

MEASURE C DOES NOT PROVIDE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS IT PROMISES!

BEFORE YOU VOTE: EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING KEY POINTS & DECIDE IF “C” DELIVERS.....

It’s stated claims?

- **Protects Oak Woodlands**
- **Protects Streams and Water Quality/ Water Quantity by requiring “increased” stream setbacks.**

“OAK WOODLANDS PROTECTION” COMPARISONS

MEASURE C	EXISTING REGULATIONS
Allows removal of 795 acres of “oak woodland” before permits are required.	Does not use an acreage quota. Tree removal is severely restricted by both state and county rules and regulations.
Require tree studies and requirement a permit to remove even 2 oaks per acre. Permits are numeric quotas, and not based on scientific study requirements.	Studies already are required. Permits are based on actual watershed impacts that are anticipated. Decisions are science-based.
Claims that permit requirements will save water. No study to back up the claim.	Water availability and water use impact studies required. Water use analysis must demonstrate sustainable use.

STREAM WATER QUALITY PROTECTION COMPARISONS- LAND SLOPE OF 20%

MEASURE C	EXISTING REGULATIONS
<p>Fixed setbacks are established for “Class I”, “Class II”, and “Class III” streams. This system is highly subject to interpretation and argument.</p> <p>Class III: 25 feet Class II: 75 feet Class I: 125 feet*</p>	<p>Federally-mapped “blue-line” streams and county-defined streams, (dimensional analysis) are measurable and known. Setbacks are scientifically established based on potential for soil erosion. 65 feet + 20 ft. average vineyard turnaround:</p> <p>= 85 feet for all streams</p> <p><i>* Note: Few Class I streams are found in hillside lands that “C” applies to. Most that do exist here are located in steep canyon terrain, where 105 to 150 foot setbacks are required.</i></p>