

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS & COMMUNICATIONS II
Office of the City Clerk

City Council of the City of Napa
Regular Meeting

February 16, 2021

FOR THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NAPA:

AFTERNOON SESSION:

3. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS:

3.A. COVID-19 Update from Queen of the Valley Hospital's Chief Medical Officer, Amy Herold, M.D.-19 Financial Update, February 2021.

- PowerPoint Presentation from Dr. Amy Herold.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS:

4.A. COVID-19 Financial Update, February 2021.

- Updated PowerPoint Presentation from Dr. Robert Eyler.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT:

- 1) Email from Bob Archibald received on February 16, 2021. *

****EMAIL OR HANDWRITTEN COMMENTS WILL BE READ INTO THE RECORD BY CITY STAFF
DURING THE MEETING.***

QVMC Covid Update

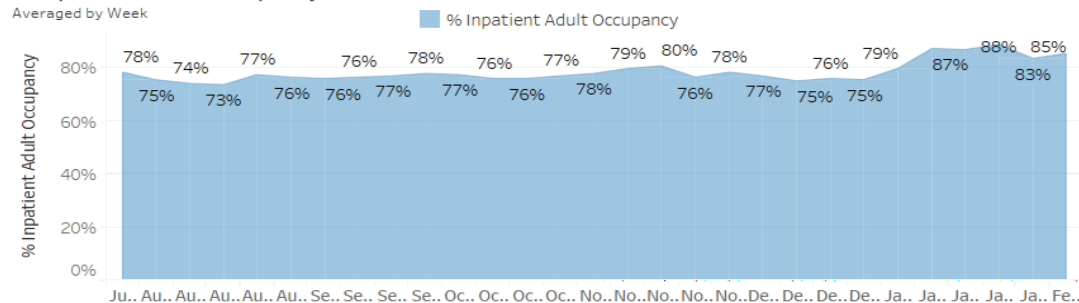
November 16, 2021

Dr. Amy Herold, Chief Medical Officer



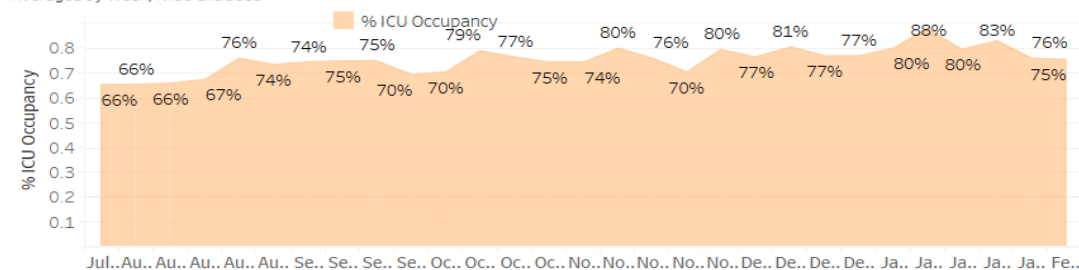
% Inpatient Adult Occupancy

Averaged by Week



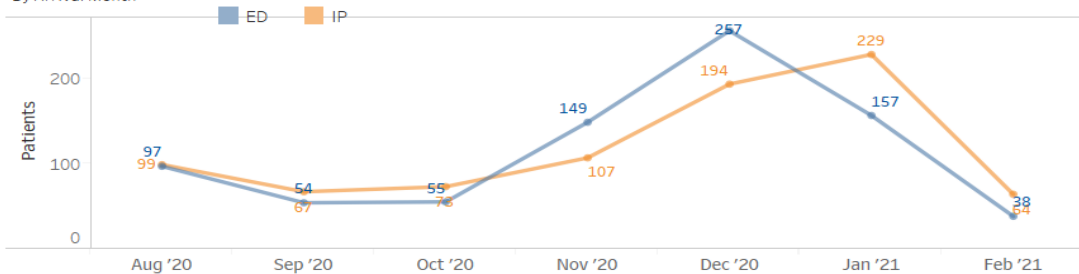
% Adult ICU Occupancy

Averaged by Week, NICU excluded



Confirmed Patients

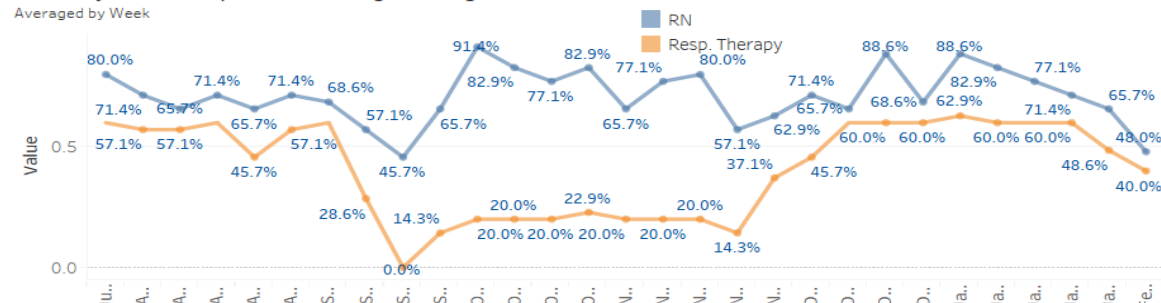
By Arrival Month

Institution
All

Data Sources: CDPH/HHS Data Submission, Meditech
Data Sources Refreshed: 2/12/2021 6:34:00 AM
Most Recent Data Entry: 2/11/2021

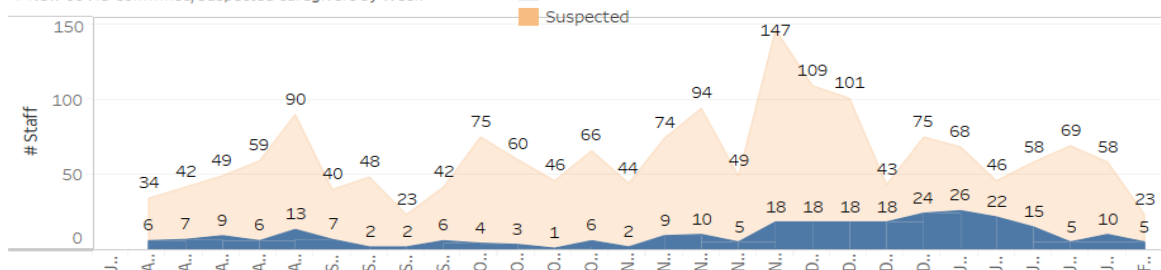
% of Days With Suspected Staffing Shortages

Averaged by Week



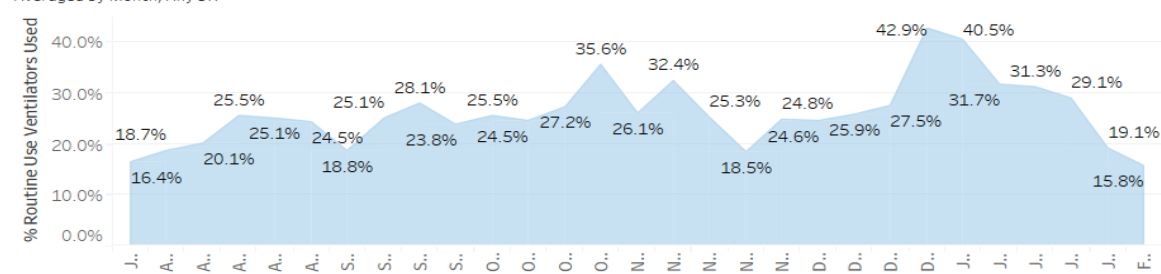
Caregivers With COVID

New COVID Confirmed/Suspected Caregivers by Week



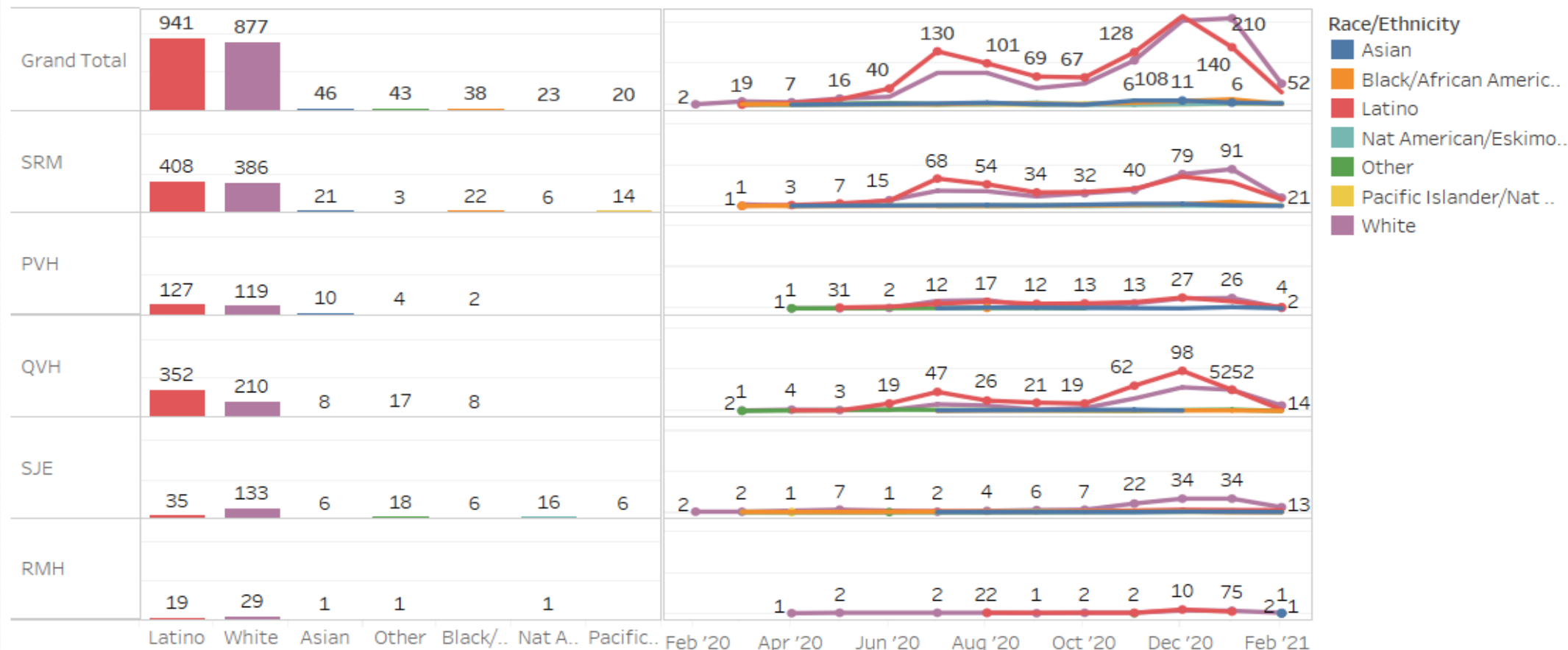
% of Routine Use Ventilators In Use

Averaged by Month, Any DX



of COVID Confirmed Admitted + ER by Race/Ethnicity

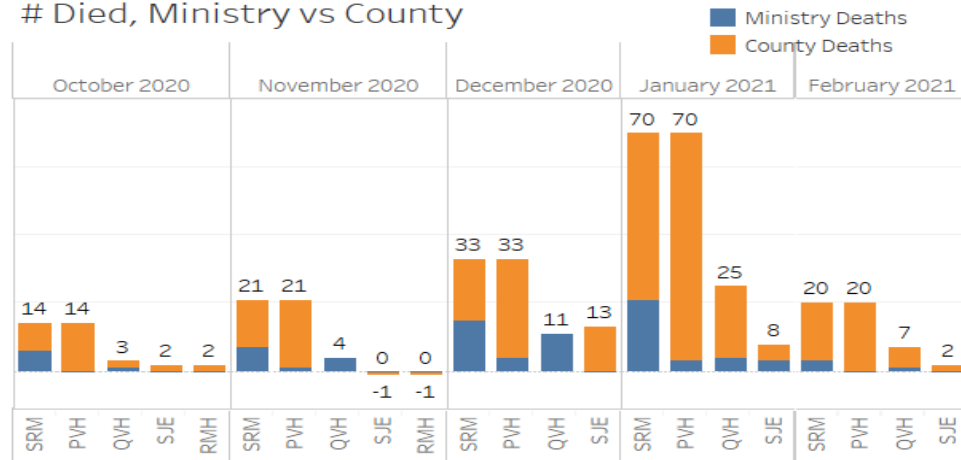
Data Refreshed: 2/12/2021 6:54:35 AM



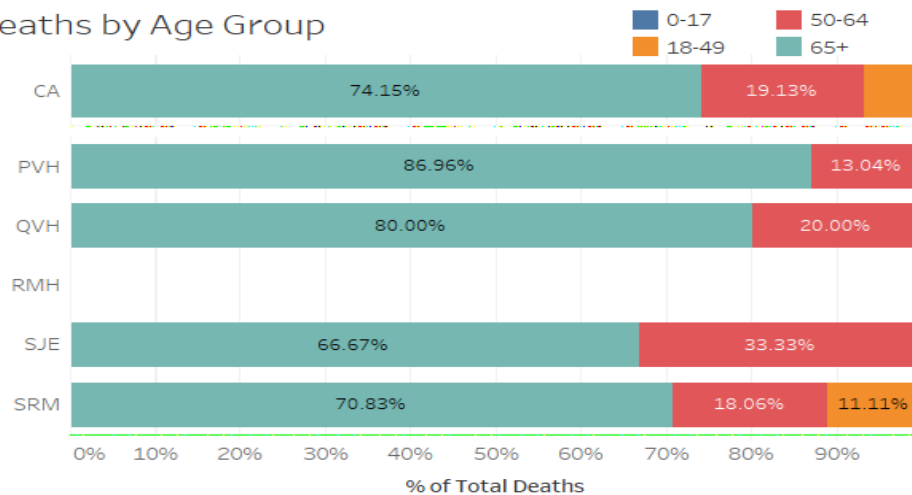


NorCal - COVID County/State Mortality Comparison

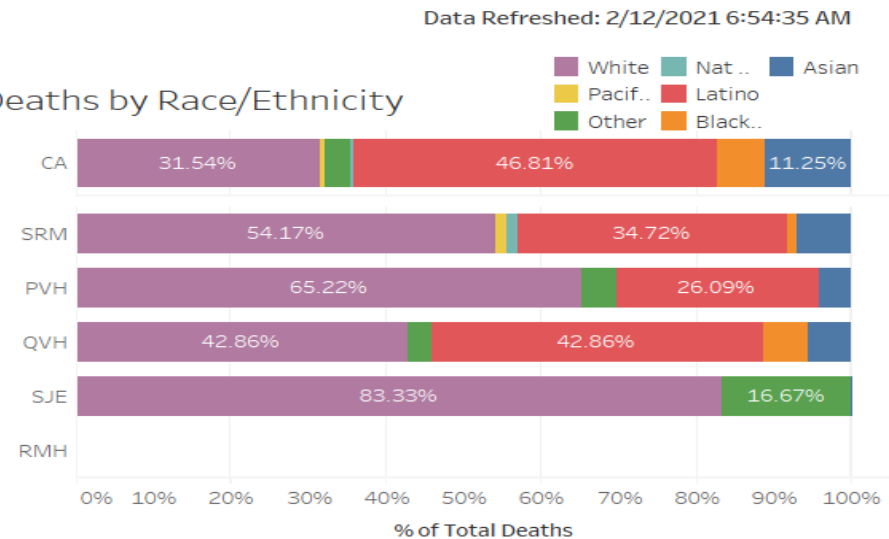
Died, Ministry vs County



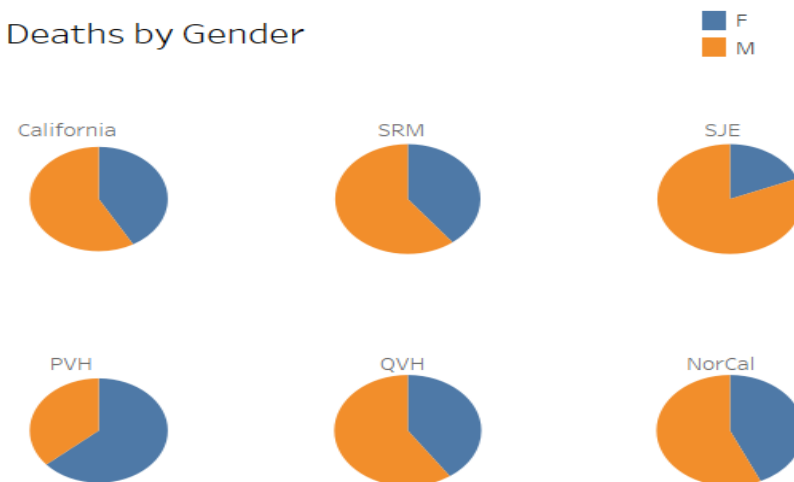
% Deaths by Age Group



% Deaths by Race/Ethnicity



% Deaths by Gender

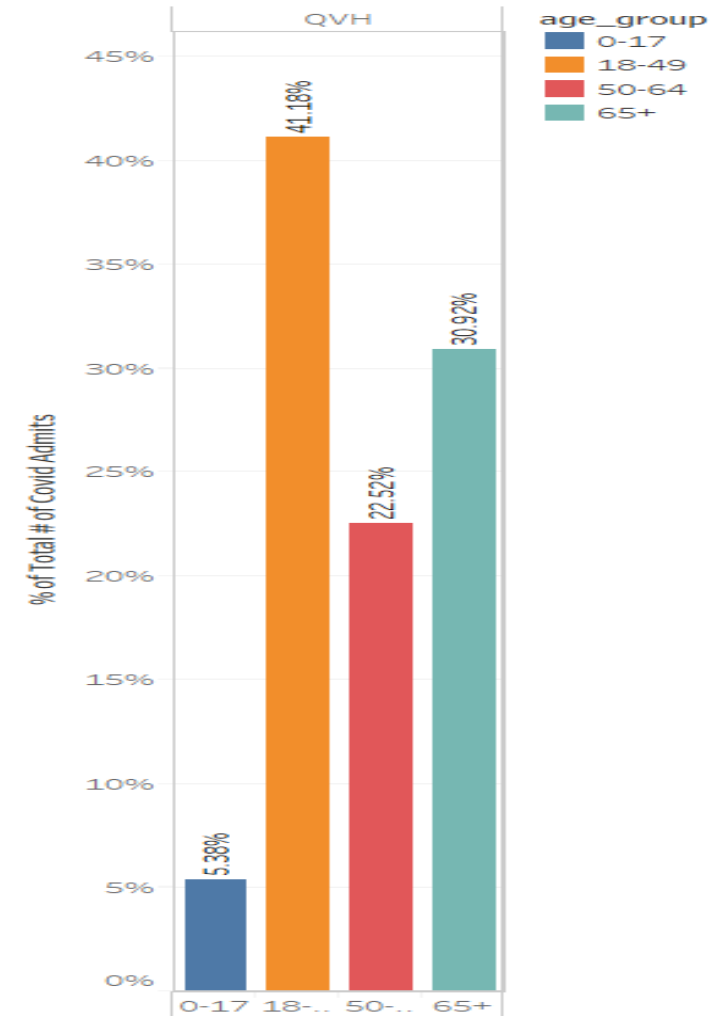


*No RMH COVID Mortalities

Covid Admissions By Age

18-49: Highest rate of admission

% Age
Distribution by
Region

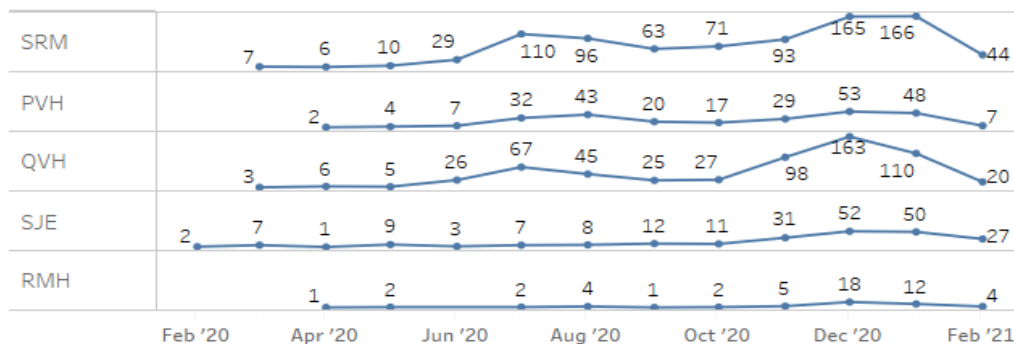




NorCal - Covid Statistics

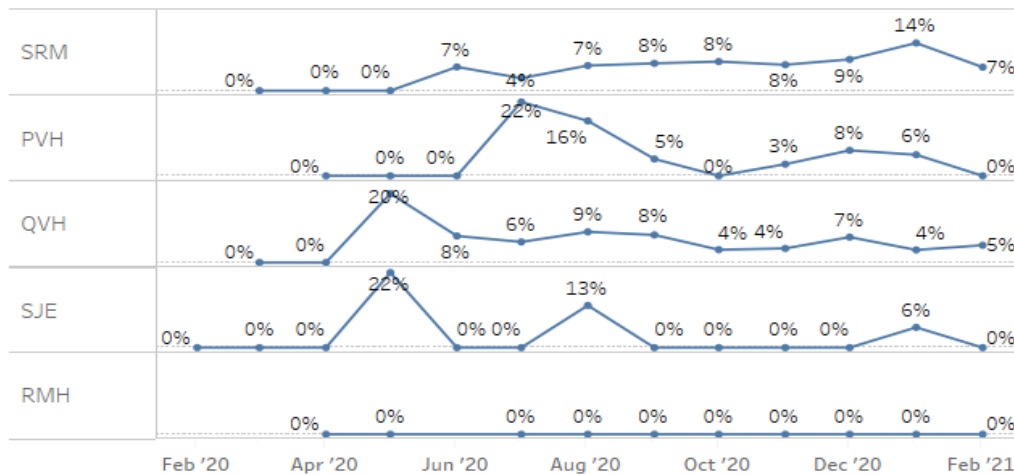
of COVID Patients

Admitted + ER



% COVID Mortality

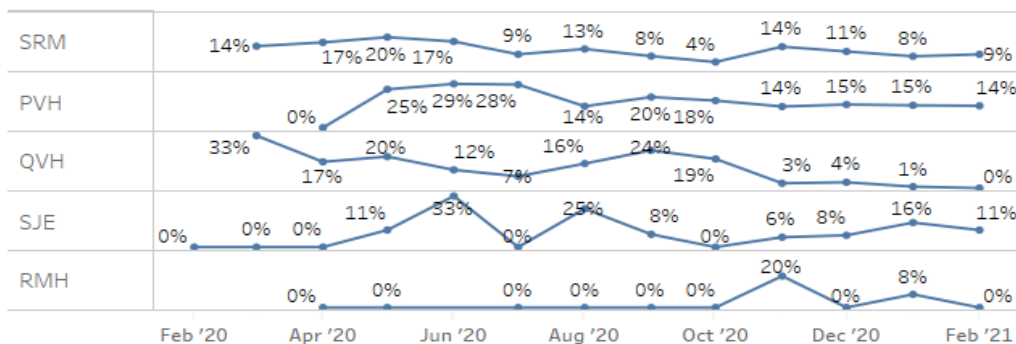
Died / (# Admitted + ER)



Data Refreshed: 2/12/2021 6:54:35 AM

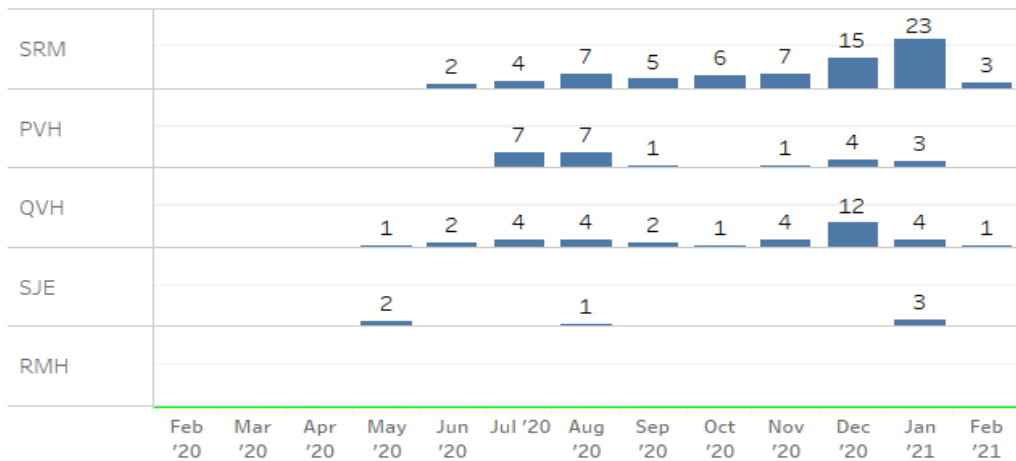
% COVID Went to ICU

ICU / (# Admitted + ER)



COVID Mortality

Admitted + ER





Northern California - COVID Readmissions

COVID Readmission Type
All

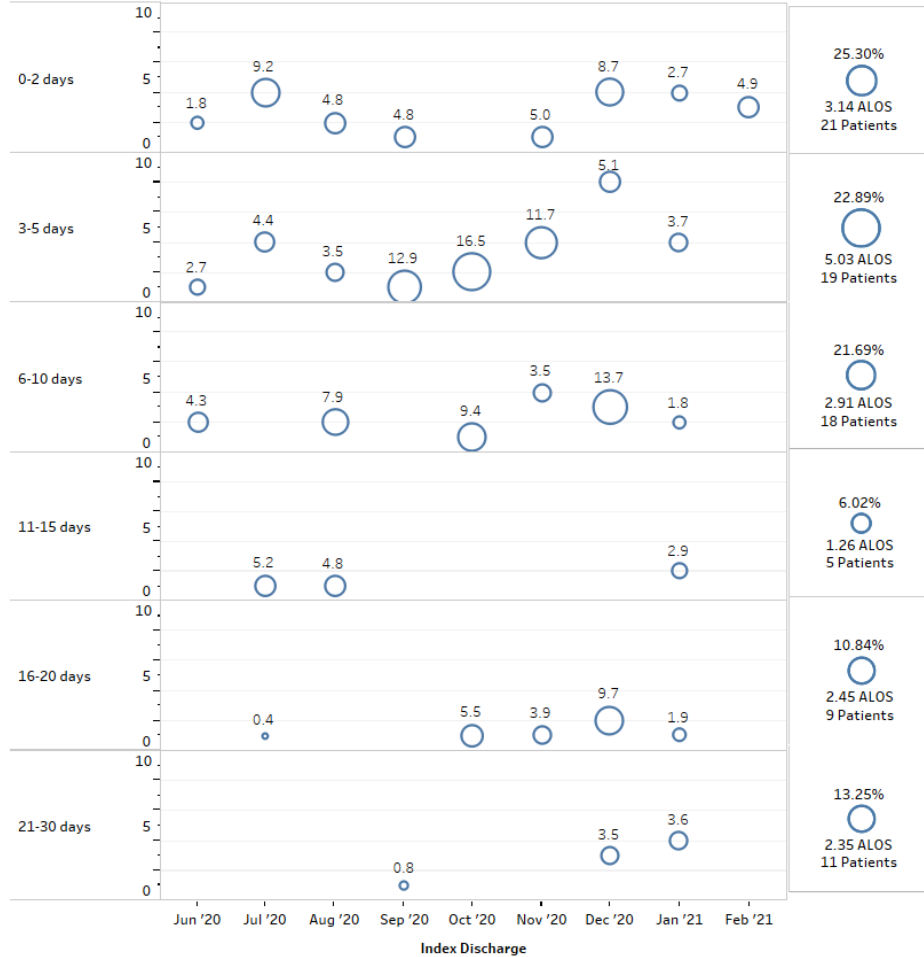
Age Group
All

Index Institution
QVH

[Click for more info](#)
Most recent data point: 2/12/2021 12:37:00 AM

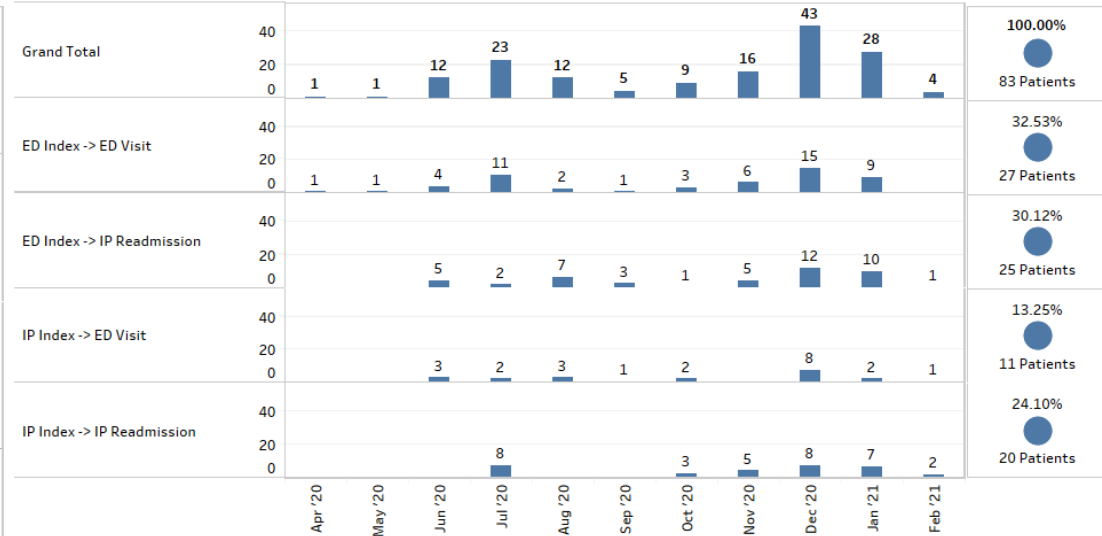
Readmission ALOS (Days)

By # of days between index visit and readmission visit



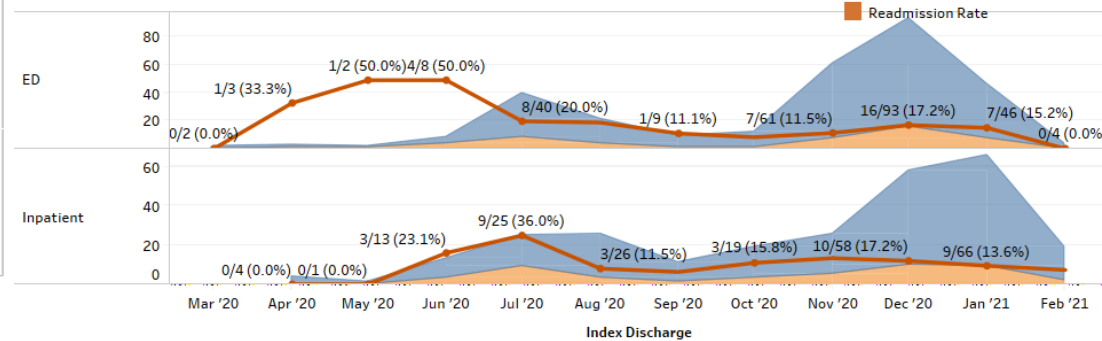
of Readmissions By Patient Class

Index Visit Type -> Readmission Visit Type



of COVID Visits vs. # of COVID Readmissions

Index Visit = COVID Positive, Readmission Visit Any



CITY OF NAPA: INDICATORS

NAPA, CA

FEBRUARY 2021

Robert Eyler, PhD

President, Economic Forensics and Analytics Inc.

Professor, Economics, Sonoma State University

eyler@econforensics.com

City Economies

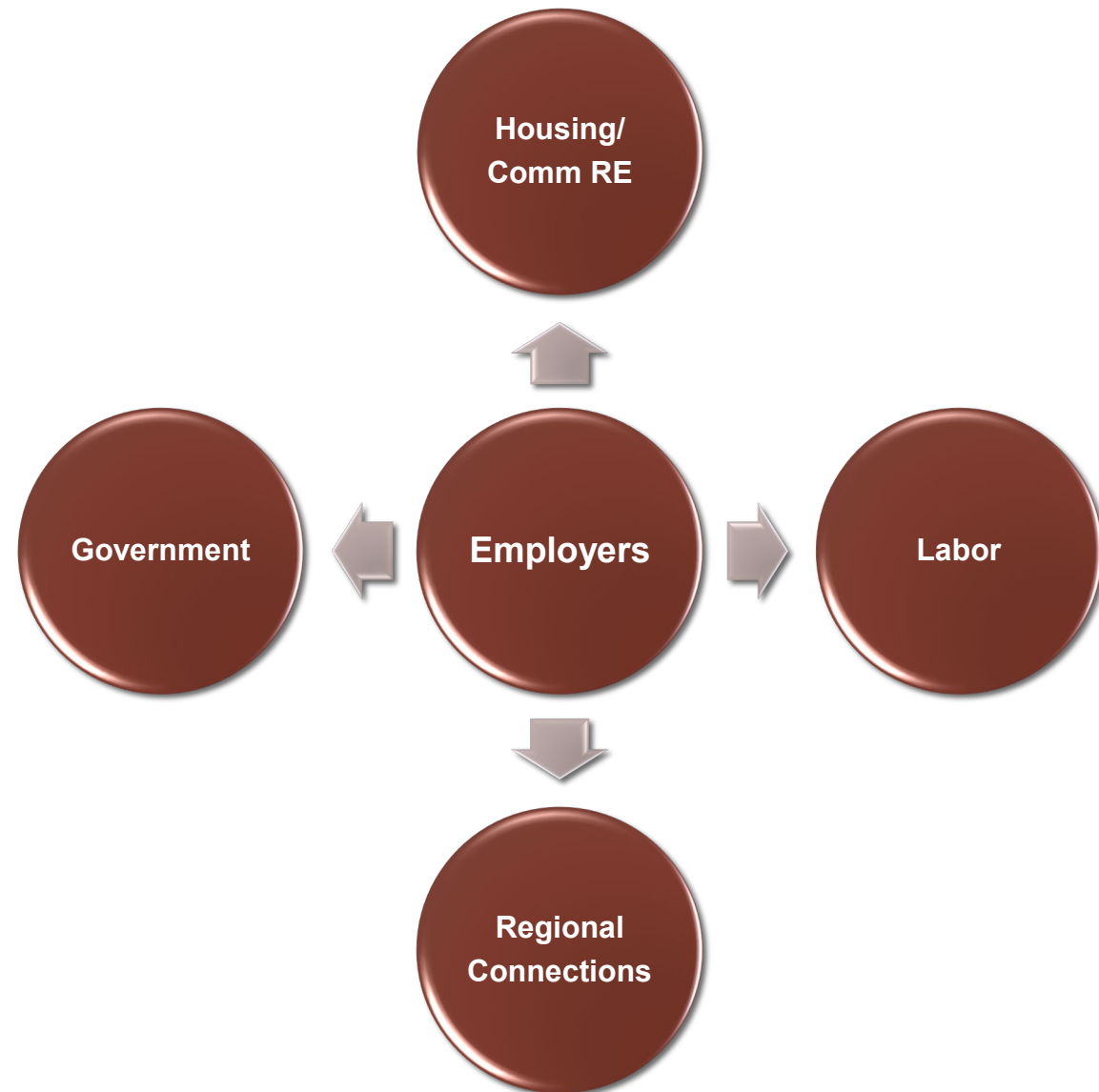
City economies start with their employers:

This attracts workers who want to live locally.

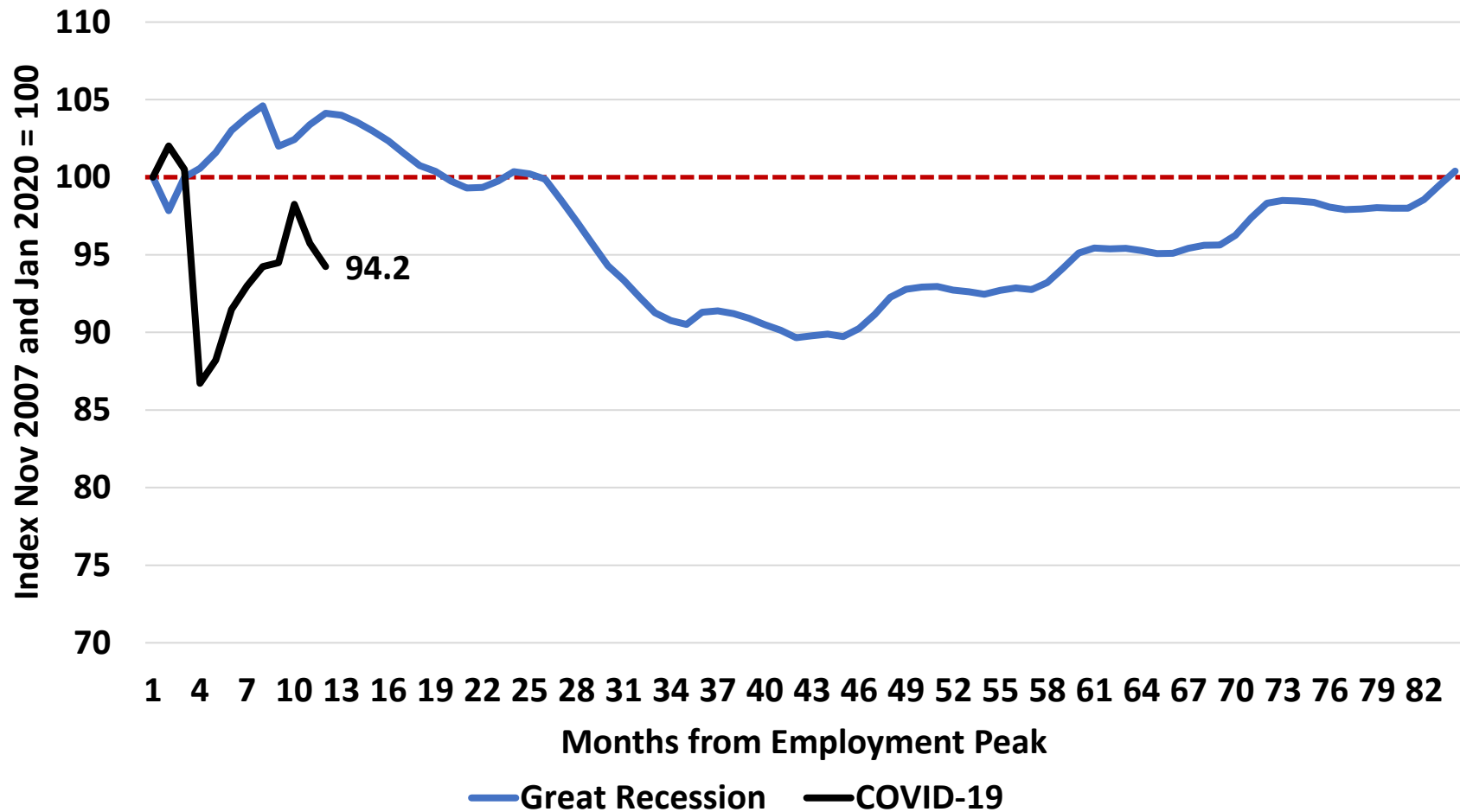
This leads to diverse housing and commercial space.

Local government then becomes a partner with local employers to shape the city and its communities.

The city economy relies on and provides to its region: laborshed



Tracking Labor Market Recovery: City of Napa Residents in Great Recession and in COVID-19 Recession to Dec 2020, Index



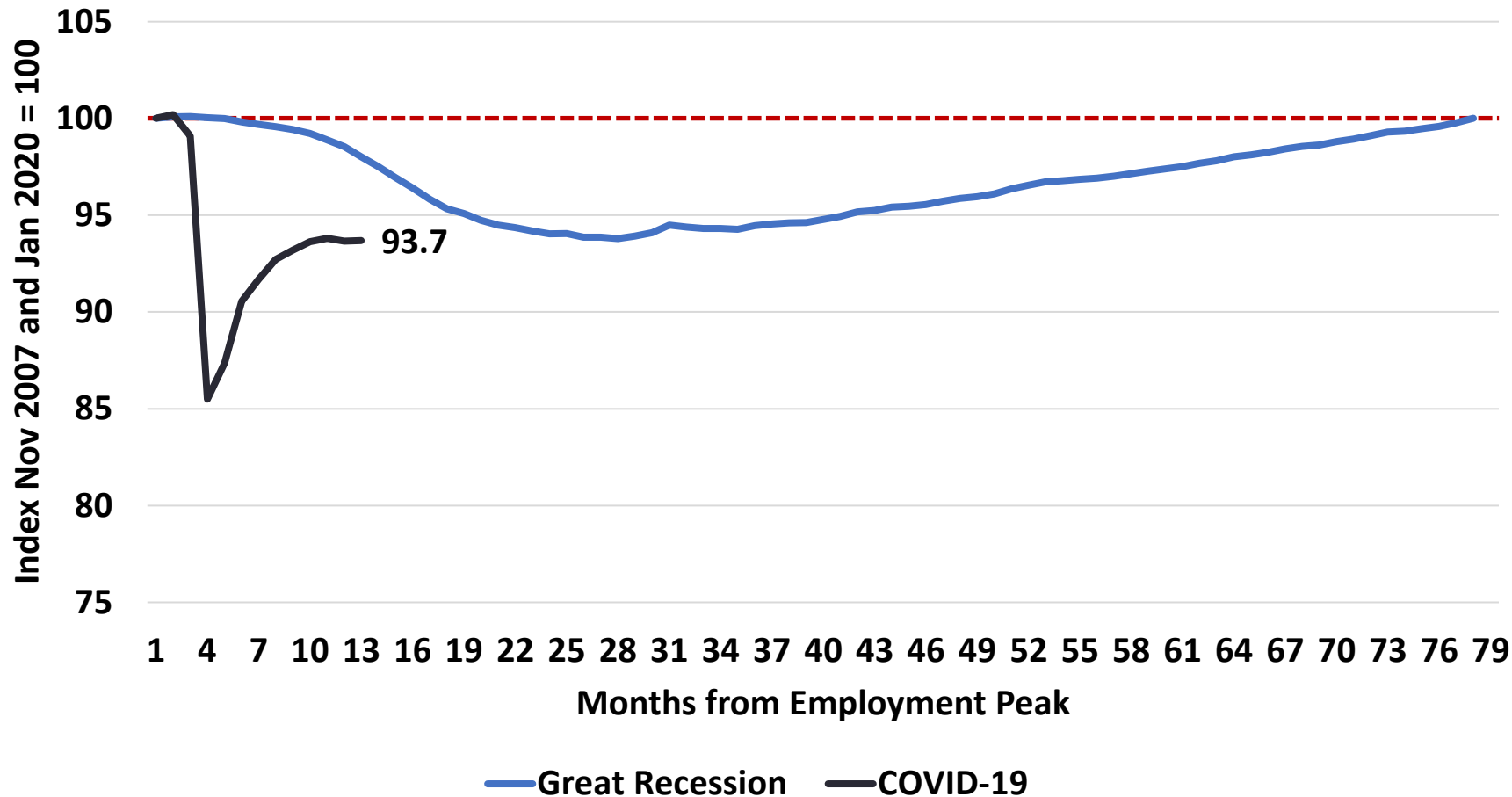
These data show the evolution of the Great Recession versus COVID-19 jobs recovery from the peak month of pre-recession jobs levels.

The City of Napa lagged the national jobs losses (Nov 2007 as the start for the US) versus COVID-19, which started at the same time.

By starting each recession at the same place, we can see two recessions at one time and compare; the COVID-19 comeback was strong to October and now has flattened a bit.

Recovery is movement of black line back to red dotted line.

Employment Recovery Comparison, United States, Great Recession and COVID-19 Recession, Months from Peak Employment, Index Nov 2007 and Jan 2020 = 100, to Jan 2021

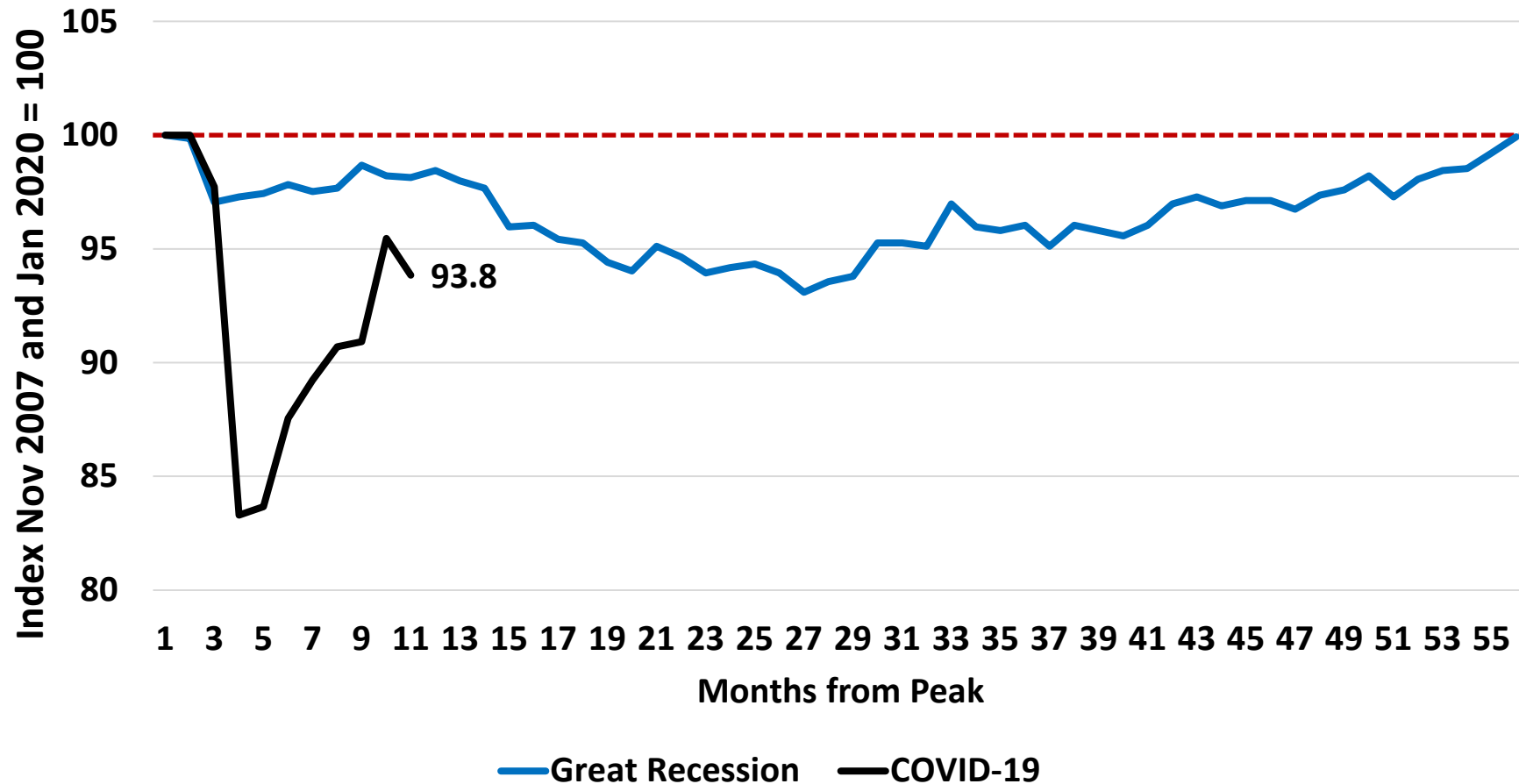


These are the same data as above but for the US and seasonally adjusted.

Start the COVID-19 recession at the same place; it took the US 76 months to get the same number of workers working again as in Nov 2007.

Recovery is movement of black line back to red dotted line.

Employment Recovery Comparison, California, Great Recession and COVID-19 Recession, Months from Peak Employment, Index Nov 2007 and Jan 2020 = 100, to Dec 2020



These data show are the same idea as the last two slides, but for California.

Start the COVID-19 recession at the same place as the Great Recession; California took 56 months to recover last time.

Recovery is movement of black line back to red dotted line.

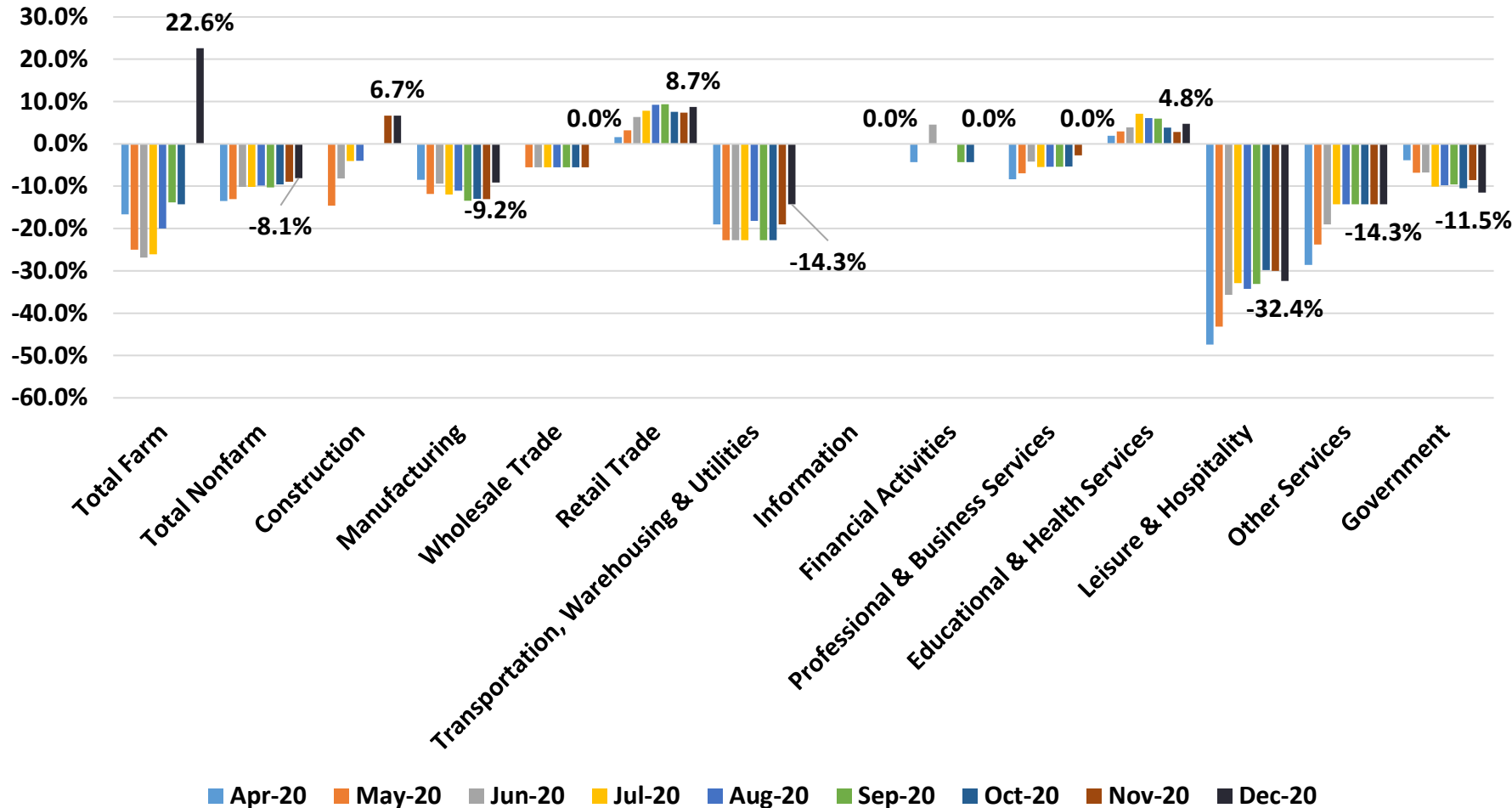
Major LF Data Comparisons, Dec 2020 Compared to Dec 2019, City of Napa, Napa County Residents

| Category | Change City of Napa | % Change | Change Napa County | % Change | Change California | % Change |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Civilian Labor Force | -2,300 | -5.3% | -4,400 | -5.8% | -553,700 | -2.8% |
| Civilian Employment | -4,600 | -10.9% | -8,200 | -11.1% | -1,512,100 | -8.1% |
| Unemployment Rate | | 8.0% | | 7.6% | | 8.8% |

The City of Napa's labor market stopped improving in Dec 2020, but the momentum is still net positive (including Napa County).

Across most of California, Dec 2020 is estimated to have slowed employment due to stay at home orders and general concern over rising COVID-19 cases.

Labor Market Recovery: Napa County, % Change in Jobs, Looking Back one Year, Same Month in 2019



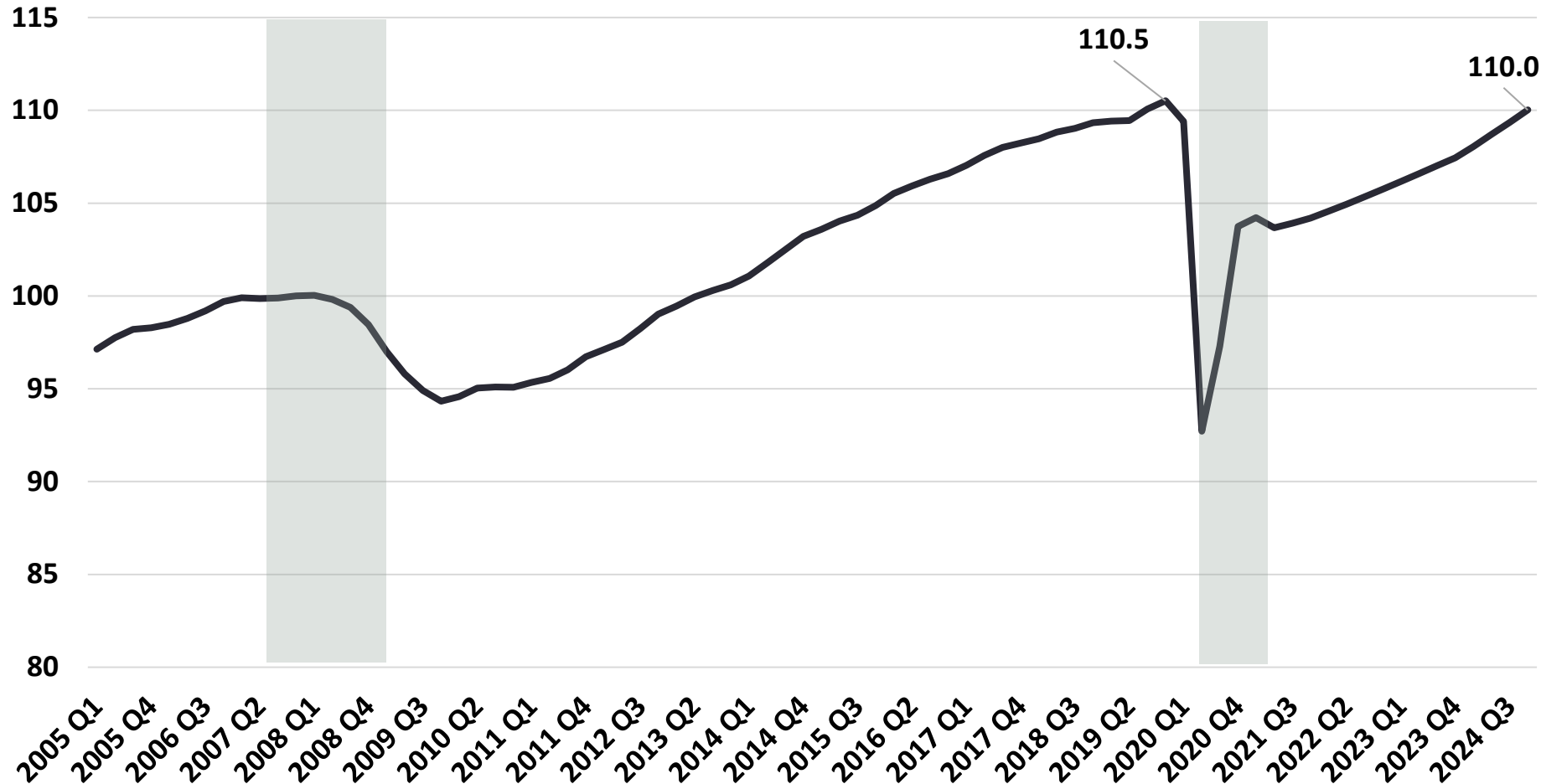
What these data say:

Each of the numbers is the percentage change in jobs for that industry in Napa County versus the same month in 2019. For example, -32.4 for leisure and hospitality means that 32 out of 100 workers that had a job in bars, restaurants, hotels, theaters, etc., in Dec 2019 are out of work as of Dec 2020.

Notice where most of the damage remains: tourism support (leisure and hospitality), other services (hair and nail salons, e.g.), and warehousing (wine sales down overall). Napa County continues to buck retail trend and has grown since 2019.

These are countywide data: about 45% of county jobs in the City of Napa **and** also 45% of leisure and hospitality jobs.

Employment in California, Index November 2007 = 100, Q1 2005 to Q4 2024 (Forecast)



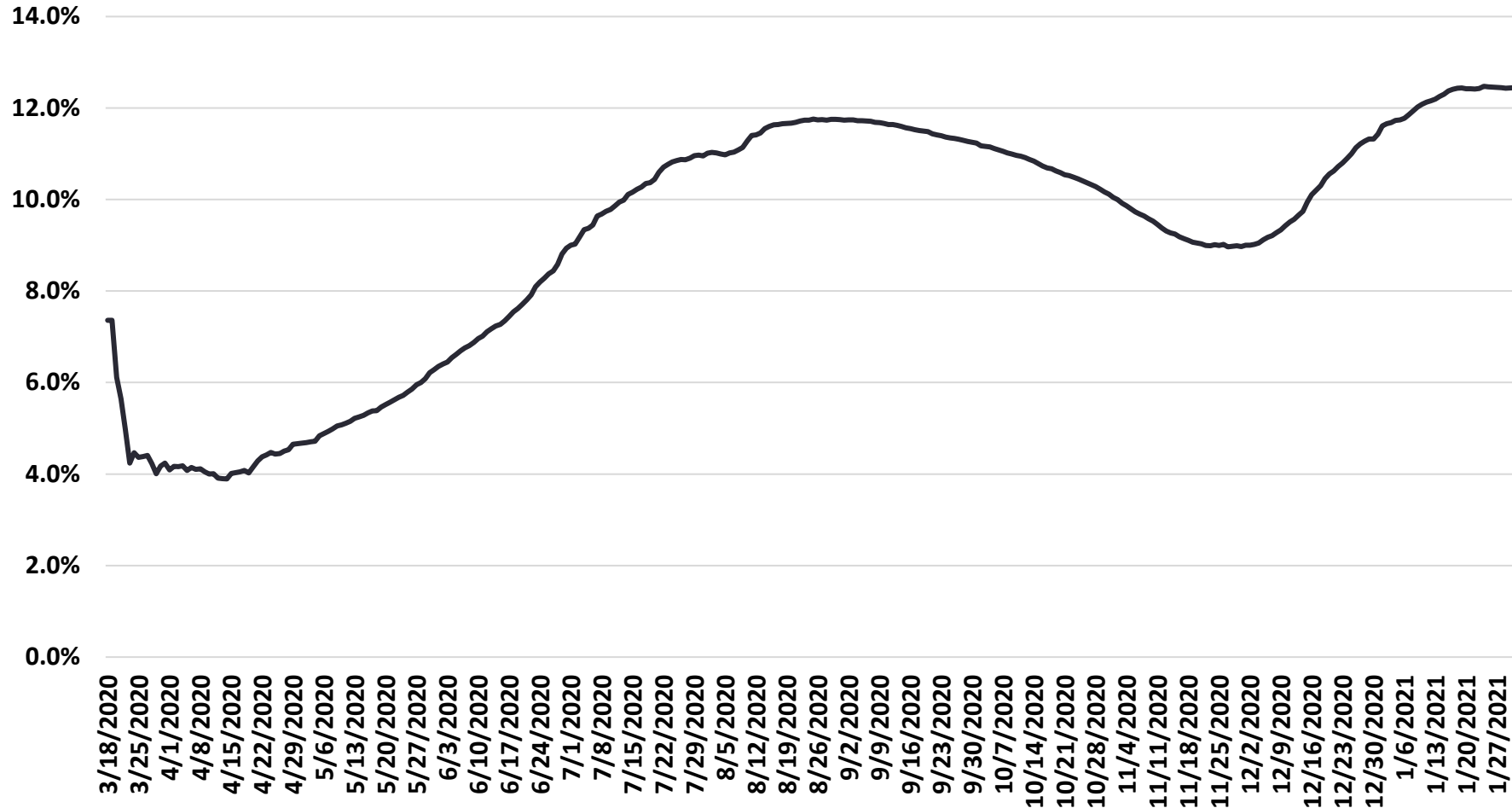
What these data say:

The data come from the California Department of Finance and accompany the Governor's Budget proposal every January.

These data show the recovery since the Great Recession (Nov 2007 = 100) for California jobs, the sharp downturn and quick, initial recovery.

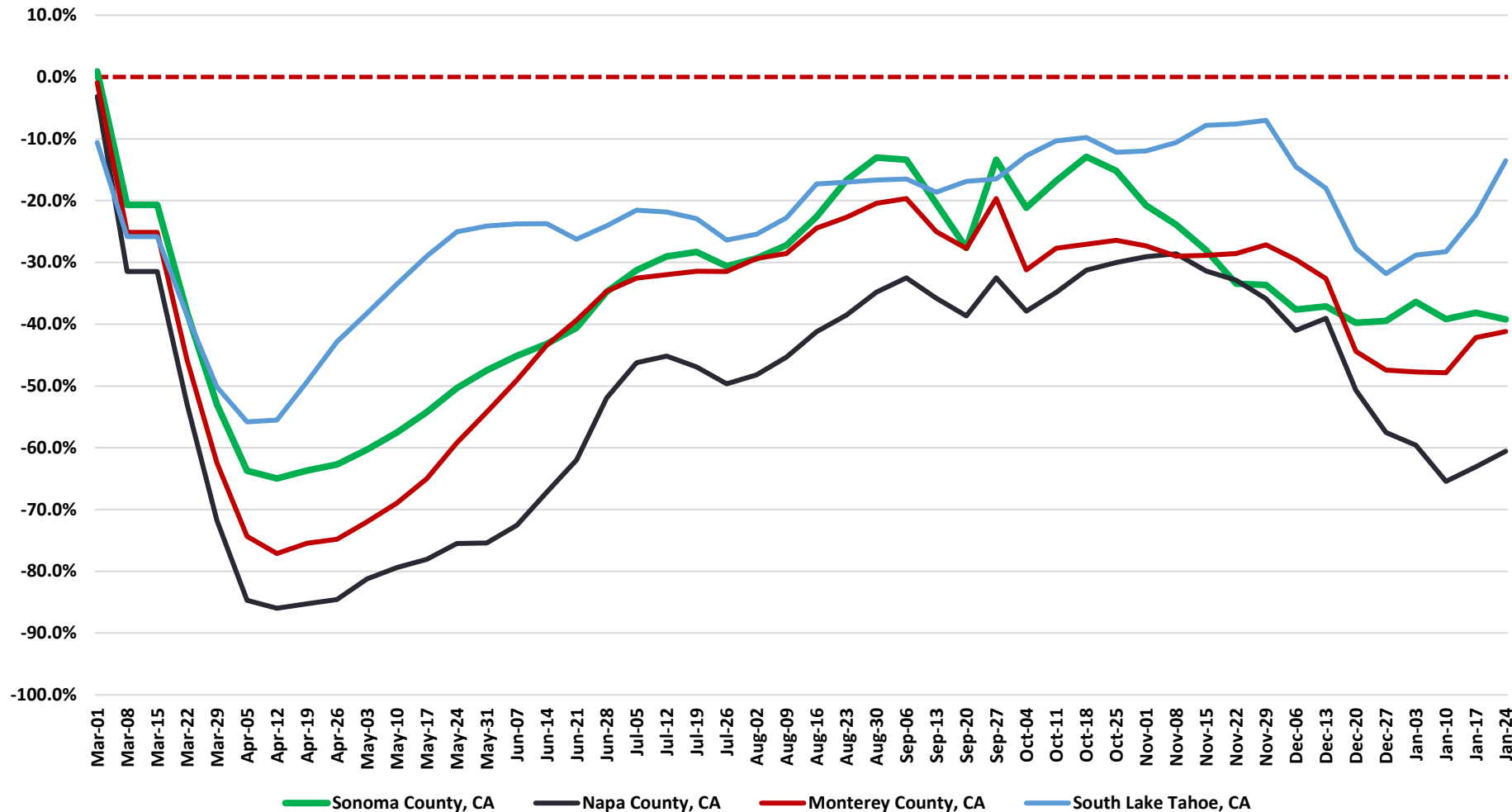
Jobs growth should not return to Jan 2020 levels (110.5 or 10.5 percent above the Nov 2007 level) until late 2024 in California according to this forecast.

COVID Cases in CA and US: Daily Ratio (%), February 1, 2021, 12.44%



These data show how California has seen some flattening of the curve in October, and continued decline proportional to national COVID-19 cases as of Feb 1, 2021. The decline comes with rising cases in California overall, suggesting how the other 49 states have seen cases rising more quickly.

Occupancy Rate Evolution since March 2020, Percentage Change, Same Week as One Year Previous



These data compare occupancy rates and hotels and motels (not at Airbnb/VRBO rentals)

Notice that Napa County saw a large downturn compared to 2019 in terms of occupancy rates. The county data remain low comparatively: day trippers the main spending force in visitors to City of Napa for now.

These rates are TOT drivers; the higher the occupancy rates, the more TOT, especially if hotel prices are rising simultaneously.

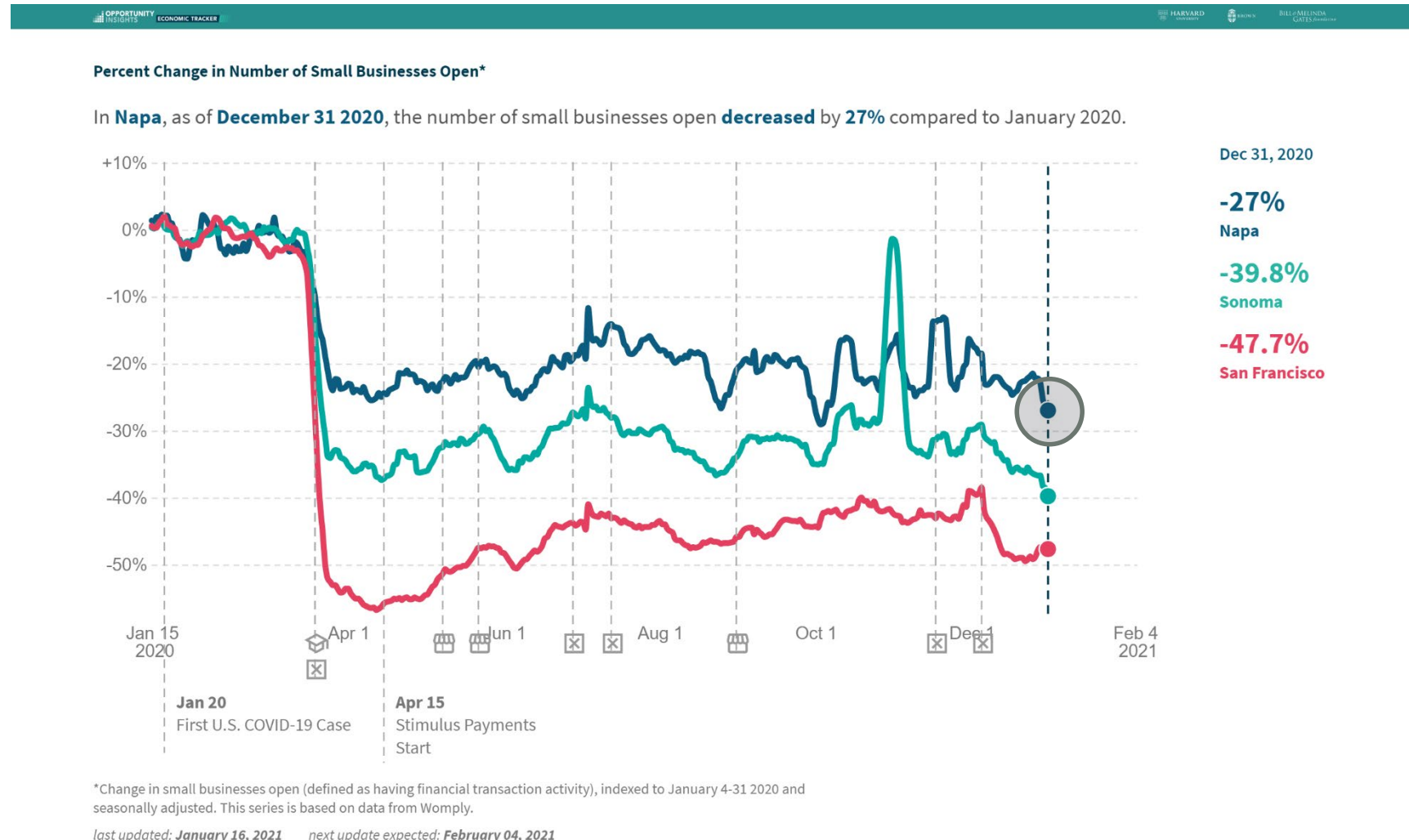
Restaurants: City of Napa employers that are labor-intensive

Things to watch:

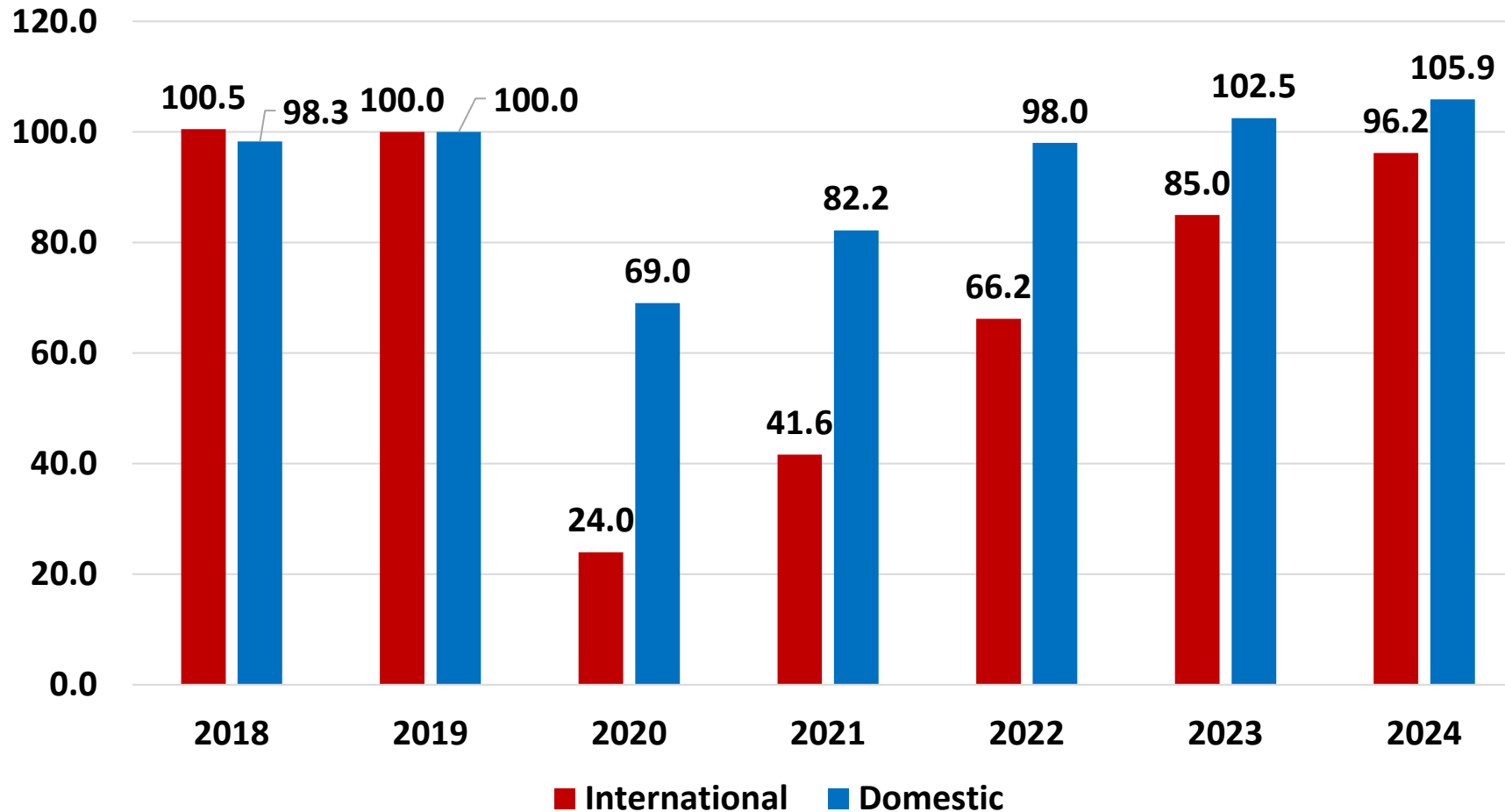
- Playing “chicken” (rise in chicken in restaurants);
- Minimum wage rising;
- Automation coming;
- Shifts in preferences here;
- Price points battles coming;
- Entrepreneurship likely in delivery method, not cuisine for a bit;
- A lot depends on where and how people work.

These data show estimates of the percentage of small businesses that have been closed since Jan 2020 as of Dec 31, 2020. These are a mix of temporary and permanent closures.

The key: are these closed permanently, and how long would they stay open if reopened tomorrow.



Travelers on Planes: Latest Forecast, 2019 = 100 to 2024



These data show a recent forecast by the US Travel Association on international and Domestic travel on planes.

For the City of Napa, travelers on planes to the Bay Area means overnight stays; when these data rise, expect occupancy rates to rise.

The City of Napa has a global marketplace for visitors, so international travel to the US is also important to maintaining larger marketing efforts regionally.

Notice 2023 is domestic recovery, international later.

Big Things to Watch in 2021

- Biden administration, spending and political stability in DC and Sacramento
- More fiscal stimulus coming from Congress, likely to counties and cities and specific businesses, including restaurants = fuel for travel and spending now
- Vaccines and COVID-19 counts: we are only as good as our next flu season
- Low income workers: bearing the brunt, watch multifamily housing and construction
- Interest rates to remain low: need people to travel and get more economic stability

Thanks!
Questions?
eyler@econforensics.com
@bobby7007

From: [Bob Archibald](#)
Sent: Tuesday, February 16, 2021 3:24 PM
To: [Clerk](#)
Subject: Public Comment on Speeding

Categories: Unverified Contact

[EXTERNAL]

Please read the public Comments below at today's council meeting. I believe comments on speeding will be mad.

My name is Bob Archibald, S. Jefferson St. resident
Subject: Speeding on Napa Streets
Cell: [REDACTED]

My name is Bob Archibald and I live on S. Jefferson
The City of Napa has a speeding problem and it's been around for years. Please look at the energy people and communities are displaying here today.

In part setting speed limits in the city are constrained by the CA Vehicle Code. CVC 21,400 calls for cities to measure how fast vehicles travel on some of its streets. For example a study is done every seven years on streets like S. Jefferson and California.

This code uses what is called the 85th percentile rule to set speed limits. If the data show that 85% of vehicles are travelling at 34 mph then Napa Public Works has two options: Set the limit to 35 mph or round down to not less than 30 mph. Under the law, Napa cannot go lower than 30 for any reason.

One of the objectives of CVC 21,400 was and is to avoid speed traps. But otherwise the 85th percentile code is foolish. First, it puts the judgment entirely and exclusively in the hands of drivers of that section of road. All others are ignored. Second, it ignores all other factors that could be considered, like neighborhood concerns, accidents and pedestrians.

By using the 85th percentile rule and nothing else, the speed limit will creep upward until enough Napers actually feel unsafe and uncomfortable going so fast.

There is a way that Council could deal with speeding and the CVC. It could work with the Assembly to bypass CVC 21,400 when it is the appropriate thing. It would be done in an Omnibus Bill in the Assembly. It's a simple thing to do and it won't cost money we don't have. Have the State give Napa an exception to lower the speed limit on streets where there is a speeding problem.

In summary, Napa is not helpless in lowering speed limits. Public Works may be under the impression it can't be done, but many of us in the city believe it can.