



# LAKE COUNTY

## GENERAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #2 (Cont.) July 11, 2024

3:00 PM to 5:00PM  
Lake County Board Chambers  
255 N Forbes Street, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Lakeport, CA 95453  
Or Participate via Zoom:

<https://lakecounty.zoom.us/j/81394035445?pwd=gMaliZhJtRGJaYxWv4UxdPwvGmHoPO.1>

Passcode: 434234

Or One tap mobile:

+16699006833,,81394035445#,,,,\*434234# US (San Jose)

### Agenda

- 3:00 Welcome and Agenda Review
- 3:05 Project Updates since 6/28 GPAC #2 Meeting
- 3:10 Key Countywide Elements Policy Issues Review (Attachment 1)
- Questions from the GPAC
  - Questions and Comments from the Public
  - GPAC Discussion and Comments (Written GPAC comments received as of 7/5 are included in Attachment 2)
- Discussion Questions
1. Considering the initial list of key issues to be addressed in the countywide elements, what is missing? Are there any issues that should be changed?
  2. How would you like to see these issues addressed by the General Plan?
- 4:45 Next Steps
- 5:00 Adjourn



## Lake County 2050

### MEMORANDUM

**DATE** June 21, 2024  
**TO** General Plan Advisory Committee  
**FROM** Lake County 2050 Project Team  
**SUBJECT** General Plan Countywide Topics Key Issues

### BACKGROUND

The Lake County 2050 General Plan will be composed of a mix of elements prepared at the countywide and Local Area Plan levels. The countywide elements are Health and Safety, Noise, Geothermal Resources, Agricultural Resources, Water Resources, Housing, and Aggregate Resources Management Plan.<sup>1</sup> The Local Area Plans will include the following elements: Land Use; Circulation; Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation; Environmental Justice; Public Facilities and Services; Economic Development; and more detailed policy and design guidance for designated Special Study Areas.

In April and May 2024, the Lake County 2050 project team conducted a survey to gather community input on the General Plan and held a series of community meetings to discuss priorities for the Local Area Plans. Based on this community input, the project team is assembling a comprehensive list of key issues to be addressed in the General Plan. In the next phase of community outreach, the project team will seek input on policy approaches to address these key issues.

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<sup>1</sup>The Housing Element and Aggregate Resources Management Plan will not be updated as part of Lake County 2050.

At the upcoming meeting of the General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC) on June 28, 2024, the project team will seek input from the GPAC on countywide key issues and policy options to address these issues. The discussion will focus on key issues for the Health and Safety, Water Resources, and Agricultural Resources Elements, as these are topics of concern raised by community members. GPAC members are welcome to share input on issues and/or policy approaches for the Noise and Geothermal Resources Elements to the project team by emailing County staff at [LakeCounty2050@lakecountycalifornia.gov](mailto:LakeCounty2050@lakecountycalifornia.gov).

To prepare for this discussion, please review the initial list of countywide key issues below, and consider the following questions that will be used to guide the GPAC discussion during the meeting:

1. Considering the initial list of key issues to be addressed in the countywide elements, what is missing? Are there any issues that should be changed?
2. How would you like to see these issues addressed by the General Plan?

GPAC input will be used to refine the list of countywide key issues and identify policy approaches to discuss with the community during the next round of outreach. The GPAC and community input will ultimately form the basis for policy guidance in the countywide elements.

## Initial List of Key Issues for Countywide General Plan Elements

The following is a list of the initially identified key issues to be addressed by the countywide General Plan Elements.

### Health and Safety

- Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
  - Aging infrastructure (i.e. roadways, water lines, community buildings)
  - Power outage affecting those with electricity-dependent needs
  - Access and signage to evacuation routes
  - Lack of redundant communication facilities
  - Capacity and safety of evacuation routes
  - Evacuation awareness and education
  - Lack of resilience centers and community meeting spaces for each local area
- Extreme Temperatures
  - Lack of cooling centers in local areas
- Wildfire
  - Historic and cultural burning and vegetation management practices
  - Hardened homes with defensible space in high fire risk area, including the wildland urban interface (WUI)

- Education about wildfire risks, wildfire safety, and fire inspections
- Low-income and elderly homeowners' inability to comply with home hardening and defensible space requirements
- Brush abatement, community firebreaks, wildfire prevention, roadside vegetation clearing programs on public and private land
- Access to affordable homeowners' insurance
- Vegetation maintenance on vacant property
- Maintenance fuel breaks between federal lands and community areas
- Climate Change Adaptation
  - Resilient and sustainable power generation systems
  - The agricultural industry, including outdoor worker health and safety
  - Resilient watershed management
  - Potable water supply levels and resilient future supplies
  - Clear Lake water quality and quantity
  - Water-wise and drought-resilient plans
  - Regenerative agricultural practices
  - Soil conservation
  - Tree management and protection
  - Green stormwater infrastructure
  - Extreme heat reducing features at County operated facilities

## Water Resources

Note: some Water Resources topics are covered under the Climate Change Adaptation section of the Health and Safety list above.

- Groundwater management
  - Groundwater Sustainability Plans
  - Groundwater recharge
  - Groundwater quality
  - Groundwater water supply

## Agricultural Resources

Note: some Agricultural Resources topics are covered under the Climate Change Adaptation section of the Health and Safety list above.

- Agricultural land preservation
  - Agricultural soils
  - Protection from agricultural land conversion
  - Right to farm
  - Williamson Act contracts
- Range of agricultural operations
  - Small agricultural operations
  - Specialty agriculture

- Wineries and distilleries
- Cannabis operations
- Local food/food processing
- Agricultural economy
  - Diversified agricultural base
  - Infrastructure to support agriculture
  - Farmworker housing

**From:** [Mireya Turner](#)  
**To:** [April Leiferman](#); [Ben Murphy](#); [Betsy Cawn](#); [Carolyn Hillman](#); [Daniel Tyrrell](#); [Denise Rushing](#); [Donna Mackiewicz](#); [Fawn Williams](#); [Margaux Kambara](#); [Marty Aarreberg](#); [Michelle Irace](#); [Paul Duncan](#); [Phil Hartley](#); [Shannon Walker-Smith](#); [Sharron Zoller](#); [Weston Siefert](#)  
**Subject:** FW: [EXTERNAL] My comments on the "Issues" document you sent  
**Date:** Friday, June 28, 2024 2:03:36 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Cordially,



**Mireya G. Turner, MPA**

**Director**

Community Development

255 N. Forbes St.

Lakeport, CA 95453

Phone: (707) 263-2221

Email: [mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov](mailto:mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov)

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**From:** Betsy Cawn [mailto:[epi-center@sbcglobal.net](mailto:epi-center@sbcglobal.net)]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 26, 2024 2:12 PM  
**To:** Mireya Turner <[Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov](mailto:Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov)>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] My comments on the "Issues" document you sent

Dear Mireya,

Here are my thoughts on the issues described in the document you provided for our upcoming GPAC meeting.

Betsy

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## HEALTH AND SAFETY

New bullet item: Law enforcement

Staffing shortfalls in the Sheriff's Department impact the daily lives of residents and businesses, in communities besieged by vandalism, theft, squatting, illegal dumping, drugs, abandoned vehicles, abandoned animals, sex and labor trafficking, homelessness, and poorly maintained infrastructure. Property values and development potential negatively impacted by existing conditions

New bullet item: Medical care and healthcare services

Staffing shortfalls in Fire Protection Districts, hospitals, clinics, and healthcare facilities put lives at risk (including those of the first responders). Reduced levels of service at both hospitals result in out-of-county transfer of medical patients for both trauma care and specialty medical services. New systems

of “clinical” care and coordinated patient care have all but eliminated any individual’s ability to obtain “primary” care from a local physician. Added stress levels on those remaining workforce members increase the likelihood of on-the-job injuries, burnout, and recruitment and retention capacities.

#### Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

- o Power outages affect those dependent on internet and telephone for notification about emergency responses and to access critical law enforcement or medical care, protection from extreme weather-related impacts, and life-sustaining electricity-driven durable medical equipment. “Dead zones” around the lake and outlying areas where emergency notification capacity is zero.

[Comment: “redundancy” is a nice concept, but cannot be achieved until basic services exist in the first place; communication infrastructure – hardware, software, and system operations – is entirely missing in some areas.]

- o Master planning for several levels of evacuation in each population center will determine individual area evacuation plans. Additional service capacities are required for special needs populations, including notification and assistance for sheltering in place and transportation.

[Comment: In the Northshore Fire Protection District alone, former Chief Jay Beristianos identified twenty four (24) population centers with specific emergency management criteria for several emergency scenarios. Current FEMA guidelines call for supporting population centers with “critical lifeline” capacities from a central resource hub; that model is reflected in the proposed “Community Resilience Center” project.]

#### Extreme Temperatures

- o “Cooling” centers are a very short-term stop-gap idea that addresses only one of many extreme-heat issues. An emergency plan for county-wide operations, as part of the Emergency Operations Plan, would be a place to start.

#### Wildfire

- o Over 50% of the housing stock in the county was built before 1975, using antiquated construction materials and methods, in areas with substandard roads and outdated power lines, some lacking fire suppression water systems, and overgrown with hazardous vegetation. Subsequent losses of housing due to disasters and newer construction requirements have left some neighborhoods with tracts of empty parcels that are not maintained to prevent wildfire. Programs such as “home hardening” cannot provide funding to upgrade older homes and infrastructure, especially in areas of extreme poverty.

- o Statewide and local insurance coverage inadequate to rebuild lost dwellings and infrastructure.

- o Aging and disabled populations unable to maintain housing and parcel conditions for prevention.

- o Government programs create extensive planning for which no funding is allocated to implement preventive projects (fire breaks, roadside vegetation management, power and water infrastructure).
- o Climate Change Adaptation (see all above)
- o Watershed management programs for protection of ground and surface water supplies, implementation of existing major plans, and local regulatory capacities in conflict with “new development” permitting and land use planning.
- o Food production priorities based on sustainable agriculture practices, prioritization of natural resource allocations to conserve and protect available water resources, and emergency management planning for population health and safety during periods of extreme weather are in conflict with permitting of extractive practices.

[Comment: What are “heat reducing features”? Essential facilities – including but not limited to “County operated facilities” – to be retrofitted with shade structures, rooftop gardens; changes in operational hours?]

## WATER RESOURCES

- o Groundwater management
  - o Management of “safe yields” to prioritize major use permitting and for-profit extraction of privately-accessed supplies in ordinances.
  - o Watershed restoration projects to allow natural basin recharge areas, with large-scale subdivision expansion restrictions.
  - o Conservation practices incentivized for preservation of natural landscapes or “drought resistant” (and fire-resistant) vegetation.

New bullet point: Surface water management

- o Updating and enforcement of Shoreline Protection, Stormwater Management, Floodplain Management, and Grading Ordinances.
- o Interagency mutual aid agreements and intertie infrastructure for delivery of safe drinking water when treatment plant capacity failure occurs; health and safety programs for monitoring of water quality; prioritizing of emergency response capacities (fire suppression flows, backup water supplies, public notification and education services).

## AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

- o Agricultural land preservation
  - o Use state standards for prioritized land use and zoning designations.
  - o Prioritization of agricultural land conservation and



preservation in major use permitting and expansion of infrastructure services.

- o Define “agriculture” uses, and distinguish plant types in accordance with sustainability practices, ensure correct evaluation of environmental impacts from natural resource extraction and artificial production activities. (“Small” and “specialty” types of operations defined as part of overall agricultural activities, dependent on plant types.)

- o Revisit the “Right to Farm” ordinance to ensure that cumulative impacts on surrounding areas, for “standard” or “speciality” crops (see the above item) are included in major use permitting.

New bullet point: Agricultural Manufacturing and Industrial Practices

- o Anything beyond actual plant cultivation and harvesting requires ordinances protecting the environment, infrastructure requirements, and labor regulations.

The following item is not included in the proposed draft:

## PUBLIC SERVICES

- o Government systems
  - o Community-based planning and implementation processes (including on-going General Plan and subordinate plan projects, with local area planning implementation support)
  - o County record management system
  - o Interactive real-time meeting services for all appointed advisory bodies
  - o Accountability for all public spending (programs and projects with long-term master plans); understandable budget processes; productivity reporting.
  - o Multi-agency networking for all master planning processes (emergency operations, watershed management, healthcare resources, law enforcement, public facilities)
  - o Outreach & Education programs through schools, Public/Education/Government television broadcasts, business associations, civic and social organizations, special districts, and community-based essential facilities. “Citizen Handbook” explaining all department responsibilities and methods for requesting new services, reporting problems, and identifying new planning issues.
  - o Boards, Committees, Commissions, Councils, and Task Forces: Provide administrative support for all, on line, and fulfill the state’s Maddy Act mission; a “virtual” Volunteer Center” could go a long way toward engaging the public and developing support for long-haul programs (like the Clean Water Program, for the rehabilitation of Clear Lake) – many aspects of General Plan goals and policies could be strengthened by establishing county-wide “programs” (risk

reduction, economic development, healthy environment).

**From:** [Fawn/Show Dressed Up](#)  
**To:** [Betsy Cawn](#)  
**Cc:** [Mireya Turner](#); [April Leiferman](#); [Ben Murphy](#); [Carolyn Hillman](#); [Daniel Tyrrell](#); [Denise Rushing](#); [Donna Mackiewicz](#); [Margaux Kambara](#); [Marty Aarreberg](#); [Michelle Trace](#); [Paul Duncan](#); [Phil Hartley](#); [Shannon Walker-Smith](#); [Sharron Zoller](#); [Weston Seifert](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] Questions for today's GPAC meeting  
**Date:** Friday, June 28, 2024 6:15:49 PM

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This was emailed out during the meeting.

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On Jun 28, 2024, at 4:34 PM, Betsy Cawn <[epi-center@sbcglobal.net](mailto:epi-center@sbcglobal.net)> wrote:

Dear Mireya and fellow committee members,

Thank you all for your consideration of feedback provided in response to the meeting materials (overview and issues) discussed today.

Please see the email below which was not part of the discussion on today's agenda.

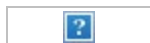
While new General Plan goals and policies may cover the issue of cumulative impacts on our fragile groundwater basins in the future, development projects currently in the queue for Planning Commission consideration can have significant impacts in the very near future (and those impacts will not be mitigated by new General Plan goals and policies approved two years from now).

Pertinent to the discussion of preserving "institutional memory," an excellent example can be found in the two key documents cited in my query regarding decisions made by the Lake County Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors.

Betsy Cawn

On Jun 28, 2024, at 2:03 PM, Mireya Turner <[Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov](mailto:Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov)> wrote:

Cordially,



**Mireya G. Turner, MPA**

**Director**

Community Development

255 N. Forbes St.

Lakeport, CA 95453

Phone: (707) 263-2221

Email: [mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov](mailto:mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov)

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**From:** Betsy Cawn [<mailto:epi-center@sbcglobal.net>]  
**Sent:** Friday, June 28, 2024 1:54 PM  
**To:** Mireya Turner <[Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov](mailto:Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov)>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Fwd: Questions for today's GPAC meeting

I would like to add these questions for today's meeting. Thank you.

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Betsy Cawn <[epi-center@sbcglobal.net](mailto:epi-center@sbcglobal.net)>  
**Subject:** Questions for today's GPAC meeting  
**Date:** June 28, 2024 at 11:14:26 AM PDT  
**To:** Denise Rushing <[deniserushing2@gmail.com](mailto:deniserushing2@gmail.com)>  
**Cc:** Donna Mackiewicz <[donnamackiewicz@gmail.com](mailto:donnamackiewicz@gmail.com)>, Margaux Kambara <[Thrive95453@outlook.com](mailto:Thrive95453@outlook.com)>

1. I am very concerned about the lack of analysis of cumulative impacts on our finite groundwater basins, which is not included in Planning Commission permit application review reports (Initial Studies, Mitigated Negative Declarations, Staff Reports, et alia).

[CEQA Code Section 15065\(a\)\(3\)](#) requires consideration of cumulative impacts, and the County's established water resources documentation provides a basis for assessing individual project impacts on groundwater basin resources.

2. Calculation of safe yields from known groundwater basin supplies is not provided in Initial Study findings. The system for acquiring Initial Study findings includes requests for such analysis by the Department of Public Works (licensed Water Resources Engineer); failure to provide such calculations puts our groundwater basins at risk.

The Lake County Watershed Protection District is responsible for both water supply and water quality management programs. The Board of Supervisors is the *ex officio* board of directors for the Watershed Protection District, which produced the source documents governing groundwater management in 2006:

<https://www.lakecountyca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4799/Lake-County-Water-Inventory-and-Analysis-with-Appendices-PDF>

<https://www.lakecountyca.gov/1241/Groundwater-Management>

I would like to ask the GPAC members to consider taking this issue to the Board of Supervisors, to request their direction to staff and their appointed Planning Commission members to take corrective action for protecting our groundwater basins.

I would also like to hear from the Community Development Department staff regarding the elision of cumulative groundwater impact analysis in preparation of Initial Studies and subsequent project approval documentation.

Betsy Cawn

*The Essential Public Information Center*

Upper Lake, CA

707-245-8457

**From:** [Mireya Turner](#)  
**To:** [April Leiferman](#); [Ben Murphy](#); [Betsy Cawn](#); [Carolyn Hillman](#); [Daniel Tyrrell](#); [Denise Rushing](#); [Donna Mackiewicz](#); [Fawn Williams](#); [Margaux Kambara](#); [Marty Aarreberg](#); [Michelle Irace](#); [Paul Duncan](#); [Phil Hartley](#); [Shannon Walker-Smith](#); [Sharron Zoller](#); [Weston Siefert](#)  
**Subject:** FW: [EXTERNAL] Re: Reviewing the General Plan with suggested wording changes: Tribal History  
**Date:** Friday, June 28, 2024 2:03:27 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Cordially,



**Mireya G. Turner, MPA**

**Director**

Community Development

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Phone: (707) 263-2221

Email: [mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov](mailto:mireya.turner@lakecountyca.gov)

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**From:** Betsy Cawn [mailto:epi-center@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 26, 2024 8:34 PM  
**To:** Donna Mackiewicz <donnammackiewicz@gmail.com>  
**Cc:** rtnc@sonic.net; Denise Rushing <Deniserushing2@gmail.com>; Margaux Kambara <thrive95453@outlook.com>; Roberta Lyons <roberta.lyons@att.net>; Mireya Turner <Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Re: Reviewing the General Plan with suggested wording changes: Tribal History

Yes, absolutely! And thank you!!!

On Jun 26, 2024, at 8:20 PM, Donna Mackiewicz  
<[donnammackiewicz@gmail.com](mailto:donnammackiewicz@gmail.com)> wrote:

Hello everyone,

As I began reading the General Plan some wording did not seem appropriate so I reached out to Dr. John Parker, Wolf Creek Archaeology, for guidance and he responded with the following recommended wording.

Would you support the changes and besides sharing this with Mireya, are there channels to go through for commenting?

The current document states: Tribal History

Lake County has been inhabited by Native American peoples, including the Pomo, Wappo, and Miwok, for over 11,000 years. At their peak, the Pomos were the largest group of Native Americans

in the area, with a population of approximately 3,000 individuals before European colonization. They spoke three distinct languages and were skilled fishers and hunters; they were renowned for their intricate basketry crafted from lakeshore tule grass, native plants, and feathers.

CHAPTER CONTENTS Introduction Background General Plan Overview Development of General Plan 2050 GP-2 Lake County 2050 General Plan The mid-19th century brought significant changes to the region with the arrival of Russians on the Pacific coast and the influx of Spanish missionaries and European-American colonists following the discovery of gold in the region. This period marked the beginning of profound disruption for the Pomo people. They were subjected to systematic enslavement, forced relocation, genocide, and diseases introduced by the colonists, leading to a dramatic decline in their population. By 1900, only 450 Pomos survived. Lake County Pomo Indians are direct descendants of the Pomos who have stewarded this land as knowledge keepers for over 11,000 years. Today, seven federally recognized Pomo tribes reside in their ancestral territories in the Lake County area: Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Elem Indian Colony, Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, Koi Nation of Northern California, Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Robinson Rancheria Pomo Indians, and Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians. They exercise self-governance with inherent sovereignty, some overseeing re-established lands and others forming member organizations to continue their traditions. The Pomo tribes have also developed economic ventures to achieve self-sufficiency and prosperity. Notably, the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians operates the Konocti Vista Casino Resort, the Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake operate Running Creek Casino, Robinson Rancheria Pomo Indians operate the Robinson Rancheria Resort and Casino, and the Koi Nation has plans to establish a destination retreat with hotel and entertainment. In addition, Lake County Tribal Health, operated by a consortium of all seven federally-recognized Tribes, provides general and specialty medical services to tribal and non-tribal community members.

Thank you,  
Donna

**Dr. Parker suggests eliminating the derogatory "Indian" term and the corrected version is based on published data.**

Tribal History

**Lake County has been inhabited by Native American peoples, including the Pomo, Wappo, Miwok, and Patwin for over 20,000 years. At their peak, the Pomos were the largest group**

**of Native Americans in the area, with a Clear Lake population of 6,000-8,000 before European disease and colonization. They spoke three distinct dialects and were skilled fishers and hunters; they were renowned for their intricate basketry crafted from lakeshore sedge roots, redbud bark, and willow. For the past 6,000 years, the Clear Lake Pomo had permanent territorial boundaries, with political centers, private family land and resource ownership, a money economy and professions (doctors, hunters, fishermen, basket makers, etc.).**

**CHAPTER CONTENTS Introduction Background General Plan  
Overview Development of General Plan 2050 GP-2 Lake County  
2050 General Plan**

**The mid-19th century brought significant changes to the region with the arrival of Russians on the Pacific coast and the influx of Spanish missionaries and European-American colonists following the discovery of gold in the region. This period marked the beginning of profound disruption for the Pomo people. They were subjected to systematic enslavement, forced relocation, genocide, and diseases introduced by the colonists, leading to a dramatic decline in their population. By 1900, only 450 Pomos survived. Today's Lake County Pomo people are direct descendants of the Pomos who have stewarded this land as knowledge keepers for over 20,000 years. Today, seven federally recognized Pomo tribes reside in their ancestral territories in the Lake County area: Big Valley Band of Pomo , Elem Indian Colony, Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, Koi Nation of Northern California, Middletown Rancheria of Pomo, Robinson Rancheria Pomo, and Scotts Valley Band of Pomo. They exercise self-governance with inherent sovereignty, some overseeing re-established lands and others forming member organizations to continue their traditions. The Pomo tribes have also developed economic ventures to achieve self-sufficiency and prosperity. Notably, the Big Valley Band of Pomo operates the Konocti Vista Casino Resort, the Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake operate Running Creek Casino, Robinson Rancheria Pomo operate the Robinson Rancheria Resort and Casino, and the Koi Nation has plans to establish a destination resort with hotel and casino along one of the Pomo historic trail systems in Sonoma County. In addition, Lake County Tribal Health, operated by a consortium of all seven federally-recognized Tribes, provides general and specialty medical services to tribal and non-tribal community members.**

Biblio  
Cook, S.F.



1955 ***The Aboriginal Population of the North Coast of California***, University of California Publications Anthropological Records, Vol. 16, No 3, Berkeley

Parker, John W.

1994 ***Dots on a Map: Using cultural resource management data to reconstruct prehistoric settlement patterns in the Clear Lake Basin, California***, Doctoral Dissertation prepared for Archaeology Program, UCLA, Published by UMI, Ann Arbor, MI.

**From:** [Donna Mackiewicz](#)  
**To:** [Mireya Turner](#)  
**Cc:** [Michelle Trace](#)  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] Consideration of additional wording for GPAC Background  
**Date:** Monday, July 1, 2024 8:03:42 AM

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Hello Mireya and team,

The GPAC is the chance to highlight how special the county is.

Might I offer a suggestion for the GPAC - Background - Setting?

Consider adding wording highlighting the age of Clear Lake and it is the oldest natural lake in North America and add kilometers.

Clear Lake is one of California's oldest lakes and the largest natural lake (177 km<sup>2</sup>) existing entirely within California. It is the oldest natural lake in North America, with continuous lake sediments dating to the early Pleistocene, yielding age estimates of 1.8–3.0 million years old.

over:

Background

Setting

Lake County lies within the Pacific Coastal ranges approximately 100 miles north of San Francisco, 90 miles northwest of Sacramento, and 35 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The region is accessible by major roadways that traverse the county: State Route 20, which connects to Highway 101 and Interstate 5, and State Routes 29, 53, and 175. Its namesake, Clear Lake, is the most dominant geographic feature in the county and is the largest natural lake entirely within California, with a surface area of 68 square miles.

Thank you,  
Donna Mackiewicz

Margaux

Re: GPAC Meeting #2 Agenda and other Materials

Thrive95453@outlook.com <Thrive95453@outlook.com>

To: Mireya Turner <Mireya.Turner@lakecountyca.gov>

Hello, Mireya,

Thank you for distributing the GPAC meeting materials prior to today's meeting. My comments on the meeting materials for today's meeting follow:

For General Plan (GP) Issues,

- Under "Water Resources", add
  - Cumulative Effects of large and continual water demand
    - Especially for discretionary activity requiring county approval
- Under "Agriculture Economy", add
  - Livable Wage

(Suggested Action: Develop and test models of sustainable agriculture that provide livable wages)

For presentation, completeness and continuity of thought, it makes sense to keep information on required GP elements in its dedicated section (e.g. Water Resources). The Climate Change Adaption section can cross reference the main GP elements (e.g. water resources).

As an organizing principle, it's better to not split off part of a required element to a speciality section such as Climate Change Adaption. Under Climate Change Adaption, drought management may be covered. But for continuity of thought, it's better to have it under the main heading Water Resources.

Here's an example. The California Water Board, in its white paper published earlier this year, stated that California is in a persistent state of drought. To foster this mindset, drought measures should not be on the shelf until there is a drought emergency declaration.

Consciousness of drought needs to be mainstream and information on drought needs to be integrated into standard operations and reference sources. Climate Change Adaption, unfortunately, is an afterthought if a thought at all for many.

For GP Overview, consider adding a declaration of values as guiding principles for decisions affecting a GP required element. If the GP is considered to be the county's Constitution, then in its preamble, a declaration of values, identifying high-level guiding principles, such as Vision 2028 could be useful. County decision makers should take the GP declaration of values and Vision 2028 priorities into account when making decisions, such as reviewing minor/major use permits for required elements (e.g. land use).

A rough example of declaration of values follows: (Text in blue are among Vision 2028's top 10 priorities.)

*Lake County considers the well-being and economic resilience of every Lake County resident. To enhance Public Safety and develop and maintain a high standard of*