



NOTICE AND CALL OF A MEETING OF THE
TRINIDAD PLANNING COMMISSION

The Trinidad Planning Commission will hold a regularly scheduled monthly meeting on
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16th, 2020, AT 6:00 P.M.
in Town Hall at 409 Trinity Street.

In accordance with Executive Order N-29-20 this meeting will be held via videoconference and will be hosted on the Cisco Webex Platform. Learn more about Webex here:
<https://www.webex.com/>

PUBLIC COMMENT: Public comment may be submitted in an orderly process during the conference orally or via email or Webex chat. Your comments will be included in the public record for the meeting and will be accepted at any time during the meeting.

You can email comments before or during the meeting via to azetter@trinidad.ca.gov. Or you can deliver hand-written comments to 409 Trinity Street, Trinidad CA, by 2:00pm, Wednesday, September 16, 2020.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE: The City will publish a direct link to the conference, along with the participant code, on the City Calendar page online at <http://trinidad.ca.gov/calendar>

The following items will be discussed:

- I. ROLL CALL
- II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - August 19, 2020
- III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- IV. ITEMS FROM THE FLOOR
- V. AGENDA ITEMS

Discussion / Decision / Public Hearing / Action

1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan: Continued discussion of a draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
2. General Plan Update: Continued discussion of updated draft Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element revised based on Coastal Commission staff comments.

VI. COMMISSIONER REPORTS

VII. STAFF REPORT

VIII. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

The items listed below have been requested to be on a future Planning Commission agenda and will not be discussed at this meeting. Publication of this list is not required by law, and the list's inclusion on this agenda does not constitute, nor substitute for any noticing requirements. Also, please be aware that this list is subject to change.

- SB18 and AB32 Tribal Consultation Primer
- After-the-fact Permit Processing
- Tsunami Siren Update

IX. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting packets can be accessed at the following link:

<http://trinidad.ca.gov/document-library/pc-meeting-packets-2020>

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE TRINIDAD PLANNING
COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 2020 VIA WEBEX**

I. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL (6:06 pm)

Commissioners Present: Kelly, Johnson, Hopkins, Stockness

Commissioners Absent: None

City Planner Staff: Parker

City Staff: Zetter, Naffah

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

July 15, 2020

Modified sentence: "Commissioner Hopkins stated he believes the trail should be open with proper signage. ~~even if it increases the price of the City's insurance.~~" (page 4)

Motion (Stockness/Hopkins) to approve the July 15, 2020 minutes as amended. Passed (4-0). Passed unanimously.

III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

No formal motion was made to approve the agenda. Approval by acclamation.

IV. ITEMS FROM THE FLOOR

R. Clompus (City Council member) asked if the City has a plan to increase the City's water resources. Parker advised staff have provided multiple suggestions, such as a new summer intake system and reported to the Council recently. Additionally, as the Trinidad Rancheria is moving forward with requesting water from the Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District other stakeholders should get involved as the process moves along.

V. AGENDA ITEMS

Discussion/Decision/Public Hearing/Action

1. Wilson 2018-07A: Amendment to a previously approved Lot Merger, Design Review, Use Permit and Coastal Development Permit, to construct a new 532 sq. ft., 1-story, 1-bedroom, secondary dwelling. The amendment eliminates the lot merger; the already constructed residence will be a primary dwelling and has its own septic system. No physical changes are proposed. Located at 33 Berry Rd.; APN: 515-331-049.

Staff report

City Planner Parker discussed the original project and approval, explaining that the applicant is requesting an amendment to the previously approved project. Parker explained that a lot merger is no longer necessary due to a new septic system being constructed for the new residence (rather than sharing one). The project has already been constructed. Additionally, the use permit findings are no longer necessary approve an accessory dwelling unit, since it will be on its own lot. The staff recommendation is to approve the amendment, with all of the conditions of approval from the original project, with a modification to #5, requiring a deed restriction. All of the conditions have already been complied with, except for #5 and #1.

Commissioner Comments/Questions

Commissioner Johnson questioned if the Planning Commission needs to review the installation of a new septic system. Parker explained that while the California Coastal Commission requires all new septic systems and some repairs to acquire a Coastal Development Permit, in this case it would be included in the approval of this amendment.

Commissioner Stockness questioned if the deed restriction is recorded. Parker explained that that was the last outstanding condition from the previous approval; now that the project has changed, the wording of the deed restriction has also changed. Stockness also questioned if the driveway apron had been paved as required. Wilson, the applicant, advised that an apron has been paved.

Commissioner Kelly noted that she drove by the site and everything looks complete and as approved.

Public Comment

None

Commissioner Discussion

Commissioner Johnson requested that the word "merged" be deleted from condition #5 regarding the deed restriction. Parker agreed.

Motion (Kelly/Hopkins) based on the information submitted in the application, included in the staff report and public testimony at the hearing, the project, with the amended condition #5, is found to be consistent with the City's LCP and other applicable regulations, and the Commission moves to adopt the information and Design Review, and other findings in this staff report and approve the project as amended and conditioned therein. Passed (4-0). Passed unanimously.

2. Trinidad 2020-01: Coastal Development Permit or the temporary closure of a portion of the Van Wycke Trail due to hazardous conditions. Located at the unpaved section of the Van Wycke Trail between Edwards Street and Galindo Street. *Continued from the July 15 meeting.*

Staff report

City Planner Parker stated the staff report is similar to the previous month's, but based on the comments and questions raised at the last meeting, she included additional information regarding PARSAC's request to close it, the status of the repair planning and access alternatives. She explained that the City is following the insurance company's recommendation, and this is being done for public safety purposes while the City determines how to proceed with the repair of the trail. Parker went on to advise that repair is no longer an option with the Caltrans funding due to time limitations. She also noted that while there has been discussion surrounding other trails that pose risks to users, this is the only trail PARSAC recommended closing.

Commissioner Comments/Questions

Commissioner Kelly summarized the comments made by Trail Committee members at their meeting the previous night. Comments were provided individually rather than as from the Committee due to a lack of quorum.

Commissioner Stockness questioned if there had been discussions with residents adjacent to the trail. City Manager Naffah confirmed that one meeting had taken place, noting that the closure is at the request of PARSAC, not the neighboring property owners as has been suggested.

Commissioner Johnson requested more information on the geologic and feasibility reports performed to help inform repair options, as mentioned on page 4 of 8 of the staff report. Parker discussed the project history, and advised that based on those earlier feasibility studies, a retaining wall was deemed the best option. However, additional Geotech borings and studies were planned in order to design it. But, because the City Council voted to abandon the retaining wall repair, the City is lacking new information.

Commissioner Stockness asked if the City still has grant money for the trail. Parker confirmed that, yes, the City received an extension on the CalTrans grant, but the deadline is near, and a repair is not feasible in the timeline for the Caltrans grant, because it will require more public outreach and stakeholder input. Stockness voiced her concern for users of the trail.

Commissioner Hopkins asked if a bike and walking corridor is possible. Parker advised that the original proposal was to have a bike and pedestrian corridor and have it paved, but there was opposition because it was too “urban” for the area. Thus, bike improvements for cyclists were moved to Edwards. Hopkins questioned if the City could get creative with a less invasive repair. Parker explained that the City will be exploring various options. Regardless, the repairs can’t be accomplished under the Caltrans grant due to quickly approaching deadlines.

Kelly discussed her experience with trails in City limits and suggests several areas that require repair. Kelly suggests the City step up trail maintenance in general. Stockness discussed potential repairs.

Public Comment

Written comments were received from G. Kenny (Trinidad), K. Lake (Trinidad), T. Pease (Greater Trinidad Area), and K. Tays (Arcata) in opposition to the temporary closure.

M. Gottschalk (Trinidad) explained that he wants better barriers on the trail so people don’t just walk around. Additionally, he noted that the Tsurai Ancestral Society want to have a scoping meeting.

J. Beaupre (Trinidad) via Webex chat stated he wants the Van Wycke Trail to remain open. However, he advised that “Use at Your Own Risk” and “Do Not Trespass” signs

should be posted at the location. He stated that Edwards Street should not be used by pedestrians, due to the safety hazards it poses to users. He mentioned vegetation overgrowth on the sidewalks.

B. Kenny (Trinidad) stated the Van Wycke Trail is not very different from other trails in town, so the City needs to have another conversation with PARSAC before closing the trail. Kenny advised the City can perform low impact repairs to make the trail reasonably safe. He also opined that the risk is being overblown and that PARSAC will not want to lose the City as a customer.

D. Bruce (Trinidad) stated he is opposed to anything that would lead to a permanent closure of the trail. He advised he wants to see the trail fixed, as it is safer than using the Edward Street corridor.

S. Laos (Trinidad Rancheria) stated she recommended starting a conversation with PARSAC, and soon. She also advised to those that are fearful of a permanent closure need to remember that this is only a temporary closure. She stressed that more steps will need to be taken before a permanent closure occurs.

Supervisor Madrone (5th District Supervisor) stated that he generally agrees with the comments made. He discussed his history with the Van Wycke Trail, and advised that the repairs he made had minimal costs. He noted that while the trail has dropped towards the beach, the repairs made were to hold back the material around the trail for access. He also stated that there may be potential in the future to secure easements in order to move the trail upslope. Madrone also discussed creating a healthy relationship with the Tsurai Ancestral Society. He offered his services to the City to draw up repair plans for free.

Commissioner Kelly questioned Supervisor Madrone if he is in favor of opening the trail. He responded advising that he would rather a repair be done instead of a temporary closure.

Commissioner Discussion

City Manager Naffah discussed PARSAC's 2018 Risk Assessment Report, and explained how the City is a part of an insurance pool and how they work. He also reiterated what occurred during the site visit with Ken Ong from PARSAC. Furthermore, Naffah advised that he is willingly to reopen discussions with PARSAC. He explained that he understands there is quite a bit of sentiment regarding the continued use of the Van Wycke Trail, but it should be clear that the City wants to repair the trail. Naffah stressed that repairs take time, and that the CCC requires a CDP for temporary closure for repairs.

Commissioner Johnson questioned if a temporary repair to the trail would require a CDP. Parker stated that it is likely that any kind of repair will require a CDP. She also noted that permanent closure would require an LCP amendment and a CDP. Thus, it would require a major public process and several different approvals.

Johnson questioned if there was a time frame for complying with a closure, as the original risk assessment was done in 2018 and the site visit was done in 2019. Naffah clarified that the trail has been closed since mid-2019, shortly after the site visit.

Commissioner Stockness stated she wants the same sign used at the Axel Lindgren Memorial Trail to be used at the Van Wycke Trail. She stated she wants the trail to remain open, and for the City to work with Supervisor Madrone, so it can continue to be used.

Naffah reminded the Commission that the agenda item is regarding the CDP for the previous and continued temporary closure of the trail. He also noted that he will reach out to PARSAC, but he will not reopen the trail if they advise that the trail needs to remain closed. He stated he will not jeopardize the City. Additionally, he opined that the CCC wouldn't want the trail open in the condition it is in.

City Planner Parker suggested that the Commission and most members of the public are uncomfortable with the length of the closure. She posed the option of having a shorter time frame, with option(s) for extension. Commissioner Johnson opined that a two-year time frame presents an image that the City is taking our time, and he is reluctant to approve such a long closure.

Information obtained from Webex Chat:

Supervisor Madrone (5th District Supervisor) advised that he doesn't believe a CDP is required for maintenance. He offered to design maintenance actions for Public Works.

G. Kenny (Trinidad) questioned if a CDP is required for the time it has already been closed. Additionally, it can be repaired and reopened when the insurance company agrees it is safe.

Commissioner Discussion/Motion

Motion (Johnson/Hopkins) based on application materials and information included in the Staff Report, and based on public testimony, the Commission finds that the project is consistent with the City's certified LCP and other applicable regulations, and moves to adopt the information in this staff report and approve the project as described in this staff report, and as conditioned herein with the primary condition that the CDP be in effect for another 6 months. Passed (4-0). Passed unanimously.

3. Water Shortage Contingency Plan: Continued discussion of a draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Staff report

City Planner Parker stated that she has started filling in more sections and details for the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). She advised that a fair amount of the language was taken from Santa Cruz's plan (chapter 3) but acknowledged that there are some gaps. One of the gaps that warrants more discussion are the roles and responsibilities of City staff. Additionally, she advised that she added background

information regarding the City's water system, as well as information regarding exceptions, appeals, enforcement, and penalties. Parker explained that the City has an existing water rationing ordinance, but it will need to be updated.

Parker also discussed the section on public education and outreach, stating she has included mostly information and ideas regarding various methods. Parker added that RVS, the City's water system software, may play an important role for public outreach and monitoring use depending on its capabilities, which staff are researching. RVS could play an important role in monitoring and enforcement. However, she added that before implementation, the City needs to evaluate what the most effective tool for Trinidad would be.

Parker explained that in the WSCP she had developed 5-6 drought stages. Parker discussed how the first stage would require voluntary conservation, then moving onto conservation being required when the City drops below its baseline, and then mandatory rationing for higher stages. She added that the Planning Commission has looked at various options for rationing and conservation and she would like the Commission to advise her on what methods are most appropriate for Trinidad. Parker went on to summarize some of the rationing methods, enforcement, penalties and appeals that have been added to the WSCP.

A discussion surrounding rate increases occurred, including the legal parameters.

Commissioner Comments/Questions

Commissioner Stockness complimented staff on the WSCP. She also stated that there is an immediate need for a long-term storage and discussed the need for a water committee. Naffah discussed composition of a water committee, and explained how recommendations to the City Council made by the Planning Commission will be key to guiding them in their decisions. Stockness opined that the City is presently in a drought, so she recommended that the City begin public outreach and education now. Stockness also suggested having Administrative Assistant Zetter be a part of the water committee, as she would serve as a resource for public outreach and education. Commissioner Kelly agreed with Stockness.

Commissioner Hopkins suggested that the stages need better definitions and explanations of what they mean and opined that storage is key. Commissioner Kelly agreed. Parker explained that staff could likely come up with pretty good criteria, but those should be revised as the City gets more information, particularly from monitoring flows on Luffenholtz. Parker then advised that stage one would be based on the fact that the City is in a below normal water year, and the following stages would be based on the flows at Luffenholtz and pumping capacity at the plant.

Johnson briefly mentioned that, with respect to background information, an option would be to include appendices with additional detail. He complimented staff on the

organization of the material. He also opined that it might be useful for the Westhaven Community District to review the WSCP.

Johnson also suggested the *Declaration of Water Shortage* on page 2 of 11 be streamlined to avoid delays in the process. He stated the summary chart for Mendocino was well put together, and it provided a good framework of the City's intentions. Additionally, he opined that composing a flow chart to give users an idea of the enforcement process could prove to be useful. He also advised that, per past recommendations, fine and penalty should not be added to plans, rather, they should be set by resolutions. With respect to the appeals, baseline use should be appealable.

Kelly opined the simpler the better. Additionally, she added that in *Table 1: Water Supply Shortage Stages and Conditions*, a column for public education and outreach could be added. This column would document what type of communication would be used for each stage.

Public Comment

R. Clompus (City Council member) complimented staff on the detailed report. He advised there is a method to measure flow in the creek and suggested looking into electronic water meters to minimize delay. He noted that while the water contingency plan is good, the City also need to be working toward increasing the water supply. He opined that the City needs to look beyond Luffenholtz as the sole water supply.

Commissioner Kelly responded that the Planning Commission did recently provide a report to the Council that explored some of the options.

S. Madrone (5th District Supervisor) complimented staff on the detail of the report. He promoted individual rain collection water tanks and discussed timing for preparation for declaring stages. He promoted entering into Stage 1 now, since the area is experiencing drought and creek levels are dropping.

Commissioner Discussion

Commissioner Kelly questioned if it needs to be brought to the City Council before declaring Stage 1. City Manager Naffah stated if the Planning Commission wants to make the recommendation, he can present it to the Council.

Commissioner Johnson opined that while the City may not have empirical evidence, based on past experience and history, the City is in a position where it knows conservation needs to begin. Kelly stated obtaining flow data is important.

City Planner Parker explained that obtaining an accurate flow measurement when the creek is so low is not an easy feat, but she understands it is currently being monitored. Additionally, the City cannot declare Stage 1, because the plan is not yet in place. However, she advised that the City does have a rationing and conservation system in place, which the Council can implement.

Commissioner Hopkins questioned what was done during the 2016 drought. Parker explained that the City did declare a drought and institute conservation measures based on the state's requirements.

Parker requested the Commission examine the water toolkit and come prepared with questions and suggestions.

Motion (Kelly/Hopkins) request the City Council to adopt resolution 2015-02 to declare a potential water shortage. Passed (4-0). Passed unanimously.

4. Trails Policy: Continued discussion regarding the draft Trails Policy that was developed and recommended by the Trinidad Trails Committee. *Continue at the September 16th meeting.*

Commissioner Johnson noted it will be useful to look at the General Plan and ordinances. He emphasized that existing rules/policies need to be separate from proposed ones.

VI. COMMISSIONER REPORTS

Commissioner Stockness stated traffic signs are needed in town, as there was recently an incident with a semi-truck on View street. She opined that it should be addressed in the General Plan.

VII. STAFF REPORT

Discussed choosing a date for the Tribal Consultation Meeting and a special meeting to discuss the general plan update.

VIII. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

- SB18 and AB32 Tribal Consultation Primer
- After-the-fact Permit Processing
- Tsunami Siren Update
- General Plan Update: Consider scheduling a special meeting the first week of September

IX. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourned at 8:52 pm. Next regularly scheduled meeting is September 16, 2020. Special meeting scheduled for September 2nd at 5:00 pm.

Submitted by:

**Angela Zetter
Administrative Assistant**

Approved by:

**Cheryl Kelly
Planning Commission Chair**



AGENDA ITEM MEMORANDUM

TO: Trinidad Planning Commission

FROM: Trever Parker, City Planner

DATE: September 9, 2020

RE: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

I have continued to update the WSCP based on our discussion at the last meeting. I have refined sections and added more detail to the criteria for declaring stages. And I added an appeals section. I also filled in additional actions and restrictions for the higher stages. I definitely want some input on these measures. I did notice that the Santa Cruz plan allows for some flexibility. I think we should do that as well, because we don't yet know what will work and what won't for Trinidad. In addition, conditions at Trinidad's water plant can change very rapidly, so there should be some adaptability overall and within stages.

Water Data

In order to determine an appropriate baseline usage, I spent some time reviewing the 2018 water data (which was what was used in the demand assessment). There are 183 residential water accounts in the City. Table 1 summarizes the averages and range for annual usage, July (high) usage, and March (low) usage.

Table 1: Summary of Annual and July residential water usage in Trinidad

	Annual gpd	July gpd	March gpd
Average	125	200	85
Median	110	150	67
Range	0 - 600	0 - 1,612	0-450

On an annual basis, 60% of accounts use less than the average of 125 gpd, 67% use less than 135 gpd, and 75% use less than 153 gpd. The following table shows the percentage of accounts that use less than 150 and 200 gpd annually and for several summer months. Those volumes may be a good starting point for setting a baseline use.

Table 2: Percentage of accounts using less than 150 and 200 gpd.

	Annually	July	August	September
150 gpd	73%	50%	57%	71%
200 gpd	87%	67%	75%	83%

Usage outside the City is generally less than inside the City, except on the Rancheria. But I'm not totally sure which Rancheria accounts are residential and which are not, so for now, I classified them all as residential except for the casino. Average annual water use outside the City (not including the casino) is 106 gpd; on the Rancheria, it is 144 gpd (again, not including the casino), and outside the City and Rancheria averages 94 gpd.

Although the Rancheria's average is higher, the percentage of accounts affected by a baseline is similar to that of the City. There are 76 non-Rancheria accounts outside the City, and 24 non-casino accounts on the Rancheria. For non-Rancheria accounts, 91% of use less than 200 gpd on average (76% in July), and 82% use less than 150 gpd (68% in July). Of the Rancheria accounts, 80% use less than 200 gpd (67% in July), and 63% use less than 150 gpd (54% in July). The casino averages 2,644 gpd.

The baseline allowable usage may change based on the drought stage. Somewhere between 150 and 200 gpd may be a good place to start. This number would impact less than half of residential users and could save between 17,099 and 22,982 gpd (in July) with full compliance, or 24.4% to 32.8% of the total daily demand (including losses). Those who use more than the baseline, would be charged at significantly higher rates for the amount used above the baseline. There is also the option to get an exception.

For comparison, in July 2018, Arcata had a per capita residential usage of 48 gpd, Eureka 76 gpd, and McKinleyville 73 gpd (data from Pacific Institute). According to the recently adopted Housing Element, Trinidad's household size (2018 ACS data) is 1.96, so 150 to 200 gpd should easily meet the basic needs of most households in Trinidad.

There are 38 non-residential accounts in town. Their water use averages 540 gpd, with a range of 0 to almost 1,800 gpd (there are two accounts that average about 1,800, and the rest are under 1,000); 21, or 55%, of the accounts use less than 200 gpd on average. In July, the non-residential accounts averaged 844 gpd, with a range of 0 to 3,160 gpd. Of the 38 accounts, 18, or 47%, still use less than 200 gpd in July. So, it might be useful to also set a baseline for these users, but use it a bit differently, where the City would focus on working with those above the baseline to find ways to reduce their water use rather than charging more for use above the baseline.

Suggested Action(s)

Staff's suggestion is to continue to review the draft WSCP and provide comments and suggestions. In particular consider the questions and issues I have outlined above, and in the document, and be prepared to provide feedback on them.

Attachments

- Updated Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan

City of Trinidad

DROUGHT AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Trinidad Water System Overview

The City of Trinidad's (City) water supply is from Luffenholtz Creek, which is subject to limitations based on the terms of the City's water right as it relates to flows in the creek. The flow in the creek varies significantly throughout the year. Multi-year droughts, other extractions from the creek, and long-term climate change can significantly reduce summer flows. Treatment system characteristics also affect the City's ability to produce potable water; and storage and distribution system characteristics affect the City's ability to distribute water.

Luffenholtz Creek is currently the only source of raw water that serves the City of Trinidad system. The City purveys water to approximately 1,000 people inside and outside City limits. The City's diversion and water plant is located at 1313 Westhaven Dr. Trinidad California adjacent to Luffenholtz Creek. Water for the plant is pumped from a wet well that is filled through an infiltration gallery of perforated pipes located approximately ten feet below the creek bed. The point of diversion is just upstream of the Westhaven Dr. culvert. The City has current water rights limiting the rate of diversion, the annual maximum diversion, and requiring minimum bypass flows. In addition to water right limitations, the effective water production rates are limited by physical constraints in the processing of the water which include: infiltration gallery limitations, flocculator flow rates, filter fouling rates, backwash periods, and chlorine contact time requirements. In addition, the City has a relatively small amount of finished water storage that could supply typical uses for only a few days and is insufficient for bridging long term supply limitations.

Because Trinidad's water source is a small creek with no reservoir, the City essentially has no long-term storage. Therefore, the situation is different from most larger water systems that obtain water from a reservoir or groundwater storage. It means that water conservation early in the dry season, when flows on Luffenholtz Creek are normal, does not preserve water for future use when creek flows get low. Essentially, the amount of water the City can supply is a function of how much water it pumps each day. (See the [Water Treatment Plant Production Memo](#) dated May 1, 2020 by GHD for additional information.) Once flows in the creek drop to a certain level, the pump outpaces the rate at which the wet well infiltration gallery refills. Once the wet well drops to a certain level, the pump has to be turned off to allow it to refill again, limiting the amount of

water that can be pumped into the treatment system each day. There is a tipping point where the City can go from pumping at normal capacity, to a very sharp drop in pumping capacity once the creek reaches a critically low flow level that impacts the City's intake system.

Roles and Responsibilities

Water Committee / Water Shortage Response Team

The City Manager shall be responsible for monitoring all potential water shortage conditions and shall make recommendations to the City Council regarding the implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan stages 1 through 5. It is the responsibility of the City Council or its designee to declare a water shortage. At the time of, or prior to the declaration of Stage 1, the City Council shall form a Water Committee (or Water Shortage Response Team) to make recommendations to the City Council and facilitate implementation of the WSCP. The specific stages and triggers to activate each stage based on the condition of the water supply will be determined in cooperation with the Water Shortage Response Team. Table 1 summarizes the triggers and degree of water shortage for each stage of action based on the stages described below.

Water Shortage Response Team (WSRT): City Manager, Public Works Director, City Engineer, City Clerk/Assistant City Clerk, City Council Representative(s).

Declaration of Water Shortage

Following ~~consideration~~ recommendation by the ~~Water Commission~~ WSRT, formal action declaring a water shortage is taken by City Council. The legal requirements for such action are covered in Section 350 et. seq. and 375 et. seq. of the California Water Code. The code requires the following process be followed:

- That City Council hold a public hearing on the matter;
- That the public hearing be properly noticed (minimum of publishing once in newspaper at least seven days prior to the date of the hearing);
- Upon determining and declaring the existence of a water shortage, City Council may then adopt regulations and restrictions governing the use and delivery of water.

Commented [TP1]: Verify if this is really required. Declaration of anything above Stage 2 can't wait 7 days.

In accordance with Municipal CA Water Code section 16.04.480, § 376, water conservation rules adopted by the City Council establishing water use regulations become effective immediately ~~after their publication, but the ordinance or~~

~~resolution, or a summary, shall be posted in a newspaper of general circulation published in three public places within the City of Trinidad within 10 days of its adoption.~~

Public Outreach and Education

Even before formal declaration of a water shortage, a public information/media program should be activated to provide customers with as much advance notice as possible. Following Council action, all residents and businesses, not just customers of record, would need to be provided notice of water shortage rules and regulations via a variety of media and communications methods, including print and television media, internet, and other methods. The timeline for getting information out to the public ~~on television, radio, and through newspaper articles~~ is very short.

~~Additional~~Initial notification would occur through the City's ~~utility email~~ newsletter, ~~which requires a longer lead time of six to eight weeks to produce and water billing postcards. Notifications will also be posted around town and mail on the City's website.~~ Large water users and those businesses that are most likely to be seriously affected should be contacted directly ~~in writing~~.

Coordination ~~with other~~between City ~~departments~~staff and other public agencies can begin prior to formal declaration of a water shortage and can be accomplished through regular meetings, e-mail group updates, and presentations. Getting the public involved and keeping them informed will require a significant expansion of existing water conservation public information and outreach efforts. Contracting with an advertising agency to assist with a communications campaign and mass media advertising is one way to expand outreach efforts quickly. A substantial amount of printed information on how to conserve water during a water shortage has already been developed ~~and tailored to various types of water customers and is available for by others and can be put to~~ immediate use.

RVS Software: Brief messages, such as what Stage the City is in can easily be printed on the postcard sized water bills. We are looking into whether RVS has the ability to print individualized messages, such as whether the account is over or under the use or conservation target. We are also looking into whether larger bills, with more detailed messages could be used temporarily during drought situations to provide additional information. The software does have robust query options, so the City can easily flag accounts that used a certain percentage more water than their own average, or an overall average for example. And since the City only has 3## accounts, it wouldn't be too much work export the data to Excel and produce customized messages or mailings. We are also looking into whether City staff could

Commented [TP2]: Staff is still looking into the RVS software capabilities.

read meters more often than monthly without affecting the billing and record-keeping.

Email Newsletter: ~~Consider developing~~The City should develop an email list for all water customers ~~and~~ Luffenholtz Creek residents, that is separate from the City's email newsletter list. ~~Send~~The City will send out weekly updates or as conditions change.

City Website: Put most current information and conservation requirements, or links to it, on the home page.

City Council meetings: ~~Provide~~City staff will provide updates at City Council meetings.

Water Committee or WSRT: Regular meetings, forums or announcements: ?

~~Brochures: Wouldn't be up to date for stage declarations, but one could include general conservation tips and information about the various stages. Brochures and/or flyers: Brochures and/or flyers with information and tips on conserving water will be mailed to residents in the City, the City's Water Service Area and within the Luffenholtz Creek watershed. Brochures and flyers will be made available in City Hall and other locations around the City as available. Flyers and posters will also be posted in public locations.~~

Newspaper? Social media?

Water Shortage Responses

The City will manage water conservation and cutbacks for each water shortage stage. Public outreach and education are also part of these measures.

Water Conservation and Rationing

For each water shortage stage, the City will implement water conservation measures. In the earliest stages, measures will be voluntary and minimal. But as the stages progress, the measures will become stricter.

Early conservation measures will focus on types and times of use. This means required reductions in or prohibitions on certain uses of water. This would include things like filling hot tubs, outdoor washing (cars, boats, driveways, etc.) watering during certain times of the day, providing water only upon request at restaurants, etc.

As water shortage stages become more severe, water rationing will be required based on baseline water use for different types of users. Required cutbacks will be based on a pre-determined baseline by type of use (e.g. commercial v. residential). Those who are already below the baseline will not need to reduce water use, or will need to conserve less, and those above the baseline would need to conserve more.

Because of Trinidad’s small size, the City will work with the largest water users to implement conservation/rationing methods that reduce water use without significantly impacting critical business operations. This is important, because modest cutbacks by a few large users could save more water than all residences having to reduce their use by a certain percent.

Rate increases

Water shortage stages will also be associated with rate increases for water service. If people are using less water, revenues will go down, but many of the operating costs for treating and delivering water will stay the same. In addition, more education, monitoring and enforcement will be needed, further increasing costs to the City. Water rates may be based on the baseline water use standards; rates for use in amounts below the baseline volume would be less than rates for use above the baseline. (Also see monitoring, enforcement and penalties section.) *Note that an analysis of expected revenue losses may be required in order to legally raise rates.*

Water Shortage / Drought Stages

As part of planning for a water shortage, the City has determined stages, or triggers, for water conservation requirements based on the severity of the water shortage. The City Council declares each stage as it occurs, which then triggers implementation of certain conservation measures or actions. These measures are implemented and enforced through Ordinance 20##-##. The Water Supply Shortage tiering system are as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Water Supply Shortage Stages and Conditions			
Stage No.	Water Supply Conditions	% Shortage	Demand Reduction Actions
Normal	Normal operating conditions.	0%	Typical water restrictions with water waste

			ordinances or regulations.
Stage 1: Water Shortage Alert	DEWS at D2- D4 (?) <u>or above</u> <u>Rainfall at 80% or less for the season, or 70% or less March-June</u>	10-15 0%	Public outreach and education, voluntary reductions.
Stage 2: Water Shortage Warning	Luffenholtz Creek flow rate low at XX 0.86 cfs	15-25 0%	Mandatory water <u>use</u> restrictions... TBD , <u>additional public outreach.</u>
Stage 3: Water Shortage Emergency	Reduced pumping capacity at water plant	0-25-50 %	Mandatory water restrictions and rationing, <u>work with individual large water users.</u>
Stage 4: Severe Water Shortage Emergency	Insufficient water for sanitation and fire protection. Further reduced pumping capacity at the plant, or restrictions based on required bypass flows.	25-50-75 %	Strict W water rationing, <u>monitoring and enforcement of water use and potential supplementation</u>
Stage 5: Critical Water Shortage Emergency	Emergency Extreme low flow on Luffenholtz; <u>emergency</u> water service disruption due to disaster or complete plant failure; <u>insufficient water for sanitation and fire protection.</u>	75 50-100%	Water Severe water rationing; water supply supplementation

Stage 0

Normal or above water year. No conservation measures required.

Stage 1: Water Shortage Alert

Description

Based on cumulative rainfall/water year type. This stage ~~would~~ be triggered early in the dry season based on the lack of rainfall over the previous wet season and/or the classification of the California Drought Early Warning System (DEWS), ~~NRCS WETS tables, or other similar measure.~~ The criteria for entering this stage is a drought classification of D2 or higher, and/or 80% or less of total normal rainfall for the season or 65% or less of normal rainfall during the months of April through June. This stage indicates the potential for water shortages later in the dry season.

Commented [TP3]: I'm still looking for additional data upon which to base this.

City Actions and Responsibilities

- Form Water Shortage Response Team
- Public outreach will occur to let users know about the potential for shortages later in the season.
- Careful monitoring of flows on ~~Luffenholz~~Luffenholtz will occur with summary reports provided to the WSRT on a weekly basis.
- Promote regular meter reading and leak detection by residents.
- Publish weekly consumption graph on City website and email newsletter.

Demand Reduction Measures

Conservation is voluntary at this point. Water waste is prohibited as usual per City ordinance.

- No irrigation of unlandscaped areas
- No irrigating such that water runs off the subject property
- Hoses must have hose-end shut-off nozzles
- No non-recirculating fountains

Stage 2: Water Shortage Warning

Description

Based on a low flow. The second stage is triggered by a ~~particular low~~sustained flow rate on Luffenholtz Creek ~~of 0.86 cfs or less. This number is based on the criteria for having to notify CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife in the City's water right.~~

This stage indicates that water shortages are likely to occur in the near future.

~~Without doing additional studies, City staff could probably determine a reasonable~~The flow rate for this stage based on past experience at the water plant ~~basis may be revised as better flow information becomes available.~~ This stage includes public education and minor mandatory cutbacks to get people ready for the potential for more severe shortages.

City Actions and Responsibilities

- Daily reporting on Luffenholtz Creek flows

- Weekly meetings of the WSRT
- (Any changes in City operations, such as no flushing of lines?)
- Increased water waste monitoring and enforcement and leak detection
- Continue to promote meter reading and self-monitoring for customers
- Public weekly newsletter, including consumption graph(s)
- Consult with large water users to develop conservation plans

Demand Reduction Measures

- Restrict landscape irrigation to designated water days and times
- Prohibit exterior washing of hardscapes, dwellings, buildings or structures (with exceptions for window washing or in preparation for painting)
- Water only upon request at restaurants
- Require option for no laundry at B&B and STRs

Stage 3: Water Shortage Emergency

Description

Based on reduced pumping capacity from the wet well- that cannot keep pace with demand on a daily basis. This stage indicates a current water shortage and reduced pumping and treatment capacity at the water plant. Water conservation-rationing is required at this point, along with continued public education, monitoring and enforcement of water use.

City Actions and Responsibilities

- Cease flushing of lines and hydrants
- Discontinue filling water trucks
- Institute drought rates and penalties for overuse
- Water Shortage Response Team to convene as needed to consider exceptions to rationing requirements, appealable to the City Council.
- Undertake contingency planning and preparation for continuing/escalating shortage
- Develop strategy to mitigate revenue losses
- Plan and prepare to supplement water plant

Demand Reduction Measures

- Require commercial users to put up signage requesting conservation by patrons
- Restaurants to provide water only upon request
- Commercial users using more than 200 gpd to cut back use by 10%
- Require large users to audit premises and repair leaks
- Residential rationing at the following allocation: 200### gpd per residence

- No filling/refilling of hot tubs
- No new landscaping
- Further restrict landscaping days/times
- No auto/boat washing
- Reduced time allowed to resolve water waste

Stage 4: Severe Water Shortage Emergency

Description

This stage indicates a critical shortage and potential emergency situation. This is based on ~~passing a minimum threshold for a 25% reduced~~ pumping capacity at the plant that ~~would be barely or not~~ may only be sufficient to supply enough water for basic drinking, sanitation and fire protection needs. Substantial cutbacks in water use are required; ~~the water supply may need to be supplemented.~~

City Actions and Responsibilities

- This stage requires substantial monitoring and management by the City. As the pumping and production capacity is reduced, additional measures and restrictions may be required.
- Continue to work with large water users to identify additional measures to reduce use
- Increased staffing to provide customer service / drought hotline
- Increased staffing to patrol and monitor water use
- Publish information on ways to minimize most valuable landscaping damage and loss, including promotion of appropriate use of grey water
- Coordinate procurement of supplemental water source(s)

Demand Reduction Measures

- Commercial users using more than 150 gpd to cut back use by 20%
- Residential rationing at the following allocation: 150 gpd per residence
- Restrictions on exterior washing of surfaces and structures
- No irrigation except drip or hand irrigation of perennials or with grey water
- Further restrictions and rationing may be required as plant production capacity is reduced

Stage 5: Critical Water Shortage Emergency

Description

Catastrophic failure. This stage indicates ~~100%~~ ~~(50%~~ or ~~nearly~~)more water loss due to extreme drought, plant failure, pipe breakage, natural disaster, etc. There may be enough storage to provide for a few days of water supply depending on the nature of the emergency.

City Actions and Responsibilities

- Consider shifting to Emergency Operations Center model of command management for overall policy guidance and coordination
- Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to address enforcement challenges

Demand Reduction Measures

- Further reductions in residential and commercial allocations
- Prohibit all outdoor irrigation
- No water for outdoor recreation or washing

Monitoring, Enforcement and Penalties

In addition to determining how water use will need to be reduced, the City will also have to develop ways to monitor compliance, create enforcement mechanisms and set penalties for noncompliance.

Enforcement is carried out in a number of ways during a water shortage. In cases such as a report of water waste, the first step is to communicate with the customer by telephone, letter, door tag, or by making personal contact in the field to educate them about regulations. This contact may be all that is required to get the problem resolved. If not, enforcement progresses to a written notice of violation. Beyond this, there are several methods that can be adopted in the City's water conservation and water shortage ordinances that can be used to enforce water restrictions and rationing regulations. These methods are described below.

Penalty fees

This method would apply in situations involving violation of water restrictions, if, after multiple warnings had been given, a violation continued to occur at an account. The fee would be added to a customer's utility bill along with a written notice sent to the customer in advance. The penalty fee shall be set by Resolution of the City Council and would increase with subsequent violations, as in the following examples:

- 1st Violation \$100
- 2nd Violation \$250
- 3rd Violation \$500

- 4th Violation \$1,000

Additional, higher penalty fees may also be established and applied to large users that willfully violate water restrictions.

Excess use fees

Excess use fees are the primary method for enforcing water rationing and are imposed on customers whose water use exceeds their allocation when rationing is in effect. The purpose of the excess use fee is to make the consequences of exceeding one’s rationing allocation so severe that the customer is induced to keep their water use within their allocation and avoid being fined. Like water rates, there are two components to setting excess use fees: 1) the way they are structured, and 2) the dollar amount. Staff and the Planning Commission looked at several models from other agencies and recommend utilizing a two-tiered excess use fee structure for billing reasons and for clarity in communicating penalties to the public, and example of which are shown in Table 2. Actual fees shall be set by Resolution of the City Council.

Table 2. Proposed Excess Use Fees

Excess Use Range	Percent of Water Used in Excess of Allotment	Excess Use Charge per 100 Cubic Feet for all Water Used in Excess of Allotment (in addition to ordinary water consumption charges)
A	0% to 10% over allotment	\$50.00
B	More than 10% over allotment	\$100.00

The purpose of a two-tier excess use structure is to avoid very large penalties for households that make a good faith effort to stay within their allocation but wind up going over a little. If a customer’s water use exceeds one’s allocation by a large amount, though, the penalty should be very steep.

Flow restriction

Some customers will continue to exceed their allotment regardless of the amount of their water bill. In such instances, the Water Department is authorized to install a flow restricting device to provide minimal water flow, just enough for health and safety purposes. In these cases, the customer is charged a fee to cover the staff time needed to install the flow restrictor and another fee for its removal. The Water Department would not use this method where fire suppression sprinklers are on

the same supply line as domestic water. Disconnection/reconnection fees Water suppliers have the legal authority to enforce water shortage regulations by terminating service for egregious violations. In such cases, the customer would be charged for both disconnection and reconnection.

Citation

Finally, the City's water shortage ordinance authorizes staff to issue citations that would have to be paid or challenged in court. This method could be used in cases like a multifamily property where terminating service or restricting flow to all households may not be an option.

Exceptions and Appeals

Exceptions

No water shortage plan can account for all situations. The exception procedure allows the City Manager to provide for special or exceptional circumstances that otherwise would create undue hardship for an individual customer or class of customers. An exception allows a customer to be relieved of a particular regulation or receive an increased allocation for the duration of the shortage. Therefore, it should be granted only when justified on specific grounds that warrant allocating more water than other similarly situated customers and when consistent with the intent of the water shortage regulations, while providing equal treatment of all customers.

This policy is to make the customer first demonstrate the demand reduction efforts taken to meet the restriction or allocation, and places responsibility for managing and monitoring water use on the customer, where it belongs. It also serves to minimize the number of exception applications from those merely seeking more water without having gone to the effort to try to live within their given allocation.

In order to grant an exception, the City Manager shall make the following findings as applicable:

- Failure to do so would cause a condition affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection, or safety of the applicant or the public;
- Strict application of the allotment provisions imposes a severe or undue hardship on a particular businesscustomer, or render it infeasible for a business or class of business to remain in operation;

Commented [TP4]: Or WSRT?

- Alternative restrictions which achieve the same level of demand reduction as the restrictions from which an exception is being sought are available and are binding and enforceable;
- The customer has demonstrated to the Director’s satisfaction that circumstances have changed warranting a change in the customer’s allocation.
- Facilities using industry best management practices are eligible for an exception.
- Demonstration by a business-customer of actions already taken to increase environmental sustainability that have reduced water consumption to the maximum extent feasible, as determined by the City Manager.

Additional recommendations regarding the exception process are as follows: (1) that the denial of an exception may be appealed to the City Council; (2) the City adopt administrative procedures [similar to those used by the City of Tampa Bay] for including appropriate information on an exception application, including the requirement that the applicant must demonstrate maximum practical reduction in water consumption; and (3) that a policy be added allowing the City Manager to impose conditions requiring long-term water efficiency changes from customers as part of the exception process.

Appeals

- A. Any person affected by a decision on water allocation, rationing, fines or enforcement by the City Manager as authorized herein may appeal to the City Council by filing a notice of appeal with the Clerk of the City within 30 working days of the action of the City Manager. The notice of appeal shall be accompanied by a filing fee set by resolution of the City Council of the City in an amount sufficient to cover costs. The appeal shall stay the effect of the action of the City Manager.
- B. The appeal shall be in writing and addressed to the City Council. The applicant shall file the appeal with the City Clerk. The City Clerk shall forward copies of the appeal to the City Council, City Manager, and Public Works Director. In the notice of appeal, the appellant shall state in full the facts and circumstances which make the action of the service connection authorization unreasonable. It shall also state the date of the claimed unreasonable action of the City Manager.
- C. The City Council shall cause the matter to be set for hearing not earlier than 20 days after the appeal has been filed with the Clerk of the City. The Clerk of the City shall cause notice to be mailed to all affected persons (within 100 feet of the property boundaries) at least 10 days prior to the hearing.
- D. At the time and place set for the hearing, the City Council shall proceed to hear the testimony of the City Manager, the testimony of the owner or their

Commented [TP5]: Or WSCT?

Commented [TP6]: May need a shorter time frame, which could be better handled by the WSRT.

representatives, and the testimony of other competent persons concerning conditions upon which the action of the City Manager is based and other matters which the City Council may deem pertinent. Any person affected may be present at such hearing, may be represented by counsel, may present testimony, and other witnesses. The hearing may be continued from time to time. The City Manager may be represented by counsel. At the request of the City Manager, the City Attorney shall represent the City Manager.

E. The City Council may upon the appeal either affirm the action of City Manager or modify the City Manager's action in whole or in part. The decision of the City Council upon an appeal shall be based upon the facts presented to it.

Water Shortage Recovery and Plan Termination

A water shortage ends when local rainfall, runoff, and aquifer storage levels improve to the point where the water system is once again capable of supporting unrestricted water demand. Any water use rules and regulations in effect at the time are officially rescinded by City Council and public notice is given that the water shortage is over. The City Manager would then oversee any remaining termination and plan review activities. These activities could include:

- Publicize gratitude for the community's cooperation
- Restore water utility operations, organization, and services to pre-event levels
- Document the event and response and compile applicable records for future reference
- Continue to maintain liaison as needed with external agencies
- Collect cost accounting information, assess revenue losses and financial impact, and review deferred projects or programs
- Debrief staff to review effectiveness of actions, to identify the lessons learned, and to enhance response and recovery efforts in the future
- Complete a detailed evaluation of affected facilities and services to prepare an "after action" report
- Update the water shortage contingency plan as needed.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trinidad Planning Commission

FROM: Trever Parker, City Planner

DATE: September 11, 2020

RE: General Plan Update – Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element

This will be a continued discussion of the document you received for the Sept. 2 special meeting. So, there is no new material. However, I did provide the 2018 figures, which haven't been updated since then, for reference.

Suggested Action(s)

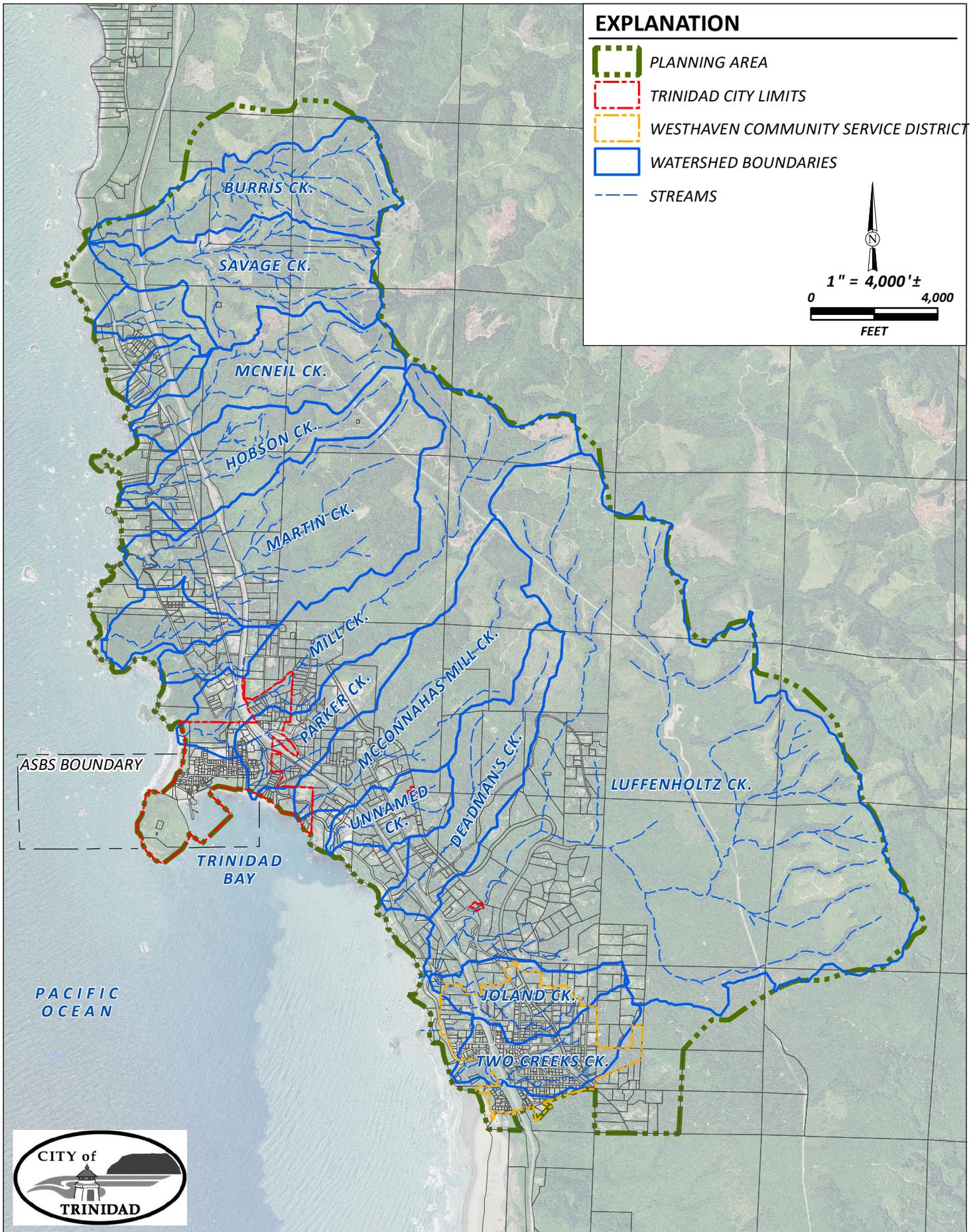
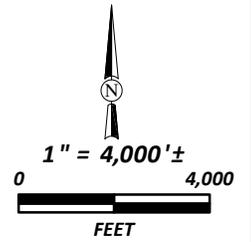
Continue to review the revised Conservation, Open Space and Recreation element, ask questions, and provide any input and comments you may have.

Attachments

- 2018 Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element Figures

EXPLANATION

-  PLANNING AREA
-  TRINIDAD CITY LIMITS
-  WESTHAVEN COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT
-  WATERSHED BOUNDARIES
-  STREAMS



City of Trinidad
 General Plan
 Trinidad, California

Watersheds
 Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)
 SHN 016105.006

August 2018

GP2018_Fig6_Watersheds

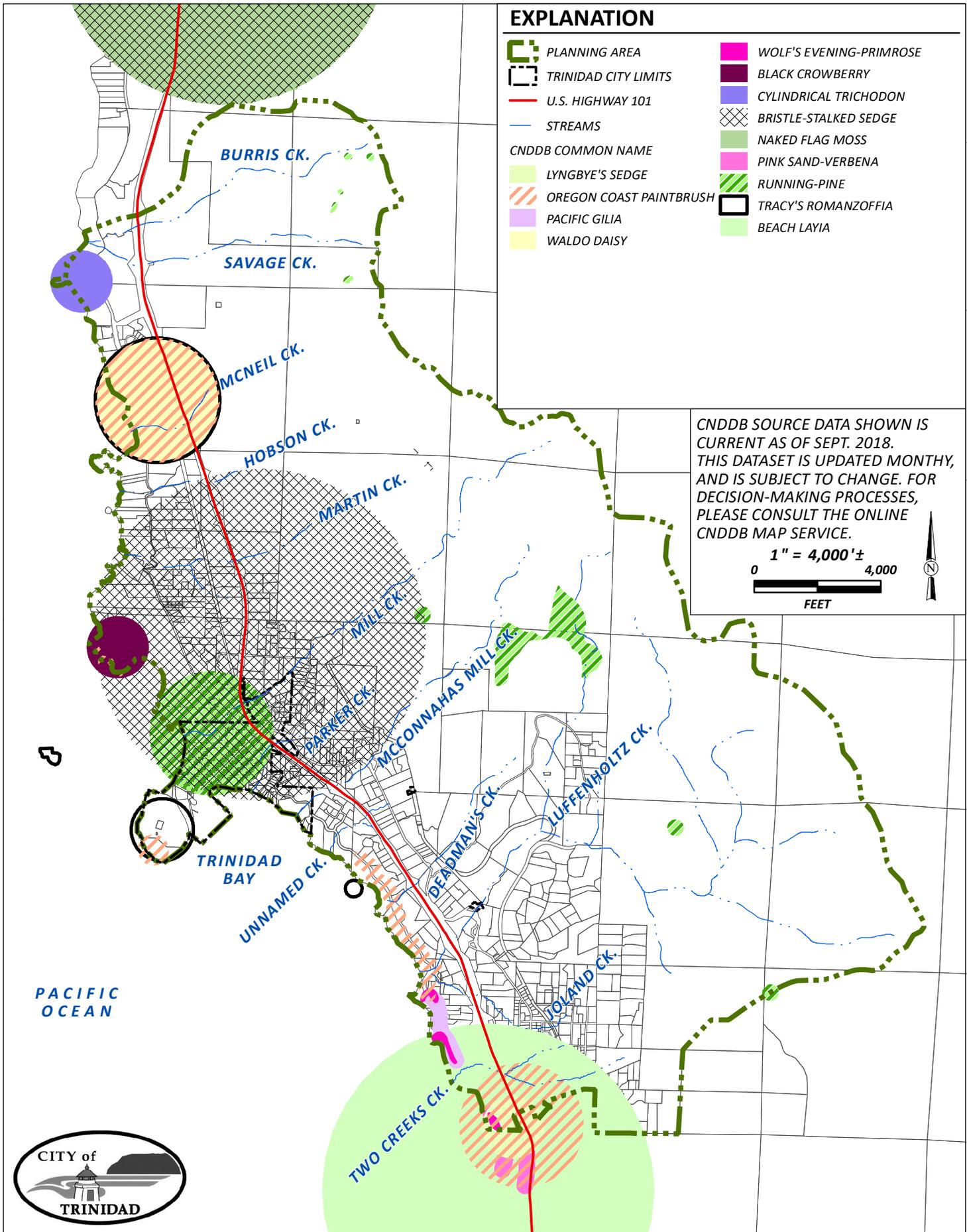
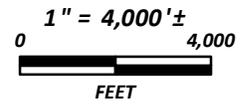
Figure 6

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EXPLANATION

- | | |
|---|--|
|  PLANNING AREA |  WOLF'S EVENING-PRIMROSE |
|  TRINIDAD CITY LIMITS |  BLACK CROWBERRY |
|  U.S. HIGHWAY 101 |  CYLINDRICAL TRICHODON |
|  STREAMS |  BRISTLE-STALKED SEDGE |
| CNDDDB COMMON NAME | |
|  LYNGBYE'S SEDGE |  NAKED FLAG MOSS |
|  OREGON COAST PAINTBRUSH |  PINK SAND-VERBENA |
|  PACIFIC GILIA |  RUNNING-PINE |
|  WALDO DAISY |  TRACY'S ROMANZOFFIA |
| |  BEACH LAYIA |

CNDDDB SOURCE DATA SHOWN IS CURRENT AS OF SEPT. 2018. THIS DATASET IS UPDATED MONTHLY, AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. FOR DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES, PLEASE CONSULT THE ONLINE CNDDDB MAP SERVICE.



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City of Trinidad
General Plan
Trinidad, California
October 2018

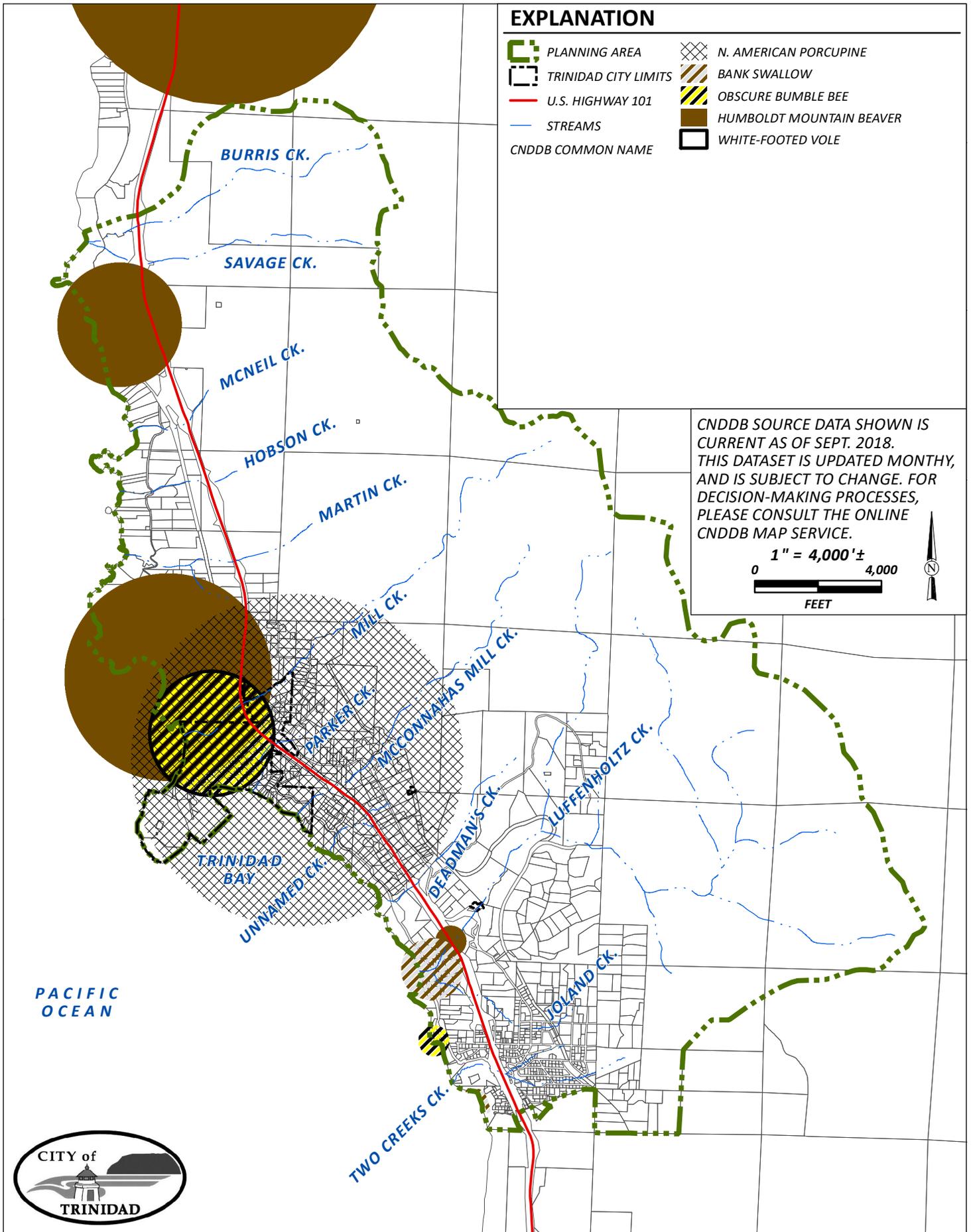
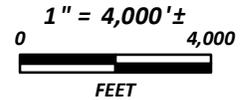
Special Status Plant Species
Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)
SHN 016105.006
GP2018_Fig8a_SpecStatPlantSpecies

Figure 8a

EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--|--|
|  PLANNING AREA |  N. AMERICAN PORCUPINE |
|  TRINIDAD CITY LIMITS |  BANK SWALLOW |
|  U.S. HIGHWAY 101 |  OBSCURE BUMBLE BEE |
|  STREAMS |  HUMBOLDT MOUNTAIN BEAVER |
| CNDDDB COMMON NAME |  WHITE-FOOTED VOLE |

CNDDDB SOURCE DATA SHOWN IS CURRENT AS OF SEPT. 2018. THIS DATASET IS UPDATED MONTHLY, AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. FOR DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES, PLEASE CONSULT THE ONLINE CNDDDB MAP SERVICE.



PACIFIC OCEAN



City of Trinidad
General Plan
Trinidad, California

Special Status Terrestrial Animal Species
Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)
SHN 016105.006

October 2018

GP2018_Fig8b_SpecStatAnimalSpecies

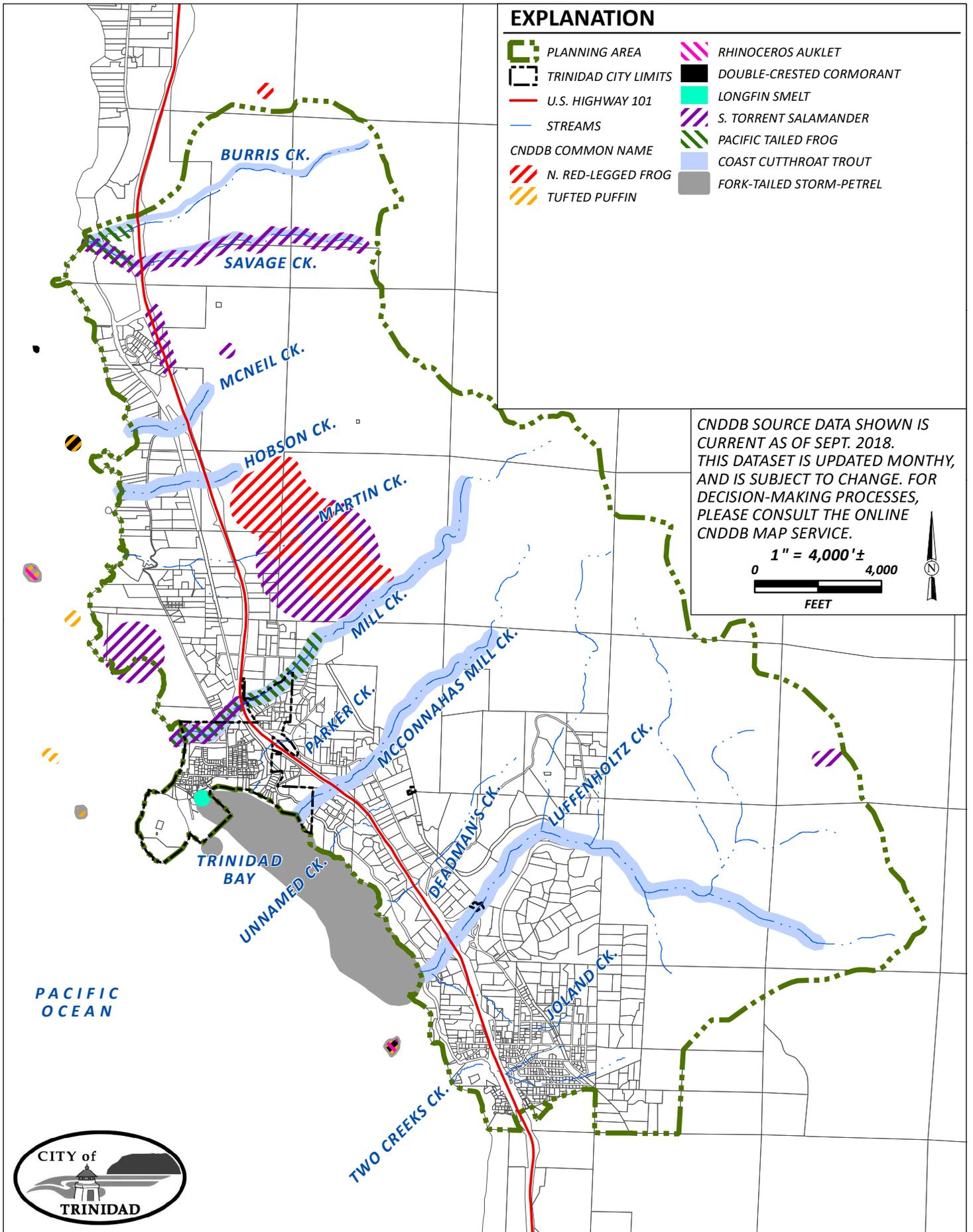
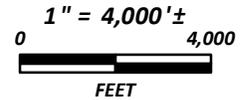
Figure 8b

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EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--|--|
|  PLANNING AREA |  RHINOCEROS AUKLET |
|  TRINIDAD CITY LIMITS |  DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT |
|  U.S. HIGHWAY 101 |  LONGFIN SMELT |
|  STREAMS |  S. TORRENT SALAMANDER |
| CNDDDB COMMON NAME |  PACIFIC TAILED FROG |
|  N. RED-LEGGED FROG |  COAST CUTTHROAT TROUT |
|  TUFTED PUFFIN |  FORK-TAILED STORM-PETREL |

CNDDDB SOURCE DATA SHOWN IS CURRENT AS OF SEPT. 2018. THIS DATASET IS UPDATED MONTHLY, AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. FOR DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES, PLEASE CONSULT THE ONLINE CNDDDB MAP SERVICE.



City of Trinidad
General Plan
Trinidad, California

Special Status Aquatic and Pelagic/Marine Species
Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)

SHN 016105.006

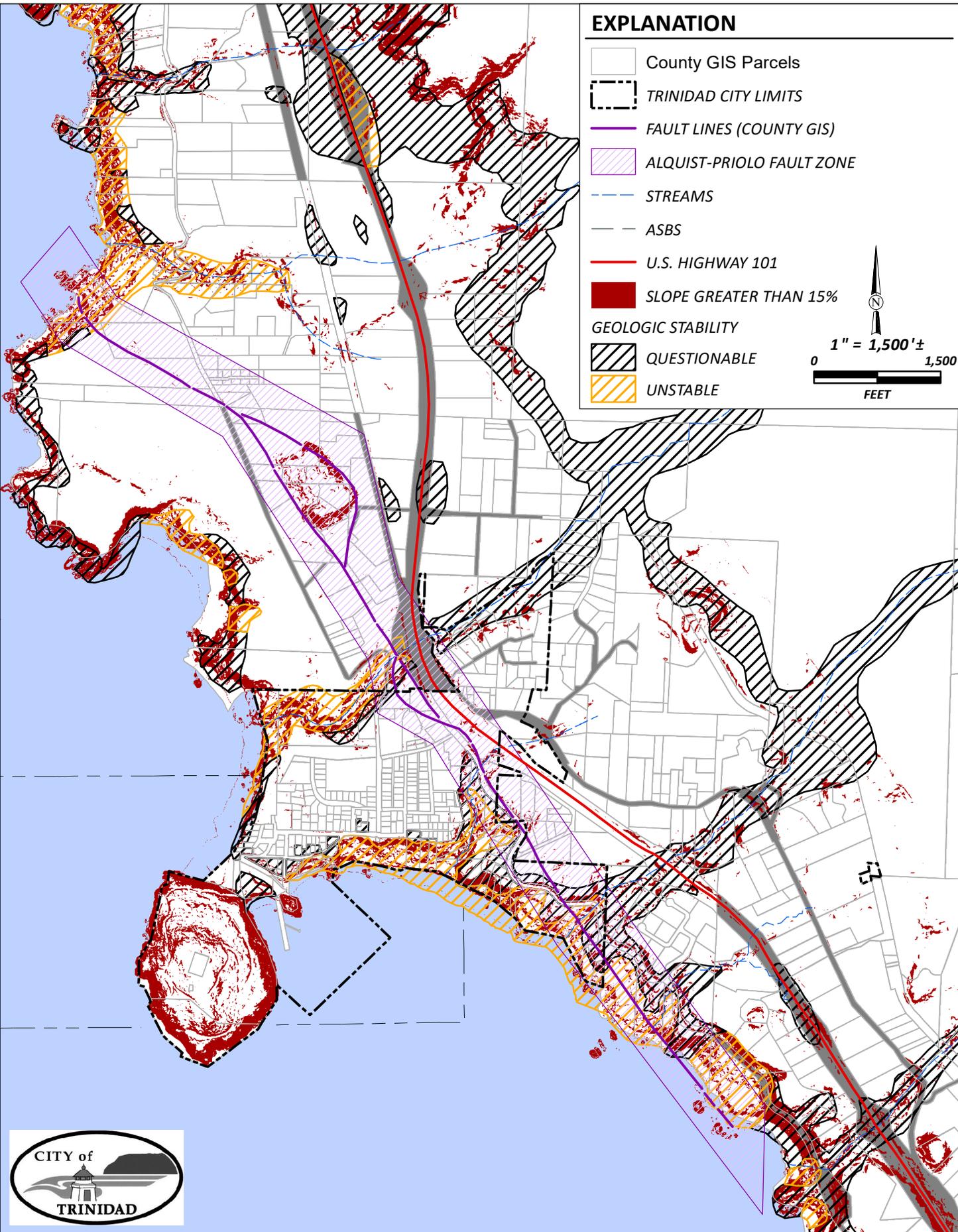
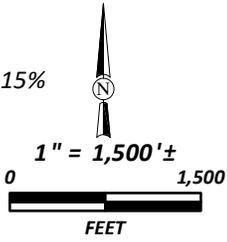
October 2018

GP2018_Fig8c_SpecStatAquaticSpecies

Figure 8c

EXPLANATION

-  County GIS Parcels
-  TRINIDAD CITY LIMITS
-  FAULT LINES (COUNTY GIS)
-  ALQUIST-PRIOLO FAULT ZONE
-  STREAMS
-  ASBS
-  U.S. HIGHWAY 101
-  SLOPE GREATER THAN 15%
- GEOLOGIC STABILITY**
-  QUESTIONABLE
-  UNSTABLE



City of Trinidad
General Plan
Trinidad, California

Soil Conditions & Constraints
Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)
SHN 016105.006

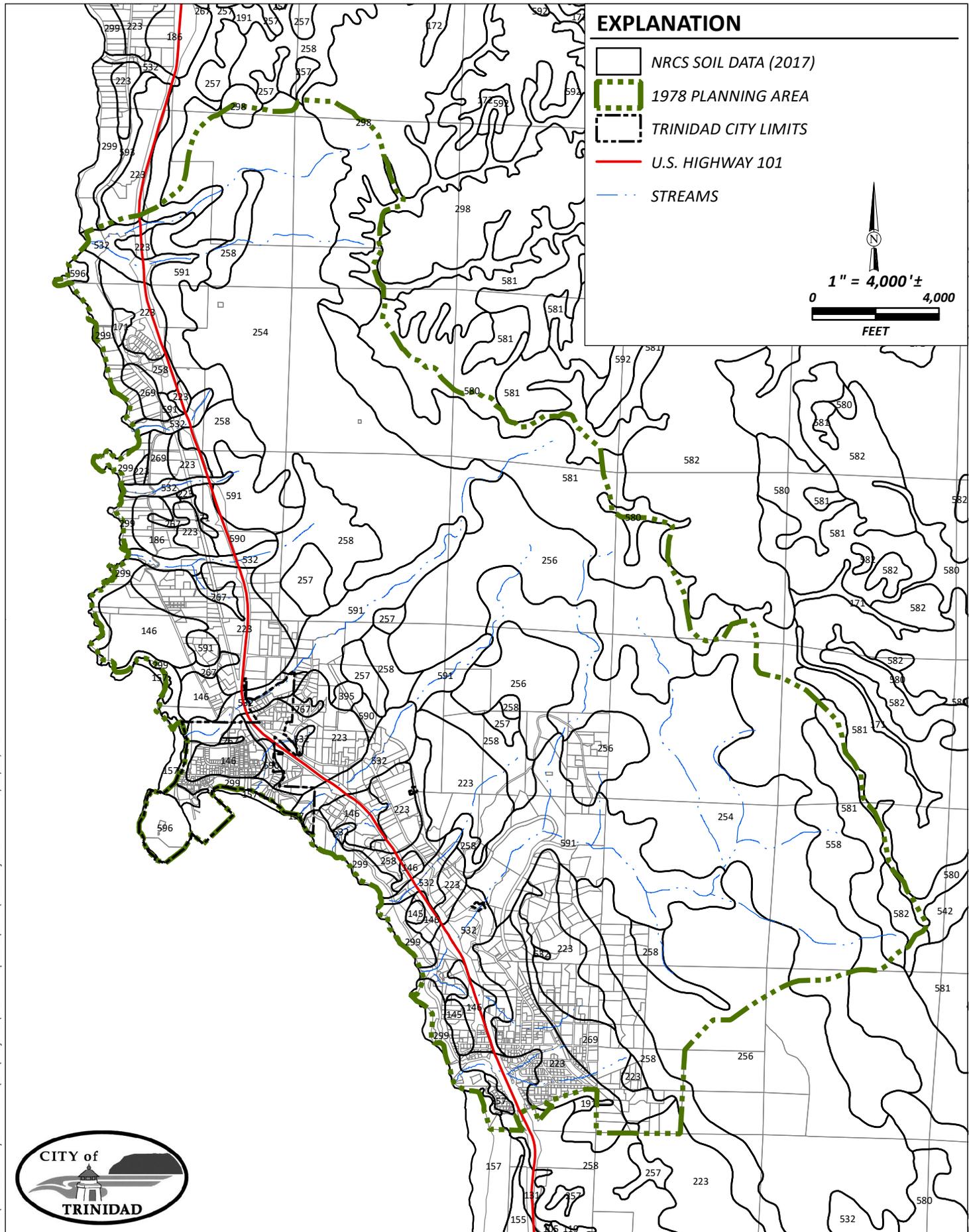
October 2018

GP2018_Fig9a_SoilCondsConstraints

Figure 9a

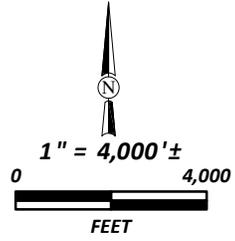
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EXPLANATION

-  NRCS SOIL DATA (2017)
-  1978 PLANNING AREA
-  TRINIDAD CITY LIMITS
-  U.S. HIGHWAY 101
-  STREAMS



SHN
 Consulting Engineers
 & Geologists, Inc.

City of Trinidad
 General Plan
 Trinidad, California
 August 2018

Soil Limitations
 Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)
 SHN 016105.006
 Figure 9b

EXPLANATION

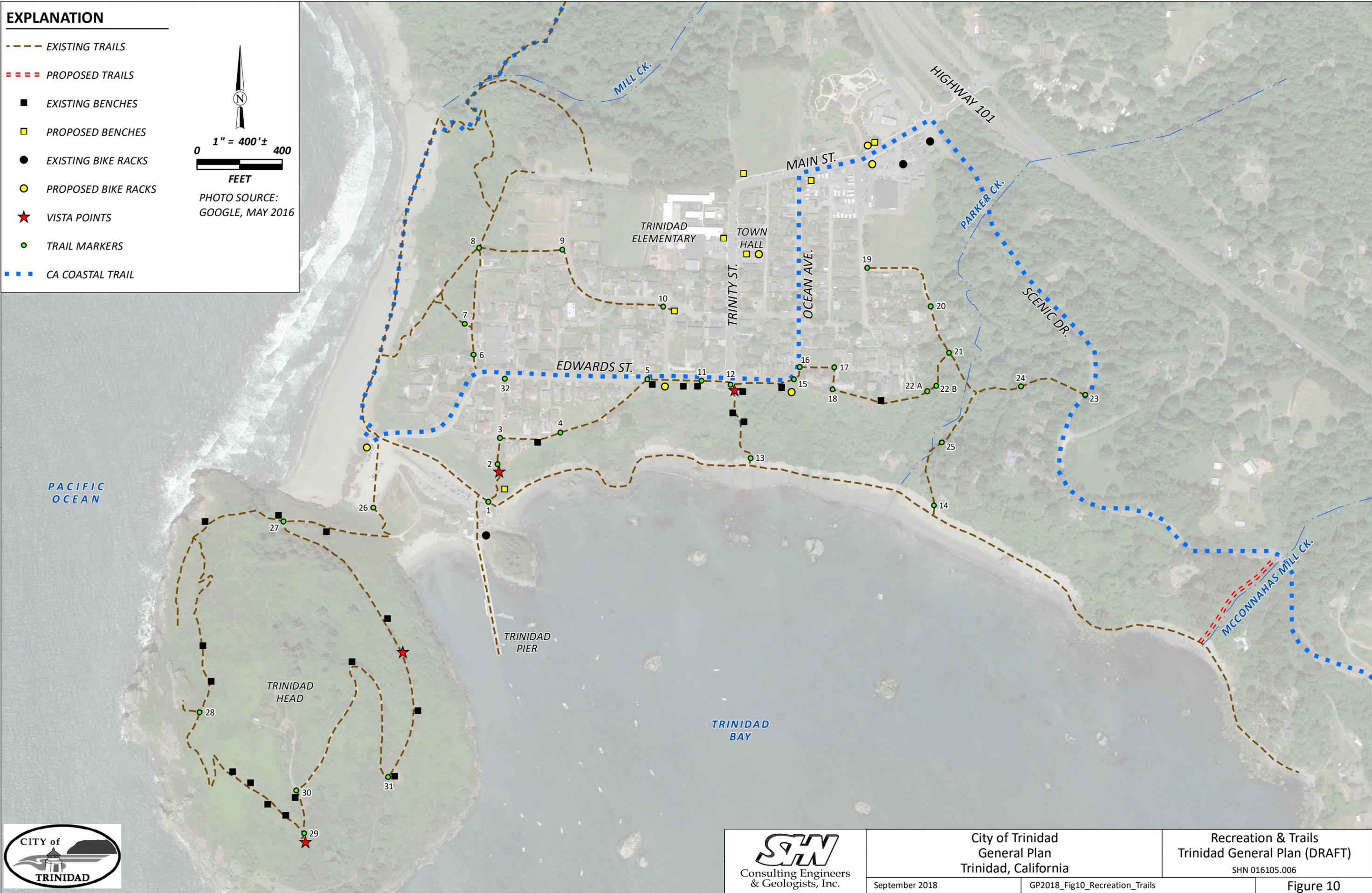
- EXISTING TRAILS
- PROPOSED TRAILS
- EXISTING BENCHES
- PROPOSED BENCHES
- EXISTING BIKE RACKS
- PROPOSED BIKE RACKS
- ★ VISTA POINTS
- TRAIL MARKERS
- CA COASTAL TRAIL

N

0 1" = 400'± 400

FEET

PHOTO SOURCE:
GOOGLE, MAY 2016



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City of Trinidad
General Plan
Trinidad, California

September 2018

Recreation & Trails
Trinidad General Plan (DRAFT)

SHN 016105.006

Figure 10