

CHAPTER 13 PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

CHRONOLOGY OF UPDATE

NOVEMBER 30, 2005—VERSION 1



PARK PLAYGROUND

PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive inventory of the existing public facilities and services in Napa County. Additionally, this chapter also provides a scientific basis for future Countywide, regional, and site-specific level assessments of project impacts and the evaluation of mitigation measures, conservation proposals, and enhancement opportunities for public facilities and services in Napa County.

**NAPA COUNTY BASELINE DATA REPORT:
PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments	LBRID	Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District
ACA	Angwin Community Ambulance	NBRID	Napa-Berryessa Resort Improvement District
ALS	Advanced Life Support	NCPOAC	Napa County Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee
BARTC	Bay Area Ridge Trail Council	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
BLS	Basic Life Support	NRRD	Napa River Reclamation District #2109
BRBNA	Blue Ridge Berryessa Natural Area	NSD	Napa Sanitation District
CDF/NCFD	California Department of Forestry/Napa County Fire Department	NSHFD	Napa State Hospital Fire Department
CHP	California Highway Patrol	NVHA	Napa Valley Housing Authority
COCWD	Circle Oaks County Water District	NVSD	Napa Valley Disposal Service
CSA	County Service Area	NVWMA	Napa-Vallejo Waste Management Authority
CVWD	Congress Valley Water District	OES	Office of Emergency Services
DBW	Department of Boating and Waterways (California)	OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
DFG	Department of Fish and Game (California)	RA	Recreational Area
DHS	Department of Health Services	RLS	Robert Lewis Stevenson Park
DWR	Department of Water Resources (California)	SFWD	Spanish Flat Water District
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	SPCA	Skyline Park Citizens Association
ESL	English as a Second Language	USBR	US Bureau of Reclamation
FLDs	Farm Labor Dwelling	UVWMA	Upper Valley Waste Management Agency
FWOC	Farm Workers Housing Oversight Committee	WTF	Water Treatment Facility
FY	Fiscal Year	WTP	Water Treatment Plant
ISO	Insurance Services Office	WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County		

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the existing public facilities and services provided in the unincorporated area of Napa County (see Figure 13-1). Specifically, the following services are described: water supply, sewer, solid waste, law enforcement, fire protection, medical facilities, schools, farm worker housing, recreation and social services. Information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand, planned improvements, and where applicable, service standards, are documented. Capacity is also compared to existing demand to identify excess capacity or demand where applicable.

Several of the entities that provide service to Napa County serve the cities of American Canyon, Napa, St. Helena, Calistoga and the Town of Yountville. Maps in this section show service areas and facility locations. Response time maps for police, fire, and ambulance service to all areas of unincorporated Napa County are also provided.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive inventory of the existing public facilities and services in Napa County. Additionally, this chapter also provides a scientific basis for future Countywide, regional, and site-specific level assessments of project impacts and the evaluation of mitigation measures, conservation proposals, and enhancement opportunities for public facilities and services in Napa County.

This chapter provides the existing conditions section for the public facilities and services discussion in a planned Countywide General Plan Update; serves as a basis to evaluate current and future policies in the County at the local and Countywide level as they relate to the existing capacity of and demand for public facilities and services; and documents the methods and definitions used to establish a Countywide searchable public facilities and services database.

A full-set of maps showing schools and school districts, medical facilities, recreation sites, police and fire stations and districts, landfills, farm worker housing sites, and water and sanitation districts are included in the Map Atlas.

SPECIALIZED TERMS

- *Acre feet (af)*. a unit of volume used to measure the capacity of reservoirs. One acre foot is a volume of one foot deep covering an area of one acre. Thus an acre foot contains exactly 43,560 cubic feet, or about 325,851 gallons.

- *Million gallons per day (mgd)*. A unit used in reservoir management to express the rate at which water is withdrawn, or could be withdrawn, for drinking or for some other purpose. 1 mgd equals approximately 133,681 cubic feet per day.
- *Cubic yards (cy)*. A unit used in waste management to express capacity. One cubic yard equals 27 feet³ or 46,656 inches.³ A cubic yard holds about 201.97 liquid gallons.
- *Yurt*. A circular dome tent with a floor.

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The methods used to identify information pertaining to public facilities and services in Napa County included the review of existing documents and consultation with service providers. Relevant web-sites were consulted and existing documents including General Plans and Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (LAFCO) reports were reviewed and confirmed with service providers. The information that was collected is presented in the following discussions and tables.

DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA

The study area for public facilities and services includes the unincorporated areas of Napa County, specifically; the Napa County Airport Industrial Area, Jamieson/American Canyon-Unincorporated (excludes American Canyon and Napa County Airport Industrial Area), the Carneros Area, Napa Valley Floor-Unincorporated (excludes Napa City and vicinity, Yountville, St. Helena, and Calistoga), the Western Mountains, the Livermore Ranch Area, the Angwin Area, the Eastern Mountains, the Interior Valleys, the Berryessa Area, and the Knoxville Area. City providers are included where service extends into the unincorporated area.

RESOURCES CONSULTED

Service providers for each of the public facilities and services were contacted and requested to provide information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand, planned improvements, and, where applicable, service standards. Additional methods used to identify and evaluate public services and utilities in the evaluation areas include internet research and document review (see *the References* section at the end of this chapter for a complete listing).

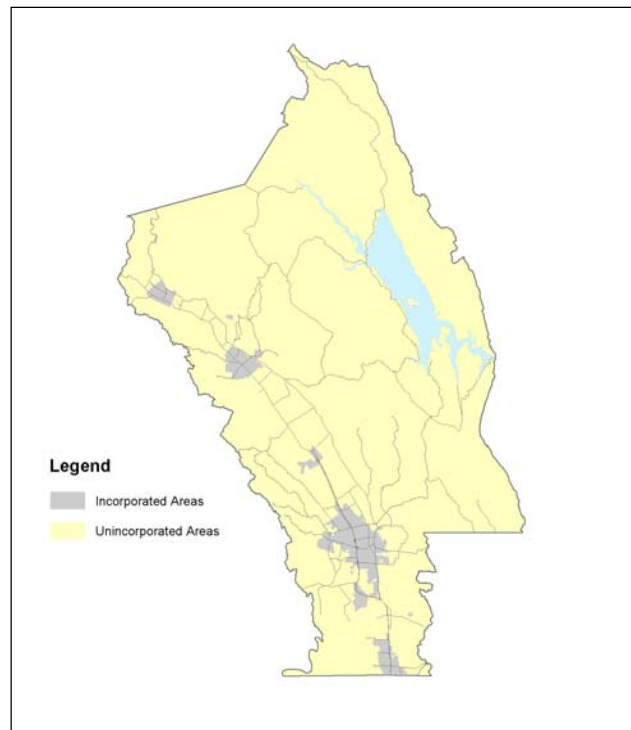


Figure 13-1: Unincorporated Areas

WATER SUPPLY

Other than some small water systems at Lake Berryessa, the County is not a provider of water or sewer services and is dependent upon the cities – which do provide water under strict conditions – to allow development to take place in the areas adjacent to the cities. Additionally, groundwater supply and quality is problematic in much of the otherwise developable areas around Silverado County Club and Coombsville (Napa County 2004b).

Potable water is provided to unincorporated Napa County by both public and private entities (see Figure 13-2). Certain water from the State Water Project is wheeled (treated and served) to the City of Calistoga, the Town of Yountville, the City of American Canyon (only in emergency as needed situations) and the Congress Valley Water District through the City of Napa treatment facilities. Napa County Flood and Water Conservation District is the State Water “contractor” and the Cities, Town and Districts discussed are “subcontractors” for the water.

Table 13-1: Public Water Supply Providers

Public Provider	Service Area	Facilities	Capacity	Existing Demand	Planned Improvements	Capacity Compared to Existing Demand
City of Napa	Extends outside Napa to include customers north of Napa along Hwy 29 towards Rutherford, east along Monticello Rd. towards the Silverado Estates Community, south along Hwy 29 towards Hwy 12. Provides water service to approx. 24,293 connections (of which, 2,187 are outside of the City, including inter-ties with Congress Valley Water District). ¹	Three water treatment plants (WTP): Hennessey, Milliken, and Jameson Canyon. Distribution system, 3 clearwell tanks, 11 storage tanks, 11 pressure reducing stations, 9 booster pump stations. Three Transmission Lines (Conn, Milliken, Jameson). ¹	Total treated water storage capacity is approx. 28.1 million gallons or 86.2 acre-feet (af) (including storage capacities within the three clearwell storage tanks). ¹	In 2002, Napa delivered approx. 5.7 billion gallons (17,613 af) of potable water, resulting in an approximate daily average of 15,726,238 gallons (48.3 af). Maximum day water demand was approx. 30.7 million gallons (94.2 af). ¹ The City has severe restrictions on new connections in the unincorporated areas of the County.	Currently in easement negotiations construct a 5.0 million gallon treated water storage tank near the Napa State Hospital which would increase the available treated water storage capacity to approx. 33.1 million gallons, enabling Napa to meet its projected required storage capacity of 33.1 million gallons in 2010. ¹	Demand exceeds capacity. Total treated water storage capacity is approx. 28.1 million gallons (86.2 af) while maximum day water demand in 2002 was approx. 30.7 million gallons (94.2 af) (however, see planned improvements). ¹
City of American Canyon	Soscol Creek to the north, Solano County to the east/south, and Napa River to the west. Provides water service to approx. 3,941 connections within its service area (157 connections are outside of the City and primarily in the airport area). ²	American Canyon Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Distribution system Five storage tanks ²	Total treated water storage capacity is 4.7 million gallons (14.4 af). ²	In 2003, delivered approx. 996,700,000 million gallons (3,059 af) of potable water, resulting in a daily average of 2.7 mgd (8.3 af) and a maximum day demand of 5.02 million gallons (15.4 af). ²	To increase available treated water storage capacity to 11.9 million gallons and enable projected required storage capacity of 9.1 million gallons in 2006. ² Storage tanks are currently being constructed. Also negotiating a long-term water supply agreement with St. Helena to purchase an additional 1,000 af of entitlement from the State Water Project.	Demand exceeds capacity. Total treated water storage capacity is 4.7 million gallons (14.4 af) while maximum day water demand in 2003 was 5.02 million gallons (15.4 af) (however, see planned improvements).
Circle Oaks County Water District	Four non-contiguous, unincorporated areas consisting of approx. 252 acres. Provides water service to 189 service connections. ³	Circle Oaks WTP Conveyance and distribution systems Two storage tanks Pump station ³	Total treated water storage capacity is 250,000 gallons (0.77 af). ³	In 2002, delivered approx. 17,189,200 gallons (53 af) of water (daily average of 47,094 gallons [0.14 af]). Maximum day water demand was 130,100 gallons (0.40 af). ³ The District currently has a moratorium on providing new water connections.	Pursuing financing options to replace deteriorating 50,000 gallon storage tank with a new 200,000 gallon storage tank. ³	Capacity exceeds demand. Total treated water storage capacity is 250,000 gallons (0.77 af), while maximum day water demand in 2002 was 130,100 gallons (0.40 af). ³
Congress Valley Water District (CVWD)	A contiguous, unincorporated area consisting of approx. 1,416 acres. Provides water service to 74 connections (72 connections are residential and 2 are agricultural). ⁴	Distribution system ⁴	District is part of Napa’s “Browns Valley – Zone No. 4.” Water supply which is served by Napa’s B-Tank, which has a storage capacity of 1.0 million gallons (3.1 af). ⁴	In 2002, City of Napa delivered approx. 16,250,000 gallons (50 af) of potable water to CVWD, (daily average of 44,521 gallons). Maximum day water demand is unknown. ⁴	None ⁴	Capacity exceeds demand. Storage capacity of 1.0 million gallons (3.1 af) and a daily average demand of 44,521 gallons (0.14 af). ⁴

PUBLIC PROVIDERS

Public providers include Circle Oaks County Water District (COCWD), Congress Valley Water District (CVWD), Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District (LBRID), Napa-Berryessa Resort Improvement District (NBRID) and the Spanish Flat Water District (SFWD) as well as the Cities of Napa, American Canyon, Calistoga, St. Helena and the Town of Yountville.

The information provided in Table 13-1, Public Water Supply Providers, is derived from the Comprehensive Water Service Studies conducted by LAFCO in 2003 and 2004 for Napa County. Service providers were consulted at each department to confirm the accuracy of the LAFCO reports.

Table 13-1 provides information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand (or most recent year data is available) and planned improvements of public water supply providers in Napa County. Storage capacity is also compared to existing water demand.

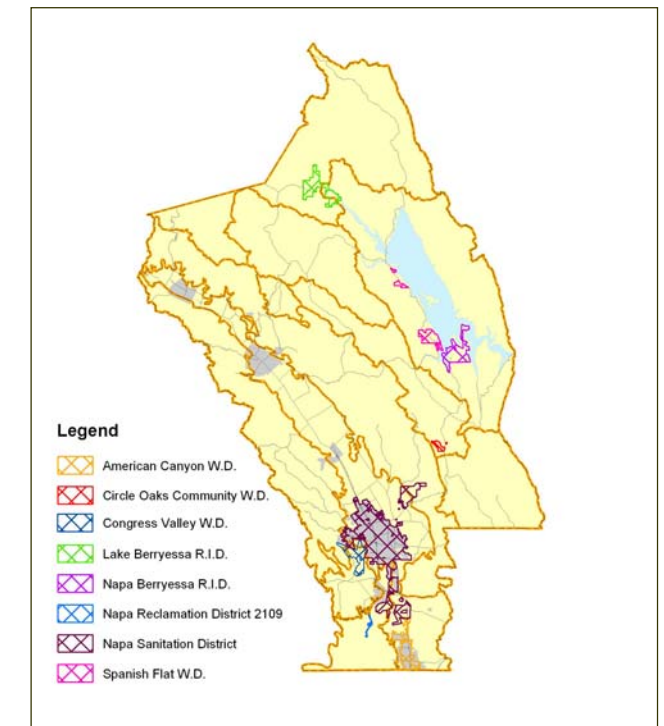


Figure 13-2: Water and Sewer Service Suppliers

Potable water is provided to unincorporated Napa County by both public and private entities.

Table 13-1: Public Water Supply Providers (continued)

Public Provider	Service Area	Facilities	Capacity	Existing Demand	Planned Improvements	Capacity Compared to Existing Demand
Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District	A contiguous, unincorporated area consisting of 2,030 acres. Provides water service to 171 connections which are located within Unit Two of the Lake Berryessa Estates. ⁵	Lake Berryessa WTP Distribution system Three storage tanks Pump station ⁵	Water distribution storage capacity of 400,000 gallons (1.2 af). ⁵	In 2001-2002, delivered approx. 23,464,800 gallons (72 acre- feet) of potable water (approx. daily average of 64,287 gallons). Maximum day water demand was approx. 140,000 gallons (0.43 af). ⁵	Several deferred maintenance projects, including water line replacements. Improvements to WTP scheduled to increase chlorine contact time with treated water to comply with DHS water quality standards. ⁵	Capacity exceeds demand. Storage capacity of 400,000 gallons (1.2 af) and a maximum day water demand of approx. 140,000 gallons (0.43 af). ⁵
Napa-Berryessa Resort Improvement District	A contiguous, unincorporated area consisting of 1,899 acres. Provides water service to 314 connections, including Steele Park Resort with 3 service connections outside of the subdivision. ⁶	Napa Berryessa WTP Distribution system Pump Station One storage tank ⁶	Water distribution storage capacity of 500,000 gallons (1.5 af). ⁶	In 2001-2002, delivered approx. 56,380,700 gallons (173 af) of potable water, (daily average of 154,468 gallons [0.47 af]). Maximum day water demand was 392,000 gallons (1.2 af). ⁶	Improvements to the District's water treatment plant and implementing a system-wide energy efficiency review to reduce the system's energy costs. ⁶	Capacity exceeds demand. Storage capacity of 500,000 gallons (1.5 af) and a maximum day water demand of 392,000 gallons (1.2 af). ⁶
Spanish Flat Water District	Four non-contiguous, unincorporated areas consisting of 1,178 acres. Provides water service to approx. 46 connections (1 to the 48-space Spanish Flat Mobile Villa and 3 to the Spanish Flat Resort). ⁷	Spanish Flat WTP Berryessa Pine WTP Distribution system Six storage tanks Pump station ⁷	Water distribution storage capacity of 132,000 gallons (0.41 af). ⁷	In 2002, delivered approx. 32,400,000 gallons (99 af) of potable water to the Spanish Flat service area (daily average of 88,767 gallons [0.3 af]). Maximum day water demand was 179,000 gallons (0.5 af). ⁷	By 2005, increase treated water storage capacity by constructing two new water plants. ⁷	Demand exceeds capacity. Storage capacity of 132,000 gallons (0.4 af) and a maximum day water demand of 179,000 gallons (0.5 af). ⁷
City of Calistoga	City of Calistoga as well as 60 customers in unincorporated Napa County. These customers are generally located in the Tubbs Lane area north on Hwy 128. ⁸	Kimball WTP One storage tank ^{7a}	Water distribution storage capacity of 1 million gallons (3.1 af). ^{7a}	In 2001-2002, delivered approx. 275 million gallons (843.65 af) of potable water (daily average of 753,425 gallons [2.3 af]). Maximum day water demand was 1.34 million gallons (4.1 af). ⁹	An additional storage tank is planned to be built near the Silverado Trail on Mt. Washington and a new pipeline from the Kimball WTP to tie into the distribution system is proposed. ^{7a}	Demand exceeds capacity. Storage capacity of 1 million gallons (3.1 af) and a maximum day water demand of 1.34 million gallons (4.1 af) (however, see planned improvements).
City of St. Helena	City of St. Helena (3,285 acres), the SOI (2,929 acres), and several properties in unincorporated Napa County north along Hwy 29 to Lodi Lane, & south along Hwy 29 to Niebaum Lane. Also provides outside water service to the Meadowood Resort & a nearby residential area along Madrone Knoll Lane. A total of 348 connections outside of City limits. ^{7b}	Louis Stralla WTP 24-inch and 18-inch transmission lines Stonebridge Water Treatment Facility (WTF) Six storage tanks ^{7b}	Water distribution storage capacity of 4,308,000 gallons (13.2 af). ^{7b}	In 2002, delivered approx. 637.4 million gallons (1,956 af) of potable water (daily average of 1,746,467 gallons [5.4 af]). Maximum day water demand was approximately 3.729 million gallons (11.4 af). ^{7b}	A recycled water project is in the planning stages. Dredge Bell Canyon Reservoir to increase capacity Approx. 22 water main replacements/extensions Diversion Dam modifications Remove York Creek Dam Meadowood/Holmes tank upgrade Napa Connection-Upgrade to Pump Upgrade existing WTP Construct new well field ^{7b}	Capacity exceeds demand. Storage capacity of 4,308,000 gallons (13.2 af) and a maximum day water demand of 3,729,000 gallons (11.4 af).
Town of Yountville	Town of Yountville and SOI (934 acres) as well as several properties in unincorporated Napa County located near the intersection of Yountville Cross Road and Silverado Trail. ^{7c}	Yountville does not own, lease, maintain, or operate water treatment facilities. Water delivered to the Town is treated by the City of Napa and the State of California's Veterans Home prior to entering the Town's distribution system. ^{7c}	Available water supply of 464,337,675 gallons (1,425 af). ^{7c}	In the 2001-2002 fiscal year, delivered approx. 168.8 million gallons (518 af) of potable water (daily average of 462,466 gallons [1.4 af]). Maximum day water demand was 733,000 gallons (2.2 af). ^{7c} The Town currently has a moratorium on providing new connections. ^{7c}		Capacity exceeds demand. Available water supply of 464,337,675 gallons (1,425 af) and a maximum day water demand of 733,000 gallons (2.2 af).

¹ Brun 2004, LAFCO 2003a.
² Holestine 2004, LAFCO 2003d

³ Pierce 2004, LAFCO 2004a
⁴ Streich 2004, LAFCO 2004b

⁵ Martinez 2004, LAFCO 2004c
⁶ Martinez 2004, LAFCO 2004d

⁷ Silva 2004, LAFCO 2004e
^{7a} Anderson 2005, LAFCO 2004f

^{7b} Maloney 2005, LAFCO 2004f
^{7c} Simonds, LAFCO 2004f

PRIVATE PROVIDERS

The public water systems operated by private and mutual water companies in Napa County include Cannon Park Water Company, Howell Mountain Mutual Water Company, La Tierra Heights Mutual Water Company, Linda Falls Terrace Mutual Water Company, Linda Vista Mutual Water Company, Mapes Heights Mutual Water Company, Meyers Water Company, Milton Road Water Company, Rutherford Hill Mutual Water Company, Tucker Acres Mutual Water Company, Vailima Estates Mutual Water Company, and Woodland Ridge Mutual Water Company.

Aggregately, these private and mutual companies provide the majority of private residential water service in the County. Of those identified, only one company (Meyers Water Company) is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. The remaining private water service companies are required only to comply with water quality standards established by the Department of Health Services (DHS) or the County's Department of Environmental Management – water rates and service areas are determined by the provider (Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County 2003c).

The information provided in Table 13-2, Private Water Supply Providers, is derived from the LAFCO Comprehensive Water Service Study Supplemental Report, Private Water Service Providers from June 12, 2003. Information in the LAFCO report pertaining to private providers was not available at the same level of detail as for the public providers. Table 13-2 provides information on the service areas and distribution systems of private water supply providers in Napa County.

SEWER SERVICE

The existing sewer and wastewater service providers in Napa County include the Napa Sanitation District, Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa-Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Spanish Flat Water District, American Canyon Public Works Department, Napa River Reclamation District #2109, Circle Oaks County Water District and American Canyon Public Works Department (see Figure 13-2).

The information provided in Table 13-3, Sewer Service Providers, is derived from consultation with LAFCO on Napa County and sewer service providers. Table 13-3 provides information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand and planned improvements of sewer service providers in Napa County. Wastewater treatment plant capacities are also compared to existing demand.

The majority of water suppliers and sewer service providers to Napa County appear to have more than sufficient capacity related to current demand. However, the County would not have sufficient water or sewer capacity if they were to expand urban development in the unincorporated areas. LAFCO policies discourage the County from planning for urban development in the unincorporated areas, and instead encourage cities to annex those areas slated for urban development and then extend their existing water and sewer systems to serve the new development (Napa County 2004b).

Table 13-2: Private Water Supply Providers

Private Providers	Service Area	Distribution System
Cannon Park Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. eight residential connections located in the vicinity of Cannon Park Drive's intersection with Deer Park Road, east of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by a local well.
Howell Mountain Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 386 residential connections throughout the communities of Angwin and Deer Park, east of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by the "Friesen Lakes," a network of nine man-made reservoirs located in the Conn Creek Watershed.
La Tierra Heights Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 19 residential connections in the "La Tierra Subdivision" located in the vicinity of Sunset Drive and La Tierra Drive's intersection with Howell Mountain Road, east of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by a local well.
Linda Falls Terrace Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 14 residential connections in the "Linda Falls Terrance Subdivision" located in the vicinity of Linda Falls Terrance Drive's intersection with Howell Mountain Road, east of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by two local wells.
Linda Vista Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 30 residential connections located in the vicinity of Crestmont Drive's intersection with Deer Park Road, east of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by two local wells.
Mapes Heights Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 8 residential connections located along Kortum Canyon Road, west of Calistoga.	The system is served by a local well.
Meyers Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 92 residential connections in the "Edgerly Island Subdivision" located along Milton Road, south of City of Napa. Service area includes the southern portion of the Napa River Reclamation District No. 2109.	The distribution system is served by a local well.
Milton Road Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 24 residential connections located along Milton Road, south of the City of Napa. Service area includes northern portion of the Napa River Reclamation District No. 2109.	The distribution system is served by a local well.
Rutherford Hill Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 4 residential connections and the Auberge Du Soleil Resort and Restaurant located in the vicinity of Rutherford Hill Road's intersection with Silverado Trail, south of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by two local wells.
Tucker Acres Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 39 residential connections located in the vicinity of Tucker Road's intersection with Hwy 29, south of Calistoga.	The distribution system is served by a local well.
Vailima Estates Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 14 residential connections located in the vicinity of Bournemouth Road's intersection with Silverado Trail, north of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by two local wells.
Woodland Ridge Mutual Water Company	Provides potable water service to approx. 9 residential connections located along Howell Mountain Road, east of St. Helena.	The distribution system is served by two local wells.

Source: LAFCO 2003c

The existing sewer and wastewater service providers in Napa County include the Napa Sanitation District, Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa-Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Spanish Flat Water District, American Canyon Public Works Department, Napa River Reclamation District #2109, Circle Oaks County Water District and American Canyon Public Works Department.

Table 13-3: Sewer Service Providers

Provider	Service Area	Facilities	Capacity	Existing Demand	Planned Improvements	Capacity Compared to Existing Demand
Napa Sanitation District (NSD)	13 non-contiguous areas consisting of 12,448 acres. The majority of the City of Napa as well as unincorporated portions of southern Napa County. ⁸ Provides sewer service to over 33,000 connections.	Six pump stations, 267 miles of pipeline, 250 miles of sewer laterals, and one wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located at 15 Soscol Ferry Road. ⁸	The WWTP has a permitted average dry weather capacity of 15.4 mgd which it has never reached. ⁸	Demand for sewer service is approx. 6.8 mgd during dry weather flow and approx. 14 mgd during wet weather flow. ⁸	With \$103 Million allocated in the 5-year budget, plans to expand water reclamation program, improve reclaimed water storage facilities, make improvements to, and/or replace pump stations, and improve, rehabilitate and expand sewer pipelines. ⁸	Capacity exceeds demand. Permitted average dry weather capacity of 15.4 mgd and a demand of approx. 14 mgd during wet weather flow. NSD WWTP has adequate capacity for future growth and is set up to accommodate more components. ⁸
Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District	A contiguous, unincorporated area consisting of 2,030 acres. ⁹ Provides sewer service to 150-160 homes ⁹	WWTP Seven sewer treatment ponds (total capacity of 35 acre feet). One storage tank Lift stations ⁹	WWTP design capacity of 0.85 mgd. 91,000 gallons (storage tank) ⁹	Average dry weather flow of 0.20 mgd; ⁹ average wet weather flow is unknown. ⁹	Gain a permit to install an irrigation field; and sewer infrastructure improvements. ⁹	WWTP design capacity of 0.85 mgd and average dry weather flow of 0.20 mgd. Occasionally heavy rains can inundate tank. ⁹
Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District	A contiguous, unincorporated area consisting of 1,899 acres including the Steele Park Resort. Serves 270-280 homes. ⁹	WWTP and one pond ⁹ Employs a spray field	WWTP design capacity of 0.176 mgd. The pond's capacity is 1.6 mgd. ⁹	Average dry weather flow of 0.066 mgd; ⁹ average wet weather flow is unknown. ⁹	Replace and/or rehabilitate monitoring wells and sewer infrastructure. ⁹	WWTP design capacity of 0.176 mgd and average dry weather flow of 0.066 mgd. Occasionally wet weather flow exceeds maximum RWQCB limit. ⁹
Napa River Reclamation District #2109 (NRRD)	Provides sewer service for an estimated district population of 350 people and to 138 sewer connections. Jurisdiction includes the western side of Edgerly Island near San Pablo Bay and an annexed section of property north of Edgerly Island area called the Ingersoll tract which includes about 30 homes. ¹⁰	NRRD WWTP Three large evaporation ponds Three flood control pumps. Owns approx. 15 septic tanks (8x10x14) that collect raw sewage from all 138 connections. Effluent is pumped out of the septic tanks to the "mound filtration system." ¹⁰	The WWTP has a capacity of 0.040 mgd. ¹⁰ Mound filtration system has an effluent capacity of 1.040 mgd. ¹⁰	2003 demand for sewer service was approx. 0.016 mgd during dry weather flow and 0.020 mgd during wet weather flow. ¹⁰	Currently there are no planned improvements however, there has been some discussion to replace parts on the WWTP within the next few years. ¹⁰	Capacity exceeds demand. The WWTP has a capacity of 0.040 mgd, which it has never reached ¹⁰ and an average wet weather flow of 0.020 mgd.
Spanish Flat Water District	Four non-contiguous, unincorporated areas consisting of 1,178 acres including the Spanish Flat resort. 165 sewer line connections. ¹¹	Berryessa Pines WWTP: consists of an aeration system that conveys sewage collected from the 99-lot subdivision to 2 adjacent ponds using percolation and evaporation. 42 of the lots within the subdivision gravity feed directly to the sewer plant. An ejector system is used to convey sewage from the remaining 57 lots. Spanish Flat WWTP	Berryessa Pines WWTP ponds: 2.5 million gallons. ¹² Spanish Flat WWTP: 0.053 mgd (design capacity). ¹¹	Spanish Flat WWTP: average dry weather flow: 22,150 gallons per day; peak dry weather flow: 46,515 gallons per day. Average wet weather flow: 23,479 gallons per day; peak wet weather flow: 47,697 gallons per day. ¹¹ Berryessa Pines WWTP: data not available.	None	Capacity exceeds demand. Spanish Flat WWTP: 0.053 mgd (design capacity) and a peak wet weather flow of 47,697 gallons per day.
Circle Oaks County Water District	Four non-contiguous, unincorporated areas consisting of approx. 252 acres and 189 sewer lines. ¹²	3 sewage treatment ponds and associated pumps. ¹²	The average dry weather flow for the pond system is 72,000 gallons per day. ¹²	The high avg. flow dry weather month is September, with a daily avg. of 48,553 gallons. The high avg. flow wet weather month is February, with a daily avg. of 133,718 gallons. ¹²	None	Demand exceeds capacity. Capacity of the pond system is 72,000 gpd and the high avg. wet weather flow is 133,718 gallons per day.
American Canyon Public Works Department	Two incorporated non-contiguous areas consisting of 2,672 acres. Service area is defined as Soscol Creek to the north, Solano County to the east and south, and the Napa River to the west. ¹³	American Canyon WWTP	Treatment capacity has been designed to meet projected demand of 2.5 mgd during dry weather flow and 5.0 mgd during peak wet weather flow. ¹³	1.14 mgd during dry weather flow and 1.32 mgd during peak wet weather flow. ¹³	Looking to implement cyclic valve operations which would help reduce energy usage by 25%. Make improvements to the lift stations which would also help to conserve energy. ¹³	Capacity exceeds demand. Treatment capacity designed to meet 2.5 mgd during dry weather flow and 5.0 mgd during peak wet weather flow, while existing dry weather flow and wet weather flow are 1.14 mgd and 1.32 mgd respectively. ¹³

⁸ Heeley 2004 ¹⁰ Hoffman 2004 ¹² Simonds 2004
⁹ Martinez 2004 ¹¹ Silva 2004 ¹³ Foley 2004

SOLID WASTE

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

The existing solid waste service providers in Napa County include the Napa Valley Disposal Service (NVDS), Upper Valley Waste Management Agency (UVWMA), and the Napa-Vallejo Waste Management Authority (NVWMA).

The information provided in Table 13-4, Solid Waste Service Providers, is derived from consultation with solid waste service providers and the Integrated Waste Management Board web-site. Table 13-4 provides information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand, and planned improvements of solid waste service providers in Napa County. The capacity of utilized landfills is also compared to existing solid waste demand. All of the solid waste landfills where Napa County's waste is disposed have more than sufficient capacity related to the current waste generation.

Table 13-4: Solid Waste Service Providers

Provider	Service Area	Facilities	Capacity	Existing Demand	Planned Improvements	Capacity Compared to Existing Demand
Napa Valley Disposal Service	Serves the southern unincorporated areas of Napa County. ¹⁶	9 trucks that provide service solely to unincorporated Napa County. ¹⁴	From the Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility, waste is taken to Keller Canyon landfill in Contra Costa Co. As of January 30, 2004, had 64.8 million cubic yards (cy) of available capacity. ¹⁵	NVDS collects an average of 33 tons of wastes per day. ¹⁶	None. ¹⁴	Capacity exceeds demand. The Keller Canyon landfill, as of January 30, 2004, had 64.8 million cubic yards of available capacity ¹⁵ and is permitted to receive up to 3,500 tons of waste per day. NVDS collects an average of 33 tons of wastes per day. ¹⁶
Upper Valley Waste Management Agency	Provides service to Garbage Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Napa County. ¹⁶	From the Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer station, waste is taken to the Clover Flat Landfill located south of Calistoga at 4380 Silverado Trail. From the UVWMA Berryessa watershed area transfer station located on Steele Canyon Road, waste is disposed of at the Potrero Hills Landfill, located in Solono Co. ¹⁶	Clover Flat landfill is permitted to receive up to 600 tons of waste per day and is expected to close in 2021. ¹⁶ The permitted capacity of this landfill is 5,100,000 cy with remaining capacity (as of 2001) of 3,081,946 cy. Potrero Hills Landfill, as of 2001, had 13.8 million cy of available capacity. ¹⁷	UVWMA collects an average of 250 tons of wastes per day. ¹⁶	None. ¹⁶	Capacity exceeds demand. As of 2001, the Clover Flat landfill had a remaining capacity of 3,081,946 cubic yards and is permitted to receive up to 600 tons of waste per day. ¹⁶ The Potrero Hills Landfill had a remaining capacity of 13.8 million cubic yards and is permitted to receive up to 4,330 tons of waste per day. ¹⁷ UVWMA collects an average of 250 tons of wastes per day. ¹⁶
Napa Vallejo Waste Management Authority	Provides waste service to the southern portion of unincorporated Napa County. Provides support services for a joint powers agency between the City of Napa, Napa County and City of Vallejo for economical waste disposal facilities and activities and is not a collection agency. ¹⁸	Owns the Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Station, including the Hazardous Waste Collection Facility for households and small quantity business generators, the American Canyon sanitary landfill and an active transfer station. ¹⁶	The Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility is permitted to receive up to 1,600 tons of waste per day. ¹⁶ There is not a landfill at the transfer station, so no waste is disposed of there. ¹⁶	The Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Station collects an average of 560 tons of wastes per day. ¹⁶	None. ¹⁶	Capacity exceeds demand. The Devlin Road Recycling and Transfer Facility currently receives an average of 560 tons of waste per day (based on a 5.5-day week) and is permitted to receive up to 1,600 tons of waste per day. ¹⁶

¹⁴ Morris 2004
¹⁵ Fung 2004

¹⁶ Pahl 2004
¹⁷ IWMB 2004

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Napa County Sheriff's Department is the largest entity providing law enforcement in Napa County. Local Police Departments also provide service to Napa County through mutual aid agreements including St. Helena Police Department, City of Calistoga Police Department and the City of Napa Police Department. A mutual aid agreement creates a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed.

The information provided in Table 13-5, Sheriff's Department Stations Serving Napa County, is derived from consultation with law enforcement agencies, the Sheriff's Department web-site and the Napa County Emergency Operation Plan. Table 13-5 provides information on service areas, facilities; existing demand, planned improvements and service standards of Sheriff's Department stations providing service to Napa County (see Figure 13-3). Currently, sufficient capacity exists to meet the public's demand for law enforcement.

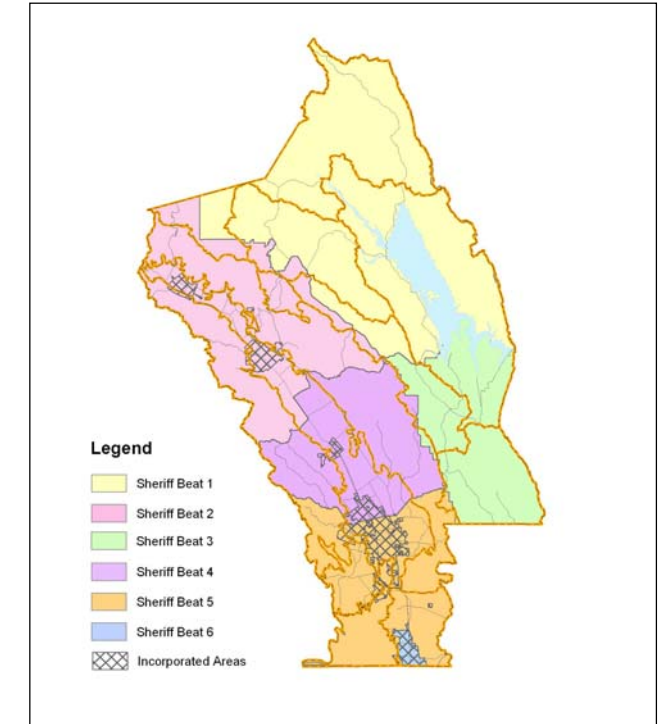


Figure 13-3: Sheriff Beats

The existing solid waste service providers in Napa County include the Napa Valley Disposal Service (NVDS), Upper Valley Waste Management Agency (UVWMA), and the Napa-Vallejo Waste Management Authority (NVWMA).

The Napa County Sheriff's Department is the largest entity providing law enforcement in Napa County.

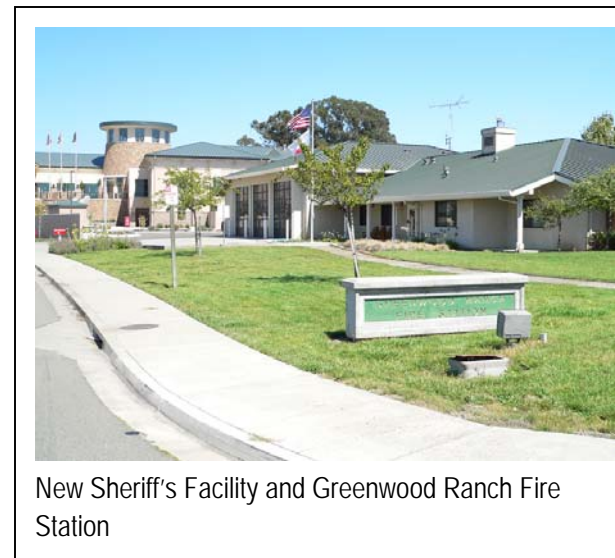
Table 13-5: Sheriff's Department Stations Serving Napa County

Staffed Police Stations	Headquarters 1125 Third Street Napa	7401 Solano Avenue Yountville	3111 St. Helena Highway St. Helena	Angwin Plaza Angwin	Lake Berryessa Substation 5520 Knoxville Road
Service Area	Beat 2, extends roughly north to Trancas Street in the City of Napa, east to the Solano County line, south to the city limits of American Canyon, and west to the Sonoma County line.	Beat 3, extends west to the Sonoma County line, south to roughly Trancas Street in the City of Napa, east to Chiles Pope Valley, and north to Town of Rutherford.	Beat 4, extends west to Sonoma County line, north to Lake County line, east to Angwin and south to Pope Valley Road.	Beat 4	Beat 5, extends east to the Yolo and Solano County lines, south to the Solano County line, west to Chiles Pope Valley Road, and north to Hwy 128. Beat 6, extends north to Lake County line, west to Chiles Pope Valley Road, south to Lake Berryessa, and east to Yolo County line.
Facilities	One patrol deputy, 24 hours a day, on 12-hour shifts. 18 patrol vehicles and one incident command van.	One sergeant and two deputies. Permanently stationed squad cars.	One sergeant and four deputies.	One sergeant and four deputies	One sergeant and four deputies
Existing Demand	There were a total of 41,116 calls for Sheriff's Department services in 2003. The incidences are not recorded for each station.				
Planned Improvements	A new Headquarters building is being constructed at 1335 Airport Blvd and is scheduled to open in January, 2005.	None	Currently undergoing renovations to increase square footage of the station and update existing facilities.	None	None
Service Standards	The Sheriff's Department has a mutual aid agreement with the Napa City Police Department, the Vallejo Police Department, and the California Highway Patrol (CHP). The Napa County Sheriff's Department average response time, after being dispatched, is 17 minutes. This time includes alarms, which are a low priority and could take up to 30 to 40 minutes to respond. Emergency/in-progress calls have a lower average response time. An individual station's response time would vary depending on where the beat officer is located at the time of the call. In general, a first-priority call response is 5 minutes, a second-priority is 10 minutes, and a third-priority is 15 minutes.				

Source: Banducci 2004, Napa County 2001

The largest entity providing fire protection to Napa County is the California Department of Forestry/Napa County Fire Department (CDF/NCFD) which includes both staffed and volunteer stations.

Local Fire Departments also provide fire protection to Napa County through fire contracts and automatic aid agreements including; American Canyon Fire Protection District, Napa Fire Department, St. Helena Fire Department, Calistoga Fire Department, and the Napa State Hospital Fire Department.



New Sheriff's Facility and Greenwood Ranch Fire Station

The information provided in Table 13-6, Local Police Departments Serving Napa County, is derived from consultation with law enforcement agencies, the City of Napa Police Department Annual Report and the City of Calistoga General Plan.

Table 13-6 provides information on service areas, facilities, existing demand, planned improvements and service standards of local police stations providing service to Napa County.

FIRE PROTECTION

The largest entity providing fire protection to Napa County is the California Department of Forestry/Napa County Fire Department (CDF/NCFD) which includes both staffed and volunteer stations. The CDF/NCFD provides fire protection services and emergency response in Napa County's unincorporated areas except for 83 parcels that are protected by the American Canyon Fire Protection District. While Napa County owns its stations and equipment, it contracts with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) for staffing and management. Calls are received and dispatched

through the CDF/Napa County Emergency Command Center, located in St. Helena, and serves six northern Bay Area counties as well as several municipalities. The CDF Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit Chief serves as the County's Fire Chief and is responsible for the direction and coordination of fire protection services by these agencies on a Countywide basis.

The CDF/NCFD is responsible for providing fire protection services in the 728 square miles of unincorporated areas in the County and protects a population base of approximately 30,000 residents. Additionally, some local jurisdictions and agencies contract with Napa County to provide various fire protection services (Avina 2004).

Local Fire Departments also provide fire protection to Napa County through fire contracts and automatic aid agreements including; American Canyon Fire Protection District, Napa Fire Department, St. Helena Fire Department, Calistoga Fire Department, and the Napa State Hospital Fire Department. Additionally, there are several volunteer fire departments (outside of Napa County) that provide limited fire protection services to Napa County including the Schell-Vista Fire Protection District, the Knights Valley Volunteer Fire Department and the Mountain Volunteer Fire Department.

Table 13-6: Local Police Departments Serving Napa County

Staffed Police Stations	St. Helena Police Department 1480 Main St., St. Helena	City of Calistoga Police Department 1235 Washington St.	City Of Napa Police Department 1539 First St., Napa
Service Area	Serve a population of 6,100 and covers an area of approx. four square miles. Regularly responds to calls outside the city limits. ¹⁸	Not responsible for responding to incidents outside of city limits; however, police officers regularly respond to such calls, thus placing an increased burden on police services within the City. ²⁰	Provides service to any area covered by the Office of Emergency Services. ²²
Facilities	5 patrol cars Motorcycle, K-9, and bicycle patrol. 13 sworn officers including the Chief of Police, four dispatchers, and two Community Service Officers. ¹⁹	11 sworn officers including 1 chief, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 6 patrol officers and 1 investigator. ²¹ 13 non-sworn positions, including 4 full-time and 2 part-time dispatchers, 5 parking enforcement officers, a juvenile division officer and a police technician. ²¹	127 full-time employees including 78 sworn officers. 22 patrol cars. ²²
Existing Demand	More than 10,000 incidences each year. ¹⁹	In 2002 there were a total of 6,786 calls for service. ²¹	In 2003 there were a total of 15,059 calls for service. ²³
Planned Improvements	None	None	None
Service Standards	Provides law enforcement throughout unincorporated Napa County on an as-needed basis through a mutual aid agreement with the Sheriff's Department. Before a call can be responded to in Napa County, it must be approved by the Sergeant or the Officer in charge. ¹⁹	Response times within City limits are approx. 2 minutes and increase gradually depending on how far out of the City the incident is. ²¹	The City of Napa Police Department maintains mutual aid agreements with all law enforcement entities within Napa County. Response times vary between 3.5 minutes and 42 minutes depending on the Priority level of the call. ²³

¹⁸ Swanson 2004 ²¹ Coppack 2004
¹⁹ Wedell 2004 ²² Potter 2004
²⁰ City of Calistoga 2003 ²³ City of Napa 2003

Service standards for the CDF/NCFD are described as follows:

The NCFD's Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating is average in areas served by water systems, and poor in remote rural areas which results in higher insurance rates. The objective of the ISO is to provide a tool for the Insurance Industry to measure quantitatively, the major elements of a City's fire suppression system. The three (3) basic elements considered in the grading schedule are:

- Receiving and Handling Fire Alarms (Dispatch Center)
- The Fire Department
- Water Supply System

The NCFD is an ISO Class 6 with fire hydrants and a 9 without hydrants (Caldwell 2004) with a "1" being the best and "10" being worst.

Additionally, the Napa County Emergency Operations Plan provides guidelines for emergency responders in order to "bridge the gap between a routine emergency and a disaster" (Napa County 2001). These guidelines include checklists that serve to facilitate the procedures by fire departments in Napa County; transportation emergency, increased readiness, dam failure, hazardous materials, earthquake, floods, wildland fires, landslides and extreme weather/storms.

The information provided in Table 13-7, Napa County Fire Department Volunteer Stations, and Table 13-8, Napa County Fire Department Staffed Stations, is derived from consultation with law enforcement agencies and the Napa County Emergency Operation Plan.

Table 13-7 provides information on service areas, facilities, and existing demand of the Napa County Fire Department volunteer stations providing service to Napa County. There are currently no planned improvements for the Napa County Fire Department volunteer stations (Avina 2004).

Table 13-8 provides information on service areas, facilities, and existing demand of the Napa County Fire Department staffed stations providing service to Napa County. There are currently no planned improvements for the Napa County Fire Department staffed stations (Avina 2004). Service standards are described above.

The information provided in Table 13-9, Local Fire Departments Serving Napa County, is derived from consultation with fire protection districts, the City of Napa Fire Department web-site, the City of Napa Automatic Aid Agreement with Napa County Fire Department, the St. Helena City Fire Department Automatic Aid Agreement with Napa County Fire Department, the National Fire Protection Association web-site and the City of Calistoga General Plan. Table 13-9 provides information on service areas, facilities, existing demand, planned improvements and service standards of local fire departments providing service to Napa County (see Figure 13-4). Currently, sufficient capacity exists to meet the public's demand for fire protection.

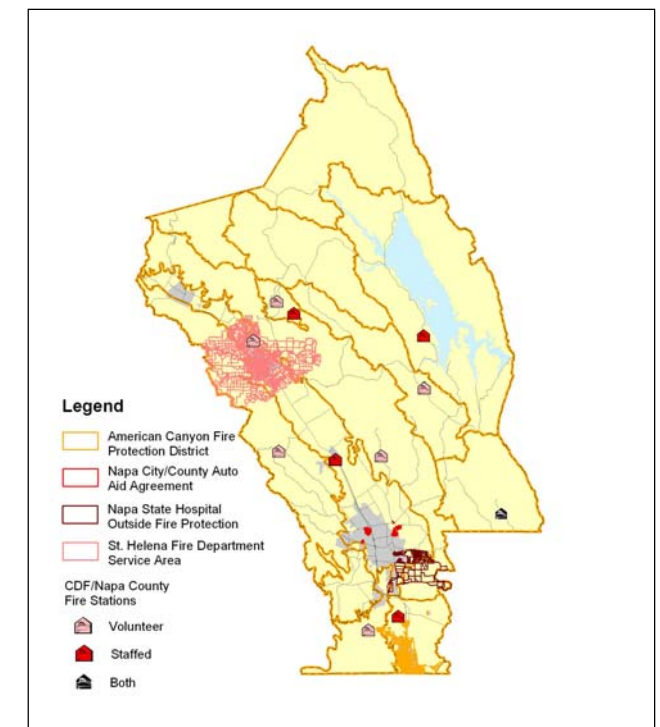


Figure 13-4: CDF Fire Stations and Local Districts

Table 13-7: CDF/Napa County Fire Department Volunteer Stations

Station No.	Volunteer Station	Service Area	Facilities	Demand (number of incidences in 2003)
10	Edgerly Island 1600 Milton Road, Napa Edgerly Island Satellite	Coverage 40 square miles	2 Type I engines 1 Watertender – 1,800 gallons Volunteer Station	235
13	Soda Canyon 2368 Soda Canyon Road	48 square miles	1 Type I engine 1 Type III engine 1 support unit Volunteer Station	514
14	Capell Valley 1193 Capell Valley Road	120 square miles	1 Type I engine 1 Type II engine 1 rescue unit Volunteer Station	225
15	Rutherford Highway 29 x Rutherford Cross Road	34 square miles	2 Type I engines 1 Watertender (3,800 gallons) Volunteer Station	284
16	Dry Creek/Lokoya 5900 Dry Creek	36 square miles	1 Type I engine 2 Type III engines Volunteer Station	145
18	Angwin 275 College Avenue	20 square miles	2 Type I engines 1 Type III engine 1 rescue unit 1 aerial truck Volunteer	105
20	Pope Valley PO Box 25	249 square miles	1 Type I engine 1 Type II engine 1 rescue unit 1 Watertender 3,500 gallons Volunteer	170
21	Deer Park 1 Sanitarium Road	9 square miles	1 Type I engine 1 Type III engine 1 rescue unit Volunteer	174
22	Gordon Valley 1345 Wooden Valley Cross Road	36 square miles	1 Type I engine 1 Type III engine 1 rescue unit Volunteer	75

Source: Avina 2004

Table 13-8: CDF/Napa County Fire Department Staffed Stations

Staffed Fire Stations	Service Area	Facilities	Demand (number of incidences in 2003)
Yountville Station- 7401 Solano Avenue – Veterans Home	26 square miles	1 Type 1 engine staffed with 2.0 1 Truck staffed with 2.0	615
St Helena Headquarters Station 3535 St Helena Hwy St. Helena, 94514	44 square miles	1 Type I engine staffed with 2.0 1 Type II engine staffed with 2.0 1 Type III engine staffed with 3.0 during wildfire season	275
Greenwood Ranch Station- 1555 Airport Blvd., Napa	20 square miles. The Station serves the Napa County Airport and nearby areas, and is part of County Service Area (CSA) No. 3, a special community service area formed in 1995 to assess fees for fire protection services, street lights, and street/road maintenance in the airport. CSA No. 3 includes the Napa County Airport grounds.	1 Type I engine staffed with 3.0 1 Type III engine staffed with 3.0 during wildfire season Includes a Napa County Interagency Hazardous Materials Incident Team vehicle (unstaffed) with a 36-foot trailer and a tractor. Staffed 24 hours a day by three Fire Department staff and equipped with one engine capable of pumping 1,500 gallons of water per minute. During fire season (from mid-May through October), the CDF/NCFD also maintains three additional firefighting personnel and one engine capable of pumping 500 gallons of water per minute.	727
Napa Station- 1820 Monticello Road, Napa	21 square miles	1 Type I engine staffed with 2.0 1 Type III engine staffed with 3.0 during wildfire season	600
Spanish Flat Station 4454 Knoxville Road, Napa	247 square miles	1 Type II engine staffed during the winter months under Amador agreement (County funded) staffed with 2.0 Summer – 2 Type III engines staffed with 3.0, 1 bulldozer funded by the state	359
Las Posadas Station Las Posadas Road Angwin	100 square miles	1 Type III engine staffed with 3.0 during wildfire season	95*
Gordon Valley Station 1345 Wooden Valley Cross Road Napa	34 square miles	1 Type III engine staffed with 3.0 during wildfire season	102*

Source: Avina 2004

Napa County 2001c

* In 2003, these stations were only open between June 2nd, and November 9th (Turbeville 2005).



CDF/County Fire Station

Table 13-9: Local Fire Departments Serving Napa County

Staffed Fire Stations	Service Area	Facilities	Demand (number of incidents)	Planned Improvements	Service Standards
American Canyon Fire Protection District	Serves 13,500 people in an area of 4.8 square miles. ²⁴	11 total pieces of equipment (including 4 engines). Staffed by five persons on a 24-hour basis, paid force of 15 firefighters and 20 reserves that operate out of the same station. ²⁴	1300 incidences in 2003	A new Station is in the architectural planning stage and is to be constructed either on Crawford Way at Hwy 29 or at Silver Oak Trail at Broadway Street in American Canyon. ²⁴	Response times within 3 minutes for 85% of calls. The District's ISO rating is low, which results in lower fire insurance rates. Response time standard of 13 firefighters arriving on the scene in less than 10 minutes. Policy to respond to 90% of all calls in 5 minutes or less. ²⁴
CDF/Napa County Fire Department (staffed stations)	Serves all of Napa County which is 793.78 square miles. This number includes the following cities: Calistoga (2.48), Napa (17.72) American Canyon (4.57), St. Helena (5.23), Yountville (1.31) and Napa State Hospital (0.50). ^{24b}	4 Type I engines staffed with 2.0 1 Type II engine staffed with 2.0 1 Type I engine staffed with 3.0 7 Type III engine staffed with 3.0 during wildfire season 1 Bulldozer 1 County Interagency Hazardous Materials Incident Team vehicle (unstaffed) with a 36-foot trailer and a tractor and equipped with one engine 1 Truck staffed with 2.0	2,710	None ^{24a}	The NCFD is an ISO Class 6 with fire hydrants and a 9 without hydrants with a "1" being the best and "10" being worst (refer also to the CDF/Napa County Fire service standards previously discussed on page 13-8).
City of Napa Fire Department	Portions of the unincorporated area of Napa County located within or substantially surrounded by territory within the incorporated city limits of Napa. ²⁵	48 suppression, 10 fire prevention and five administration personnel. ²⁶ 11 engines, 3 trucks, air/light utility vehicle, 4 "Patrol Unit" (utilized for small vegetation fires), 3 reserve engine. Office of Emergency Services Engine 252 (provided by the state for the Napa Fire Department's use and as an on call engine for mutual aid emergencies outside of the jurisdiction). Hazardous materials trailer. Boat #4 (Inflatable water craft for water rescue). ²⁶	The present annual call volume is about 5,000 responses per year. ²⁷ In 2003, the Napa Fire Department responded to 6,956 incidences. ²⁶	New station with increased staffing within the next five years, the purchase of two new engines as part of a regularly scheduled apparatus replacement fund, and continued progressive training and programs. ²⁷	See information in the Napa Fire Department Service Standards discussion below.
St. Helena City Fire Department	The St. Helena City Fire Department provides fire protection services to the City of St. Helena (4 square miles) and portions of unincorporated Napa County	Two Type 1 Engines, one Type 1 85 foot aerial latter truck, one Type 1 Watertender, one Type 3 Engine, one Type 2 Rescue vehicle, one Part-time paid Chief, one Administrative Assistant, 30 paid call volunteer Firefighters.	712 incidences in 2003	A replacement engine is scheduled for 2005. ²⁸	The St. Helena City Fire Department has an ISO rating of 5 and responds to all calls with at least 14 firefighters. The Department has an average response time of 5.5 minutes. ²⁸ See also information in the St. Helena City Fire Department Service Standards discussion below.
Calistoga Fire Department	The Calistoga Fire Department provides fire protection services to the City of Calistoga and portions of unincorporated Napa County.	Three Type 1 engines, one Type 2 Watertender, two Type 3 engines, one rescue vehicle, a combined full-time staff and paid per call staff of firefighters, a paid fire chief, 2 paid firefighters, 10 paid call fire fighters, and 30 trained employees that are on-call. ²⁹	Responds to over 700 calls for fire and medical emergencies each year. ³⁰	The Calistoga Fire Department is currently developing a volunteer back up crew for serious emergencies. ³¹	Response time from the station during the day, Monday through Friday, is approx. one minute. During evenings and weekends, the response time is usually within 4 minutes. ³⁰
Napa State Hospital Fire Department (NSHFD)	Provides fire protection and emergency medical services for the unincorporated area surrounding the Hospital (population approx. 5,000 people). From the Hospital, the service area extends north to Coombsville, east to the Skyline Park hills, almost to the Solano Co. line, west to Soscol and south to Hwy 29. ³³	One first run engine (type 1), a back-up engine, two ambulances, one type 4 wildland truck, two engines that are currently out of service and being restored, and one chief truck. Six full time firefighters, with two per shift, and five part-time firefighters. ³²	700 to 800 calls per year. ³³	Currently there are no improvements planned within the NSHFD. However, NSHFD would like meeting staffing levels mandated by OSHA and NFPA Standards. NSHFD would also like to develop Captain positions established for better command and control. ³³	Has a County Mutual Aid Agreement with Napa County. However, there are a number of other residential, industrial, and commercial areas and structures for which the County desires to provide additional fire protection by NSHFD through Mutual Aid. The Fire Department Standards require personnel to be EMT-1 certified. All personnel will be State Fire Marshal Certified as Firefighter I/II after two years of service. ³³

²⁴ Caldwell 2004 ²⁵ Napa County 2001b ²⁸ Twohey 2004 ³¹ City of Calistoga 2003
^{24a} Dargan 2005 ²⁶ Stuart 2004 ²⁹ Campbell 2004 ³² Hegar 2004
^{24b} Turbeville 2005 ²⁷ NFD 2004 ³⁰ Calistoga Fire Department 2004 ³³ Alviso 2004

NAPA FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICE STANDARDS



Emergency Service

The details of the Automatic Aid Agreement between the City and the County are described in this section. When central dispatch receives a call for assistance in the area within the unincorporated territory of the County the fire departments of both parties shall be simultaneously dispatched to the incident, as follows:

- The City engine will respond as an Advanced Life Support (ALS) engine or a Basic Life Support (BLS) engine.
- If the incident is for a medical emergency, Piner's Ambulance crew upon their arrival will take over as the lead medical unit.
- The County engine will respond as a BLS.

When central dispatch receives a call for assistance in the area within the incorporated limits of the City both agencies will be simultaneously dispatched to the incident.

- The County engine will respond as a BLS engine. The first ALS engine or ALS ambulance on scene will take over as the lead medical person.

When the City goes to a second alarm within the City's jurisdiction, a County engine will be simultaneously dispatched to cover City Station 2. That County engine will then respond to all new emergencies within the City until adequate staffing through a general call back has been obtained. When the City responds to a wildland fire within its jurisdiction, the County will dispatch two type III fire engines, a watertender and one overhead person directly to the incident (Napa County 2001b).

ST. HELENA CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICE STANDARDS

The details of the Automatic Aid Agreement between the City and the County are described in this section. The City of St. Helena Fire Department shall respond with a minimum two full time staff per engine to calls within the area which includes the City of St. Helena and the surrounding unincorporated area. The County shall require one engine or rescue/squad, as appropriate for the call type, to respond initially to calls within the defined area. The County shall provide appropriate station coverage in the City of St. Helena when the City is at maximum draw down due to responses into the area or mutual aid requests by the County (Napa County 2002).

The CDF/NCFD Emergency Command Center shall provide 24/7 dispatching for the St. Helena Fire Department for all emergency calls within the City of St. Helena, City calls to agencies other than Napa County and all contract area calls, at no charge to the City of St. Helena (Napa County 2002).

Additionally, the St. Helena City Fire Department adheres to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Volunteer Station Standards 1710 and 1720; described as follows:

NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments. This document contains minimum requirements relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by substantially all career fire departments.

NFPA 1720: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments. This standard contains minimum requirements relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression resources: and for those fire departments which provide them, emergency medical, and special operations resources (National Fire Protection Association 2004).

OTHER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS

The information provided in Table 13-10, Other Volunteer Fire Departments Serving Napa County, is derived from consultation with volunteer fire department volunteers, and the Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services.

Table 13-10 provides information on service areas, facilities, existing demand, planned improvements and service standards of the volunteer fire departments providing service to Napa County.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The medical facilities and providers in Napa County include Angwin Community Ambulance (ACA), Piner's Ambulance, REACH, the California Highway Patrol Air Operations Unit (CHP) and various hospitals and clinics.

NAPA COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PLAN

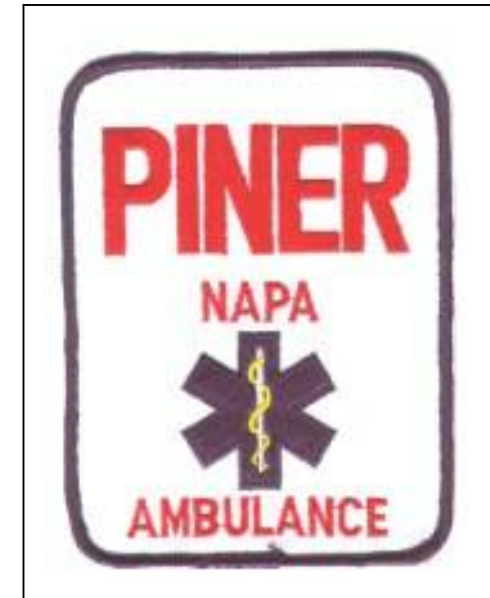
The Napa County Emergency Medical Services Plan establishes emergency response times by zone. For metropolitan urban zones, such as the City of Napa, 90% of all emergency responses must be within eight minutes or less. For suburban rural zones, 90% of all responses must be within 20 minutes or less. For wilderness areas, the response time is undefined.

The medical facilities and providers in Napa County include Angwin Community Ambulance (ACA), Piner's Ambulance, REACH, the California Highway Patrol Air Operations Unit (CHP) and various hospitals and clinics.

Table 13-10: Other Volunteer Fire Departments Serving Napa County

Volunteer Fire Department	Service Area	Facilities	Demand (number of incidents in 2003)	Planned Improvements	Service Standards
Schell-Vista Fire Protection District 23000 Broadway Sonoma	65 square miles in Napa and Sonoma Counties. Includes the Lovall Valley Loop Rd in Napa Co. to the northeast, the Mission Highlands area north of Sonoma to the north, south to Hwy 37 and west to Arnold Dr. ³⁴	Two stations. 2 Type 1 Fire Engines 1 Type 2 Fire Engine 2 Type 3 Fire Engines 2 Watertenders.	Responded to a total of 500 calls in 2003, it is not know how many were located in Napa County. ³⁴	Schell-Vista currently plans to purchase one new Watertender for Station No. 1 and one new Type 1 Fire Engine for Station No. 2. ³⁴	Schell-Vista adheres to the standards, laws, codes and rules of the State of California Fire Marshall. Response times are not recorded however; once a volunteer is alerted of an incident they report to the station within 1.5 to 2 minutes on average, after which they depart the station within 3 to 4 minutes to report to the incident. ³⁴
Knights Valley Volunteer Fire Department 16850 Spencer Lane Sonoma County	Portions of Napa County and Sonoma County	12 firefighters, 3 engines ³⁵	5 responses to Napa ³⁵	None ³⁵	Average response time of 17 minutes ³⁵
Mountain Volunteer Fire Department 2300 County Center Drive, Suite 221A Santa Rosa	Portions of Napa County and Sonoma County	13 firefighters, 7 engines ³⁵	10 responses to Napa ³⁵	None ³⁵	Average response time of 6 minutes ³⁵
Mayacamas Volunteer Fire Department 3252 Trinity Road Sonoma County	Sonoma County and portions of Napa County (automatic aid agreement with Napa County into Dry Creek area). ^{35A}	16 firefighters, 5 engines. ^{35A}	Responded to a total of 13 calls in 2003, it is not know how many were located in Napa County. ^{35A}	FEMA grant was submitted for a new engine (not yet approved). ^{35A}	Meeting requirements of the National Fire Protection Association 1001 and 1002. Working towards meeting the new Sonoma County Standard 310-1 (wildlands). ^{35A}

³⁴ Mulas 2004 ³⁵ Russo 2004 ^{35A} Gaab 2004



OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Napa County Office of Emergency Services (OES) works with County departments, state agencies, and community groups to handle major disasters that affect County residents. In the event of a disaster, an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is setup and staffed with trained professionals who coordinate all communications, logistics, resources, and recovery programs.

The information provided in Table 13-11, Medical Providers in Napa County, is derived mostly from consultation with medical providers, as well as information from the Pacific Union College Law Enforcement and Emergency Services Agency web-site and the Napa County Airport Facilities web-site.

Table 13-11 provides information on service areas, facilities, existing demand, planned improvements and service standards of medical providers in Napa County.

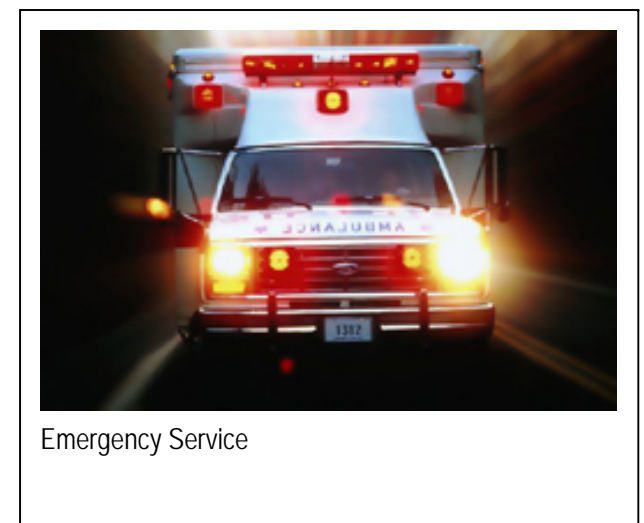
PINER'S AMBULANCE SERVICE STANDARDS

Piner's follows the service standards outline in the Emergency Service Contract that they have with the County, they are as follows;

In the City of American Canyon, the City of Napa and the unincorporated areas of high density population surrounding the City of Napa, Piner's is required to meet the State of California metropolitan urban time standard of responding to 90% of calls in 8 minutes or less (Piper 2004).

In the cities of St. Helena and Calistoga, Piner's is responsible for meeting a negotiated suburban rural response time standard of 10 minutes or less for 90% of calls.

In the Town of Yountville, Piner's is responsible for meeting a negotiated suburban rural response time standard of responding to 90% of calls in 12 minutes or less.



Emergency Service

Table 13-11: Medical Providers in Napa County



St. Helena Hospital

Medical Provider	Angwin Community Ambulance	Piner's Ambulance	Reach	California Highway Patrol Air Operation Unit
Service Area	Community of Angwin, Pope Valley and northern two-thirds of Lake Berryessa. ³⁶ Covers over 250 sq. miles of northeastern rural Napa Co. and includes Zones 5 and 6 of the Napa County Exclusive Operating Area.	All of Napa County ³⁸	All of Northern California which includes Napa County	7,000 square mile service area. ³⁹
Facilities	3 ambulances, with two used actively. ³⁶ A fluctuating number of volunteers with as many as 40 at one time. ³⁶ The average number of volunteers is 25. ³⁷	Seven stations. 12 ambulances. 70 field employees and 15 staff personnel. ³⁸	5 bases of operation. 9 medical transport helicopters and 3 fixed-wing medical transport airplanes. 105 full time employees, and 20 part-time employees. ⁴⁰	One Cessna 185F airplane and one Bell 206L3 LongRanger helicopter, 35 staff members. A trained paramedic is always part of the flight crew of the helicopter and it is equipped and classified as an Advance Life Support Aircraft. ³⁹
Existing Demand	ACA receives an average of 290 average calls for service per year. ³⁷	Between April 1, 2003 and March 31, 2004, Piner's received a total of 8,248 emergency calls (911 calls) or 687.3 calls per month. Of these calls, 5,762 were for patient transports and 2,486 were for dry-runs (non-transports). ³⁸	Average response time from time a call is received to helicopter lift-off is 5 minutes. Between April 10, 2003 and April 9, 2004, REACH responded to twenty-one 911 emergency calls in Napa County. REACH also had 32 inter-facility transports (from hospital to hospital) out of Napa County and 230 into Napa County. ⁴⁰	In 2003, transported a total of 12 patients in Napa County. ⁴¹
Planned Improvements	None ³⁷	None ³⁸	In the process of adding one helicopter to existing fleet. Improvements to the maintenance facilities to begin in the near future. A new hanger facility, which would include housing for REACH's medical crew and pilots is being constructed in Santa Rosa. ⁴⁰	None ⁴¹
Service Standards	Will respond to calls for emergency services outside of service area within Napa County if Piner's Ambulance needs assistance. ^{36,37} The furthest point within the ACA service area takes 45 minutes to respond to.	Follows the service standards outlined in the Emergency Service Contract with the County. ³⁸ See also the Piner's Ambulance Service Standards discussion below.	To provide customer oriented high quality air medical transport services in a safe and efficient manner. ⁴⁰	Follows the Napa County Office of Emergency Services protocol. ⁴¹

³⁶ Bradley 2004
³⁷ Ojeda 2004

³⁸ Piper 2004
³⁹ Napa County 2004a

⁴⁰ Gabriel 2004
⁴¹ Barnhardt 2004

The school districts serving Napa County include Napa Valley Unified School District, St. Helena Unified School District, Calistoga Joint Unified School District, Howell Mountain Elementary School District, Pope Valley Union Elementary School District and Fairfield-Suisun Joint Unified School District.

Along the Highway 29 Corridor, Piner's is responsible for meeting a suburban rural time standard that conforms to the State of California guidelines of responding to 90% of calls in 20 minutes or less.

In the remainder of County, Piner's is accountable to meet a wilderness designation time standard of responding to 90% of calls in 60 minutes or less (Piper 2004).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Table 13-12, Medical Facilities in Napa County, provides a list of the hospitals and clinics in Napa County (see Figure 13-5). The level of detail consistent with the medical providers was not available.

SCHOOLS

The school districts serving Napa County include Napa Valley Unified School District, St. Helena Unified School District, Calistoga Joint Unified School District, Howell Mountain Elementary School District, Pope Valley Union Elementary School District and Fairfield-Suisun Joint Unified School District (see Figure 13-6).

The information provided in Table 13-13, School Districts Serving Napa County, is derived from consultation with various school district staff and the Developer Fee Justification Study for Calistoga Unified School District. It appears that sufficient school capacity currently exists to meet student demand.

Table 13-12: Medical Facilities in Napa County

Medical Facility	Address
Family Birth Place and St. Helena Hospital	650 Sanitarium Road Deer Park
Adventist Health Home Care Service	3 Woodland Lane Deer Park
Rose Haven	520 Sanitarium Rd St. Helena
Marlinda Convalescent Hospital	830 Pratt Avenue St. Helena
Sunrise Care and Rehab-Calistoga	1715 Washington Street Calistoga
Napa Valley Dialysis	1100 Trancas Street #267 Napa
Senior Life Care Inc.	3460 Villa Lane Napa
Sunrise Assisted Living – Napa	3700 Valle Verde Drive Napa
Community Health Clinic Ole	935 Trancas St # 4c Napa
Sierra Vista Nursing and Rehab	705 Trancas Street Napa
Napa Nursing Center	3275 Villa Lane Napa
Transitions – St. Helena Hospital	1000 Professional Drive Napa
Your Home Nursing Service	3188 Jefferson Street Napa
Excel Quality Care	575 Lincoln Ave #240 Napa
Home Care Nurses Registry	1712 Jefferson Street Napa
Heart that Matters	68 Coombs St #9 Napa
Napa State Hospital	2100 Napa Vallejo Highway Napa
Meadows Care Center	1900 Atrium Parkway Napa
Heart of Napa	2300 Brown Street Napa
Urgent Care Center of Napa	3230 Beard Road Napa

Table 13-12: Medical Facilities in Napa County (continued)

Medical Facility	Address
Adapt Day Treatment Program	1600 Myrtle Avenue Napa
Piner's Care Center	1800 Pueblo Avenue Napa
Roberts Nursing Home	3415 Browns Valley Road Napa
A Hidden Knoll	3158 Browns Valley Road Napa
A'Egis of Napa	2100 Redwood Road Napa
Rohlffs Manor	2400 Fair Drive Napa
Pleasant Care	2465 Redwood Road Napa
Home Care Service-Queen Valley	1100 Trancas Street # 300 Napa
Napa Valley Dialysis (2)	1100 Trancas Street #267 Napa
Queen of the Valley Hospital	1000 Trancas Street Napa
Primrose Care Home	3698 Jefferson Street Napa
Sierra Vista Nursing & Rehab	705 Trancas Street Napa
Veterans Home of California	100 California Drive Yountville

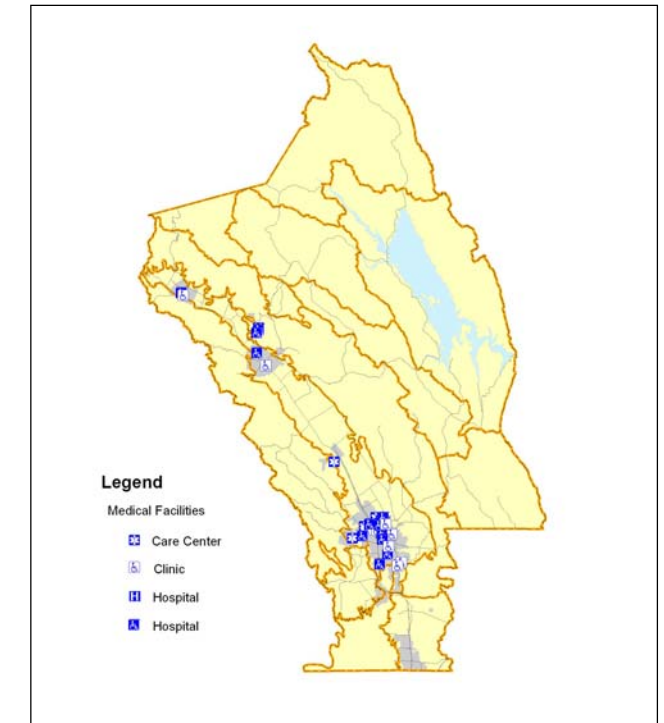


Figure 13-5: Medical Facilities

Table 13-13 provides information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand, and planned improvements of the schools that provide education to students that are residents of Napa County.

Tables 13-14 through 13-17 provide lists of the individual schools within the school districts as well as total enrollment.

Table 13-13: School Districts Serving Napa County

School District	Napa Valley Unified School District	St. Helena Unified School District	Calistoga Joint Unified School District	Howell Mountain Elementary School District	Pope Valley Union Elementary School District	Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District
Service Area	City of Napa, Yountville, American Canyon, unincorporated Napa County. Serves approx. 17,000 students in grades K-12.	St. Helena, unincorporated Napa County. Serves 1,486 students in grades K-12.	City of Calistoga, unincorporated Napa County. Serves 950 students in grades K-12.	Unincorporated Napa County (including Angwin). ⁴⁷ Serves 79 students in grades K-8.	Unincorporated Napa County (including Pope Valley). Serves 64 students in grades K-8.	District extends from Yolo County into southeastern unincorporated Napa County. Serves 23,277 students in grades K-12. Students residing in Napa Co. are within the boundaries of the Suisun Valley Elementary District and the Rodriguez High School District; however, enrollment into other schools within the District is usually allowed when requested. ⁴⁹
Facilities	32 schools	5 schools	3 schools	One school	One school	28 schools
Capacity	Not available	Total capacity of 1,785 students and a total of 1,486 students currently enrolled in the District. The District's average class size is 23:1. ⁴⁴	The student capacity of is 815 K-12th grade students. ⁴⁵	Total capacity of the school is dependent on the number of teachers. If more students attend the school, more teachers are hired. Currently, all classrooms are not in use. ⁴⁷	The total capacity of the school is 100 students. ⁴⁸	Not available.
Existing Demand	If classes are full when additional students enroll, modules are constructed to accommodate the increase in the student population. ⁴²	Over the past several years there has been a slow general downward trend in student enrollment with the exception of the elementary level which has recently experienced an increased enrollment. ⁴⁴	The District has been losing student enrollment as of the last 3 years and does not currently have a problem with overcrowding. ⁴⁶	79 students are enrolled in grades K-8 in 2004. ⁴⁷	The total enrollment as of 2004 is 64 students.	Currently, 2 students residing in Napa County are enrolled in the District (attending Rodriguez High School and Green Valley Middle School). ⁴⁹
Planned Improvements	Two new schools are currently being constructed in American Canyon. An elementary school, referred to as Canyon Oaks, and a new High School both at the corner of American Canyon Road and Flosden Road. The elementary school is expected to open in September of 2004; the High School will open sometime within the next ten years. ⁴³	None	Recently purchased property on Money Lane to construct a new Middle School. Construction is currently on hold due to the steady decline in the student population. Construction should begin within 3 to 5 years. ⁴⁶ The existing Calistoga Junior/Senior High School is scheduled to undergo general renovations during the summer of 2005. This school will be converted to a High School when the new middle school opens in the future. ⁴⁶	None	None	Currently constructing 4 schools: 2 middle schools (Green Valley and Crystal) on new sites and 2 elementary schools (Crescent on a new site and a brand new elementary school). It is uncertain what will become of the existing Crystal, Crescent and Green Valley school buildings. ⁴⁹ Modernize and improve existing schools. ⁴⁹

⁴² Piscia 2004
⁴³ NVUSD 2004

⁴⁴ Evans 2004
⁴⁵ Jack Schreder and Associates 1998

⁴⁶ Kearns 2004
⁴⁷ McClafferty 2004

⁴⁸ Eaton 2004
⁴⁹ Costa 2004; Bruno 2004

Table 13-14: Schools within the Napa Valley Unified School District

Napa Valley Unified School District	2004 Enrollment
Alta Heights Elementary School (grades K-5) 15 Montecito Boulevard, Napa	430
Bel Aire Park Elementary School (grades K-5) 3580 Beckworth Drive, Napa	394
Browns Valley Elementary School (grades K-5) 1001 Buhman Avenue in Napa	425
Capell Valley Elementary School (grades K-5) 1192 Capell Valley Road, Napa.	48
Carneros Elementary School (grades K-5) 1680 Los Carneros Avenue, Napa	170
Donaldson Way Elementary School (grades K-5) 430 Donaldson Way, American Canyon	572
El Centro Elementary School (grades K-5) 1480 El Centro Avenue, Napa	352
McPherson Elementary School (grades K-5) 2760 Yajome Street, Napa	602
Mt. George Elementary School (grades K-5) 1019 Second Avenue, Napa	170
Napa Junction Elementary School (preschool-grade 5); 300 Napa Junction Road, American Canyon	600
Northwood Elementary School (grades K-5) 2214 Berks Street, Napa	427
Phillips Edison Charter School (grades K-6) 1210 Shelter Avenue, Napa	577
Pueblo Vista Elementary School (grades K-5) 1600 Barbara Road in Napa	266
Pueblo Vista Alternative Elementary School (grades K-5) 1600 Barbara Road, Napa	142
Salvador Elementary School (grades K-5) 1850 Salvador Avenue, Napa	206
Shearer Charter Elementary School (grades K-5) 1590 Elm Street, Napa	614
Snow Elementary School (grades K-5) 1130 Foster Road, Napa	282
Vichy Elementary School (grades K-5) 3621 Vichy Avenue, Napa	262
Vichy Alternative Elementary School (grades K-5) 3621 Vichy Avenue, Napa	76
West Park Elementary School (grades K-5) 2315 West Park Avenue, Napa	251
Yountville Elementary School (grades K-5) 6554 Yount Street, Yountville	167

Table 13-14: Schools within the Napa Valley Unified School District (continued)

Napa Valley Unified School District	2004 Enrollment
Wooden Valley Elementary School (grades K-5) 1340 Wooden Valley Road, Napa	19
American Canyon Middle School (grades 6-8) 300 Benton Way, American Canyon.	775
Harvest Middle School (grades 6-8) 2449 Old Sonoma Road, Napa	861
Redwood Middle School (grades 6-8) 3600 Oxford Street, Napa	1209
River Charter Middle School (grades 6-8) 2447 Old Sonoma Road, Napa	201
Silverado Middle School (grades 6-8) 1133 Coombsville Road, Napa	1019
Napa High School (grades 9-12) 2475 Jefferson Street, Napa	2383
New Technology High School (grades 11-12) 920 Yount Street, Napa	161
Valley Oak Continuing Education High School (grades, 10-12) 1600 Myrtle Avenue, Napa	238
Vintage High School (grades 9-12) 1375 Trower Avenue, Napa	2139
Napa Valley Adult School 1600 Lincoln Avenue, Napa	Unable to be determined

Source: Piscia 2004

Table 13-15: Schools within the St. Helena Unified School District

St. Helena Unified School District	2004 Enrollment
St. Helena Primary School (grades K-2) 1701 Grayson Avenue, St. Helena	307
St. Helena Elementary School (grades 3-5) 1325 Adams Street, St. Helena	298
Robert L. Stevenson Middle School (grades 6-8) 1316 Hillview Place, St. Helena	344
St. Helena High School (grades 9-12) 1401 Grayson Avenue, St. Helena	515
Madrone Alternative High School (grades 9-12) 465 Main Street, St. Helena	22

Source: Evans 2004

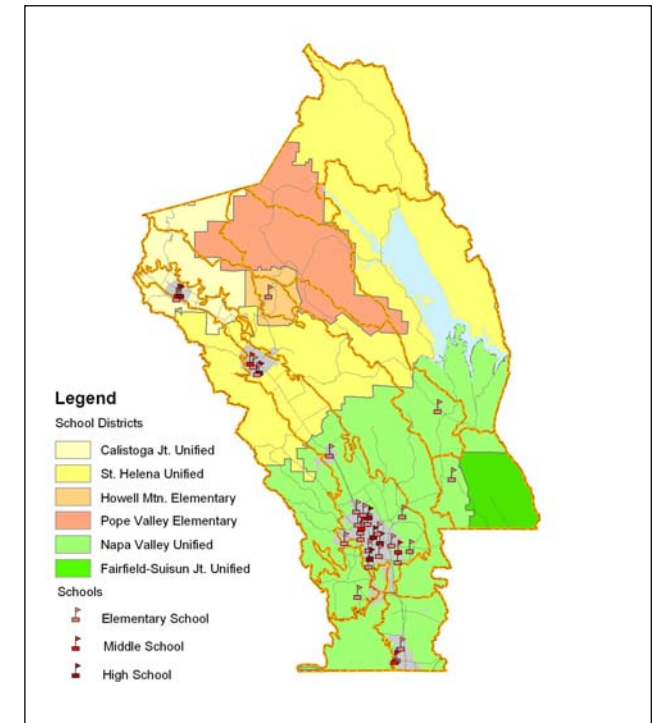


Figure 13-6: Schools and School Districts

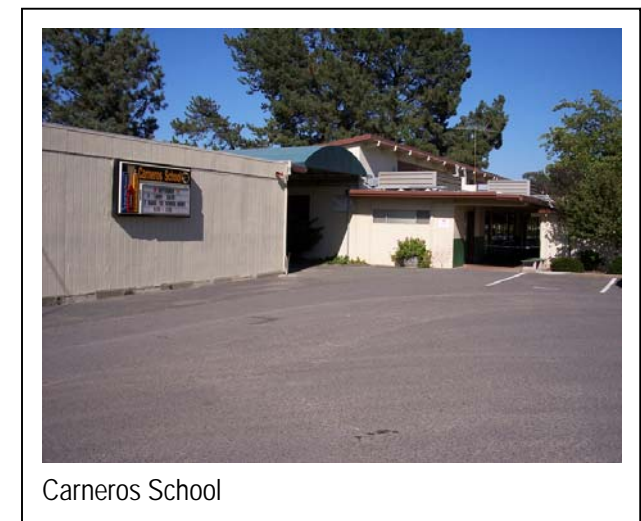


Table 13-16: Schools within the Calistoga Joint Unified School District

Calistoga Joint Unified School District	2004 Enrollment
Calistoga Elementary School (grades K-6) 1327 Berry Street, Calistoga	530
Calistoga Junior/Senior High School (grades 7-12) 1608 Lake Street, Calistoga	406
Palisades Continuation High School (grades 7-12) 1507 Grant Street, Calistoga	14

Source: Kearns 2004

Table 13-17: Schools within the Fairfield Suisun Unified School District

Fairfield Suisun Unified School District	2004 Enrollment
Armijo High School (grades 9-12) 824 Washington Street, Fairfield	2,413
Amy Blanc Elementary School (grades K-5) 230 Atlantic Avenue, Fairfield	562
Bransford Elementary School (grades K-6) 900 Travis Boulevard, Fairfield	895
Crescent Elementary School (grades K-5) 400 Whispering Bay Lane, Suisun City	736
Crystal Middle School (grades 6-8) 100 Cordelia Street, Suisun City	697
Dover Middle School (grades 6-8) 301 East Alaska Avenue, Fairfield.	850
Fairfield High School (grades 9-12) 205 East Atlantic Avenue, Fairfield	2,286
Fairview Elementary School (grades K-6) 830 First Street, Fairfield	834
Fairfield-Suisun Adult School 1100 Civic Center Drive, Fairfield	unknown
FSUSD Independent Study (grades K-12) 2025 Fieldcrest Avenue, Fairfield	154
Gordon Elementary School (grades K-6) 1950 Dover Avenue, Fairfield	608
Grange Middle School (grades 7-8) 1975 Blossom Avenue, Fairfield	691

Table 13-17: Schools within the Fairfield Suisun Unified School District (continued)

Fairfield Suisun Unified School District	2004 Enrollment
Green Valley Middle School (grades 7-8) 3630 Ritchie Road, Fairfield	789
Jones Elementary School (grades K-6) 2001 Winston Drive, Fairfield	830
Kyle Elementary School (grades K-6) 1600 Kidder Avenue, Fairfield	743
Laurel Creek Elementary School (grades K-5) 2900 Gulf Drive, Fairfield	837
Mary Bird School (grades 7-12) 420 East Tabor Avenue, Fairfield	142
Nelda Mundy Elementary School (grades K-6) 570 Vintage Valley Drive, Fairfield	690
Oakbrook Elementary School (grades K-6) 700 Oakbrook Drive, Fairfield	873
Richardson Elementary School (grades K-6) 1069 Meadowlark Drive, Fairfield	590
Rodriguez High School (grades 9-12) 5000 Red Top Road, Fairfield	1,789
Root Elementary School (grades K-6) 820 Harrier Drive, Suisun City	920
Sem Yeto High School (grades 9-12) 421 Madison Street, Fairfield	225
Sheldon Elementary School (grades K-6) 1901 Woolner Avenue, Fairfield	551
Suisun Elementary School (grades K-6) 725 Golden Eye Way, Suisun City	658
Suisun Valley K-8 School (grades K-8) 4985 Lambert Road, Fairfield	206
Sullivan Middle School (grades 7-8) 2195 Union Avenue, Fairfield	786
Tolenas Elementary School (grades K-6) 4500 Tolenas Road, Fairfield	637
Wilson K-8 School (grades K-8) 3301 Cherry Hills Court, Fairfield	747

Source: Bruno 2004

HOWELL MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Howell Mountain Elementary School District includes only the Howell Mountain Elementary School, located at 525 White Cottage Road North in Angwin. The total enrollment in 2004 is 79 students in grades K-8. The total capacity of the school is unknown but is dependent on the numbers of students that register to attend the school and the number of teachers that are hired. Currently, there are classrooms that are not being used since enrollment is low. The majority of the students who attend Howell Mountain Elementary School live in unincorporated Napa County, specifically Angwin; however, a few students live in Vallejo (McClafferty 2004).

The Howell Mountain Elementary School District was established in 1889. Since this time; although it is not required, there has been an unwritten agreement that students will attend St. Helena High School after completing 8th grade at Howell Mountain. St. Helena High is the closest high school to Howell Mountain; however, students are permitted to attend any high school that they can successfully enroll in (McClafferty 2004).

POPE VALLEY UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Pope Valley Union Elementary School District includes only the Pope Valley Union Elementary School, located at 6200 Pope Valley Road in Pope Valley. The total enrollment in 2004 is 64 students in grades K-8. The total capacity of the school is 100 students (Eaton 2004).

Although it is not required, the majority of students will attend St. Helena High School and some will attend Middletown High School in Lake County after completing 8th grade at Pope Valley. St. Helena High and Middletown High are the closest high schools to Pope Valley; however, as permitted by state legislature, students can attend any high school in the State of California (Eaton 2004).

FARM WORKER HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

The farm worker housing discussion includes descriptions of the existing farm worker housing providers in unincorporated Napa County (see Figure 13-7). A discussion of the existing demand, service area, facilities, capacity, planned improvements and service standards are provided. See also Chapter 8, Population and Housing, of the BDR.

The Housing Authority of the City of Napa manages the Napa Valley Housing Authority (NVHA), a Countywide Joint Powers Agency, whose members consist of the other municipalities in the County of Napa.

A study completed by UC Davis researchers and administered by the NVHA examined the farm worker housing population in Napa County (Napa County, 2004c). The results from this survey, along with estimates from the Napa County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, suggest the total farm worker population in Napa County ranges from 2,965 to 6,500, with approximately 12% being regular workers, 38% being seasonal workers, and 50% being harvest only workers.

Farm worker housing is one of the primary services provided throughout the County of Napa by the NVHA. The NVHA is the only agency that provides migrant and permanent farm worker housing in Napa County. There are some privately owned migrant farm worker housing facilities throughout the County which are listed in this section. The private facilities are required to have a permit from the County and are monitored by Napa County Environmental Health (Gomez 2004). Many private land owners provide Farm Labor Dwelling (FLDs) which permanently house one or two farm worker families on the agricultural parcels.

DEMAND

According to the NVHA, the existing demand for the NVHA dormitory style housing is low as farm labor work has not been readily available in the past two years. In order to be eligible to live in the housing camps, residents must be employed farm workers and must provide appropriate documentation to show that they are working legally. If the laborers become unemployed, they are no longer eligible to live in the housing camps (Gomez 2004).

The late spring and early summer months often are the beginning of the busier seasons leading to grape harvest, in which there is often a much larger demand for farm worker housing. Recently, the NVHA has seen a reduction in the housing occupancy over the last two years which according to grape producers, is due to a reduction in grapes, and thus, a lack of need for seasonal workers. Furthermore, the City of Napa's rental market has changed over the recent years with more units becoming available allowing more housing options for seasonal workers (Gomez 2004).

The NVHA has also noticed that grape producers are using their full time employees for overtime hours and are hiring less seasonal workers. The seasonal workers that are employed often work only a few days a week and therefore can not likely afford to stay in the farm worker housing for a week at a time.

However, this is not to suggest that there won't be a need for more farm worker housing in the future. The recent trends are a mechanism of the current economy and can change drastically from year to year. In collaboration with the Napa Valley Grape Growers' Association and the Napa County Farm Bureau, the NVHA administered a farm worker housing study performed by UC Davis Researchers in 2002. The Draft Housing Element Update of the Napa County General Plan, completed in September 2004, states the results of the study that concluded that the number of additional farm worker camp

Recent studies have concluded that the number of additional farm worker camp beds that could be filled within the County is between 100 and 400. This number is consistent with an earlier NVHA estimate of 200 to 300 additional beds.

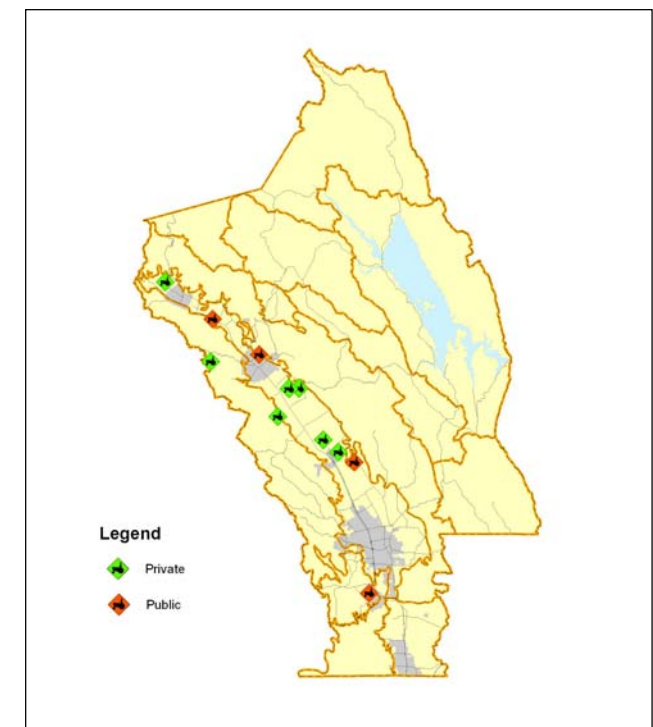


Figure 13-7: Farm Worker Housing Locations

beds that could be filled within the County is between 100 and 400. This number is consistent with an earlier NVHA estimate of 200 to 300 additional beds.

SERVICE AREA

Established in 2002, County Service Area No. 4 (CSA No. 4) is a dependent special district that provides for the development and maintenance of farm worker housing in the County. Staffing for the district is provided by Napa County. CSA No. 4's jurisdiction includes all of Napa County (Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County 2003b).

CSA 4 is an assessment district that was initiated by the vintners, growers, and other wine industry partners to support the operations of the publicly owned/leased farm worker facilities. The entities essentially tax themselves up to a maximum of \$10 per planted acre to help cover the costs of operating the camps and to assist in the cost of development of any future camps. The CSA 4 has its own board that approves the NVHA's annual budget as it relates to the amount that will be charged on a per acre basis in the upcoming tax year. NVHA staff prepares the staff reports, budgets and agendas for the CSA 4 board and the NVHA is the entity that would receive the funds (Gomez 2004).

FACILITIES

The NVHA facilities are dormitory style sleeping structures, with a commercial kitchen in which NVHA staff prepares meals. The facilities also have a dining hall and either a recreational area or building. The NVHA is responsible for maintaining septic systems and water systems at the facilities (Gomez 2004). Water systems have been in disrepair for some years now and NVHA is working to correct this problem.

In addition to providing housing, the publicly-operated farm worker camps provide a variety of services, including three meals daily except Sunday, laundry facilities, public phones, recreational rooms, on-site English classes, health and dental screening, traffic rule education by the California Highway Patrol, soccer fields, (at some camps) gardens, and access to the Work Connection Program (Napa County 2004b).

The NVHA owns or leases four migrant farm worker housing facilities in Napa County. The four camps are located as follows:

- Calistoga Farm Worker Center
3996 St. Helena Highway
Calistoga, CA 94515
- Mondavi Farm Worker Facility
5596 Silverado Trail
Napa, CA 94558
- River Ranch Farm Worker Center
1117 Silverado Trail
St. Helena, CA 94574
- Beringer Farm Worker Center
1225 Stanley Lane
Napa, CA 94559

The following farm worker housing facilities in Napa County are privately owned;

- Napa Valley Farm and Ranch
- York Creek Vineyards
- Wood Frank and Sons
- California Grapevine Nursery
- Coppola Labor Camp
- Yount Mill Vineyards
- Beringer Camp # 2

CAPACITY

The two facilities owned by the NVHA, Calistoga and River Ranch each have the capacity to house 60 workers. The Mondavi facility is leased by the NVHA and can house up to 52 workers. These three camps are open from 9 to 11 months of each year, depending on need or demand. The Beringer facility is also leased and houses 24 workers but is only open during the harvest season (Gomez 2004).

The NVHA currently provides seasonal farm worker housing to over 300 individuals annually in their housing facilities. The NVHA also owns 10 Yurts, housing up to 40 workers, that are used as a temporary camp during the years when the demand exceeds the capacity of the NVHA publicly owned camps (Gomez 2004).

The NVHA has a lease agreement with the City of Napa to locate the Yurts on the recreational area of a City water reservoir site known as Lake Hennessey. The site is on Sage Canyon Road at approximately the same north/south relationship as St. Helena. The NVHA erects the Yurts when they have more demand than space. The NVHA did not need to put up the Yurt Village last season, nor do they expect to use them again this upcoming harvest. In the mean time, they are stored in a trailer at the site (Gomez 2004).

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

The NVHA performs regular maintenance and upkeep and are currently in the process of composing a grant application to the State Joe Serna Jr. Farm Worker Housing Program for a significant amount of money for an addition and major renovation at the Calistoga facility (Gomez 2004). The annual budget for the farm worker housing camp system throughout the County is approximately \$650,000 (Napa Valley Housing Authority 2003).

SERVICE STANDARDS

As the owners or lessee, the NVHA are responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the buildings and deciding housing costs. The housing prices are developed through an analysis of the NVHA's costs and consideration of what is a reasonable price to charge (Gomez 2004).



Farm Worker Housing Facility

The Napa Valley Housing Authority owns or leases four migrant farm worker housing facilities in Napa County.

A migrant worker who stays in the NVHA housing facilities must show that they are employed farm workers, have legal status documentation, and must follow the residency rules for occupancy (Gomez 2004).

The NVHA is not able to provide social services at their facilities due to the constraints of their use permits. However, the non-profit organization that the NVHA contracts with to manage their camps (the California Human Development Corporation) often arranges with other organizations to provide health screenings, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, and transportation to other services when needed (Gomez 2004).

NVHA staff is also the staff for the Farm Workers Housing Oversight Committee (FWOC). The committee is formed by the Napa County Board of Supervisors, with the support of the City of Napa and the NVHA. The members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors and have representation from the public at large, the vintners association, the growers association, the Farm Bureau, the County of Napa, the City of Napa, each of the other cities within the county and a representative of an informal farm worker advocacy group. Their role is to oversee the management of the camps and make recommendations to the NVHA regarding such. They are also charged with making any policy change recommendations they believe might be necessary to improve the ability for production of additional migrant housing when or if it is needed. These recommendations would go to the appropriate governing body, such as the Board of Supervisors, Planning Commissions or member cities, if a change could accomplish the goal of providing migrant farm worker housing (Gomez 2004).

RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

The recreation discussion includes descriptions of the existing public recreation facilities and providers in unincorporated Napa County. Existing demand, facilities, capacity and planned improvements of the recreation providers and facilities are incorporated into the following discussion when available. Overall, visitation is expected to increase in many of the parks and recreational areas in Napa County while many are understaffed.

FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS WITHIN NAPA COUNTY

LAKE BERRYESSA

Lake Berryessa is less than 45 minutes from the Napa Valley in the eastern part of Napa County. Prior to 1957, the lake was Monticello Valley and the town of Monticello (see Figure 13-8). When Monticello Dam was completed, the lake started filling, and today it is one of the largest manmade lakes in

California, 25 miles long, 3 miles wide and 275 feet deep at its deepest point, with 168 miles of shoreline (Drew 2004).

The US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) provides two large Day Use Areas; Oak Shores and Smittle Creek, as well as Capell Cove boat ramp, and many smaller dispersed Day Use Areas. There are several private campgrounds with picnic areas and bathrooms. There are seven marinas, several with full service including boat rentals, fuel services, and groceries. Popular activities include boating (39 boat ramp lanes), water-skiing, personal watercraft use, fishing, windsurfing, camping (six campgrounds with 635 sites), picnicking (83 sites), and swimming. The USBR and the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) jointly manage a 2,000-acre wildlife area along the east side of the reservoir (Department of Water Resources 2004).

Lake Berryessa is a popular recreation location because of its proximity to Sacramento and the Bay Area, and receives considerable boating and water-skiing activity on summer holidays and weekends. Lake Berryessa receives an average of 1.5 to 2 million visitors a year, and visitation is expected to increase. Existing boat ramps and campsites are in generally good condition. Restrooms, potable water facilities, roads, parking, trails and footbridges are in need of maintenance and/or repair. Construction is planned for a new visitor center and possibly an education center as well. Currently, trail work and parking lot coating and striping is talking place (Department of Water Resources 2004).

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is currently drafting a new Visitor's Services Plan for the area's redevelopment and management, since the existing resort concessionaire's agreements are set to expire in 2008-09, and public needs and use patterns have significantly changed since the initial agreements were signed 50 years ago. Implementation of the Plan, which likely will include development of a shoreline trail, will be staged in phases from 2003-2008 (Drew 2004).

KNOXVILLE OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND RECREATIONAL AREA

Believed to be the only public land open for Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) activity year-round, the Knoxville Recreational Area (RA) consists of 18,000 acres of rugged and isolated country that provides primitive and scenic recreation experiences. It is located in the far northeast corner of Napa County and the southeast corner of Lake County (see Figure 13-8). The area contains over 60 miles of roads and trails open to OHVs, but is also used for hunting, target shooting, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, and camping (Drew 2004).

Problems and controversy surround this RA. The Napa County Sheriff's Department receives numerous calls from ranchers and residents in the area complaining of fences being cut, vehicle trespassing, garbage dumping, and poaching, in addition to calls from visitors requesting assistance for medical emergencies and stranded vehicles. The DFG responds to increasing incidents of poaching and public mineral/resources theft. The California Wilderness Coalition recently released a study of off-road vehicle damage on public lands, and reported that the Knoxville RA suffers from widespread abuse and lawlessness resulting in major erosion and habitat destruction problems, dumping of appliances and vehicles, and an unsafe environment overall. The area is difficult to patrol because of its expansiveness

A diverse assortment of federal, state, and local parks and trails can be found in Napa County.

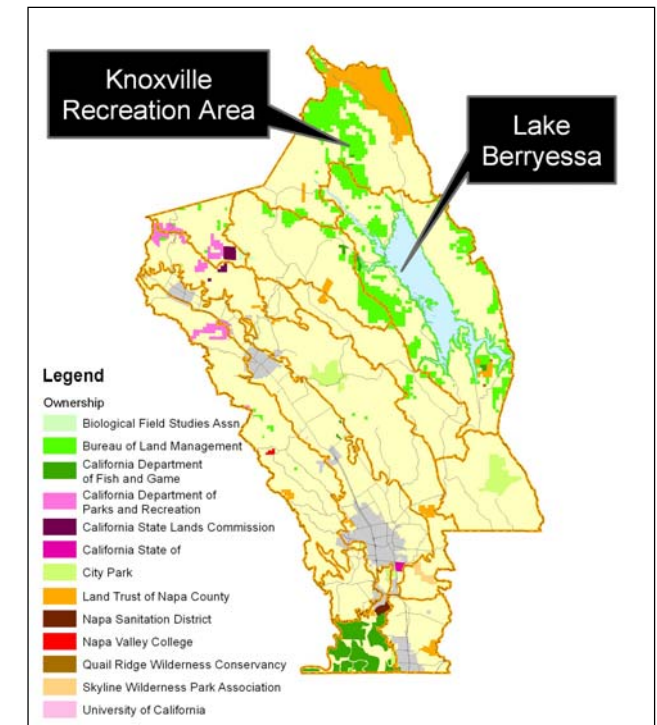


Figure 13-8: Federal Recreation Areas

and terrain. The Sheriff's Department and other involved agencies agree that no one agency can control the area– it must be a collaborative effort. Recently, several of these agencies, including the Sheriff's Department, are collaborating and applying for grants to mitigate some of the rampant problems with this area (Drew 2004).

STATE PARKS WITHIN NAPA COUNTY

BOTHE-NAPA VALLEY STATE PARK

The Bothe-Napa Valley State Park is located 5 miles north of St. Helena and 4 miles south of Calistoga on Highway 29/128 (see Figure 13-9). It is comprised of nearly 2,000 acres and more than 10-miles of trails. The park facilities include 50 camping areas either near redwoods along the creekside, or among the oaks and manzanita on slopes above the creek. Campsites are also available for groups, hikers, bicyclists, and one site is fully wheelchair accessible. Picnic areas, an outdoor swimming pool, and rental horses are also available. The campgrounds are not currently meeting visitor demand on the weekends; and sometimes weekdays, as people are consistently turned away because of full campgrounds (Bielechi 2004). The pool is used often but is not consistently filled to capacity (Bielechi 2004). The picnic facilities are meeting the existing visitor demand (Bielechi 2004). An estimated 71,989 people visited Bothe-Napa Valley State Park during the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year (July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003). This figure includes 21,243 paid day use visitors, 10,448 day use visitors to the free areas, and 40,298 overnight campers (Bielechi 2004).

There is a Native American plant garden, several historical buildings, and a pioneer cemetery in the park which is currently under restoration to return it to its original, mid-1800's appearance. The visitor center staffed by volunteers and Pioneer Interpretive programs are offered throughout the year (State Parks 2004).

ROBERT LEWIS STEVENSON STATE PARK

Located 7 miles north of Calistoga on State Route 29, the 5,000 acre park straddles Lake and Napa County lines (see Figure 13-9). The area features rough terrain, with evergreen forests in the canyons on north-facing slopes and chaparral on the south-facing slopes. There is a five-mile hike to the top of Mt. St. Helena from which one can see much of the Bay Area, as well as Mt. Shasta, Lassen, and the Sierras. This park is fairly primitive, with no water or restrooms available for hikers, and fairly limited parking, although there is no entrance fee (Drew 2004). The parking area at the Park is limited and is usually full (Bielechi 2004). An estimated 25,875 people visited Robert Lewis Stevenson State Park during the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year (Bielechi 2004).

Recently, the Land Trust of Napa County acquired over 1,000 acres of "Palisades" land to the southeast of Robert Lewis Stevenson (RLS) Park and transferred it as permanently protected land to Park. The imposing monuments of the Palisades are the result of an ancient volcanic eruption. The annexation includes the Oat Hill Mine Trail, which climbs up to the Palisades from the eastern edge of

town. The unmarked trailhead can be found across Route 29 near the intersection with Silverado Trail (Drew 2004).

BALE GRIST MILL STATE HISTORIC PARK

Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park is located three miles north of St. Helena at 3369 North Street off of Highway 29, just south of Bothe-Napa Valley State Park, and the two parks are connected by a one-mile trail (see Figure 13-9). It is the site of an 1846 water-powered grist mill and its 36-foot water wheel, said to be the largest in the United States. The facilities located at the park include a number of trails and picnic tables (State Parks 2004a). An estimated 16,173 people visited Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park during the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year (Bielechi 2004). This figure includes 9,419 paid visitors and 6,754 free visitors (such as school groups) (Bielechi 2004). Currently with only one staff member, the milling demonstration can not take place and therefore does not meet visitor demand (Bielechi 2004).

NAPA COUNTY PARKS

Management and maintenance of the four County park facilities (described below) historically has been the responsibility of the Napa County Public Works Department. In Spring 2002, the County recognized that parks issues were becoming more prevalent and the Board of Supervisors approved funding for a half-time Public Works parks analyst. In September 2003 the Board created the Napa County Parks and Open Space Advisory Committee (NCPOAC) to determine the vision, structure, and goals of the County's future parks organization.

The NCPOAC consists of 16 members: one representative from the Board of Supervisors, 10 members of the general public as appointed by the Board, and one member as appointed by each of the five cities/towns within Napa County. Their appointments last through December 31, 2005. Their goal was to return to the Board with a report on the formation of a permanent County parks and open space agency by December 31, 2004 (Drew 2004). As of November, 2005, a permanent County parks and open space agency has not yet been formed; however, the Open Space Advisory Committee (Committee) is working towards a November 2006 ballot for its formation.

The following is summarized from the October 18, 2005 Napa County Board of Supervisors Board Agenda Letter:

In December of 2004 the Committee advised the Board that formation of a special park and open space district appeared to hold the greatest promise for meeting the goals laid out by the Board. At that time the Board approved creation of a new, three-year staff position to support the Committee in researching and recommending a specific course of action.

In June of 2005 the Committee made another progress report to the Board. The report highlighted park and open space goals, opportunities and needs. The report noted that with more than three-fourths of the population now living within the incorporated areas of the County, a large and increasing portion of the population has few opportunities to appreciate the County's remarkable expanses of open space.

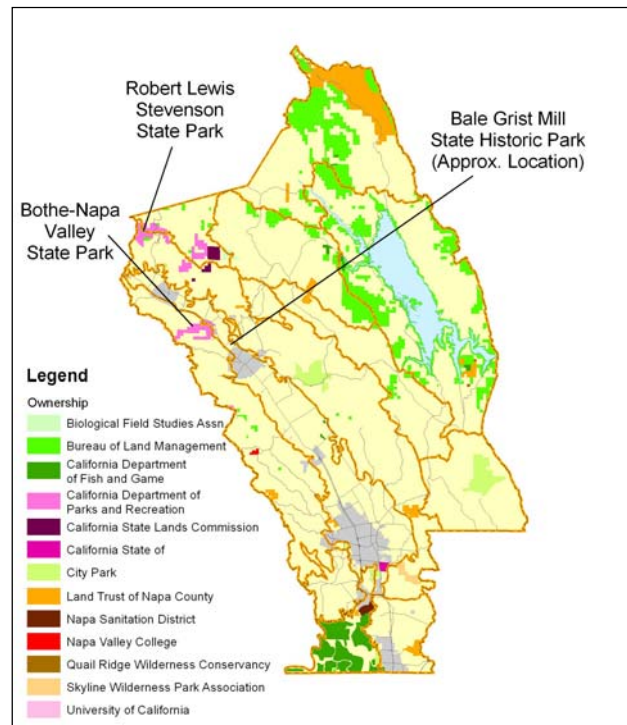


Figure 13-9: State Recreation Areas

At the June presentation the Board expressed general interest in the approach the Committee was pursuing, and asked specifically for more information on how a new district would be formed and funded. Since that meeting, the new staff support position has been filled, and the Committee has focused on organizational and funding options. The options considered by the committee are summarized in a series of scenarios. The Committee is recommending a course of action which combines features from several of the scenarios which were reviewed. The recommended course of action offers a realistic path over a three year period for growing the institutional and financial capacity needed to enhance park and open space amenities and services for County residents. It recognizes that the institutional and financial capacity needed to meet the County's park and open space goals cannot be created all at one time, and so recommends an incremental approach. It assumes strong partnerships with the cities, other public agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector.

The Committee recommends the County pursue formation of a park and open space district as provided in California law. Section 5500 et. seq. of the State Public Resources Code specifies how such districts are to be formed and how they may operate, while Section 5506.4 includes special provisions tailored to Napa County.

Under these provisions, a park and open space district in Napa County would include the following key provisions:

1. District formation must be approved by majority vote of the electorate.
2. The District shall have five directors, who shall be elected by the electorate. County Supervisors are not permitted to serve as the directors of the District.
3. The District jurisdiction shall include all of Napa County including incorporated areas.
4. The District shall not have, and may not exercise, the power of eminent domain.
5. The District may contract with Napa County to provide staffing.

This recommendation is based on the Committee's judgment that a directly-elected special district is the most effective structure for delivering projects and services. It provides the strongest sustainable focus, avoids potential future county-city disagreements from spilling over into and complicating park and open space efforts, and offers the greatest potential for future funding measures.

1976 NAPA COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

In 1974, the Board of Supervisors commissioned Grunwald, Crawford and Associates, a central California environmental planning and urban design consulting firm, to determine the recreation needs of County residents, the extent to which the County bore responsibility to meet those needs, and to develop a plan and program to meet those needs. After collecting data from a variety of County officials and citizen groups, the report was reviewed, approved, published and distributed throughout the County in 1976-77 as a blueprint to take them up to the year 2000.

The Plan defined recreational services and activities, recreation demand measures, types of areas based on physical and management characteristics, and basic functional elements of involvement. The Plan recommended roles, responsibilities and proposals for action by the City, County, state and federal suppliers. The Plan listed financial implications and suggested capacities for financing parks and recreational services (Drew 2004).

At the time the Plan was prepared, similar to almost all other California counties, Napa County was not budgeting money, on a regular basis, for the creation, operation, and maintenance of park or recreation facilities at the County level. The Plan recommended that the County assume responsibility for providing and managing a limited amount of day-use park and recreation areas and facilities to meet current and projected needs of County residents based on a population projected to grow to 115,000 by the year 2000.

The Plan emphasized the County's role as one of supplying the types of outdoor recreation opportunities to residents (within one hour's driving time of their residence) which could not be accommodated by the city or urban districts:

1. Study and enjoyment of the natural landscape
2. Day camping; limited overnight camping
3. Hiking, horseback riding, bicycling
4. Picnicking
5. Hunting and fishing
6. Painting, sketching, photography, collecting
7. Boating and swimming

Activities within urban area parks, such as court games, swimming pools, field sports, recreation centers, and supervised recreation and cultural programs should be relegated to cities and special districts, according to the Plan's recommendations. Primary responsibility for meeting the needs of non-residents should be relegated to regional, state and federal agencies (Drew 2004).

The following major priorities were recommended;

By 1980,

1. Development of "Skyline County Park"; or, as an alternative, development of the Milliken Reservoir area as a county park.
2. Acquisition and development of some of the remaining Valley Oak lands along the Napa River east of Yountville, as "Valley Oak Park."
3. Acquisition and development of an initial unit of an eventual comprehensive equestrian and hiking trail system including the proposed "Crest Trail."
4. Development of a bicycle route separated from the roadway along the Silverado Trail.

5. Development of two public rest areas, one near Chimney Rock Golf Course with a view of the Stag's Leap area, and one in Calistoga with a view of the Palisades.

For the period 1980-2000,

1. Development of day-use areas and facilities on Lake Hennessey Recreation Area lands.
2. Further expansion of equestrian and hiking trail and bicycle route systems, including a nature trail through the Napa Marsh.
3. Expansion of the system of rest areas and vista points.

The Plan recommended that the County establish a parks and recreation management function as a division of the Department of Conservation, Development and Planning. Financing for the initial costs of acquisition and development would come from State Bond Act money, supplemented by a tax levied by a Countywide recreation and parks district—this tax would also provide ongoing support for the management system. The district would be governed by the Board of Supervisors acting as the recreation district board.

CUTTING WHARF BOAT LAUNCH

Cuttings Wharf Boat Launch is located on Cuttings Wharf Road on the Napa River in the southwest portion of unincorporated Napa County. The boat launch is owned by Napa County and is maintained by the Napa County Department of Public Works (Drew 2004).

This facility consists of an approximate one-acre parcel of land owned by the County of Napa. There is some historical significance: In the late 1800's-mid 1900's, the dock was owned by Francis Cutting and used as a port for receiving/sending a substantial amount of market goods via the San Pablo and San Francisco Bays. A plaque at the site commemorates the early shipping/trading use of the dock. In 1977, the first of two Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW) grants was awarded to rebuild the old dock, install a launch ramp, and pave the parking area. A second grant was awarded in 1985 to construct a second dock and ramp to be used primarily as a fishing pier. Currently, there are the following amenities: A two-lane concrete ramp constructed for use throughout the river's tidal range, a 115-foot floated dock with pedestrian ramp, a 65-foot floated dock with pedestrian ramp, a paved parking area with 26 car/trailer spaces, six single spaces and two handicap spaces, safety lighting at the head of the ramp and a portable toilet unit adjacent to the ramp. The predominant boating uses of the launch are;

- Fishing – 70%
- Water-skiing – 10%
- Pleasure Boating – 15%
- Personal Watercrafts – 5%

The launch is open year round to the public at no charge (Drew, 2004). The 2003 fiscal year budget for Cuttings Wharf Boat Launch is \$3,500 for PG&E electrical expenses, garbage pick up and portable toilet rental (Drew 2004).

The DBW has approved a \$985,000 grant for major facility improvements. The grant has been included in the fiscal year 2003/04 state budget bill and is awaiting approval by the legislature and Governor. The County has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors to apply for an \$8,000 grant through Proposition 12 per capita funds for area-specific landscaping. The County is using Article 3 Transportation Development Act funds and a grant from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)/San Francisco Bay Trail to construct a bike lane on Cuttings Wharf Road to the Boat Launch. The parking lot is then expected to be used quite frequently as a staging area for cyclists (Drew 2004).

SKYLINE WILDERNESS PARK

Skyline Wilderness Park (Skyline) is located at 2201 Imola Avenue, southeast of the City of Napa in unincorporated Napa County (see Figure 13-11). It is owned by the state who leases it to Napa County. Napa County sub-leases Skyline to the members of Skyline Park Citizens Association, a private non-profit organization (Drew, 2004). Since Skyline was subleased, plans are made and revised every 5 years for what the Association wants to accomplish and are submitted for approval to the state (Skyline Park Citizens Association 2004). Below in Table 13-18, are the plans for 2000-2004 and a graph illustrating park day usage statistics collected by the Skyline Park Citizens Association.

The facilities located at Skyline include; parking areas, 16-miles of hiking, biking and horse trails, an RV camp area, a tent camping area, a picnic area, the Martha Walker Gardens, a 42 target National Field Archery Association approved field archery range, an 18-hole Disc Golf course and a social center (Skyline Park Citizens Association 2004).

Throughout its more than twenty year history, there have been a number of issues regarding Skyline and its operations. Presently of concern is the fact that the lease the County has with the state, which designates the land as a park, is expiring in 2030; after that, depending on administrative decisions at that time, Skyline becomes unprotected land. There are also some trail encroachment issues with Syar Industries currently being resolved. Skyline Association has also notified the County of revenue loss problems from users abusing the honor system of the newly installed River-to-Ridge back gate (Drew 2004).

SOLANO AVENUE BIKE REST STOP

The Solano Avenue Bike Rest Stop is located off of Highway 29 between the city of Napa and the Town of Yountville. The County owns and maintains this small roadside property, which features an arbor, picnic benches, a bike rack, bulletin board, and trash receptacles. The 2004 fiscal year budget for the rest stop is \$500 for garbage pick-up (Drew 2004).

Members of the North Napa Rotary Club have recently provided volunteer labor to rebuild the existing shade arbor, repair the water fountain, replace gravel which has been lost through use, restore the ground edging around the picnic tables, and sand and stain the existing picnic benches as a weekend club project, and have been submitting invoices for reimbursement of the necessary materials (Drew 2004).



Cuttings Wharf Boat Launch

Napa County has not conducted any recent studies on the rest stop's use therefore the existing demand is currently unknown (Drew 2004).

Table 13-18: Skyline Park Citizen's Association Planned Improvements

Current 5 Year Plan				
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Improve outdoor lighting system	Complete park museum	Complete 2nd phase Martha Walker Gardens	Install permanent volleyball courts	Acquire neighboring lands if avail using state funds for open space
Complete maintenance workshop	Acquire trail machine	Improve Lake Marie wildlife habitat	Install benches along Lake Marie Road	--
Install horse pole ties for overnight tether	Improve main entrance	If lower lakes become avail, erect floating docks for handicap fishing	--	--
Complete RV electrical upgrade phase I	RV phase II electrical upgrade	Complete tool acquisition for workshop	--	--
Complete emergency water supply system	New Park brochure	Install children's garden	--	--
Continuous trail maintenance	--	--	--	--
Permanent spill-proof trash bins along Lake Marie Road	Provide additional handicap parking and trail to Martha Walker garden	Install self-guided nature trails	--	--
Continuous control of invasive plants	--	Completion of RV area	--	--
Acquire roving park ranger	Complete new restrooms in picnic area	Improve Martha Walker Garden signs	--	--

Source: Drew 2004

YOUNTVILLE/NAPA RIVER ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

The Yountville/Napa River Ecological Reserve is owned by the state and is managed by the DFG and the County. The County has maintained it since an original agreement was signed in 1977. The Reserve is open between sunrise and sunset/year round to the public at no charge. The Reserve's 73 acres of forest and meadows are a remnant of the riparian community that once existed along the Napa River, and presents a rare opportunity to view the flora and fauna of relatively undisturbed Napa

Valley bottomland. It is a habitat for thousands of species of plants, birds and other wildlife (Drew 2004).

The facilities located at the reserve include picnic tables and a parking lot and are maintained by the Napa County Department of Public Works. Planned improvements by the Napa County Public Works department include re-paving the parking lot. The 2004 fiscal year budget for the Yountville/Napa River Ecological Reserve is \$2,500 allocated for maintenance including garbage pick-up, portable toilet rental and parking lot upkeep (Drew 2004).

The County has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors to apply for a \$50,000 grant through Proposition 12 funds for improvements. The DFG's 25-year contract with the County expired in June 2002, and a new 15-year contract was executed to replace it. The Reserve's biggest problem is the trash left by reelers, homeless campers, and drug users who can easily retreat from view in the dense growth deep within the property by the river. During the winter months, these problems are mitigated by the impassibility of the river's waters. County sheriff's deputies regularly patrol the parking area (Drew 2004).

Napa County has not conducted any recent studies on the use of the Yountville/Napa River Ecological Reserve; therefore the existing demand is currently unknown (Drew 2004).

REGIONAL TRAILS WITHIN NAPA COUNTY

BAY AREA RIDGE TRAIL

The Ridge Trail is a 400-mile multiple-use system connecting parks and preserved open spaces along the ridgelines surrounding San Francisco Bay. The Project is driven by the Bay Area Ridge Trail Council (BARTC), a private non-profit organization endorsed by many local governments and civic associations. In Napa County, Ridge Trail segments cover portions of the Newell Reserve, the Milliken Creek Watershed, Rector Dam, the Yountville Crossroad and the Ecological Reserve, and lands through and above the Veteran's Home and Domaine Chandon. The County has used BARTC grants to acquire an easement and build part of the River-to-Ridge trail (Drew 2004).

In September 2002, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in support of the Rector Trail and Staging Area Project; the BARTC is proposing to use a vacant section of County property south of and adjacent to the Corporate Roads Yard on the Silverado Trail in Yountville (Drew 2004).

SAN FRANCISCO BAY TRAIL

Directed by ABAG, the Bay Trail is a planned recreational corridor that, when complete, will encircle San Francisco and San Pablo Bays with a continuous 400-mile network of bicycling and hiking trails. It will connect the shoreline of all nine Bay Area counties, link 47 cities, and cross the major toll bridges in the region. To date, approximately 210 miles of the alignment—or slightly more than half the Bay Trail's ultimate length—has been completed. The Project does not own land or construct trail segments;

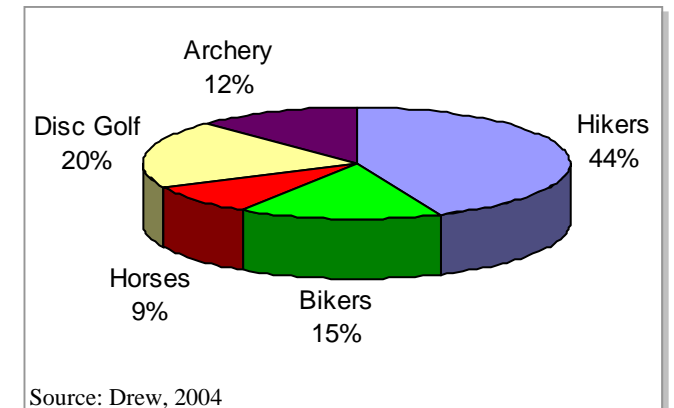


Figure 13-10: Skyline Park Day Usage Jan-June 2002

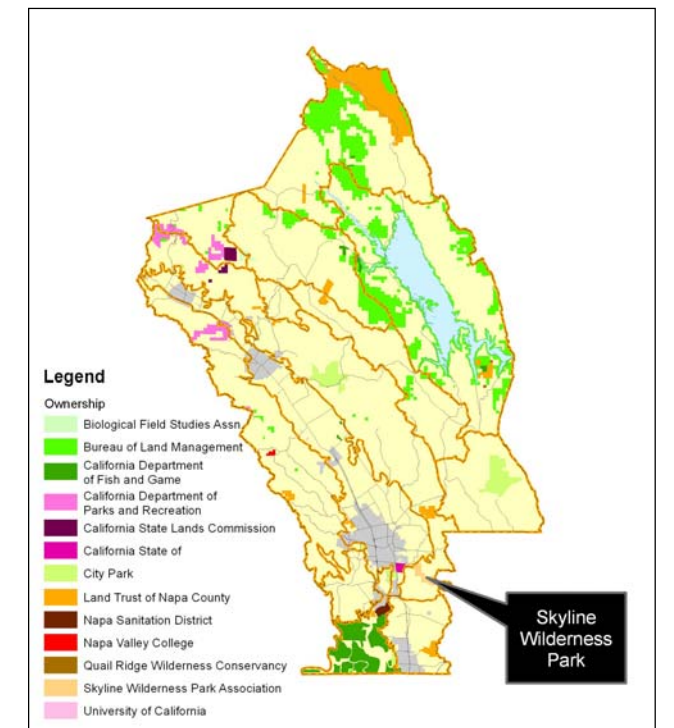


Figure 13-11: Skyline Wilderness Park

instead, it makes available competitive grant funds for construction and maintenance by local government agencies, who often partner with nonprofit citizens' groups or businesses.

The Bay Trail consists of three components: a spine trail, which is the main continuous corridor component, spur trails branching off from the main trail to points of interest along the waterfront, and connector trails to allow access to inland recreational areas and other trails, such as the Ridge Trail.

At this time, Napa County is participating by installing bike lanes on certain County roads in the Cuttings Wharf and Devlin Road vicinities on the northern edge of San Pablo Bay. Grant requests of \$140,000 and \$70,000, respectively, have been submitted to ABAG and the California Resources Agency.

The City of Napa has implemented the Project to develop trails in the Kennedy Park area, including a portion of the "River-to-Ridge" trail. The City of American Canyon is applying for grant funding for an extensive "Wetlands Edge" trail plan (Drew 2004).

BLUE RIDGE/BERRYESSA NATURAL AREA TRAILS

The Blue Ridge Berryessa Natural Area (BRBNA) Conservation Partnership, along with the federal government, is working to develop an ecologically compatible regional hiking trail system throughout the five counties of the area surrounding Lake Berryessa.

The Napa County Planning Department has been working with the BRBNA Partnership to aid their conservation efforts, and in August 2002, the Board of Supervisors authorized a letter supporting the Partnership's application for a Governor's environmental leadership award (Drew 2004).

PUBLIC PARKS AND FACILITIES

GOLF COURSES

The following golf courses are located in Napa County:

- Chardonnay Golf Club, 2555 Jameson Canyon Road, Napa
- Napa Municipal Golf Course, 2295 Streblov Drive, Napa
- Vintner's Golf Club, 7901 Solano Avenue, Yountville
- Mount St. Helena Golf Course, 14435 N. Oak Street, Calistoga
- Aetna Springs Golf Course, 1600 Aetna Springs, Pope Valley

PROSPECTS FOR ADDITIONAL COUNTY-OWNED AND/OR MAINTAINED PARKS

Throughout the entire County a few vacant properties which could be considered for future use as park land are owned by the County. Among these holdings: A two-acre island of land at the intersection of Glass Mountain Road and Sanitarium Road, a hillside property on Wall Road, and several large strips of land adjacent to County roads. It is unknown whether an inventory of these properties has ever been taken.

The Land Trust of Napa County, dedicated to conservation of open space and habitats, currently holds thousands of protected acres, and has indicated an interest in collaborating with the County to provide access to some of these lands for public hiking and recreational purposes (Drew 2004).

SOCIAL SERVICES

The social services agencies located in Napa County include Public Assistance, Cal-Works, Child Protective Services, Adult Protective Services, In-Home Supportive Services, and Veterans Services.

The information provided in Table 13-19, Napa County Social Services, is derived from consultation with various social services staff members.

Table 13-19 provides information on service areas, facilities, capacity, existing demand, planned improvements and service standards of the social services offered to residents of Napa County. Most of the social services in Napa County have adequate staff to meet the demand.

CONCLUSIONS AND REPORT UPDATE RECOMMENDATIONS

Numerous public and private entities located in both the unincorporated areas of Napa County as well as the incorporated cities of American Canyon, Napa, St. Helena, Calistoga and the Town of Yountville, provide potable water, sewer and wastewater services, solid waste, law enforcement, fire protection, medical facilities, schools, farm worker housing, recreation and social services to unincorporated Napa County.

The majority of water suppliers and sewer service providers to Napa County appear to have more than sufficient capacity related to current demand. However, the County would not have sufficient water or sewer capacity if they were to expand urban development in the unincorporated areas. LAFCO policies discourage the County from planning for urban development in the unincorporated areas, and instead encourage cities to annex those areas slated for urban development and then extend their existing water and sewer systems to serve the new development (Napa County 2004b).

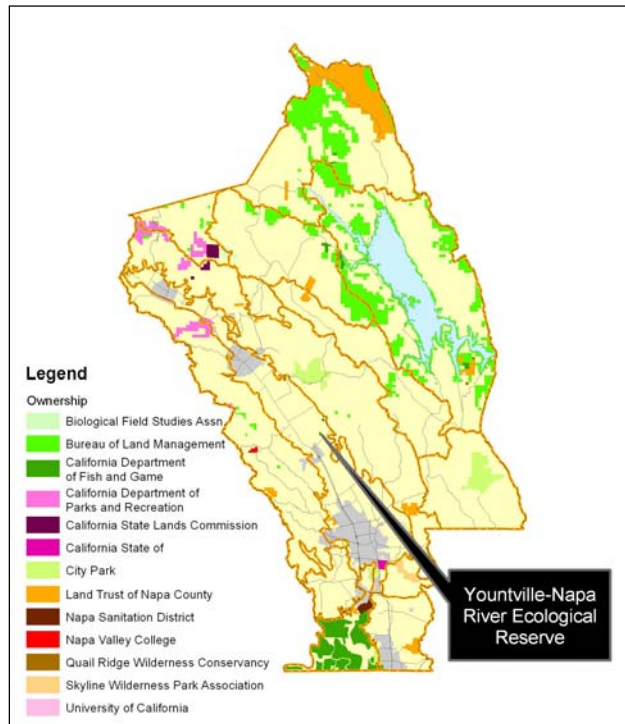
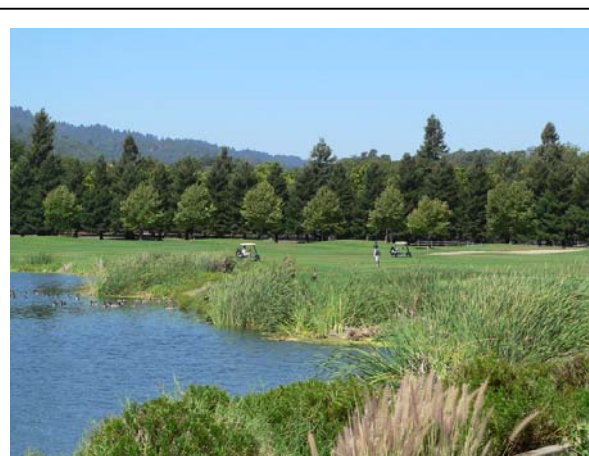


Figure 13-12: Yountville/Napa Ecological Reserve



Golf Course

Table 13-19: Napa County Social Services

Social Service	Public Assistance ⁵⁰	Cal-Works ⁵¹	Child Protective Services ⁵²	Adult Protective Services ⁵³	In-Home Supportive Services ⁵³	Veteran's Services ⁵³
Service Area	Napa County	Napa County	Napa County	Napa County	Napa County	Napa County
Facilities	2261 Elm Street, Building K, Napa	650 Imperial Way, Napa	2344 Old Sonoma Road, Napa	900 Coombs Street, Napa	900 Coombs Street, Napa	900 Coombs Street, Napa
Capacity	Currently staff is sufficient; however, during times of vacancies it is a challenge to maintain performance levels.	Under the projected staffing ratio (have regular vacancies).	Currently understaffed.	Currently staff is sufficient	Currently staff is sufficient	Currently staff is sufficient
Existing Demand	3,262 open Food Stamp/Medi-Cal cases with 269 pending in the Public Assistance Division. 258 open Foster Care cases with 4 cases pending.	617 existing cases	1,496 referrals in 2003	350 referrals in 2003	523 open cases as of May 2004	450 referrals in 2003
Planned Improvements	To offer the Express Lane Eligibility Program to the Calistoga School District as requested.	Start a pre-employment workshop program by September 2004.	Long-term state-wide effort to reform CPS over the next 5-10 years including focus on prevention and an outcome based system.	None	Creating a supervisory position.	None
Service Standards	Adhere to rules and regulations set forth by the state for each program. Each program has a separate manual. Agency procedures manual defines County policy and instructions for each program.	Includes general assistance and Tribal temporary aid for needy families. Follows Federal Department of Social Services Division 40 manual and the state Laws in Welfare and Institutions Code.	Follows the Federal Department of Social Services Division 31 manual, and the state Laws in Welfare and Institutions Code.	Follows the State Department of Social Services Division 33 Regulation and the state Laws in Welfare and Institutions Code.	Follows the State Department of Social Services Division 30 Regulation, the Welfare Institutions Code and the Code of Federal Regulations.	Follows the California Military and Veterans Code.

⁵⁰ Washburn 2004
⁵¹ Bryan 2004
⁵² Schulz 2004
⁵³ Castellar 2004

All of the solid waste landfills where Napa County's waste is disposed have more than sufficient capacity related to the current waste generation.

The majority of the providers of Fire Protection in Napa County have average to poor Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings. The objective of the ISO is to provide a tool for the Insurance Industry to measure quantitatively, the major elements of a City's fire suppression system.

Recently, the farm worker housing providers in Napa County appear to have more than sufficient capacity related to current demand; however, this is not to suggest that more housing won't be needed in the future. Recently completed studies have shown that the number of additional farm worker camp beds that could be filled within the County is between 100 and 400.

Visitation is expected to increase in many of the parks and recreational areas in Napa County while many are understaffed.

Most of the social services in Napa County have adequate staff to meet the demand.

REPORT UPDATE RECOMMENDATIONS

Several steps should be taken in order to keep this chapter current. It is recommended that, with respect to both water and sewer service, that in future updates of this section, the County includes some discussion of the policies of each agency as they relate to new connections. For example, as stated in this section, the City of Napa has severe restrictions on new connections in the unincorporated area, while the Circle Oaks County Water District and the Town of Yountville currently have moratoriums on new connections.

In order to keep the data in this section current, all of the public facilities and services providers would need to be contacted on a regular (annual) basis to confirm if the data is accurate. Sections of the chapter should be sent to individual providers and would be revised as necessary. This information will then also need to be updated in the County's Geographic Information System database files as well.

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