



A Tradition of Stewardship A Commitment to Service

Project name & APN:
Project number if known:
Contact person:
Contact email & phone number:
Today's date:

Best Management Practices Checklist for Development Projects

Napa County General Plan Policy CON-65 (e) and Policy CON-67 (d) requires the consideration of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the review of all discretionary projects and to promote and encourage "green building" design. The below Best Management Practices (BMPs) reduce GHG emissions through energy and water conservation, waste reduction, efficient transportation, and land conservation. The checklist included here should be consulted early in the project and be considered for inclusion in new development. It is not intended, and likely not possible for all projects to adhere to all of the BMPs. Rather, these BMPs provide a portfolio of options from which a project could chose the most appropriate, taking into consideration cost, co-benefits, schedule, and project specific requirements. Please check the box for all BMPs that your project proposes to include and include a separate narrative if your project has special circumstances.

Practices with Measurable GHG Reduction Potential

The following measures reduce GHG emissions and if needed can be calculated. They are placed in descending order based on the amount of emission reduction potential.

Aiready	Plan		
Doing	to Do	ID#	BMP Name
		BMP-1	Generation of on-site renewable energy
			If a project team designs with alternative energy in mind at the conceptual stage it can be integrated into the design. For instance, the roof can be oriented, sized, and engineered to accommodate photovoltaic (PV) panels. The applicant can easily determine the estimated electrical consumption based on the square footage, type of construction, and type of use by using the electric energy intensity calculator. A basic typical PV panel generates approximately 375 watts of electricity per square foot per hour. If you intend to do this BMP, please indicate the location of the proposed PV panels on the building elevations or the location of the ground mounted PV array on the site plan. Please indicate the total annual energy demand and the total annual kilowatt hours produced (multiply the size of the system by 1600 to get from kilowatt hours to annual kilowatt hours) and the potential percentage reduction of electrical consumption.
		BMP-2	Preservation of developable open space in a conservation easement Please indicate the amount and location of developable land (i.e.: under 30% slope and not in creek setbacks or environmentally sensitive areas for vineyards) conserved in a permanent easement to prohibit future development.

	BMP-3	Habitat restoration or new vegetation (e.g. planting of additional trees over 1/2 acre)			
		Napa County is famous for its land stewardship and preservation. Restoring areas within the creek setback reduces erosion potential while planting areas that are currently hardscape (such as doing a bio-retention swale rather than underground storm drains) reduces storm water and helps the groundwater recharge. Planting trees can also increase the annual uptake of CO2e and add the County's carbon stock.			
	ВМР-4	Alternative fuel and electrical vehicles in fleet The magnitude of GHG reductions achieved through implementation of this measure varies depending on the analysis year, equipment, and fuel type replaced. Number of total vehicles Typical annual fuel consumption or VMT			
		Number of alternative fuel vehicles			
		Type of fuel/vehicle(s) Potential annual fuel or VMT savings			
	BMP-5	Exceed Title 24 energy efficiency standards: Build to CALGREEN Tier 2 The California Building Code update effective January 1, 2011 has new mandatory green building			
		measures for all new construction and has been labeled CALGREEN. CALGREEN provides two voluntary higher levels labeled CALGREEN Tier I and CALGREEN Tier II. Each tier adds a further set of green building measures that go above and beyond the mandatory measures of the Code. In both tiers, buildings will use less energy than the current Title 24 California Energy Code. Tier I buildings achieve at least a 15% improvement and Tier 2 buildings are to achieve a 30% improvement. Both tiers require additional non-energy prerequisites, as well as a certain number of elective measures in each green building category (energy efficiency, water efficiency, resource conservation, indoor air quality and community).			
	BMP-6	Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) reduction plan Selecting this BMP states that the business operations intend to implement a VMT reduction plan reducing annual VMTs by at least 15%.			
		Tick box(es) for what your Transportation Demand Management Plan will/does include: employee incentives employee carpool or vanpool priority portion for officient transportation (bulgid valides carpools atta)			
		priority parking for efficient transporation (hybrid vehicles, carpools, etc.)bike riding incentives			
		bus transportation for large marketing eventsOther:			
		Estimated annual VMT			
		Potential annual VMT saved 4 Change			
		% Change			

	ВМР-7	Exceed Title 24 energy efficiency standards: Build to CALGREEN Tier 1 See description below under BMP-5.
	вмр-8	Solar hot water heating Solar water heating systems include storage tanks and solar collectors. There are two types of solar water heating systems: active, which have circulating pumps and controls, and passive, which don't. Both of them would still require additional heating to bring them to the temperature necessary for domestic purposes. They are commonly used to heat swimming pools.
	вмр-9	Energy conserving lighting Lighting is approximately 25% of typical electrical consumption. This BMP recommends installing or replacing existing light bulbs with energy-efficient compact fluorescent (CF) bulbs or Light Emitting Diode (LED) for your most-used lights. Although they cost more initially, they save money in the long run by using only 1/4 the energy of an ordinary incandescent bulb and lasting 8-12 times longer. Typical payback from the initial purchase is about 18 months.
	BMP-10	Energy Star Roof/Living Roof/Cool Roof Most roofs are dark-colored. In the heat of the full sun, the surface of a black roof can reach temperatures of 158 to 194 °F. Cool roofs, on the other hand, offer both immediate and long-term benefits including reduced building heat-gain and savings of up to 15% the annual air-conditioning energy use of a single-story building. A cool roof and a green roof are different in that the green roof provides living material to act as a both heat sink and thermal mass on the roof which provides both winter warming and summer cooling. A green (living) roof also reduces storm water runoff.
	BMP-11	Bicycle Incentives Napa County Zoning Ordinance requires 1 bicycle rack per 20 parking spaces (§18.110.040). Incentives that go beyond this requirement can include on-site lockers for employees, showers, and for visitor's items such as directional signs and information on biking in Napa. Be creative!
	BMP-12	Bicycle route improvements Refer to the Napa County Bicycle Plan (NCPTA, December 2011) and note on the site plan the nearest bike routes. Please note proximity, access, and connection to existing and proposed bike lanes (Class I: Completely separated right-of-way; Class II: Striped bike lane; Class III: Signed Bike Routes). Indicate bike accessibility to project and any proposed improvements as part of the project on the site plan or describe below.

	BMP-13	Connection to recycled water Recycled water has been further treated and disinfected to provide a non-potable (non-drinking water) water supply. Using recycled water for irrigation in place of potable or groundwater helps conserve water resources.
	BMP-14	Install Water Efficient fixtures WaterSense, a partnership program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administers the review of products and services that have earned the WaterSense label. Products have been certified to be at least 20 percent more efficient without sacrificing performance. By checking this box you intend to install water efficient fixtures or fixtures that conserve water by 20%.
	BMP-15	Low-impact development (LID) LID is an approach to land development (or re-development) that works with nature to manage storm water as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat storm water as a resource rather than a waste product. There are many practices that have been used to adhere to these principles such as bioretention facilities, rain gardens, vegetated rooftops, rain barrels, and permeable pavements. By implementing LID principles and practices, water can be managed in a way that reduces the impact of built areas and promotes the natural movement of water within an ecosystem or watershed. Please indicate on the site or landscape plan how your project is designed in this
	BMP-16	Water efficient landscape If your project is a residential development proposing in excess of 5,000 sq. ft. or a commercial development proposing in excess of 2,500 sq. ft. The project will be required to comply with the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO). Please check the box if you will be complying with WELO or If your project is smaller than the minimum requirement and you are still proposing drought tolerant, zeroscape, native plantings, zoned irrigation or other water efficient landscape.
	BMP-17	Recycle 75% of all waste Did you know that the County of Napa will provide recycling collectors for the interior of your business at no additional charge? With single stream recycling it is really easy and convenient to meet this goal. To qualify for this BMP, your business will have to be aggressive, proactive and purchase with this goal in mind.

	BMP-18	Compost 75% food and garden material The Napa County food composting program is for any business large or small that generates food scraps and compostable, including restaurants, hotels, wineries, assisted living facilities, grocery stores, schools, manufacturers, cafeterias, coffee shops, etc. All food scraps (including meat & dairy) as well as soiled paper and other compostable - see http://www.naparecycling.com/foodcomposting for more details.
	BMP-19	Implement a sustainable purchasing and shipping programs Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) or Sustainable Purchasing refers to the procurement of products and services that have a reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. By selecting this BMP, you agree to have an EPP on file for your employees to abide by.
	BMP-20	Planting of shade trees within 40 feet of the south side of the building elevation Well-placed trees can help keep your building cool in summer. If you choose a deciduous tree after the leaves drop in autumn, sunlight will warm your building through south and west-facing windows during the colder months. Well-designed landscaping can reduce cooling costs by 20%. Trees deliver more than energy and cost savings; they are important carbon sinks. Select varieties that require minimal care and water, and can withstand local weather extremes. Fruit or nut trees that produce in your area are great choices, providing you with local food as well as shade. Please use the site or landscape plan to indicate where trees are proposed and which species you are using.
	BMP-21	Electrical Vehicle Charging Station(s) As plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (EV) and battery electric vehicle ownership is expanding, there is a growing need for widely distributed accessible charging stations. Please indicate on the site plan where the station will be.
	BMP-22	Public Transit Accessibility Refer to http://www.ridethevine.com/vine and indicate on the site plan the closest bus stop/route. Please indicate if the site is accessed by transit or by a local shuttle. Provide an explanation of any incentives for visitors and employees to use public transit. Incentives can include bus passes, informational hand outs, construction of a bus shelter, transportation from bus stop, etc.

		BMP-23	3 Site Design that is oriented and designed to optimize conditions for natural heating, cooling, and day lighting of interior spaces, and to maximize winter sun exposure; such as a cave. The amount of energy a cave saves is dependent on the type of soil, the microclimate, and the		
			saves energy because the gr heating and cooling required exposure for winter warmth naturally heat, cool, and ver your design includes a cave	ound is a consisted d. On the same con and shading for so atilate the structur or exceptional site	ntly a cave or a building burned into the ground of temperature and it reduces the amount of acept, a building that is oriented to have southern ammer cooling with an east-west cross breeze will be without using energy. Please check this box if design that takes into consideration the natural a your approach and estimated energy savings.
		BMP-24	mechanical equipment. This	h disturbance redu BMP is for a proje osing developmen	ces the amount of CO2 released from the soil and ct design that either proposes a project within an that follows the natural contours of the land, and
		BMP-25	Will this project be design	ned and built so	that it could qualify for LEED?
			BMP-26 (a)		LEED™ Silver (check box BMP-26 and this one)
			BMP-26 (b)		LEEDTM Gold (check box BMP-26, BMP-26 (a), and this box)
			BMP-26 (c)		LEED™ Platinum (check all 4 boxes)
	F	Practio	ces with Un-Mea	asured GH	G Reduction Potential
		BMP-26	•		ertified Green Business/Winery?
				•	m, the Napa County Green Business Program is a
					s to demonstrate the care for the environment by I implementing environmentally friendly business
			,		Napa County Green Business and Winery Program
			at www.countyofnapa.org.		
		BMP-27	Are you, or do you intend	d to become a Ce	ertified "Napa Green"?
			vintners and growers develo quality of the region, or cred	p farm-specific plo te production faci	est practices" program for vineyards. Napa Valley ans tailored to protect and enhance the ecological lity programs that reduce energy and water use, either you are certified or you are in the process
		BMP-28	Use of recycled materials	:	
_]		There are a lot of materials	in the market that	are made from recycled content. By ticking this products in your construction and your ongoing

	BMP-29	Local food production There are many intrinsic benefits of locally grown food, for instance reducing the transportation emissions, employing full time farm workers, and improving local access to fresh fruits and vegetables.
	ВМР-30	Education to staff and visitors on sustainable practices This BMP can be performed in many ways. One way is to simply put up signs reminding employees to do simple things such as keeping the thermostat at a consistent temperature or turning the lights off after you leave a room. If the project proposes alternative energy or sustainable winegrowing, this BMP could include explaining those business practices to staff and visitors.
	BMP-31	Use 70-80% cover crop Cover crops reduce erosion and the amount of tilling which is required, which releases carbon into the environment.
	BMP-32	Retain biomass removed via pruning and thinning by chipping the material and reusing it rather than burning on-site By selecting this BMP, you agree not to burn the material pruned on site.
	BMP-33	Are you participating in any of the above BMPS at a 'Parent' or outside location? Comments and Suggestions on this form?

Sources:

- 1. Napa County Bicycle Plan, NCTPA, December 2011
- 2. California Air Pollution Control Officers Associate (CAPCOA). January 2008. CEQA and Climate Change
- 3. Napa County General Plan, June 2008.
- 4. California Office of the Attorney General. 2010. Addressing Climate Change at at the Project Level available at http://ag.ca.gove/global warming/pdf/GW_mitigation_measures.pdf
- 5. U.S. Green Building Council (2009). LEED 2009 for New Construction and Major Renovations Rating System. Washington, DC: United States Green Building Council, Inc.
- 6. California Energy Commission (2008). Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations: California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings. Sacramento, CA: California Energy Commission.
- 7. U.S. Department of Energy (2010). Cool roof fact sheet.
- 8. http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/ssl/ledlightingfacts.html
- 9. Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs". Energy Star. Retrieved 2013-05-01.
- 10. http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/solar-water-heaters. Retrieved 2013-05-02.
- 11. http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/solar-water-heater. Retrieved 2013-05-09
- 12. http://www.bchydro.com/powersmart/residential/guides_tips/green-your-home/cooling_guide/shade_trees.html
- 13.http://www.napagreen.org/about. Retrieved 2013-05-09
- 14. http://www.countyofnapa.org/pages/departmentcontent.aspx?id=4294971612
- 15. http://www.napasan.com/Pages/ContentMenu.aspx?id=109
- 16. http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/index.cfm