|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AHWAHNEE PRINCIPLES** | | **NAPA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN** | |
| **COMMUNITY PRINCIPLES** | | | |
| 1 | All planning should be in the form of complete and integrated communities containing housing, shops, work places, schools, parks and civic facilities essential to the daily life of the residents. | AG/LU-22 | Urban uses shall be concentrated in the incorporated cities and town and designated urbanized areas of the unincorporated County in order to preserve agriculture and open space, encourage transit-oriented development, conserve energy, and provide for healthy, “walkable” communities. |
| 2 | Community size should be designed so that housing, jobs, daily needs and other activities are within easy walking distance of each other. | CIR-4 | The County supports a coordinated approach to land use and circulation planning to promote a healthier community by encouraging walking, bicycling, and other forms of transportation which decrease motor vehicle use. |
| 3 | As many activities as possible should be located within easy walking distance of transit stops. | CON-69 | The County shall provide incentives and opportunities for the use of energy-efficient forms of transportation such as public transit, carpooling, walking, and bicycling. This shall include the provision and/or the extension of transit to urban areas where development densities (residential and nonresidential) would support transit use, as well as bus turnouts/access, bicycle storage, and carpool/vanpool parking where appropriate. |
| 4 | A community should contain a diversity of housing types to enable citizens from a wide range of economic levels and age groups to live within its boundaries. | H-2c | Use inclusionary housing to promote development of a full range of housing types in the County and ensure that multifamily projects and subdivisions include onsite affordable housing components. |
| 5 | Businesses within the community should provide a range of job types for the community’s residents. | E-8.(d) | New businesses should increase diversity in the county’s economy without adversely affecting agriculture. |
| 6 | The location and character of the community should be consistent with a larger transit network. | CIR-31 | The County shall work with the Napa County Transportation and Planning Agency and other transit agencies in adjoining counties to develop effective connections between public transit in Napa County and regional transportation networks (BART, Baylink ferry, airports, etc.) via rail, bus, bicycle, and other means to serve the needs of local residents, commuters, and visitors. |
| 7 | The community should have a center focus that combines commercial, civic, cultural and recreational uses. | AG/LU-36 | The central business district of each urban center will be recognized as the dominant commercial and financial center for the surrounding trade area. |
| 8 | The community should contain an ample supply of specialized open space in the form of squares, greens and parks whose frequent use is encouraged through placement and design. | ROS-21 | By 2030, ensure that the majority of Napa County residents live within proximity of parks offering a variety of nature-based recreation opportunities by increasing the acreage of publicly accessible open space within a 15-minute or less driving time of each of the county’s four cities and one town. |
| 9 | Public spaces should be designed to encourage the attention and presence of people at all hours of the day and night. | ROS-17 | A consistently high level of cleanliness, usefulness, and safety at public parks and trails within County jurisdiction should be maintained. |
| 10 | Each community or cluster of communities should have a well-defined edge, such as agricultural greenbelts or wildlife corridors, permanently protected from development. | AG/LU-3 | The County’s planning concepts and zoning standards shall be designed to minimize conflicts arising from encroachment of urban uses into agricultural areas. Land in proximity to existing urbanized areas currently in mixed agricultural and rural residential uses will be treated as buffer areas and further parcelization of these areas will be discouraged. |
| 11 | Streets, pedestrian paths and bike paths should contribute to a system of fully connected and interesting routes to all destinations. Their design should encourage pedestrian and bicycle use by being small and spatially defined by buildings, trees and lighting; and by discouraging high-speed traffic. | ROS-20 | The Napa County Transportation Planning Agency shall implement the Napa County Bike Plan and other bike and trail plans, with the goal of establishing a comprehensive and seamless network of non-motorized paths and trails connecting population centers to each other and to outdoor recreation opportunities. |
| 12 | Wherever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of the community should be preserved with superior examples contained within parks or greenbelts. | CON-1 | The County will preserve land for greenbelts, forest, recreation, flood control, adequate water supply, air quality improvement, habitat for fish, wildlife and wildlife movement, native vegetation, and natural beauty. The County will encourage management of these areas in ways that promote wildlife habitat renewal, diversification, and protection. |
| 13 | The community design should help conserve resources and minimize waste. | AG/LU-22 | Urban uses shall be concentrated in the incorporated cities and town and designated urbanized areas of the unincorporated County in order to preserve agriculture and open space, encourage transit-oriented development, conserve energy, and provide for healthy, “walkable” communities. |
| 14 | Communities should provide for the efficient use of water through the use of natural drainage, drought tolerant landscaping and recycling | CON-60 | The County shall promote cost-effective water conservation and water efficiency measures that reduce water loss, waste, and water demand through the following measures:  a) Taking a leadership role in water conservation efforts, by monitoring and publicly reporting on the County’s water use, using low flow fixtures, drought-tolerant landscaping, drip irrigation, recycled water use where available and appropriate, periodic water use “audits” and other strategies to conserve water at all County owned and operated facilities.  b) Requiring the use of water conservation measures in areas served by municipal supplies to improve water use efficiency and reduce overall demand including, but  not limited to, working cooperatively with all water providers and with developers to incorporate water conservation measures into project designs (e.g., as recommended by the California Urban Water Conservation Council), and coordination with water providers to continue to develop and implement water drought contingency plans to assist County citizens and businesses in reducing water use during periods of water shortages and emergencies.  c) Seeking cooperative partnerships with government agencies, non-profit organizations, private industry groups, and individuals in furthering water conservation strategies in Napa County. |
| 15 | The street orientation, the placement of buildings and the use of shading should contribute to the energy efficiency of the community. | H-6a | Ensure that all new housing units constructed countywide meet or exceed State energy efficiency standards. |
| **ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES** | | | |
| 1 | 1. **Integrated Approach** Government, business, education, and the community should work together to create a vibrant local economy, through a long-term investment strategy that:  * encourages local enterprise; * serves the needs of local residents, workers, and businesses; * promotes stable employment and revenues by building on local competitive advantages; * protects the natural environment; * increases social equity; and * is capable of succeeding in the global marketplace. | E-4  E-11 | The County will work with governmental and non-governmental groups—including chambers of commerce, industry associations, the cities and town, and economic development organizations—to maintain the economic viability of agriculture and improve the economic vitality of all of Napa County.  The County recognizes the interrelated nature of economic development among the various jurisdictions in Napa County and will work with the county’s cities and town to develop cooperative programs that are consistent with the County’s goals and policies. |
| 2 | **Vision and Inclusion** Communities and regions need a vision and strategy for economic development according to these principles. Visioning, planning and implementation efforts should continually involve all sectors, including the voluntary civic sector and those traditionally left out of the public planning process. | AG/LU-106 | The County shall seek to ensure that equal treatment is provided to all persons, communities, and groups within the county in its planning and decision-making processes, regardless of race, age, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical or mental disability, medical condition, marital status, gender, self-identified gender or sexual orientation, or economic status. |
| 3 | **Poverty Reduction** Both local and regional economic development efforts should be targeted to reduce poverty, by promoting jobs that match the skills of existing residents, improving the skills of low-income individuals, addressing the needs of families moving off welfare, and insuring the availability in all communities of quality affordable child care, transportation, and housing. | E-8  E-17 | Recognizing the limited availability of non-agricultural land in Napa County, efforts to identify and attract new businesses and employment-generating projects will be targeted toward uses which add value to the county’s economy. Factors to be considered may include:  a) Wages—New jobs should provide wages commensurate with the cost of living.  b) Local Employment—New businesses are encouraged to provide jobs for persons already living in Napa County so that these persons can live and work close to home, reducing commuting and increasing their involvement in the community.  c) Location—New businesses should be located in areas served by readily available infrastructure and where adverse impacts on agriculture can be avoided.  d) Diversity—New businesses should increase diversity in the county’s economy without adversely affecting agriculture.  e) Serving Local Businesses—New businesses should provide opportunities for Napa businesses and consumers to purchase needed goods and services within Napa County.  f) Efficient—New industrial uses should make efficient use of the limited supply of industrial land in the county.  Recognizing that working parents need affordable and available child care in order to enter and remain in the workforce, the County supports the provision of child care services in proximity to jobs. |
| 4 | **Local Focus** Because each community’s most valuable assets are the ones they already have, and existing businesses are already contributing to their home communities, economic development efforts should give first priority to supporting existing enterprises as the best source of business expansion and local job growth. Luring businesses away from neighboring communities is a zero-sum game that doesn’t create new wealth in the regional economy. Community economic development should focus instead on promoting local entrepreneurship to build locally based industries and businesses that can succeed among national and international competitors. | E-6  E-19 | The County values the businesses which currently operate in Napa County. Business retention strategies will be integral to meeting the County’s economic goals.  The County should recognize the contributions of local businesses to the economy of Napa County by instituting local preferences where appropriate. |
| 5 | **Industry Clusters** Communities and regions should identify specific gaps and niches their economies can fill, and promote a diversified range of specialized industry clusters drawing on local advantages to serve local and international markets. | E-5 | The County shall periodically assess the demand for industrial land and determine appropriate strategies to ensure an adequate supply of industrially designated land to support the agricultural industry’s need for warehousing and support functions without converting the county’s farmland to accommodate these uses. |
| 6 | **Wired Communities** Communities should use and invest in technology that supports the ability of local enterprises to succeed, improves civic life, and provides open access to information and resources. | AG/LU-85  AG/LU-101 | The County acknowledges that well maintained roads, modern energy transmission, and telecommunications infrastructure are critical ways to connect lake communities to the rest of Napa County.  Well-maintained roads, modern energy transmission, and telecommunications infrastructure are critical ways to connect Pope Valley residents to the rest of Napa County and shall be priorities for Napa County. |
| 7 | **Long-Term Investment** Publicly supported economic development programs, investments, and subsidies should be evaluated on their long-term benefits and impacts on the whole community, not on short-term job or revenue increases. Public investments and subsidies should be equitable and targeted, support environmental and social goals, and prioritize infrastructure and supportive services that promote the vitality of all local enterprises, instead of individual firms. | Goal  AG/LU-6  AG/LU-82  E-23 | Create a stable and predictable regulatory environment that encourages investment by the private sector and balances the rights of individuals with those of the community and the needs of the environment.  If the County is successful at recouping the cost of services provided to concessionaires at Lake Berryessa, either through collection of transient occupancy taxes or in-lieu fees, a percentage of those funds should be invested in infrastructure and services benefitting communities within County jurisdiction at the lake.  The County will work with federal, state, and local agencies that own land in this area to coordinate the use of public resources in a manner consistent with these goals and policies and resulting in the County’s recovery of its own investment in supporting the use of these lands. |
| 8 | **Human Investment** Because human resources are so valuable in the information age, communities should provide life-long skills and learning opportunities by investing in excellent schools, post-secondary institutions, and opportunities for continuous education and training available to all. | E-14 | Recognizing that the economic development, workforce development, and education sectors are critically important to creating a skilled workforce tailored to the needs of local employers, the County encourages the work of these sectors to help identify the current and future skill needs of workers and will work with these communities in meeting these needs. The county also acknowledges the role of the County’s Workforce Investment Board (WIB) in the implementation of workforce-related projects, including the encouragement of further education and training opportunities for recent immigrants. |
| 9 | **Environmental Responsibility** Communities should support and pursue economic development that maintains or improves, not harms, the environmental and public health. | AG/LU-6  CON-7 | Create a stable and predictable regulatory environment that encourages investment by the private sector and balances the rights of individuals with those of the community and the needs of the environment.  The County shall enact and enforce regulations which maintain or improve the current level of environmental quality found in Napa County. The County shall uniformly and fairly enforce codes and regulations and shall, with respect to enforcing regulations related to environmental quality, assign high priority to abatement of violations that may constitute actual or potential threats to public health or safety or that may cause significant environmental damage. Enforcement actions shall be designed to discourage significant damage and future violations. |
| 10 | **Corporate Responsibility** Enterprises should work as civic partners, contributing to the communities and regions where they operate, protecting the natural environment, and providing workers with good pay, benefits, opportunities for upward mobility, and a healthful work environment. | CON-65-f  CON 66-b2 | Establish partnerships with experts, trade associations, non-governmental associations, and community and business leaders to support and participate in programs related to global climate change.  Cooperate with and develop partnerships with public, private, and non-profit groups to further the knowledge and implementation of sustainable practices. |
| 11 | **Compact Development** To minimize economic, social, and environmental costs and efficiently use resources and infrastructure, new development should take place in existing urban, suburban, and rural areas before using more agricultural land or open space. Local and regional plans and policies should contain these physical and economic development planning principles to focus development activities in desired existing areas. | AG/LU-22 | Urban uses shall be concentrated in the incorporated cities and town and designated urbanized areas of the unincorporated County in order to preserve agriculture and open space, encourage transit-oriented development, conserve energy, and provide for healthy, “walkable” communities. |
| 12 | **Livable Communities** To protect the natural environment and increase quality of life, neighborhoods, communities and regions should have compact, multi-dimensional land use patterns that ensure a mix of uses, minimize the impact of cars, and promote walking, bicycling, and transit access to employment, education, recreation, entertainment, shopping, and services. Economic development and transportation investments should reinforce these land use patterns, and the ability to move people and goods by non-automobile alternatives wherever possible. | AG/LU-22  AG/LU-36  CON-69 | Urban uses shall be concentrated in the incorporated cities and town and designated urbanized areas of the unincorporated County in order to preserve agriculture and open space, encourage transit-oriented development, conserve energy, and provide for healthy, “walkable” communities.  The central business district of each urban center will be recognized as the dominant commercial and financial center for the surrounding trade area.  The County shall provide incentives and opportunities for the use of energy-efficient forms of transportation such as public transit, carpooling, walking, and bicycling. This shall include the provision and/or the extension of transit to urban areas where development densities (residential and nonresidential) would support transit use, as well as bus turnouts/access, bicycle storage, and carpool/vanpool parking where appropriate. |
| 13 | **Center Focus** Communities should have an appropriately scaled and economically healthy center focus. At the community level, a wide range of commercial, residential, cultural, civic, and recreational uses should be located in the town center or downtown. At the neighborhood level, neighborhood centers should contain local businesses that serve the daily needs of nearby residents. At the regional level, regional facilities should be located in urban centers that are accessible by transit throughout the metropolitan area. | AG/LU-22  AG/LU-36 | Urban uses shall be concentrated in the incorporated cities and town and designated urbanized areas of the unincorporated County in order to preserve agriculture and open space, encourage transit-oriented development, conserve energy, and provide for healthy, “walkable” communities.  The central business district of each urban center will be recognized as the dominant commercial and financial center for the surrounding trade area. |
| 14 | **Distinctive Communities** Having a distinctive identity will help communities create a quality of life that is attractive for business retention and future residents and private investment. Community economic development efforts should help to create and preserve each community’s sense of uniqueness, attractiveness, history, and cultural and social diversity, and include public gathering places and a strong local sense of place. | CC-24 | Promote the County’s historic and cultural resources as a means to enhance the County’s identity as the nation’s premier wine country and a top tourist destination, recognizing that “heritage tourism” allows tourists to have an authentic experience and makes good business sense. |
| 15 | **Regional Collaboration** Since industries, transportation, land uses, natural resources, and other key elements of a healthy economy are regional in scope, communities and the private sector should cooperate to create regional structures that promote a coherent metropolitan whole that respects local character and identity. | AG/LU-126.5 | The County seeks to engage incorporated jurisdictions and other agencies in collaborative planning efforts, particularly efforts aimed at ensuring adequate infrastructure capacity, vibrant city-centers, sufficient housing and agricultural lands and natural resource protection. |
| **WATER PRINCIPLES** | | | |
| 1 | Community design should be compact, mixed use, walkable and transit-oriented so that automobile-generated urban runoff pollutants are minimized and the open lands that absorb water are preserved to the maximum extent possible. | AG/LU-22 | Urban uses shall be concentrated in the incorporated cities and town and designated urbanized areas of the unincorporated County in order to preserve agriculture and open space, encourage transit-oriented development, conserve energy, and provide for healthy, “walkable” communities. |
| 2 | Natural resources such as wetlands, flood plains, recharge zones, riparian areas, open space, and native habitats should be identified, preserved and restored as valued assets for flood protection, water quality improvement, groundwater recharge, habitat, and overall long-term water resource sustainability. | CON-32.(e)  CON-50.5 | Prevent filling of existing river areas, berm areas, salt ponds, wetlands, and marsh areas because these areas are important for public health and safety as their water surfaces lower the air temperatures, they serve as irreplaceable fish and wildlife habitat, they are subject to amplified earthquake movement and subsoil liquefaction, and they support oxygen-producing plants.  Recognize the importance of water resources that guard against flooding and attenuate floodwaters including those rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitat, and lands that may accommodate floodwater important for the purposes of groundwater recharge and storm water management as those areas identified on the County’s adopted Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Mapping (FIRM). |
| 3 | Water holding areas such as creek beds, recessed athletic fields, ponds, cisterns, and other features that serve to recharge groundwater, reduce runoff, improve water quality and decrease flooding should be incorporated into the urban landscape. | CON-54 | The County shall maintain or enhance infiltration and recharge of groundwater aquifers by requiring all projects in designated groundwater deficient areas as identified in the County’s groundwater ordinance (County Code Chapter 13.15) be designed (at minimum) to maintain a site’s predevelopment groundwater recharge potential, to the extent feasible, by minimizing impervious surfaces and promoting recharge (e.g., via the use of water retention/detention structures, use of permeable paving materials, bioswales, water gardens, cisterns, and other best management practices). |
| 4 | All aspects of landscaping from the selection of plants to soil preparation and the installation of irrigation systems should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater. | CON-60.5 | All aspects of landscaping from the selection of plants to soil preparation and the installation of irrigation systems should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater. |
| 5 | Permeable surfaces should be used for hardscape. Impervious surfaces such as driveways, streets, and parking lots should be minimized so that land is available to absorb storm water, reduce polluted urban runoff, recharge groundwater and reduce flooding. | CON WR-5 | Identify, map, and disseminate information on groundwater recharge areas, to the extent feasible, and provide educational materials and resource information on ways of reducing and limiting the development of non-pervious surfaces in those areas. |
| 6 | Dual plumbing that allows graywater from showers, sinks, and washers to be reused for landscape irrigation should be included in the infrastructure of new development. | CON-62.(c) | Require proposals for non-residential construction in the Airport Industrial Area and lower Milliken-Sarco-Tulocay Creeks Area to incorporate dual plumbing to allow for the use of non-potable/recycled water when such water becomes available. |
| 7 | Community design should maximize the use of recycled water for appropriate applications including outdoor irrigation, toilet flushing, and commercial and industrial processes. Purple pipe should be installed in all new construction and remodeled buildings in anticipation of the future availability of recycled water. | CON-60 | The County shall promote cost-effective water conservation and water efficiency measures that reduce water loss, waste, and water demand through the following measures:  a) Taking a leadership role in water conservation efforts, by monitoring and publicly reporting on the County’s water use, using low flow fixtures, drought-tolerant landscaping, drip irrigation, recycled water use where available and appropriate, periodic water use “audits” and other strategies to conserve water at all County owned and operated facilities.  b) Requiring the use of water conservation measures in areas served by municipal supplies to improve water use efficiency and reduce overall demand including, but  not limited to, working cooperatively with all water providers and with developers to incorporate water conservation measures into project designs (e.g., as recommended by the California Urban Water Conservation Council), and coordination with water providers to continue to develop and implement water drought contingency plans to assist County citizens and businesses in reducing water use during periods of water shortages and emergencies.  c) Seeking cooperative partnerships with government agencies, non-profit organizations, private industry groups, and individuals in furthering water conservation strategies in Napa County. |
| 8 | Urban water conservation technologies such as low-flow toilets, efficient clothes washers, and more efficient water-using industrial equipment should be incorporated in all new construction and retrofitted in remodeled buildings. | CON-60 | The County shall promote cost-effective water conservation and water efficiency measures that reduce water loss, waste, and water demand through the following measures:  a) Taking a leadership role in water conservation efforts, by monitoring and publicly reporting on the County’s water use, using low flow fixtures, drought-tolerant landscaping, drip irrigation, recycled water use where available and appropriate, periodic water use “audits” and other strategies to conserve water at all County owned and operated facilities.  b) Requiring the use of water conservation measures in areas served by municipal supplies to improve water use efficiency and reduce overall demand including, but  not limited to, working cooperatively with all water providers and with developers to incorporate water conservation measures into project designs (e.g., as recommended by the California Urban Water Conservation Council), and coordination with water providers to continue to develop and implement water drought ontingency plans to assist County citizens and businesses in reducing water use during periods of water shortages and emergencies.  c) Seeking cooperative partnerships with government agencies, non-profit  organizations, private industry groups, and individuals in furthering water conservation strategies in Napa County. |
| 9 | Ground water treatment and brackish water desalination should be pursued when necessary to maximize locally available, drought-proof water supplies. | CON-62 | As stated in Policy AG/LU-74, the County supports the extension of recycled water to the Coombsville area to reduce reliance on groundwater in the MST groundwater basin and exploration of other alternatives. Also, the County shall identify and support ways to utilize recycled water for irrigation and non-potable uses to offset dependency on groundwater and surface waters and ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity through the following measures:  a) Require (as part of continued implementation of County Code Title 13 Division 2 provisions associated with sewer systems) verification of adequate wastewater service for all development projects prior to their approvals. This requirement includes coordination with wastewater service purveyors to verify adequate capacity and infrastructure either exists or will be available prior to operation of the development project.  b) Use wastewater treatment and reuse facilities where feasible to reclaim, reuse, and deliver treated wastewater for irrigation and possible potable use depending on wastewater treatment standards.  c) Require proposals for non-residential construction in the Airport Industrial Area and lower Milliken-Sarco-Tulocay Creeks Area to incorporate dual plumbing to allow for the use of non-potable/recycled water when such water becomes available.  d) Encourage the use of non-potable/recycled water wherever recycled water is available and require the use of recycled water for golf courses where feasible. |
| **CLIMATE CHANGE PRINCIPLES** | | | |
| 1 | Climate Action Plans for mitigating GHG emissions should be put in place by local governments; these will include inventories, targets for reduction, implementing strategies, timelines and a system for reporting annual progress. Plans should be incorporated into general plans either as a separate element that has influence over a broad range of activities or by incorporation into each of the traditional general plan elements. | CON CPSP-2 | The County shall conduct a GHG emission inventory analysis of all major emission sources in the County by the end of 2008 in a manner consistent with Assembly Bill 32, and then seek reductions such that emissions are equivalent to year 1990 levels by the year 2020. Development of a reduction plan shall include consideration of a “green building” ordinance and other mechanisms that are shown to be effective at reducing emissions. |
| 2 | Emissions related to personal auto use are often the largest single source of greenhouse gas pollution, therefore, addressing this source should be central to a Climate Action Plan and a priority for early implementation. Infill development should be recognized as the primary location of new construction, however all new development, wherever it may occur, should be guided by the Ahwahnee Principles for Resource Efficient Communities. Development built according to these principles will display a compact mixed-use pattern that supports walking, biking and transit, and protects open space and agricultural land. Development plans should be coordinated with a regional plan, where one exists. This kind of development can reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and CO2 emissions by 20% to 40% per capita (Growing Cooler, Urban Land Institute, 2008). | AG/LU-126.5  CON-65 | The County seeks to engage incorporated jurisdictions and other agencies in collaborative planning efforts, particularly efforts aimed at ensuring adequate infrastructure capacity, vibrant city centers, sufficient housing, and agricultural lands and natural resource protection.  The County shall support efforts to reduce and offset greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and strive to maintain and enhance the County’s current level of carbon sequestration functions through the following measures:  a) Study the County’s natural, agricultural, and urban ecosystems to determine their value as carbon sequesters and how they may potentially increase.  b) Preserve and enhance the values of Napa County’s plant life as carbon sequestration systems to recycle greenhouse gases.  c) Perpetuate policies in support of urban-centered growth and agricultural preservation preventing sprawl.  d) Perpetuate policies in support of alternative modes of transportation, including transit, paratransit, walking, and biking. |
| 3 | The Electricity and Commercial/ Residential sector is likely the second largest source of community GHG emissions and an important target for reduction. Thus, energy conservation programs, energy efficiency and the use of a diverse array of clean alternative energy sources should also be central to the community Climate Action Plan and a priority for timely adoption. Applied to new and existing development, green building ordinances, energy conservation retrofit measures, energy efficiency standards for new buildings, and incentives/disincentives to reduce average square footage of new houses are among the measures that can be adopted (www.energy.ca.gov/energy\_aware\_guide). | CON-67  CON-72 | The County shall promote and encourage “green building” design, development, and construction through the achievement of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards set by the U.S. Green Building Council, the Green Point Rated system standards set by Builditgreen.org, or equivalent programs. Actions in support of this policy shall include:  a) Audit current County practices to assess opportunities and barriers to implementation of current sustainable practices.  b) Amend the County Code as necessary to remove barriers to and encourage “green” construction.  c) Develop new County buildings as “green buildings,” utilizing sustainable construction and practices.  d) Encourage all new large development projects and major renovation of existing facilities to be based on Green Building Council standards utilizing sustainable  construction and practices to achieve a minimum LEED rating of Silver, or  comparable level on the Green Point Rated system per standards set by  Builditgreen.org or other comparable updated rating systems.  e) Support state and federal incentive programs that offer rebates and cost sharing related to the implementation of “green building” standards and LEED certification.  The County shall seek to reduce the energy impacts from new buildings by applying Title 24 energy standards as required by law and providing information to the public and builders on available energy conservation techniques, products, and methods available to exceed those standards by 15 percent or more. |
| 4 | Climate Action Plans should also include strong water efficiency standards, increased water conservation and water recycling strategies guided by the Ahwahnee Water Principles. | CON-60 | The County shall promote cost-effective water conservation and water efficiency measures that reduce water loss, waste, and water demand through the following measures:  a) Taking a leadership role in water conservation efforts, by monitoring and publicly reporting on the County’s water use, using low flow fixtures, drought-tolerant landscaping, drip irrigation, recycled water use where available and appropriate, periodic water use “audits” and other strategies to conserve water at all County owned and operated facilities.  b) Requiring the use of water conservation measures in areas served by municipal supplies to improve water use efficiency and reduce overall demand including, but  not limited to, working cooperatively with all water providers and with developers to incorporate water conservation measures into project designs (e.g., as recommended by the California Urban Water Conservation Council), and coordination with water providers to continue to develop and implement water drought contingency plans to assist County citizens and businesses in reducing water use during periods of water shortages and emergencies.  c) Seeking cooperative partnerships with government agencies, non-profit organizations, private industry groups, and individuals in furthering water conservation strategies in Napa County. |
| 5 | A Climate Action Plan should include measures that will help the community to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. This will involve planning for rising sea levels, shrinking water supplies, rising temperatures, food shortages and other challenges predicted to occur in the region. | CON-73 | The County shall monitor the ecological effects of climate change in Napa County over time, including sea level rise, effects on water resources, local microclimates, native vegetation, agriculture, and the economy. Consistent with the principle of adaptive management, the County shall adapt policies and operations to address identified effects as feasible. |
| 6 | Local governments should lead by example in reducing their own carbon footprint by enacting and implementing policies to reduce GHG emissions from their municipal operations while preparing for unavoidable climate change impacts. | CON CPSP-1  CON CPSP-3 | The County shall conduct an audit within the next five years of County facilities to evaluate energy use, the effectiveness of water conservation measures, production of GHGs, use of recycled and renewable products and indoor air quality to develop recommendations for performance improvement or mitigation. The County shall update the audit periodically and review progress towards implementation of its recommendations.  The County shall develop a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory measuring baseline levels of GHGs emitted by County operations through the use of electricity, natural gas, fossil fuels in fleet vehicles and County staff commute trips, and shall establish reduction targets. |
| 7 | Climate Action Plans should be developed through an open process that includes diverse members of the community and public health professionals. The process should include public outreach strategies and assure that the positive and negative impacts of reducing emissions are borne equally by all. | CON-25 | The County shall disseminate information to land owners regarding habitat conservation and other natural resources goals and build partnerships to accomplish effective outreach regarding policies, incentives, and regulations. |