plan for **Elgin Mine** (Colusa)
- Sampling & Phase II ESA for **St. John's Mine** (Solano)
- Discuss Phase II ESA options for **Winters WWTP** (Yolo)
- **Draft Area-Wide Plan**



Area-Wide Plan (AWP) Cleanup Objectives

- Protect public health & environment
- Support local economy
- Reflect community's vision

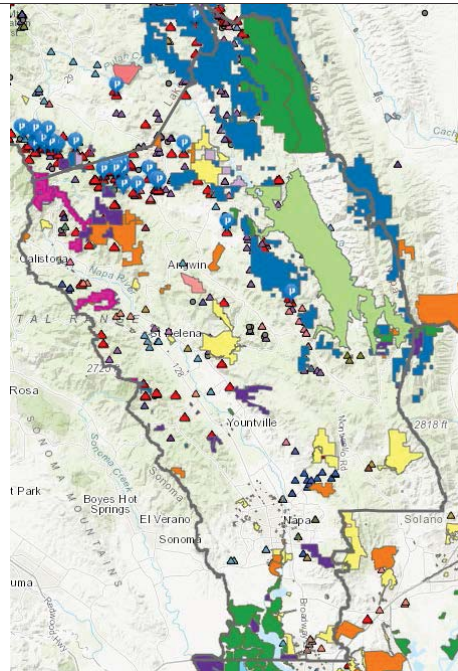


What is most important to YOUR community?

How can we make sure the AWP is useful to YOU?

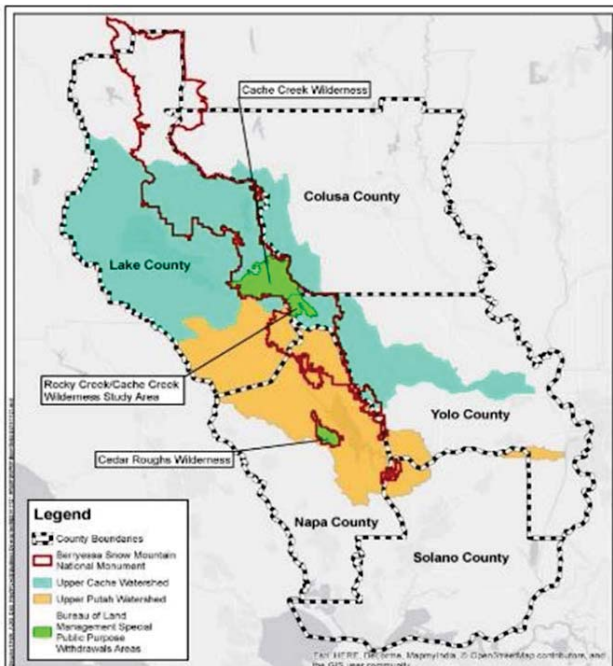
- *Align with Napa General Plan?*
- *Align with IRWM Plan?*
- *Remediation & Redevelopment Recommendations?*
- *Additional Resources?*
- *Other Ideas?*
- Any upcoming projects / needs to incorporate?
- Volunteers to review the document for direct feedback?

Not Focusing on Federal & State Lands



Regional Context

What other areas & features should be considered for prioritizing sites to assess and clean?



Primary Challenges

- Site access / cooperative landowners
- Other priorities (drought/flooding, fires)
- Diffuse contamination
- Multiple jurisdictions & owners



Good Signs

- Lots of potential funding sources
- Fire clears the way
- Broad interest among municipalities, districts, regulators, and land managers
- Capable agency staff & contractors
- Rich history

What resources (museums, books, people, etc.) should be reviewed?



Upcoming Meetings

- ✓ Yolo WRA Tech. Com. – Oct. 4, 2018
- ✓ Napa Co. Watershed Info. & Conservation Council (WICC) – today
- Lake Co. Planning & Public Works – Jan. 10, 2019
- Middletown Area Town Hall (MATH) – Jan. 10, 2019
- Colusa Co. RCD – Feb. 19, 2019
- City of Vallejo ?

What would YOU like to see happen next?

- *Additional Phase 2 ESAs?*
- *Additional clean up plans?*
- *Conduct clean-up & remediation / reuse?*
- *Other ideas?*

- **Corona & Twin Peaks (Napa Co.)** – Wrapping up
- **Oat Hill Rd. project (Napa Co. Measure A)** – Starting up
- **BLM (Ukiah Office) mine site assessments & cleanups** – Ongoing

For more information

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916-448-1198
www.lgc.org





Watershed Information & Conservation Council

WICC

2019

Meeting Calendar

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

Members:

- Susan Boswell
- Emma Chow
- Barry Christian
- Tosha Comendant
- Diane Dillon
- Marita Dorenbecher
- Geoff Ellsworth
- Jeri Gill
- David Graves
- Gary Kraus
- Jason Lauritsen
- Kenneth Leary
- Alfredo Pedroza
- Bill Pramuk
- Kimberly Richard
- Scott Sedgley
- Pamela Smithers

Alternates:

- Mariam Aboudamous
- Jeffrey Durham
- Doris Gentry
- Ryan Gregory
- Mary Koberstein
- Irais Lopez-Ortega
- Brent Randol

Staff:

- Patrick Lowe
- Nat. Resources Conservation
Manager, Public Works
- Jeff Sharp
- Principal Planner, Public Works

— Meeting Details —

Time: 3:00 PM

Location: 2751 Napa Valley
Corporate Drive, Building A,
First Floor, Conference Rooms
Napa CA 94558

These are public meetings
All are welcome to attend

Time and location may change
as directed by the Council

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

February

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24	25	26	27	28		

March

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30	31					

April

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May

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June

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July

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August

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31						

September

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October

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November

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

December

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

○ - Regular Meeting Dates ○ - Reserved Optional Meeting Dates

www.napawatersheds.org