Exhibit B-1

Biological Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Silverado Trail

Napa County, California

Prepared for:

PPI Engineering, Inc.
2800 Jefferson Street
Napa, CA 94558

Jim Bushey
JBushey@PPIEngineering.com

Prepared by:

WRA, Inc.
2169-G East Francisco Boulevard
San Rafael, CA 94901

Aaron Arthur
arthur@wra-ca.com

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the regulatory background, methods, results, and recommendations of a Biological Resources Reconnaissance Survey located at Silverado Trail (Study Area) in Napa County, California. WRA, Inc. performed field surveys in spring and summer of 2023. The Study Area is composed of developed, non-native grasslands, coyote brush scrub, blue oak woodland, coast live oak woodland, valley oak woodland, seasonal and perennial wetlands, and ephemeral and perennials streams. The proposed project involves the development of new vineyard blocks comprising 18.6 acres of total disturbance limits (Project Area).

Of a total of approximately 49.6 acres of oak woodland land cover across the property, 7.0 acres of oak woodland, (approximately 14 percent) are proposed to be converted to vineyard and associated infrastructure. This total is within the 2:1 oak woodland retention per Napa County General Plan CON-24. The Subject Property is zoned Agricultural Preserve (AP) and is not subject to Napa County Code 18.108.020 regarding canopy retention.

The Project Area is intentionally sited to avoid all aquatic resources that are present within the Study Area. A protocol-level botanical survey found that no special-status plant species are present within the Study Area, so no impacts to such species will occur.

Additionally, three special-status mammals (bats), four special-status birds (and non-status birds with baseline legal protections), one special-status amphibian, four special-status fishes, and one special-status invertebrate, have the potential to occur in the Study Area. The special-status amphibian, fish, and invertebrate species will not be impacted by the Proposed Project because they would be confined to the Napa River. Mitigation measures and best management practices have been developed and provided herein to avoid impacts to the special-status bats and nesting birds.

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List of Preparers

Aaron Arthur – Senior Botanist / Wetland Specialist

Definitions

Study Area: The area throughout which the assessment was performed, i.e., the subject parcels (APN: 039-040-050 and 039-040-054) totaling approximately 446.8 acres.

Project Area: The area encompassing the proposed project (vineyard block grading limits); the area evaluated for potential impacts to sensitive biological resources, totaling 18.6 acres.

List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BIOS	Biogeographic Information and Observation System
BRRS	Biological Resources Reconnaissance Survey
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CECP	California Essential Connectivity Project
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPPA	California Native Plant Protection Act
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
County	Napa County
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRPR	California Rare Plant Ranks
CSRL	California Soils Resources Lab
CWA	Clean Water Act
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ESA (Federal)	Endangered Species Act
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NCBDR	Napa County Baseline Data Report
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWPL	National Wetland Plant List
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SFP	State Fully Protected Species
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group
WRA	WRA, Inc.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On April 11, May 18, and June 13, 2023, WRA, Inc. (WRA) performed an assessment of biological resources at Wappo Hill on Silverado Trail (Study Area) in Napa County California (Figure A-1, Appendix A). The purpose of this study was to gather the information necessary to complete a review of biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to meet the guidelines outlined by Napa County in *Guidelines for Preparing Biological Resources Reconnaissance Surveys* (Napa County 2016a) and *Guidelines for Preparing Special-status Plant Studies* (Napa County 2016b).

A biological resources reconnaissance survey (BRRS) provides general information on the presence, or potential presence, of sensitive species and habitats. These survey(s) contain the results of a focused protocol-level survey for listed plant species in the Study Area; however, protocol-level surveys for wildlife were not included as part of the survey. This survey is not a formal wetland delineation; in instances where such a delineation may be required for project approval by local, state, or federal agencies, results would be reported herein, but may be presented elsewhere in separate reports. This survey is based on information available at the time of the study and on-site conditions that were observed on the date(s) the site was visited.

This report describes the results of the site visits, which assessed the Study Area for (1) the presence of sensitive land cover types, (2) the potential for land cover types on the site to support special-status plant and wildlife species, and (3) the presence of any other sensitive natural resources protected by local, state, or federal laws and regulations. Special-status species observed during the site assessment were documented and their presence is discussed herein. Specific findings on the habitat suitability or presence of special-status species or sensitive habitats may require that protocol-level surveys or other studies be conducted; recommendations for additional studies are provided, if necessary.

The proposed project (Project) involves the installation of new vineyard blocks totaling approximately 18.6 acres of total grading limits. Associated with the installation of the grape vines will be vineyard avenues, irrigation lines, etc. Site preparation (ripping, installation of erosion control measures, seeding cover crop, and installation of irrigation pipelines and trellis) will occur during the grading window of April 1 through October 15. By October 15, the site will be winterized with placement of straw wattles, seeding of vineyard avenues and planting areas, and straw mulch spread over disturbed areas as required by the ECP prepared for the Project.

2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

This report is intended to facilitate conformance of the Project with the standards outlined in the Napa County Code and General Plan. In addition to the requirements of Napa County, the Project may also be subject to several federal and state regulations designed to protect sensitive natural resources. Full analysis of these requirements in the context of the Project is addressed herein.

2.1 Federal and State Regulatory Setting

2.1.1 Sensitive Land Cover Types

Land cover types are herein defined as those areas of a particular vegetation type, soil or bedrock formation, aquatic features, and/or other distinct phenomena. Typically, land cover types have identifiable boundaries that can be delineated based on changes in plant assemblages, soil or rock types, soil surface or near-surface hydroperiod, anthropogenic or natural disturbance, topography, elevation, etc. Many land cover types are not considered sensitive or otherwise protected under the environmental regulations discussed here. However, these land cover types typically provide essential ecological and biological functions for plants and wildlife, including, frequently, special-status species. Those land cover types that are considered or protected under one or more environmental regulations are discussed below.

Waters of the United States: The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates "Waters of the United States" under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the United States are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all other waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3). Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands as defined in the Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Areas that are inundated at a sufficient depth and for a sufficient duration to exclude growth of hydrophytic vegetation are subject to Section 404 jurisdiction as "other waters" and are often characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Other waters, for example, generally include lakes, rivers, and streams. The placement of fill material into Waters of the United States generally requires an individual or nationwide permit from the Corps under Section 404 of the CWA.

Waters of the State: The term "Waters of the State" is defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) protects all waters in its regulatory scope and has special responsibility for wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters. These waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and are not systematically protected by other programs. RWQCB jurisdiction includes "isolated" wetlands and waters that may not be regulated by the Corps under Section 404. Waters of the State are regulated by the RWQCB under the State Water Quality Certification Program which regulates discharges of fill and dredged material under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a Corps permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact Waters of the State, are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification determination. If a project does not require a federal permit but does involve dredge or fill activities that may result

in a discharge to Waters of the State, the RWQCB has the option to regulate the dredge and fill activities under its state authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements. The San Francisco Bay RWQCB, which has jurisdiction over projects in the Napa River watershed, recently adopted the General Permit for Vineyard Properties in the Napa River and Sonoma Creek Watersheds to comply with the WDRs for sediment and nutrient discharge from vineyards.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat: Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code (CFGC). Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream", which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life [including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFG 1994). "Riparian" is defined as "on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream." Riparian vegetation is defined as "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself" (CDFG 1994). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Sensitive Natural Communities: Sensitive natural communities not discussed above include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" (CDFG 2010, CDFW 2018a) and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2018a). CNDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2018) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). The Napa County Baseline Data Report (NCBDR) identifies sensitive Napa County natural communities, discussed further in Section 2.2 below (Napa County 2005).

2.1.2 Special-status Species

Plants: Special-status plants include taxa that have been listed as endangered or threatened, or are formal candidates for such listing, under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) lists 64 "rare" or "endangered" and prevents "take", with few exceptions, of these species. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1, 2, and 3 are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA. Rank 4 species are typically only afforded protection under CEQA when such species are particularly unique to the locale (e.g., range limit, low abundance/low frequency, limited habitat) or are otherwise considered locally rare. A description of the CNPS Ranks is provided below in Appendices B and C. Additionally, any plant

species listed as sensitive within the Napa County General Plan or NCBDR are likewise considered sensitive.

Wildlife: As with plants, special-status wildlife includes species/taxa that have been listed or are formal candidates for such under ESA and/or CESA. The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act provides relatively broad protections to both of North America's eagle species (bald [*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*] and golden eagle [*Aquila chrysaetos*)] that in some regards are similar to those provided by ESA. The CFGC designates some species as Fully Protected (SFP), which indicates that take of that species cannot be authorized through a state permit. Additionally, CDFW Species of Special Concern (species that face extirpation in California if current population and habitat trends continue) are given special consideration under CEQA and therefore considered special-status species. In addition to regulations for special-status species, most native birds in the United States, including non-status species, have baseline legal protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and CFGC, i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws/codes, the intentional harm or collection of adult birds as well as the intentional collection or destruction of active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. For bat species, the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) designates conservation status for species of bats, and those with a high or medium-high priority are typically given special consideration under CEQA. Finally, wildlife species/taxa named as "locally rare" in the NCBDR (Napa County 2005) are also treated as special-status for purposes of this assessment.

Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors: Critical habitat is a term defined in the ESA as a specific and formally-designated geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species, and that may require special management and protection. The ESA requires federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to conserve listed species on their lands and to ensure that any activities or projects they fund, authorize, or carry out will not jeopardize the survival of a threatened or endangered species. In consultation for those species with critical habitat, federal agencies must also ensure that their activities or projects do not adversely modify critical habitat to the point that it will no longer aid in the species' recovery. Note that designated critical habitat areas that are currently unoccupied by the nominal species but which are deemed necessary for the species' recovery are also protected by the prohibition against adverse modification.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act ("Magnuson-Stevens Act") provides for conservation and management of fishery resources in the U.S. This Act establishes a national program intended to prevent overfishing, rebuild overfished stocks, ensure conservation, and facilitate long-term protection through the establishment of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). EFH consists of aquatic areas that contain habitat essential to the long-term survival and health of fisheries, which may include the water column, certain bottom types, vegetation (e.g. eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.)), or complex structures such as oyster beds. Any federal agency that authorizes, funds, or undertakes action that may adversely affect EFH is required to consult with NMFS.

Movement and migratory corridors for native wildlife (including aquatic corridors) as well as wildlife nursery sites are given special consideration under CEQA. Additionally, the NCBDR (Napa County 2005) outlines important corridor resources within the County and encourages protection of these resources via Policy CON-18 (see section 2.2 below).

2.2 Napa County Regulatory Setting

Napa County General Plan and Napa County Code: Natural resource use in Napa County is regulated by the Napa County General Plan (Napa County 2008). Below are relevant policies from the General Plan pertaining to wetlands and biological resources which may be applicable to the Project.

Napa County Baseline Data Report

Specific sensitive Land Cover Types are identified in the NCBDR (Napa County 2005). In addition to those Land Cover Types identified by CDFW, the NCBDR also identifies biotic communities of limited distribution that "encompass less than 500 acres of cover within the County and are considered by local biological experts to be worthy of conservation" (Napa County 2005).

Natural Resource Goals and Policies

Policy CON-13: The County shall require that all discretionary residential, commercial, industrial, recreation, agricultural, and water development projects consider and address impacts to wildlife habitat and avoid impacts to fisheries and habitat supporting special-status species to the extent feasible. Where impacts to wildlife and special-status species cannot be avoided, projects shall include effective mitigation measures and management plans including provisions to:

a) Maintain the following essentials for fish and wildlife resources:
    a. Sufficient dissolved oxygen in the water.
    b. Adequate amounts of proper food.
    c. Adequate amounts of feeding, escaping, and nesting habitat.
    d. Proper temperature through maintenance and enhancement of streamside vegetation volume flows, and velocity of water.
b) Employ supplemental planting and maintenance of grasses, shrubs and trees of like quality and quantity to provide adequate vegetation cover to enhance water quality, minimize sedimentation and soil transport, and provide adequate shelter and food for wildlife and special-status species and maintain the watersheds, especially streams side areas, in good condition.
c) Provide protection for habitat supporting special-status species through buffering or other means.
d) Provide replacement habitat of like quantity and quality on- or off-site for special-status species to mitigate impacts to special-status species.
e) Enhance existing habitat values, particularly for special-status species, through restoration and replanting of native plant species as part of discretionary permit review and approval.
f) Require temporary or permanent buffers of adequate size (based on the requirements of the special-status species) to avoid nest abandonment of birds and raptors associated with construction and site development activities.
g) Demonstrate compliance with applicable provisions and regulations of recovery plans for listed species.

Policy CON-17: Preserve and protect native grasslands, serpentine grasslands, mixed serpentine chaparral, and other sensitive biotic communities and habitats of limited distribution. The County, in its discretion, shall require mitigation that results in the following standards:

a) Prevent removal or disturbance of sensitive natural plant communities that contain special-status plant species or provide critical habitat to special-status animal species.
b) In other areas, avoid disturbances to or removal of sensitive natural plant communities and mitigate potentially significant impacts where avoidance is infeasible.
c) Promote protection from overgrazing and other destructive activities.
d) Encourage scientific study and require monitoring and active management where biotic communities and habitats of limited distribution or sensitive natural plant communities are threatened by the spread of invasive non-native species.
e) Require no net loss of sensitive biotic communities and habitats of limited distribution through avoidance, restoration, or replacement where feasible. Where avoidance, restoration, or replacement is not feasible, preserve like habitat at a 2:1 ratio or greater within Napa County to avoid significant cumulative loss of valuable habitats.

Policy CON-18: To reduce impacts on habitat conservation and connectivity:

a) In sensitive domestic water supply drainages[1] where new development is required to retain between 40 and 60 percent of the existing (as of June 16, 1993) vegetation onsite, the vegetation selected for retention should be in areas designed to maximize habitat value and connectivity.
b) Outside of sensitive domestic water supply drainages, streamlined permitting procedures should be instituted for new vineyard projects that voluntarily retain valuable habitat and connectivity, including generous setbacks from streams and buffers around ecologically sensitive areas.
c) Preservation of habitat and connectivity of adequate size, quality and configuration to support special-status species should be required within the project area. The size of habitat and connectivity to be preserved shall be determined based on the specific needs of the species.
d) The County shall require discretionary projects to retain movement corridors of adequate size and habitat quality to allow for continued wildlife use based on the needs of the species occupying the habitat.
e) The County shall require new vineyard development to be designed to minimize the reduction of wildlife movement to the maximum extent feasible. In the event the County concludes that such development will have a significant impact on wildlife movement, the County may require the applicant to relocate or remove existing perimeter fencing installed on or after February 16, 2007 to offset the impact cause by the new vineyard development.

[1] Sensitive Domestic Water Supply Drainages: (1) Kimball Reservoir; (2) Rector Reservoir; (3) Milliken Reservoir; (4) Bell Canyon Reservoir; (5) Lake Hennessey and Friesen Lakes; (6) Lake Curry; (7) Lake Madigan

Policy CON-19: The County shall encourage the preservation of critical habitat areas and habitat connectivity through the use of conservation easements or other methods as well as through continued implementation of the Napa County Conservation Regulations associated with vegetation retention and setbacks from waterways.

Policy CON-24: Maintain and improve oak woodland habitat to provide for slope stabilization, soil protection, species diversity, and wildlife habitat through appropriate measures including one or more of the following:

a) Preserve, to the extent feasible, oak trees and other significant vegetation that occur near the heads of drainages or depressions to maintain diversity of vegetation type and wildlife habitat as part of agriculture projects.
b) Comply with the Oak Woodlands Preservation Act regarding oak woodland preservation to conserve the integrity and diversity of oak woodlands, and retain, to the maximum extent feasible, existing oak woodland and chaparral communities and other significant vegetation as part of the residential, commercial, and industrial approvals.
c) Provide replacement of lost oak woodlands or preservation of like habitat at a 2:1 ratio [effectively 3:1 ratio[2]] when retention of existing vegetation is found to be infeasible. Removal of oak species limited in distribution shall be avoided to the maximum extent feasible.
d) Support hardwood cutting criteria that require retention of adequate stands of oak trees sufficient for wildlife, slope stabilization, soil production be left standing.
e) Maintain, to the extent feasible, a mixture of oak species which is needed to ensure acorn production. Black, canyon, live, and brewer oaks as well as blue, white, scrub and live oaks are common associations.

Policy CON-48: Proposed developments shall implement project-specific sediment and erosion control measures (e.g., erosion control plans and/or stormwater pollution prevention plans) that maintain pre-development sediment erosion conditions or at a minimum comply with state water quality pollution control (i.e., Basin Plan) requirements and are protective of the County's sensitive domestic supply watersheds. Technical reports and/or erosion control plans that recommend site-specific erosion control measures shall meet the requirements of the County Code and provide detailed information regarding site-specific geologic, soil, and hydrologic conditions and how the proposed measure will function.

Policy CON-50(c): The County shall require discretionary projects to meet performance standards designed to ensure peak runoff in 2-, 10-, 50-, and 100-year events following development is not greater than predevelopment conditions.

Soil loss and Hydrologic Studies are required to demonstrate a given project meets the County's no net increase in erosion and runoff standards are met. The Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) is the model used to measure and quantify pre- and post-project soil loss rates. Similarly, pre- and post-project changes in runoff are measured using Technical Release 55 (TR-55). The

[2] Amendments to Napa County Ordinance 18.108 require a 3:1 ratio for preservation/replacement; see "Water Quality and Tree Protection Ordinance" on page 8.

procedures related to the application of hydrologic modeling are fairly standard. Guidance documents for the preparation of these analyses are currently being drafted.

General Provisions – Stream and Wetland Setbacks

Napa County Code 18.108.025 requires stream setbacks for new land clearings for agricultural purposes. "Stream" is defined by Napa County (18.108.030) as: (1) a watercourse designated by a solid line or dash and three dots symbol on the largest scale of the United State Geological Survey (USGS) maps most recently published, or any replacement to that symbol (i.e., USGS "blue-line"); (2) any watercourse which has a well-defined channel with a depth greater than four feet and banks steeper than 3:1 and contains hydrophilic vegetation, riparian vegetation or woody-vegetation including tree species greater than ten feet in height; or (3) those watercourses listed in Resolution No. 94-19. No clearing of land for new agricultural uses as defined by Section 18.08.040 shall take place within the following setbacks from streams:

Table 1. Napa County Stream Setbacks

Slope (Percent)	Required Setback
< 1	35 feet
1--5	45 feet
5--15	55 feet
15--30	65 feet
30--40	85 feet
40--50	105 feet
50--60	125 feet
60--70	150 feet

In 2019, Napa County added to Code Section 18.108.025 the requirement of a 35-foot setback for ephemeral or intermittent streams not meeting Napa County's criteria for a stream. Likewise, 18.108.026 was added to the Napa County Code to include the requirement of a 50-foot setback from the delineated edge of wetland boundaries. Ordinance No. 1438 adopted by the Board of Supervisors allowed for a one-time exemption from the Ordinance (and therefore the updated stream and wetland setbacks) for projects that are less than 15 percent slope and less than 5 acres.

Vegetation Preservation and Replacement

Napa County Code 18.108.100 requires the following conditions when granting a discretionary permit for activities within an erosion hazard area (slopes greater than 5 percent):

a) Existing vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent consistent with the project. Vegetation shall not be removed if it is identified as being necessary for erosion control in the approved erosion control plan or if necessary for the preservation of threatened or

endangered plant or animal habitats as designated by state or federal agencies with jurisdiction and identified on the County's environmental sensitivity maps.

b) Existing trees six inches in diameter or larger, measured at diameter breast height (DBH), or tree stands of trees six inches DBH or larger located on a site for which either an administrative or discretionary permit is required shall not be removed until the required permits have been approved by the decision-making body and tree removal has been specifically authorized.

c) Trees to be retained or designated for retention shall be protected through the use of barricades or other appropriate methods to be placed and maintained at their outboard drip line during the construction phase. Where appropriate, the director may require an applicant to install and maintain construction fencing around the trees to ensure their protection during earthmoving activities. Where removal of vegetation is necessitated or authorized, the director or designee may require the planting of replacement vegetation of an equivalent kind, quality and quantity.

Water Quality and Tree Protection Ordinance

In 2019, the Napa County Board of Supervisors adopted the Water Quality and Tree Protection Ordinance (WQTPO) modifying Chapter 18.108 Conservation Regulations to provide additional protections to trees and water quality. As noted above, additional setbacks were added for ephemeral and intermittent drainages and wetlands (Chapters 18.108.025 and 18.108.026). In addition, the tree retention required by Chapter 18.108.027 in sensitive domestic water supply drainages was increased from 60 percent to 70 percent based on vegetation that existed within the parcel in 1993. For areas within the Agricultural Watershed zoning district (outside of sensitive water supply drainages), Chapter 18.108.020 subsections C and D were added that require a minimum of 70 percent canopy retention based on vegetation that existed within the parcel in 2016, and the preservation or mitigation of trees (within oak woodland/forest and/or coniferous forest land covers) at a minimum 3:1 ratio. However, Properties zoned Agricultural Preservation are exempt from these requirements. Ordinance No. 1438 allowed for a one-time exemption from the Ordinance (and therefore the updated stream setbacks, wetland setbacks, and vegetation retention requirements) for projects that are less than 30 percent slope and less than 5 acres.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The approximately 450-acre Study Area consists of several parcels (see Appendix A). It is located in central Napa County, approximately 1.5 aerial miles southeast of central Yountville and seven miles north of downtown Napa. The Study Area is situated in the Napa Valley on south flank of Wappo Hill. Detailed descriptions of the local setting are below.

3.1 Topography and Soils

The overall topography of the Study Area is gently to steeply sloped, ranging from approximately 60 to 530 feet above sea level. According to the *Soil Survey of Napa County* (USDA 1978) and as shown in Figure A-2 (Appendix A), the Study Area is underlain by ten soil mapping units: Bale clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Bale clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes; Boomer gravelly loam, volcanic

bedrock, 14 to 60 percent slopes; Boomer-Forward-Felta complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes; Cole silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Forward silt loam, 5 to 39 percent slopes; Perkins gravelly loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes; Riverwash; Sobrante loam, 5 to 30 percent slopes; and Sobrante loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes. The parent soil series of all the Study Area's mapping units are summarized below.

Bale Series: This series consists of very deep loam soils formed in stratified, gravelly and sandy alluvium from mixed rock sources situated on level to gently sloping alluvial fans and terraces at elevations ranging from 100 to 300 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). These soils are considered hydric if in depressions or alluvial fans and are somewhat poorly drained, with moderate permeability, and slow runoff (USDA 2014, USDA 1978). Native and naturalized vegetation is oak (*Quercus* spp.) savannah and riparian dominated by willows (*Salix* spp.) and blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), while predominant land uses are vineyard (USDA 1978).

Boomer Series: This consists of deep to very deep loam soils that formed in residuum from metavolcanic rock situated on upland hills and mountains at elevations ranging from 500 to 5,000 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). These soils are not considered hydric, and are well-drained with slow to very rapid runoff, and moderately slow permeability (USDA 2014, USDA 1978). Native and naturalized plants associated with this series are composed of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and grasses, while land use is primarily forestry and watershed protection (USDA 1978).

Cole Series: This series consists of very deep clay loam soils that formed in alluvium derived from sedimentary rock situated on alluvial fans in river valleys at elevations ranging from 50 to 1,500 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). These soils are not considered hydric, are somewhat poorly drained, with slow runoff, and slow permeability (USDA 2014, USDA 1972). Native and naturalized vegetation include oaks (*Quercus* spp.), shrubs, and grasses, while land uses include orchards, vineyards, truck crops, and irrigated pastures (USDA 1972).

Felta Series: This series consists of moderately deep gravelly loam soils formed from alluvium derived from tuff and other metavolcanics located on terraces at elevations ranging from 100 to 2,000 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). These soils are considered hydric, and are well-drained, with medium to rapid runoff, and moderate permeability (USDA 2014, USDA 1978). Native vegetation consists of white oak (*Quercus garryana*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), other shrubs, and annual grasses, while land uses are predominantly livestock grazing (USDA 1978).

Forward Series: This series consists of moderately deep sandy loam soils of residuum weathered from rhyolitic tuff on hillslopes at elevations ranging from 400 to 4,500 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). These soils are not considered hydric, and are well drained, with medium runoff and moderately rapid permeability above the tuff bedrock (USDA 2014, USDA 1978). Native vegetation consists of coniferous forest composed of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), and pine mat (*Ceanothus prostratus*). Typical land uses include timbering, watershed protection, and open space (USDA 1978).

Perkins Series: This series consists of very deep loam soils formed in alluvium derived from a mix of igneous rocks situated on terraces at elevations ranging from 50 to 1,700 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). These soils are considered hydric, and are well-drained, with slow to rapid runoff, and moderately slow permeability (USDA 1978, USDA 2014). Native vegetation is composed of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), valley oak (*Q. lobata*), and a variety of herbs and shrubs, while primary land uses consist of field crops, citrus groves, olive orchards, pasture, hay fields, and home site development (USDA 1978).

Riverwash Mapping Unit: Riverwash consists of gravel, sand, and silt alluvium deposited along rivers and streams situated most frequently as gravel and sand bars. Because of episodic deposition and dislocation soil horizonization is primitive or totally absent (USDA 1978). These formations are excessively well drained but are considered hydric (USDA 2014). Native and naturalized vegetation include disturbance adapted hydrophytes, willows (*Salix* spp.), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), and northern black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), while land uses are primarily open space, recreation (river/stream access), and gravel mining for construction and road base (USDA 1978).

Sobrante Series: This series consists of moderately deep to shallow fine loam soils formed from residuum weathered from igneous and metamorphic rock situated on upland hillslopes at elevations ranging from 125 to 3,500 feet (CSRL 2024, USDA 1978). This series is not considered hydric in Napa County, and is well drained, with moderate permeability, and low to very high runoff (USDA 2014, USDA 1978). Native and naturalized vegetation is oak (*Quercus* spp.) savannah and woodland dominated by annual grasses and forbs, and predominant land uses are rangeland, irrigated hay and pasture, and dry land crops (USDA 1978).

3.2 Climate and Hydrology

The Study Area is located in the valley fog incursion zone of Napa County. The average monthly maximum temperature of St. Helena is 89.5 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average monthly minimum temperature is 36.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Predominantly, precipitation falls as rainfall with an annual average of 36.47 inches. Precipitation-bearing weather systems are predominantly from the west and south with most of the rain falling between November and March, with a combined average of 31.35 inches (USDA 2024).

The local watershed is Lower Napa River (HUC 12: 180500020205) and the regional watershed is Napa River (HUC 8: 18050002). The Study Area is situated in the Napa County Planning Watershed of Chase Creek. There is one blue-line stream (Napa River), and a dashed blue line stream, but not other aquatic features mapped within the Study Area on the Yountville 7.5-minute quadrangles (USGS 2015). In addition to both streams mapped as Riverine, there are three Freshwater Pond features mapped in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2024a). Likewise, these features, and a few additional linear features, are mapped as Fluvial and Pond and Associated Vegetation in the California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI; SFEI 2024). The primary hydrologic sources are direct precipitation and consequent surface sheet flow and concentrated in-channel flow. Precipitation in the majority of the Study Area infiltrates quickly due to rocky loam and tilled/managed (vineyard) soils. The entire property was investigated for aquatic resources, with a particular focus on the area denoted in the 7.5-minute quadrangle, the NWI, and the CARI; detailed descriptions of aquatic resources are in Section 5.1 below.

3.3 Land Cover and Land Use

The Study Area is predominantly developed, with portions of open habitats of grasslands, scrublands, and woodlands. The developed areas include several residences, farm buildings, vineyards, access roads, and associated infrastructure. Open habitats are situated in the northern and central-southern portion of the Study Area. The property is bounded by the Napa River to the west and south, Silverado Trail to the east, and lightly developed (single-family residences) properties to the north. Detailed plant community descriptions are included in Section 5.1 below, and all observed plant and wildlife species are included in Appendix B. Regional land uses include suburban and rural residential, wineries, and vineyards (Google Earth 2024). Historically, land uses in the region were open rangeland of larger ranches, rural residential, vineyards, and orchards. There is no history of quarrying, mining, or timbering in the Study Area; however, vineyards have been present to some extent since at least 1982 (Historic Aerials 2024) and the landowner does graze the property for fire protection purposes.

4.0 ASSESSMENT METHODS

Prior to the site visits, WRA biologists reviewed the following literature and performed database searches to assess the potential for sensitive natural communities (e.g., wetlands) and special-status species (e.g., endangered plants):

- *Soil Survey of Napa County, California* (USDA 1978)
- Yountville 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2015)
- Contemporary aerial photographs (Google Earth 2024)
- Historical aerial photographs (Historical Aerials 2024)
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2024a)
- California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI; SFEI 2024)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2024a)
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2024a)
- Consortium of California Herbaria (CCH 2024)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (USFWS 2024b)
- *eBird* Online Database (eBird 2024)
- CDFW Publication, *California Bird Species of Special Concern in California* (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- CDFW and University of California Press publication *California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern* (Thomson et al. 2016)
- *Breeding Birds of Napa County, California* (Smith 2003)
- *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003)
- *A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009)
- *A Manual of California Vegetation Online* (CNPS 2024b)
- *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities* (Holland 1986)
- Napa County Land Cover (NCLC) map (Thorne et al. 2004)
- *California Natural Community List* (CDFW 2018a)

Database searches (i.e., CNDDB, CNPS) focused on the St. Helena, Chiles Valley, Lake Berryessa, Rutherford, Yountville, Capell Valley, Sonoma, Napa, and Mt. George USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles for special-status plants. The special-status wildlife evaluation was based on database searches for the entirety of Napa County.

Following the remote assessment, a botanist with 40-hour Corps wetland delineation and wildlife biologist training traversed the entire Study Area on foot to document: (1) land cover types (e.g., terrestrial communities, aquatic resources), (2) if and what type of aquatic natural communities (e.g., wetlands) are present, (3) existing conditions and to determine if such provide suitable habitat for any special-status plant or wildlife species, and (4) if special-status species are present[3].

4.1 Land Cover Types

4.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover Types

Terrestrial land cover types were mapped and evaluated across the entire Study Area. In most instances, communities are delineated based on distinct shifts in plant assemblage (vegetation) and follow the *California Natural Community List* (CDFW 2018a), *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986), and *A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition* (CNPS 2021b). In some cases, it may be necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature; should an undescribed variant be used, it will be noted in the description.

Vegetation alliances (natural communities) with a CDFW Rank of 1 through 3 (globally critically imperiled (S1/G1), imperiled (S2/G2), or vulnerable (S3/G3), were evaluated as sensitive as part of this evaluation.[4] Additionally, any sensitive natural communities as described in the Napa County Baseline Data Report (NCBDR; Napa County 2005) or General Plan (Napa County 2008) were considered.

4.1.2 Aquatic Resources

Aquatic resources include Waters of the U.S., Waters of the State, and Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat as defined in the CWA, Porter-Cologne Act, and CFGC, respectively. Napa County mandates setbacks from these aquatic resources, and therefore requires mapping of the outward extent of such features. This site assessment does not constitute a formal wetland delineation; however, the surveys looked for superficial indicators of wetlands such as hydrophytic vegetation (i.e., plant communities dominated by wetland species), evidence of inundation or flowing water, saturated soils and seepage, and topographic depressions/swales. If sample points were taken, WRA followed the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (Corps 2008).

[3] Due to the timing of the assessment, it may or may not constitute protocol-level species surveys; see Section 4.2 if the site assessment would constitute a formal or protocol-level species survey.
[4] Ranking of CDFW List of Vegetation Alliances is based on NatureServe Rankings (NatureServe 2018).

If streams potentially jurisdictional under the CWA and/or the CFGC are noted on a site, they are delineated using a mix of surveyed topography data, high resolution aerial photographs, and a sub-meter GPS unit. The OHWM would be used to determine the extent of potential Section 404 jurisdiction, while the top-of-bank would be used to determine the extent of CFGC Section 1602 and 401. Streams with associated woody vegetation were assessed to determine if these areas would be considered riparian habitat by the CDFW following *A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Section 1600-1607, California Fish and Game Code* (CDFG 1994). Finally, all streams were assessed to determine if they meet the Napa County definition of "stream" pursuant to Napa County Code 18.108.030.

4.2 Special-status Species

4.2.1 General Assessment

Potential occurrence of special-status species in the Study Area was evaluated by first determining which special-status species occur in the greater vicinity through a literature and database review. Database searches for known occurrences of special-status species focused on the 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles mentioned above for special-status plants and the entirety of Napa County for special-status wildlife.

A preliminary site visit was made on April 11, 2023 to evaluate the presence of suitable habitat for special-status species. Suitable habitat conditions are based on the physical and biological conditions of the site, as well as the professional expertise of the investigating biologists. The potential for each special-status species to occur in the Study Area was then determined according to the following criteria:

- No Potential. Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- Unlikely. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- Moderate Potential. Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- High Potential. All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- Present. Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e. CNDDB, other reports) on the site in the recent past.

If a more thorough assessment was warranted, a targeted or protocol-level assessment or survey was conducted or recommended as a future study. Methods for the assessments are described below. If a special-status species was observed during the site visit, its presence was recorded and discussed below in Section 5.2.

4.2.2 Special-status Plants

To determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species, focused surveys were conducted within Study Area on April 11, May 18, and June 13, 2023. The surveys correspond to the period sufficient to observe and identify those special-status plants determined to have the potential to occur. The field surveys were conducted by botanists familiar with the flora of Napa and surrounding counties. The surveys were performed in accordance with those outlined by Napa County (2016b), which follow those described by resource experts and agencies (CNPS 2001, CDFW 2018b, USFWS 1996). Plants were identified using *The Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin et. al. 2012), *A Flora of Napa County* (Ruygt 2020), and Jepson Flora Project (eFlora 2024), to the taxonomic level necessary to determine if they were sensitive. Plant names follow those of Jepson Flora Project (eFlora 2024), unless otherwise noted.

4.2.3 Special-status Wildlife

A general wildlife assessment was performed on April 11, 2023. This assessment consisted of traversing the entirety of the Study Area. Habitat elements required or associated with certain species (e.g., California red-legged frog) or species groups (e.g., bats, anadromous fish) were searched for and noted. Such habitat elements include, but are not limited to plant assemblages and vegetation structure; stream depth, width, hydro-period, slope, and bed-and-bank structure; rock outcrops, caves, cliffs, overhangs, and substrate texture and rock content; history of site alteration and contemporary disturbances; etc.

4.2.4 Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors

Prior to the site visit the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2024c) and the NMFS Essential Fish Habitat Mapper (NMFS 2024) were queried to determine if critical habitat for any species or EFH, respectively, occurs within the Study Area. To account for potential impacts to wildlife movement/migratory corridors, biologists reviewed maps from the California Essential Connectivity Project (CECP) by Caltrans (2010) and CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) (CDFW 2024b), as well as the NCBDR (Napa County 2005). The CECP maps both 1) "Natural Landscape Blocks," or discrete areas of mostly natural land covers that support biodiversity, and 2) "Essential Connectivity Areas" that provide ecological connectivity between the former. Additionally, aerial imagery (Google 2024) for the local area was referenced to assess if local core habitat areas were present within or connected to the Study Area. This assessment was refined based on observations of on-site physical and/or biological conditions.

5.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 Land Cover Types

Land cover types observed by WRA within the Study Area are shown in Figure A-3, and land covers overlain with the Project's limits of disturbance in Figure A-4 (Appendix A). Ten land cover types are present: developed, non-native grassland, coyote brush scrub, coast live oak woodland, valley oak woodland, seasonal wetland, reservoir, ephemeral streams, and perennial open water

(perennial stream: Napa River). The Project Area (vineyard blocks and clearing limits) has been intentionally sited to avoid all sensitive aquatic resources and limit impacts to oak woodland canopy.

5.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover Types

Developed Area (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: None. Within the Study Area, the developed portion is composed of two single-family residences, farm worker housing, associated landscaping, farm buildings, access roads (paved, compacted gravel), and associated infrastructure. The vegetation and soils are highly altered, consisting of overhanging native trees, landscape species, and disturbance tolerant herbs. Species include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), American century plant (*Agave americana*), English ivy (*Hederal helix*), hairy bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), field marigold (*Calendula arvensis*), bur weed (*Soliva sessilis*), and spotted burclover (*Medicago arabica*). The developed area totals 330.4 acres in the Study Area, of which 1.1 acres is situated within the Project Area (approximately less than one percent of the total land cover type in the Study Area). This community is synonymous with the Urban/Built-up biotic community in the NCLC (Thorne et al. 2004). This community is not considered sensitive by Napa County, CDFW, or any other regulatory entity.

Non-native Annual Grassland – Wild Oat Grassland (*Avena barbata* Semi-Natural Herbaceous Stands). CDFW Rank: None. Non-native grasslands occur throughout cismontane California, particularly in the Sierra Foothills, Coast Range, Transverse Range, and Peninsular Ranges (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2024b). These grasslands are situated on a variety of landscapes including coastal terraces, valley bottoms, and foothills underlain by a variety of soil types. The Study Area contains 52.7 acres of this community type, of which 10.0 acres are situated in the Project Area (approximately 19.0 percent of the total land cover type in the Study Area).

The dominant cover is the herbaceous layer, which is dominated by non-native grasses of wild oat (*Avena barbata*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), and Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*). Native wildflowers are nearly absent, but those that are present include common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), miniature lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*), sky lupine (*Lupinus nanus*), and blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*).

This community is synonymous with the California Annual Grasslands Alliance biotic community in the NCLC (Thorne et al. 2004). These grasslands provide habitat for numerous common native plants and wildlife, as well as have the potential to support several special-status species associated with grasslands. These grasslands are not considered sensitive by the CDFW or Napa County.

Coyote brush scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance). CDFW Rank: G5 S5. Coyote brush scrub is known from the outer Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada Foothills from Del Norte County south to San Diego County. These scrubs are typically located on river mouths, riparian areas, terraces, stabilized dunes, coastal bluffs, open hillsides, and ridgelines on all aspects underlain by variable substrate of sand to clay (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2024b). The Study Area contains 2.3 acres of coyote brush scrub, of which 0.5 acre is situated in the Project Area (approximately 21.7 percent of the total land cover type in the Study Area).

The tree layer is minimal in this community with isolated individuals of California bay (*Umbellularia californica*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees. The dominant cover element is the shrub layer, with the dominant species of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), with very little cover of other shrubs. The herbaceous layer is dominated by non-native herbs including silver hairgrass (*Aira caryophyllea*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*), false brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), dog-tail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and woolly-pod vetch (*Vicia villosa*).

This community is synonymous with the Coyote Brush-California Sagebrush NFD Super Alliance biotic community in the NCLC (Thorne et al. 2004). These scrubs provide habitat for numerous common native plants and wildlife, as well as have the potential to support several special-status plants associated with grasslands within these scrub openings. These scrubs are not considered sensitive by CDFW or Napa County.

Blue Oak Woodland (*Quercus douglasii* Woodland Alliance). CDFW G4 S4. Blue oak woodland is known from the interior North Coast Range, South Coast Range, southern Cascade Range, and Sierra Nevada Foothills from Humboldt County south to Ventura County (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2024b). These woodlands are typically situated on valley bottoms, foothills, and rocky outcrops underlain by moderately to excessively drained shallow, rocky, low-fertility substrate (Sawyer et al. 2009). The Study Area contains 2.3 acres of blue oak woodland, of which 0.5 acre is situated in the Project Area (approximately 21.7 percent of the total land cover type in the Study Area).

The dominant tree is blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), with scattered cover of coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*). The understory is dominated by herbs with infrequent shrubs; species include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), common manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita* ssp. *manzanita*), sticky monkey (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), sky lupine (*Lupinus nanus*), common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and blue dicks (*Dipterostemon capitatum*).

This community is synonymous with the Blue Oak Alliance biotic community in the NCLC (Thorne et al. 2004). These woodlands provide habitat for numerous common native plants and wildlife, as well as have the potential to support several special-status species associated with woodlands. The CDFW does not consider blue oak woodland a sensitive natural community. Conversely, these woodlands are considered sensitive Napa County under the General Plan Conservation Element Policy CON-24 (oak woodland retention).

Coast Live Oak Woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance). CDFW Rank: G5 S4. Coast live oak woodlands occur in the outer and inner Coast Ranges, Transverse Ranges, and southern coast from northern Mendocino County south to San Diego County (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2020b). These woodlands are typically situated on terraces, canyon bottoms, slopes, and flats underlain by deep, well-drained sandy or loam substrates with high organic content (Sawyer et al. 2009). The Study Area contains 43.7 acres of coast live oak woodland, of which 6.5 acres is situated in the Project Area (approximately 14.9 percent of the total land cover type in the Study Area).

The dominant tree is coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), with scattered cover of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). Predominant understory species include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), endive daisy (*Rhagadiolus stellatus*), distant phacelia (*Phacelia distans*), spring beauty (*Claytonia parviflora*), big rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), and blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*).

This community is synonymous with the Coast Live Oak Alliance biotic community in the NCLC (Thorne et al. 2004). These woodlands provide habitat for numerous common native plants and wildlife, as well as have the potential to support several special-status species associated with woodlands. The CDFW does not consider coast live oak woodland a sensitive natural community. Conversely, these woodlands are considered sensitive Napa County under the General Plan Conservation Element Policy CON-24 (oak woodland retention).

5.1.2 Aquatic Resources

Valley Oak Woodland – Riparian (*Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance). Section 1602 CFGC. CDFW Rank G3 S3. Valley oak woodland is known from the southern Cascade Range, Coast Ranges, Central Valley, Transverse Range, and Sierra Valley Foothills from Siskiyou County south to Los Angeles County (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2024b). This community is typically located on deep, poorly drained clay soils in valley bottoms, alluvial floodplains, and lower slopes (CNPS 2024b). The Study Area contains 3.6 acres of valley oak woodland, none of which is situated in the Project Area.

This community is associated with the Napa River. The canopy is continuous and dominated by valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), with significant cover of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). The understory is a mix of shrubs and herbs frequently situated in a riparian position, including California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), upright snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia californica*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), California manroot (*Marah fabacea*), Santa Barbara sedge (*Carex barbarae*), and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*)

The CDFW considers valley oak woodland a sensitive natural community. Additionally, these woodlands are considered sensitive Napa County under the General Plan Conservation Element Policy CON-24 (oak woodland retention). Finally, as the valley oak woodland is associated with the stream, it is riparian vegetation and is under the jurisdiction of CDFW under Section 1602 of the CFGC.

Ephemeral and Perennial Streams. CWA Section 404/401, Section 1602 CFGC. CDFW Rank: None. The Study Area contains seven ephemeral drainages and one perennial stream (Napa River). All of the ephemeral streams have a hydroperiod where flows are only during and immediately following substantial rainfalls. The beds of the ephemeral streams are a mix of sediments and gravel with very little cobble or bedrock. The banks of the ephemeral streams are a mix of finer

sediments and cobbles and contain intermittent woody non-riparian vegetation and herbaceous vegetation. None of these streams are mapped on the 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2015) or the NWI (USFWS 2024a), but are included, though not entirely accurate, in the CARI (SFEI 2024).

The Napa River contains perennial flows with occasional surface waters disappearing in drought years or in fall. The bed is composed of mixed sediment and rock sizes. The banks are a mix of finder sediments, cobbles, and exposed woody roots, and it is dominated by woody riparian vegetation (see valley oak woodland above). The Napa River is mapped in the 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2015), NWI (USFWS 2024a), and the CARI (SFEI 2024).

The ephemeral drainages are connected directly to the Napa River; therefore, they are likely jurisdictional under Section 404/401 of the CWA and Section 1602 of the CFGC, as is the Napa River. All of the Study Area's drainages do not meet the Napa County stream definition pursuant to Napa County Code 18.108.025, with the exception of the Napa River.

<u>Seasonal and Perennial Wetlands – several vegetation alliances. Section 404/401 CWA. CDFW Rank: None</u>. Seasonal and perennial wetlands are known from a variety of topographic positions and soil types where surface waters collect and flows are reduced, or subsurface waters approach the soil surface as a rising water table or seep. In the Study Area, there are several seasonal wetlands and one perennial wetland, all of which occupy approximately 3.3 acres in the Study Area.

Both seasonal and perennial wetland vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes, with perennial wetlands supporting a larger diversity of perennial plants that require wetter conditions. Dominant seasonal wetland plants include Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), rabbit's-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), tall flat-sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), fat hen (*Atriplex prostrata*), toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), western rush (*Juncus occidentalis*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), fringed willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), an common monkeyflower (*Erythranthe guttata*).

Dominant perennial wetland plants include poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), fat hen (*Atriplex prostrata*), common spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), Pacific rush (*Juncus effusus* ssp. *pacificus*), common rush (*Juncus patens*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), fringed willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), floating water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*), common monkeyflower (*Erythranthe guttata*), water speedwell (*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*), meadow barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum*), rabbit's-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), and narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*).

Indicators of wetland hydrology include direct observation of inundation and saturation, flow patterns, sediment deposition, and algal mats (in micro-depressions). The soils were saturated, and in deeper portions of most wetlands inundated, during the April site visit, and are assumed hydric given the presence of strong vegetation and wetland hydrology indicators. Because all three wetland parameters (vegetation, soil, and hydrology) are clearly evidenced, those areas mapped as wetland in the Study Area would be considered sensitive by Napa County and jurisdictional under Section 404/401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Act. Some of the seasonal wetlands

may be exempt from Section 404/401 of the CWA due to a lack of direct connectivity to a traditional navigable water.

Reservoirs. Porter-Cologne Act. CDFW Rank: None. The Study Area contains three off-line reservoirs to provide irrigation and frost protection for the on-site vineyards. These reservoirs are managed and lined but contain fringe vegetation. Species in this fringe include Santa Barbara sedge (*Carex barbarae*), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), and tule (*Schoenoplectus acutus*). These features are unlikely to be considered jurisdictional under Section 404/401 of the CWA, the Porter-Cologne Act, and Section 1602 of the CFGC due to their position (off-line), hydrologic source (direct precipitation, wells), and routine maintenance.

5.2 Special-status Species

5.2.1 Special-status Plant Species

Based upon a review of the resource databases listed in Section 4.0, 79 special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the Study Area. As outlined in Appendix C, eleven of these plants have the potential to occur in the Study Area.[5] The remaining 68 special-status plants documented from the greater vicinity are unlikely or have no potential to occur for one or more of the following:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., tidal, riverine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area.
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., volcanic tuff, serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area.
- Topographic conditions (e.g., north-facing slope, montane) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area.
- Unique pH conditions (e.g., alkali scalds, acidic bogs) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area.
- Associated natural communities (e.g., interior chaparral, tidal marsh) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area.
- The Study Area is geographically isolated (e.g., below elevation, coastal environ) from the documented range of the special-status plant species.
- Land use history and contemporary management (e.g., absence of mowing or grazing) has degraded the localized habitat necessary to support the special-status plant species.

WRA biologists conducted several site visits during a period sufficient to identify all eleven special-status plant species with the potential to occur within the Study Area. No special-status plants were observed during these surveys, and as such these species are considered absent at the site. The following is a list of those plants with the potential to occur within the Study Area but were not observed during surveys conducted in spring and summer of 2021 and 2024.

[5] As per these databases, there are no documented occurrences of special-status mosses, bryophytes or lichens in Napa County.

- Franciscan onion (*Allium peninsulare* var. *franciscanum*); CRPR 1B
- Napa false indigo (*Amorpha californica* var. *napensis*); CRPR 1B
- Bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*); CRPR 1B
- Clara Hunt's milk-vetch (*Astragalus claranus*); FE, ST, CRPR 1B
- Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*); CRPR 1B
- Streamside daisy (*Erigeron biolettii*); CRPR 3
- Nodding harmonia (*Harmonia nutans*); CRPR 4
- Congested-headed hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*); CRPR 1B
- Bristly leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon aureus*); CRPR 4
- Mt. Diablo cottonweed (*Micropus amphibolus*); CRPR 3
- Oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*); CRPR 2B

5.2.2 Special-status Wildlife Species

A total of 60 special-status wildlife species have been documented in Napa County (CDFW 2024a, Napa County 2005). As outlined in Appendix C none of these species were observed during WRA's site visits to the Study Area, though 13 have the potential to occur there. The remaining 46 species are unlikely or have no potential to occur due to one or more of the following reasons:

- Aquatic habitats (e.g., rivers, estuaries, ponds) necessary to support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area.
- Vegetation habitats (e.g., coast redwood forest, coastal prairie, emergent marsh) that provide nesting and/or foraging resources necessary support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area.
- Physical structures and vegetation (e.g., mines/caves, riparian forest) necessary to provide nesting, cover, and/or foraging habitat to support the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area.
- Host plants (e.g., dog violet, harlequin lotus) necessary to provide larval and nectar resources for the special-status wildlife species are not present in the Study Area
- The Study Area is outside (e.g., north of, west of) of the special-status wildlife species documented nesting range.

The 13 special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Study Area are detailed below. Six of these species are entirely aquatic and would be confined to the Napa River (or its banks), which is located at least 325 feet from the Project Area.

> Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). Pallid bats are distributed from southern British Columbia and Montana to central Mexico, and east to Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. This species occurs in a number of habitats ranging from rocky arid deserts to grasslands, and into higher elevation coniferous forests. Roosts are typically in rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves, and a variety of man-made structures, including vacant and occupied buildings. Tree roosting has been documented within snags and basal hollows of conifers, and within bole cavities in oak trees. Pallid bats are primarily insectivorous, feeding on large prey that is usually taken on the ground but sometimes in flight. Prey items include arthropods such as scorpions, ground crickets, and cicadas (WBWG 2024). Trees within the

Study Area (primarily oaks) may contain cavities or snags suitable for roosting by this species, and there are CNDDB occurrences in the vicinity (CDFW 2024a). A targeted bat habitat assessment was not performed under this biological assessment.

Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*). WBWG High Priority. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). The fringed myotis ranges through much of western North America from southern British Columbia, Canada, south to Chiapas, Mexico and from Santa Cruz Island in California, east to the Black Hills of South Dakota. This species is found in desert scrubland, grassland, sage-grass steppe, old-growth forest, and subalpine coniferous and mixed deciduous forest. These bats most frequently utilize oak and pinyon-juniper woodlands. The fringed myotis roosts in colonies from 10 to 2,000 individuals, although large colonies are rare. Caves, buildings, underground mines, rock crevices in cliff faces, and bridges are used for maternity and night roosts, while hibernation has only been documented in buildings and underground mines. Tree-roosting has also been documented in Oregon, New Mexico, and California (WBWG 2024). The trees within the Study Area may contain cavities or exfoliating bark suitable for roosting. A targeted bat habitat assessment was not performed under this biological assessment.

Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*). WBWG High Priority. Moderate Potential. (Presence Unknown). The long-legged myotis ranges across western North America from southeastern Alaska to Baja California and east to the Great Plains and central Texas. This species is usually found in coniferous forests, but also occurs seasonally in riparian and desert habitats. They use abandoned buildings, cracks in the ground, cliff crevices, exfoliating tree bark and hollows within snags as summer day roosts. Caves and mines are used as hibernation roosts. Long-legged myotis forage in and around the forest canopy and feed on moths and other soft-bodies insects (WBWG 2024). A targeted bat habitat assessment was not performed under this biological assessment.

Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). The grasshopper sparrow is a summer resident in California, wintering in Mexico and Central America. This species occurs in open grassland and prairie-like habitats with short- to moderate-height vegetation, and often scattered shrubs (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Both perennial and annual (non-native) grasslands are used. Nests are placed on the ground and well concealed, often adjacent to grass clumps (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Grasshopper sparrows are secretive and generally detected by voice. Insects comprise the majority of the diet. The Study Area provides open grassland areas that are suitable for nesting, and this species has been recently observed in the vicinity (eBird 2018).

Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). Long-eared owls are known from most of North America, with year-round occurrences in California limited to the Sierra Nevada and coastline, and non-breading throughout the state. They occur in grasslands, shrublands, and open woodlands. Nests are typically stick built from other birds located in trees and cliffs, and nesting is situated in coastal lowlands to interior deserts, riparian groves, planted woodlots, and belts of live oaks paralleling streams (Shuford, 1993). Clutch size is from two to ten eggs,

with typically one brood a year. Primary prey is small mammals, but these owls may forage for small birds and reptiles.

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). CDFW Fully Protected Species. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). White-tailed kite is resident in open to semi-open habitats throughout the lower elevations of California, including grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, agricultural areas, and wetlands. Vegetative structure and prey availability seem to be more important habitat elements than associations with specific plants or vegetative communities (Dunk 1995). Nests are constructed mostly of twigs and placed in trees, often at habitat edges. Nest trees are highly variable in size, structure, and immediate surroundings, ranging from shrubs to trees greater than 150 feet tall (Dunk 1995). This species preys upon a variety of small mammals, as well as other vertebrates and invertebrates. The Study Area provides suitable year-round habitat for white-tailed kites, including stands of oaks for nesting and open areas in close proximity for foraging. This species was not observed; however, a bird survey was not performed during this assessment.

Brewster's yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia brewsteri*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown). Yellow warblers are found throughout North America, including the entirety of California with few exceptions. Generally, breeding in California occurs along the coastline, Klamath and Cascade ranges, and northern Sierra Nevada. Nesting in California is most often in willow (*Salix* spp.) thickets situated in riparian settings at elevations ranging from 300 to 9,000 feet. Nests are constructed from a mix of plant fibers, feathers, and mammal hair which are typically located 10 to 40 feet above the ground in vertical forks of large shrubs and small trees, such as willows (*Salix* spp.). One to two broods may be produced in a season, with broods frequently abandoned due to nest parasitism from cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*). Their diet is composed primarily of insects supplemented by berries and seeds. This species was not observed; however, a bird survey was not performed during this assessment.

Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown, No Impact). The foothill yellow-legged frog (FYLF) historically occurred in coastal and mountain streams from southern Oregon to Los Angeles County but has declined in many parts of this range. This species is strongly associated with rivers and perennial creeks, and prefers shallow, flowing water with a rocky substrate. FYLF individuals do not typically move overland and are rarely observed far from a source of permanent water (typically less than ten feet). Aquatic breeding sites are in-stream, often near confluences, with eggs typically deposited behind or sometimes under rocks in low-flow areas with cobble and/or gravel (Thomson et al. 2016). Metamorphosis takes at least 15 weeks. The lower reach of the intermittent stream within the Study Area provides a rocky substrate and may be occupied when the stream is flowing; any individuals present would presumably retreat downstream when flow ceases. Breeding within the stream is unlikely given the limited water depth and intermittent nature of the flow. There were no observations of this species during the site visits; however, a protocol-level survey was not performed during this assessment.

River lamprey (*Lampetra ayresi*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. Moderate Potential (Presence Unknown, No Impact). River lamprey prey on a variety of fishes between 4 to 12 inches in size, with the most common prey being herring and salmon. Unlike other species of lamprey in California, river lampreys typically attach to the back of the host fish, above the lateral line, where they feed on muscle tissue. Little is known about habitat requirements in California, but presumably, the adults need clean, gravelly riffles in permanent streams for spawning, while the ammocoetes require sandy backwaters or stream edges in which to bury themselves, where water quality is continuously high, and temperatures do not exceed 77 degrees Fahrenheit. Adults migrate back into freshwater in the fall and spawn during the winter or spring months in small tributary streams.

Hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*). CDFW Species of Special Concern. High Potential (Presence Unknown, No Impact). Hardhead typically inhabit undisturbed areas of larger low- to mid-elevation streams. Most streams achieve summer temperatures in excess of 68 degrees Fahrenheit. They prefer clear, deep pools and runs with sand-gravel-boulder substrates and slow velocities (Moyle 2002). Larval and post-larval fish likely remain along stream edges in denser cover of flooded vegetation or fallen tree branches (Moyle 2002).

Steelhead - Central California Coast DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*). Federal Threatened Federal Threatened. High Potential (Presence Unknown, No Impact). The Central California Coast DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in California streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa River (inclusive), excluding the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin. Steelhead typically migrate to marine waters after spending two years in freshwater, though they may stay up to seven. They then reside in marine waters for two or three years prior to returning to their natal stream to spawn as four- or five-year olds. Steelhead adults typically spawn between December and June. In California, females typically spawn two times before they die. Preferred spawning habitat for steelhead is in perennial streams with cool to cold water temperatures, high dissolved oxygen levels and fast flowing water. Abundant riffle areas (shallow areas with gravel or cobble substrate) for spawning and deeper pools with sufficient riparian cover for rearing are necessary for successful breeding.

Chinook Salmon - Central Valley Fall/late fall-run ESU (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). NMFS Species of Concern, CDFW Species of Special Concern. High Potential (Presence Unknown, No Impact). The Central Valley Fall/late fall-run ESU includes all naturally spawned spring-run populations from the Sacramento San Joaquin River mainstem and its tributaries. Late-fall run chinook salmon are morphologically similar to spring-run chinook. They are large salmonids, reaching 30 to 40 inches and weighing up to 25 pounds. The great majority of late-fall chinook salmon appear to spawn in the mainstem of the Sacramento River, which they enter from October through February. Spawning occurs in January, February and March, although it may extend into April in some years. Eggs are laid in large depressions (redds) hollowed out in gravel beds. The embryos hatch following a 3-to-4-month incubation period and the alevins (sac-fry) remain in the gravel for another two to three weeks. Once their yolk sac is absorbed, the fry emerge and begin feeding on aquatic insects. All fry have emerged by early June. The juveniles hold in the river for nearly a year

before moving out to sea the following December through March. Once in the ocean, salmon are largely piscivorous and grow rapidly.

California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*). Federal Endangered, State Endangered Species. California freshwater shrimp are detritus feeders found in low-elevation and low-gradient perennial streams. Stream banks are structurally diverse, containing undercuts, exposed roots, overhanging woody debris, and/or overhanging vegetation. Pools provide refuge from swift currents and collection of forage resources. Historically, this shrimp has been documented from small perennial streams in Marin, Sonoma, and Napa counties, within four general geographic regions of: (1) Russian River tributary streams, (2) direct coastal streams, (3) Tomales Bay tributary streams, and (4) San Pablo Bay tributary streams (Martin and Wicksten 2004).

5.2.3 Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors

The Study Area contains designated Critical Habitat for steelhead (Napa River) (USFWS 2024b, NMFS 2024) which is also Essential Fish Habitat (NMFS 2024). As per mapping by the CECP, the Study Area is not within either a Natural Landscape Block or an Essential Connectivity Area. At a localized scale the Study Area provides minimal connectivity between undeveloped lands to the north, primarily in the form of oak-dominated woodland and open grassland capable of hosting a variety of wildlife species. Due to vineyards and low-density residential development within the Study Area as well as to the west, east, and south, potential corridor functions between lands to those directions and the Study Area are severely limited. The Napa River and associated riparian area provides high quality corridor functions up and down stream. The proposed Project Area maintains oak woodland and grassland between the various vineyard blocks allowing for continued wildlife movement at the localized and regional scale.

6.0 PROJECT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Land Cover Types

6.1.1 Terrestrial Land Cover Types

Coast Live Oak, Blue Oak, and Valley Oak Woodlands: Oak woodlands are not explicitly considered sensitive by CDFW or included as sensitive in the NCBDR; however, the Napa County General Plan Conservation Element Policy CON-24 requires that oak woodland be maintained and/or improved to the extent feasible. Policy CON-24c specifically calls for the preservation of oak woodland (on an acreage basis) at a 2:1 ratio.

The Study Area contains 49.7 acres of oak woodland; to ensure that a 2:1 ratio is maintained of 2 acres of oak woodland preserved for each 1 acre impacted, only 16.5 acres can be impacted. The Project Area currently contains 7.0 acres of oak woodland in total and thus 42.7 acres of this oak woodland will be retained, which exceeds Napa County requirements for retention of oak woodland specifically.

The Subject Property is zoned Agricultural Preserve and therefore obviates Napa County Code 18.108.020 regarding canopy retention. Therefore, no further actions are recommended for oak woodlands or canopy retention.

6.1.2 Aquatic Resources

The Study Area contains several aquatic resources under an array of regulatory jurisdictions. The Proposed Project has been designed to meet the County of Napa's setbacks for these resources. Therefore, the Proposed Project will not impact aquatic resources and there are no further recommendations for such.

6.2 Special-status Species

6.2.1 Special-status Plants

No special-status plants were observed within the Study Area and are considered not present. Therefore, the Proposed Project will not impact special-status plants and there are no further recommendations for such.

6.2.2 Special-status Wildlife

The Study Area has the potential to support 13 special-status wildlife species (three mammals, four birds, one amphibian, four fishes, and one invertebrate), as well as non-status birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC. The following measures are recommended to avoid or otherwise minimize potential impacts to these species.

Bat Species: Three special-status bats have the potential to occur within the Study Area (pallid bat, fringed myotis, long-legged myotis). Removal and trimming of trees during the local bat maternity season (generally, April through August) could impact bat breeding and potentially result in the take of bats. Because a targeted bat habitat assessment was not conducted as part of this biological assessment, pre-construction surveys for bat habitat and recommendations for tree removal to avoid impacts to bat species are provided below.

> Recommendation 1: WRA recommends that any tree removal be performed from September through March, outside of the general bat maternity season. If tree removal during this period is not feasible, it is recommended that a bat habitat assessment and survey effort (the latter if needed) be performed by a qualified biologist prior to tree removal to determine if bats are present in the trees. If no suitable roosting habitat for bats is found, then no further study is warranted. If special-status bat species or bat maternity roosts are detected, then roost trees should be avoided until the end of the maternity roosting season. If this avoidance is not feasible, appropriate species- and roost-specific mitigation measures should be developed in consultation with CDFW. Irrespective of time of year, all felled trees should remain on the ground for at least 24 hours prior to chipping, off-site removal, or other processing to allow any bats present within the felled trees to escape.

All Bird Species (including non-special-status): In addition to the four special-status bird species discussed above (grasshopper sparrow, long-eared owl, white-tailed kite, Brewster's yellow warbler), various non-status bird species with baseline protections under the MBTA and CFGC may use vegetation within the Project Areas for nesting. Pre-construction surveys are recommended to ensure that the implementation of the Project would not impact any nesting birds.

> Recommendation 2: WRA recommends that tree/vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance occur from August 16 to January 31, outside of the general bird nesting season. If tree/vegetation removal during this time is not feasible, a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be performed by a qualified biologist no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of tree removal or ground disturbance is recommended. The survey should cover the Project Area (including tree removal areas) and surrounding areas within 500 feet. If active bird nests are found during the survey, an appropriate no-disturbance buffer should be established by the qualified biologist. Once it is determined that the young have fledged (left the nest) or the nest otherwise becomes inactive (e.g., due to predation), the buffer may be lifted and work may be initiated within the buffer.

6.2.3 Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat, and Wildlife Corridors

As noted above, the Study Area is not within a Natural Landscape Block or an Essential Connectivity Area. The Project will necessarily remove existing, natural land covers on-site and result in less potential movement area overall. However, most of the site will remain undeveloped, including the bulk of the site's oak woodlands in addition to some areas of grassland. More specifically, the remnant woodlands will remain connected, resulting in direct connectivity with similar habitats within the Study Area as well as between neighboring (largely undeveloped) properties to the north and west. This on-site corridor will be more than sufficient to allow for continued wildlife movement. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to result in any potentially significant impacts to wildlife movement or migration and no further actions are recommended.

7.0 REFERENCES

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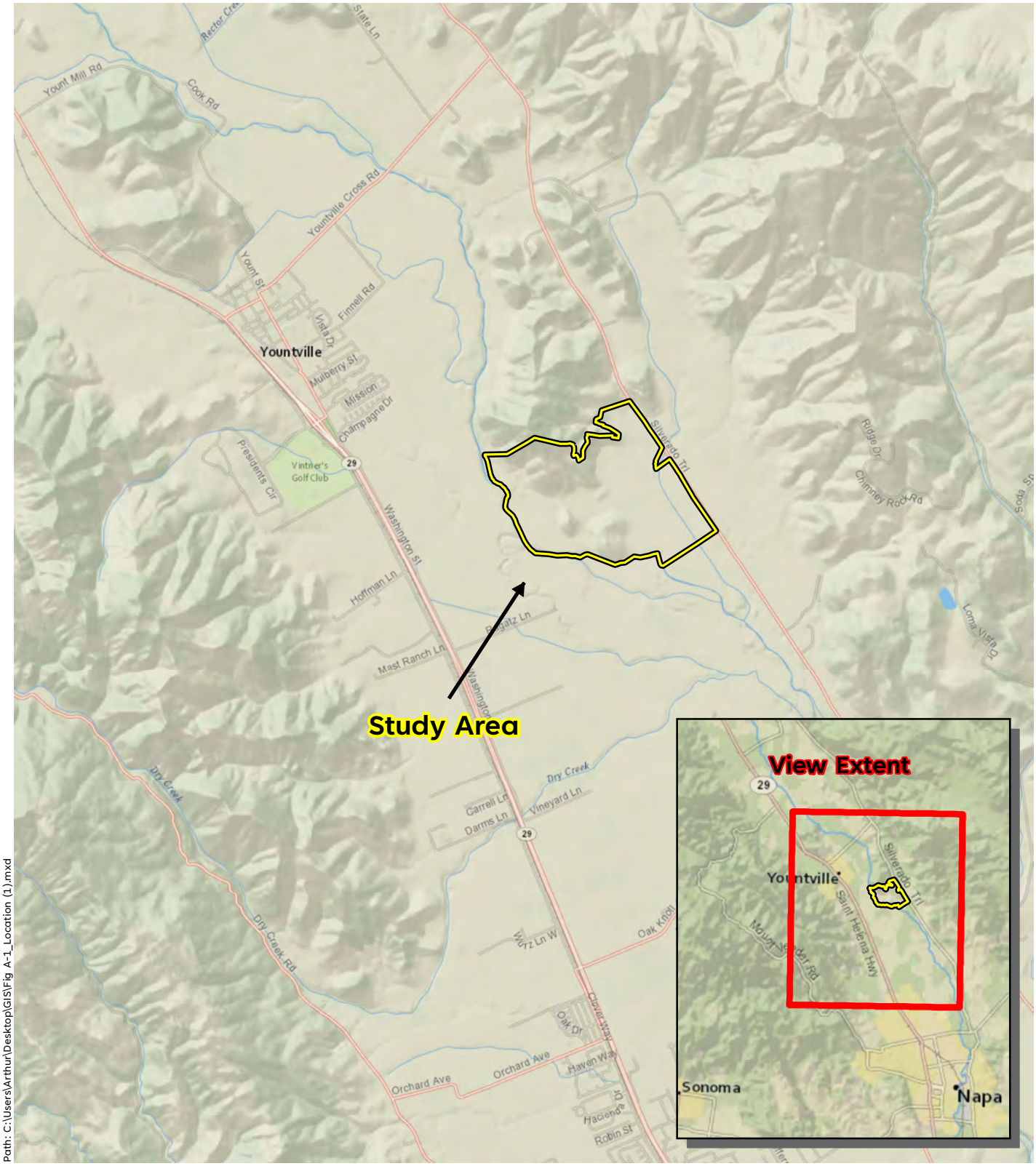
Appendix A

Figures



Path: C:\Users\Arthur\Desktop\GIS\Fig A-1_Location (1).mxd

Sources: National Geographic, WRA | Prepared By: Arthur, 3/25/2024

Figure A-1. Study Area Location

Constellation - Wappo Hill
Napa County, CA

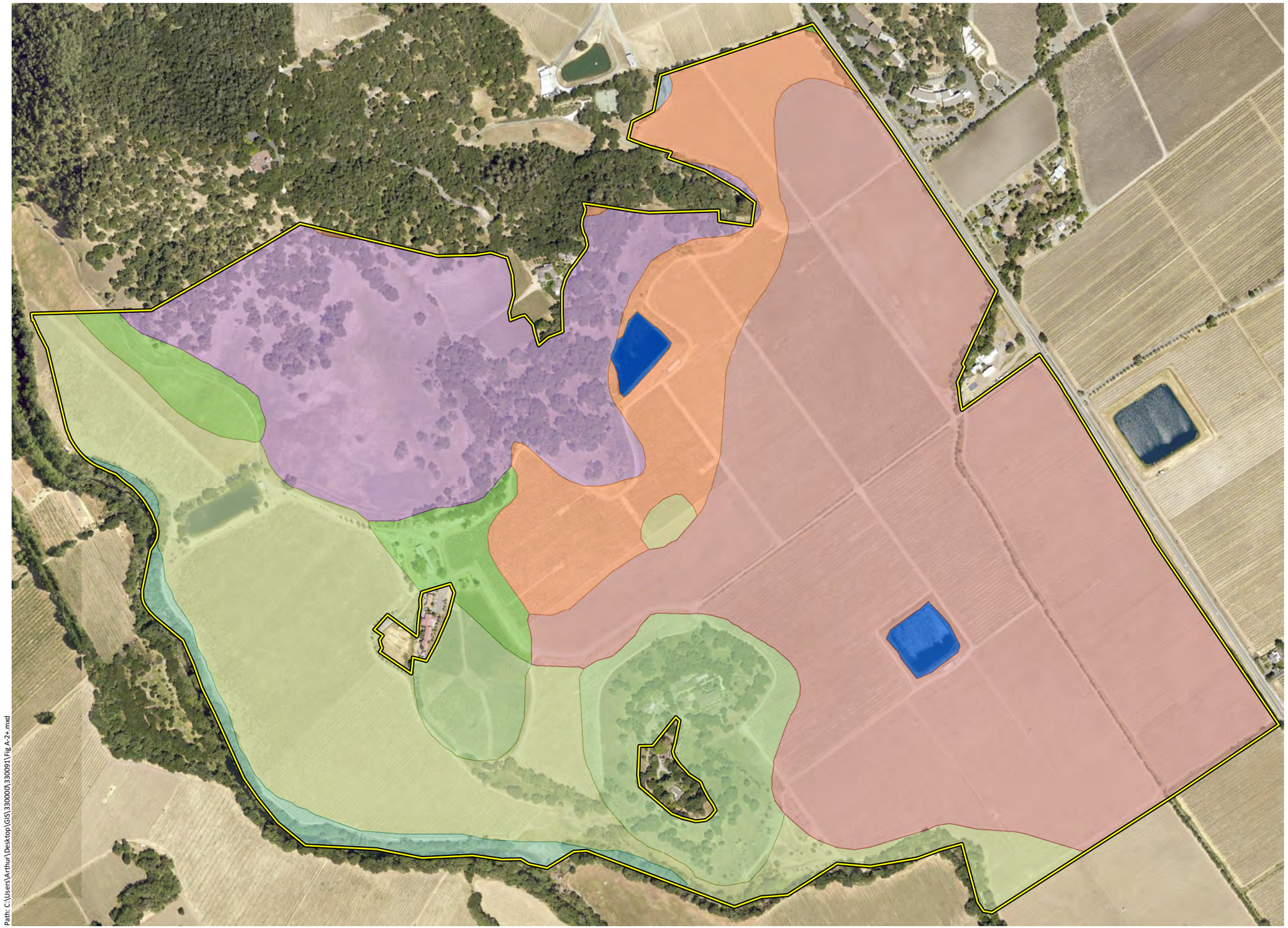
0 1 2 Miles

N

wra Environmental Consultants

Figure A-2.
Soil Mapping Units

Constellation - Wappo Hill
Napa County, CA



Study Area (446.8 ac.)

Soil Mapping Units

- Bale clay loam, 0-2% slopes
- Bale clay loam, 2-5% slopes
- Boomer gravelly loam, volcanic bedrock 14-60% slopes
- Boomer-Forward-Felta complex, 30-50% slopes
- Cole silt loam, 0-2% slopes
- Forward silt loam, 5-39% slopes
- Perkins gravelly loam, 5-9% slopes
- Riverwash
- Sobrante loam, 5-30% slopes
- Sobrante loam, 30-50% slopes
- Water

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

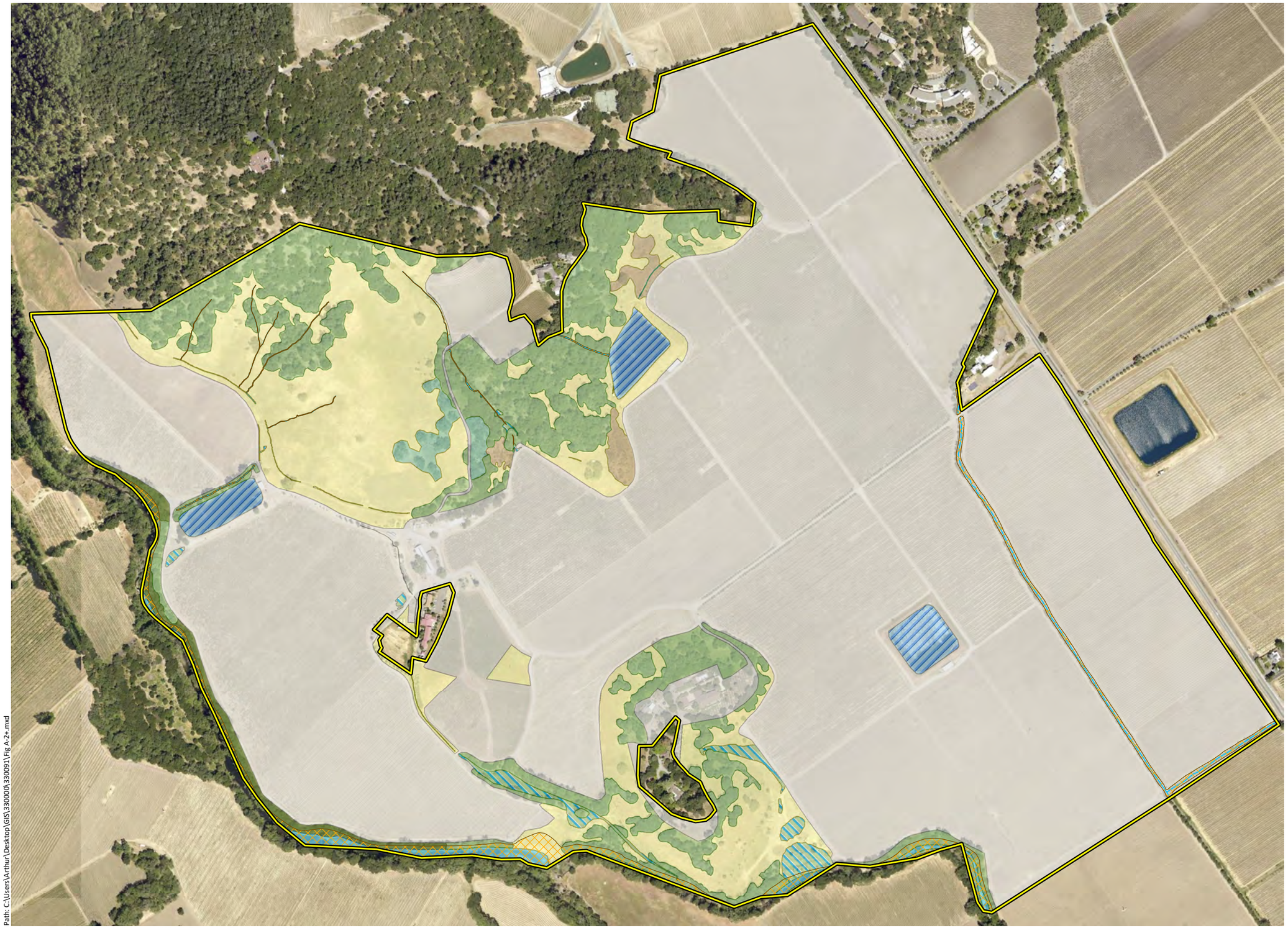
wra Environmental Consultants

Path: C:\Users\Arthur\Desktop\GIS\330000\330091\Fig A-2a.mxd

Sources: DigitalGlobe 2016 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: Arthur, 6/27/2024

Figure A-3.
Land Cover: Study Area

Constellation - Wappo Hill
Napa County, CA



Study Area (446.8 ac.)

Land Cover: Study Area

- Developed (330.4 ac.)
- Non-native Grassland (52.7 ac.)
- Coyote Brush Scrub (2.3 ac.)
- Blue Oak Woodland (2.3 ac.)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland (43.7 ac.)
- Valley Oak Woodland (3.6 ac.)
- Seasonal Wetland (3.3 ac.)
- Reservoir (5.8 ac.)
- Perennial Open Water (2.5 ac.)
- Stream: Centerline
- Stream: Top-of Bank

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

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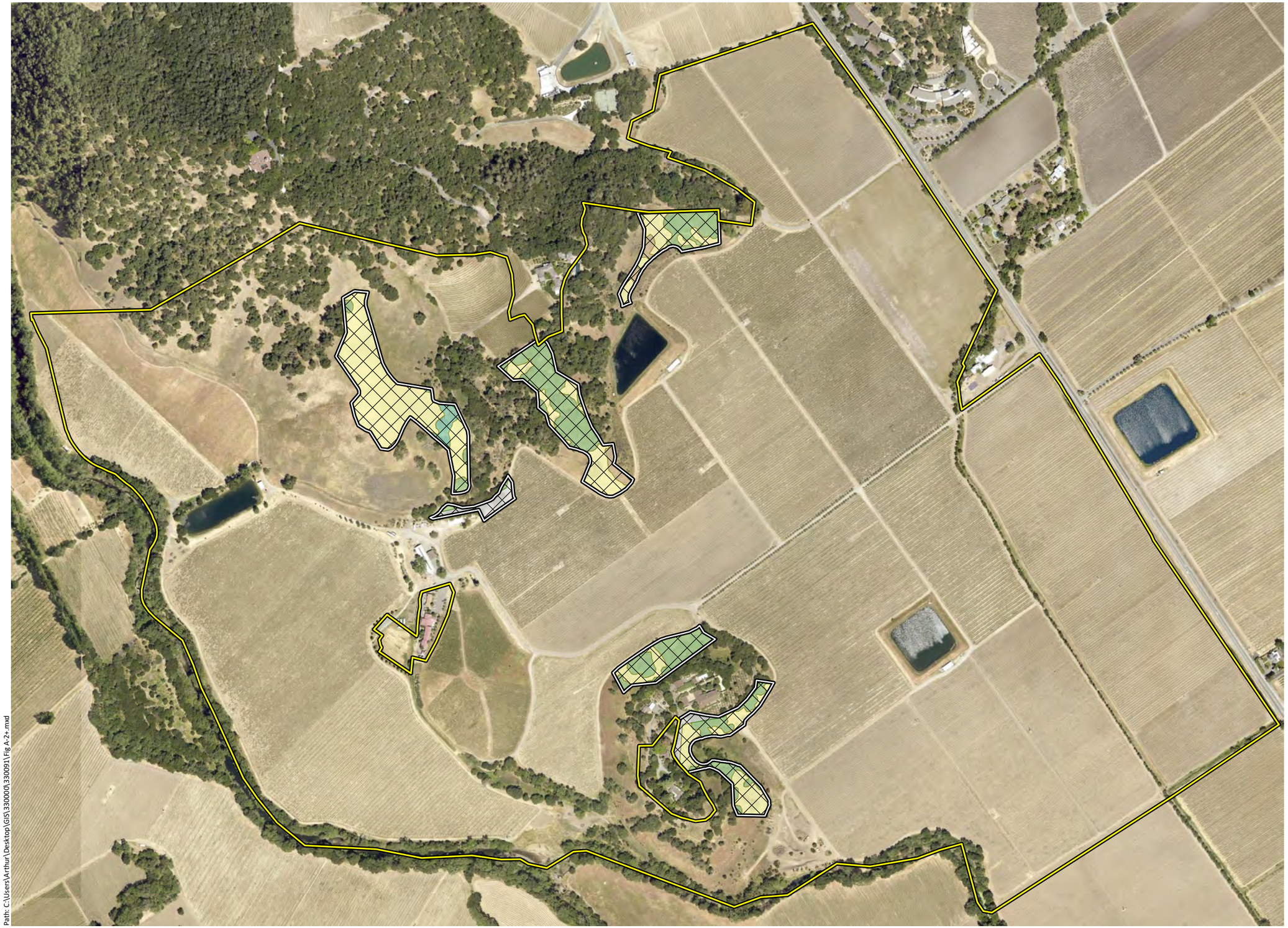
Path: C:\Users\Arthur\Desktop\GIS\330000\330091\Fig A-2+.mxd

Sources: DigitalGlobe 2016 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: Arthur, 7/1/2024

Figure A-4.
Land Cover: Project Area

Constellation - Wappo Hill
Napa County, CA



Study Area (446.8 ac.)
Vineyard Clearing Limits (18.6 ac.)

Land Cover: Project Area

Developed (1.1 ac.)
Non-native Grassland (10.0 ac.)
Coyote Brush Scrub (0.5 ac.)
Blue Oak Woodland (0.5 ac.)
Coast Live Oak Woodland (6.5 ac.)

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

wra Environmental Consultants

Path: C:\Users\Arthur\Desktop\GIS\330000\330091\Fig A-2+.mxd

Sources: DigitalGlobe 2016 Aerial, WRA | Prepared By: Arthur, 6/27/2024

Appendix B

Species Observed in the Study Area

Table B-1. Plant species observed in the Study Area: April 11, May 18, and June 13, 2023

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Adoxaceae	*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*	blue elderberry	deciduous shrub	native	--	--	FAC
Agavaceae	*Agave americana*	American century plant	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Agavaceae	*Chlorogalum pomeridianum* var. *pomeridianum*	common soap plant	perennial forb	native	--	--	NL
Anacardiaceae	*Schinus molle*	Peruvian pepper tree	evergreen tree	non-native	--	limited	NL
Anacardiaceae	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	poison oak	deciduous shrub	native	--	--	FACU
Apiaceae	*Conium maculatum*	poison hemlock	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	FACW
Apiaceae	*Foeniculum vulgare*	fennel	perennial forb	non-native	--	high	NL
Apiaceae	*Torilis arvensis*	hedge parsley	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Araliaceae	*Hedera helix*	English ivy	evergreen vine	non-native	--	high	NL
Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia californica*	Dutchman's pipe	perennial vine	native	--	--	NL
Asteraceae	*Achillea millefolium*	common yarrow	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	*Anthemis cotula*	stinking chamomile	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	FACU
Asteraceae	*Artemisia douglasiana*	mugwort	perennial forb	native	--	--	FAC
Asteraceae	*Baccharis pilularis* ssp. *consanguinea*	coyote brush	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	NL
Asteraceae	*Calendula arvensis*	field marigold	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Asteraceae	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Asteraceae	*Carthamus lanatus*	distaff thistle	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Asteraceae	*Cichorium intybus*	chicory	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	*Cirsium vulgare*	bull thistle	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Asteraceae	*Helminthotheca echioides*	bristly ox-tongue	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	FAC
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris radicata*	rough cat's-ear	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Asteraceae	*Matricaria discoidea*	pineapple weed	annual forb	native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*	Jersey cudweed	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FAC
Asteraceae	*Rhagadiolus stellatus*	endive daisy	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Asteraceae	*Senecio vulgaris*	old-man-of-spring	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	*Silybum marianum*	milk thistle	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	NL

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Asteraceae	*Soliva sessilis*	field burweed	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Asteraceae	*Sonchus asper*	prickly sow thistle	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	FAC
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	common sow thistle	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Boraginaceae	*Amsinckia intermedia*	common fiddleneck	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Boraginaceae	*Amsinckia menziesii*	Menzies' fiddleneck	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Boraginaceae	*Phacelia distans*	distant phacelia	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Boraginaceae	*Plagiobothrys nothofulvus*	rusty popcornflower	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Brassicaceae	*Barbarea vulgaris*	bitter wintercress	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Brassicaceae	*Brassica nigra*	black mustard	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Brassicaceae	*Brassica rapa*	field mustard	annual forb	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Brassicaceae	*Cardamine hirsuta*	hairy bittercress	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Brassicaceae	*Lepidium didymum*	coronopus pepperweed	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Brassicaceae	*Nasturtium officinale*	watercress	perennial forb	native	--	--	OBL
Brassicaceae	*Raphanus sativus*	wild radish	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	NL
Cactaceae	*Opuntia ficus-indica*	tuna cactus	evergreen shrub	non-native	--	--	NL
Caprifoliaceae	*Symphoricarpos albus* var. *laevigatus*	upright snowberry	deciduous shrub	native	--	--	FACU
Caryophyllaceae	*Silene gallica*	windmill pink	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria media*	common chickweed	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex prostrata*	fat hen	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACW
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album*	white goosefoot	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Convolvulaceae	*Calystegia occidentalis*	false bindweed	perennial forb	native	--	--	NL
Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus arvensis*	field bindweed	perennial forb	non-native	--	assessed	NL
Crassulaceae	*Crassula aquatica*	water pygmyweed	annual forb	native	--	--	OBL
Crassulaceae	*Crassula connata*	sand pygmyweed	annual forb	native	--	--	FAC
Cucurbitaceae	*Marah fabacea*	California manroot	perennial vine	native	--	--	NL
Cupressaceae	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood	evergreen tree	native	--	--	NL
Cyperaceae	*Carex barbarae*	Santa Barbara sedge	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FAC

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus eragrostis*	tall flat-sedge	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis macrostachya*	common spikerush	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	OBL
Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus acutus*	tule	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	OBL
Ericaceae	*Arbutus menziesii*	Pacific madrone	evergreen tree	native	--	--	NL
Ericaceae	*Arctostaphylos manzanita* ssp. *manzanita*	common manzanita	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	NL
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia lathyris*	moleplant	perennial forb	non-native	--	assessed	NL
Fabaceae	*Acacia dealbata*	silver wattle	evergreen tree	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Fabaceae	*Acmispon americanus*	American lotus	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Cytisus scoparius*	Scotch broom	evergreen shrub	non-native	--	high	NL
Fabaceae	*Genista monspessulana*	French broom	evergreen shrub	non-native	--	high	NL
Fabaceae	*Lathyrus vestitus* var. *vestitus*	common Pacific pea	perennial forb	native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Lupinus albifrons*	silver bush lupine	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Lupinus bicolor*	miniature lupine	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Lupinus nanus*	sky lupine	annual forb	native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Medicago polymorpha*	bur medic	annual forb	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Fabaceae	*Trifolium angustifolium*	narrowleaf clover	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Trifolium cernuum*	nodding clover	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Trifolium dubium*	shamrock clover	annual forb	non-native	--	--	UPL
Fabaceae	*Trifolium glomeratum*	clustered clover	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Trifolium hirtum*	rose clover	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Fabaceae	*Trifolium incarnatum*	crimson clover	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Trifolium microcephalum*	maiden clover	annual forb	native	--	--	FAC
Fabaceae	*Trifolium subterraneum*	subterranean clover	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Fabaceae	*Vicia sativa*	common vetch	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Fabaceae	*Vicia villosa*	woolly-pod vetch	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Fagaceae	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	evergreen tree	native	--	--	NL

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Fagaceae	*Quercus kelloggii*	California black oak	deciduous tree	native	--	--	NL
Fagaceae	*Quercus lobata*	valley oak	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FACU
Geraniaceae	*Erodium botrys*	longbeak stork's bill	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	FACU
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium*	redstem stork's bill	annual forb	non-native	--	limited	NL
Geraniaceae	*Erodium moschatum*	musky stork's bill	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	NL
Geraniaceae	*Geranium dissectum*	cutleaf geranium	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Geraniaceae	*Geranium purpureum*	herb robert	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Geraniaceae	*Geranium robertianum*	Robert's geranium	annual forb	non-native	--	assessed	NL
Iridaceae	*Sisyrinchium bellum*	blue-eyed grass	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACW
Juglandaceae	*Juglans hindsii*	black walnut	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FAC
Juncaceae	*Juncus bufonius*	toad rush	annual graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Juncaceae	*Juncus effusus* ssp. *pacificus*	Pacific rush	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Juncaceae	*Juncus occidentalis*	western rush	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Juncaceae	*Juncus patens*	common rush	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Lamiaceae	*Lamium purpureum*	purple deadnettle	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Lamiaceae	*Marrubium vulgare*	horehound	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Lamiaceae	*Melissa officinalis*	common balm	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	UPL
Lamiaceae	*Mentha pulegium*	pennyroyal	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	OBL
Lamiaceae	*Mentha spicata*	spearmint	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FACW
Lauraceae	*Umbellularia californica*	California bay	evergreen tree	native	--	--	FAC
Lythraceae	*Lythrum hyssopifolia*	hyssop loosestrife	annual forb	non-native	--	moderate	OBL
Malvaceae	*Malva nicaeensis*	bull mallow	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Montiaceae	*Claytonia parviflora*	spring beauty	annual forb	native	--	--	FACU
Myrsinaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	scarlet pimpernel	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus latifolia*	Oregon ash	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FACW
Oleaceae	*Olea europaea*	olive	evergreen tree	non-native	--	limited	NL
Onagraceae	*Epilobium ciliatum*	fringed willowherb	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACW

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides*	floating water primrose	perennial forb	native	--	--	OBL
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis pes-caprae*	Bermuda buttercup	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Papaveraceae	*Eschscholzia californica*	California poppy	perennial forb	native	--	--	NL
Phrymaceae	*Diplacus aurantiacus*	sticky monkey	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	NL
Phrymaceae	*Erythranthe guttata*	common monkeyflower	perennial forb	native	--	--	OBL
Pinaceae	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar cedar	evergreen tree	non-native	--	--	NL
Pinaceae	*Pinus radiata*	Monterey pine	evergreen tree	native	--	limited	NL
Pinaceae	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas fir	evergreen tree	native	--	--	FACU
Plantaginaceae	*Kickxia elatine*	sharpleaf cancerwort	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	UPL
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago lanceolata*	English plantain	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	FAC
Plantaginaceae	*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*	water speedwell	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	OBL
Plantaginaceae	*Veronica arvensis*	corn speedwell	annual forb	non-native	--	--	FACU
Poaceae	*Aira caryophyllea*	silver hairgrass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	assessed	FACU
Poaceae	*Avena barbata*	wild oat	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Poaceae	*Brachypodium distachyon*	false brome	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Poaceae	*Briza maxima*	big rattlesnake grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	limited	NL
Poaceae	*Briza minor*	little rattlesnake grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	--	FAC
Poaceae	*Bromus carinatus*	California brome	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	NL
Poaceae	*Bromus catharticus*	Chilean brome	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	--	NL
Poaceae	*Bromus diandrus*	rip-gut brome	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Poaceae	*Bromus hordeaceus*	soft chess	annual graminoid	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Poaceae	*Bromus madritensis*	foxtail chess	annual graminoid	non-native	--	--	NL
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Poaceae	*Cynosurus echinatus*	dogtail grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	NL
Poaceae	*Dactylis glomerata*	orchard grass	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	limited	FACU
Poaceae	*Elymus glaucus*	blue wild rye	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACU
Poaceae	*Elymus triticoides*	beardless wild rye	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FAC

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Poaceae	*Festuca arundinacea*	tall fescue	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Poaceae	*Festuca bromoides*	brome fescue	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	--	FACU
Poaceae	*Festuca idahoensis*	Idaho fescue	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	NL
Poaceae	*Festuca perennis*	Italian rye grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FAC
Poaceae	*Hordeum brachyantherum*	meadow barley	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	FACW
Poaceae	*Hordeum marinum*	Mediterranean barley	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FAC
Poaceae	*Hordeum murinum*	mouse barley	annual graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FAC
Poaceae	*Melica torreyana*	Torrey's onion grass	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	NL
Poaceae	*Phalaris aquatica*	harding grass	perennial graminoid	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Poaceae	*Poa annua*	annual bluegrass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	--	FAC
Poaceae	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	rabbit's-foot grass	annual graminoid	non-native	--	limited	FACW
Poaceae	*Stipa pulchra*	purple needlegrass	perennial graminoid	native	--	--	NL
Poaceae	*Triticum aestivum*	bread wheat	annual graminoid	non-native	--	--	NL
Polygonaceae	*Rumex acetosella*	sheep sorrel	perennial forb	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Polygonaceae	*Rumex conglomeratus*	clustered dock	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FACW
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus*	curly dock	perennial forb	non-native	--	limited	FAC
Pteridaceae	*Adiantum jordanii*	maidenhair fern	perennial fern	native	--	--	FAC
Pteridaceae	*Pellaea andromedifolia*	coffee fern	perennial fern	native	--	--	NL
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus californicus*	California buttercup	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACU
Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus muricatus*	spiny buttercup	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	FACW
Rosaceae	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	toyon	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	NL
Rosaceae	*Prunus cerasifera*	cherry plum	deciduous tree	non-native	--	limited	NL
Rosaceae	*Prunus persica*	peach	deciduous tree	non-native	--	--	NL
Rosaceae	*Rosa californica*	California rose	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	FAC
Rosaceae	*Rubus armeniacus*	Himalayan blackberry	evergreen shrub	non-native	--	high	FAC
Rosaceae	*Rubus leucodermis*	western raspberry	evergreen shrub	native	--	--	FACU
Rubiaceae	*Galium aparine*	common bedstraw	annual forb	native	--	--	FACU

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	RARE STATUS[1]	INVASIVE STATUS[2]	WETLAND INDICATOR[3]
Rubiaceae	*Sherardia arvensis*	blue fieldmadder	annual forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Rutaceae	*Citrus x sinensis*	orange	evergreen tree	non-native	--	--	NL
Salicaceae	*Populus fremontii*	Fremont cottonwood	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FACW
Salicaceae	*Populus nigra*	Lombardy poplar	deciduous tree	non-native	--	--	NL
Salicaceae	*Salix laevigata*	red willow	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FACW
Salicaceae	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FACW
Sapindaceae	*Acer macrophyllum*	bigleaf maple	deciduous tree	native	--	--	FAC
Sapindaceae	*Aesculus californica*	California buckeye	deciduous tree	native	--	--	NL
Scrophulariaceae	*Scrophularia californica*	bee plant	perennial forb	native	--	--	FAC
Scrophulariaceae	*Verbascum blattaria*	moth mullein	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	NL
Simaroubaceae	*Ailanthus altissima*	tree-of-heaven	evergreen tree	non-native	--	moderate	FACU
Themidaceae	*Brodiaea elegans* ssp. *elegans*	harvest brodiaea	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACU
Themidaceae	*Dichelostemma congestum*	ookow	perennial forb	native	--	--	NL
Themidaceae	*Dipterostemon capitatum*	blue dicks	perennial forb	native	--	--	FACU
Typhaceae	*Typha angustifolia*	narrowleaf cattail	perennial forb	non-native	--	--	OBL
Urticaceae	*Urtica dioica*	stinging nettle	perennial forb	native	--	--	FAC
Viscaceae	*Phoradendron leucarpum* ssp. *macrophyllum*	oak mistletoe	perennial forb	native	--	--	NL
Vitaceae	*Vitis californica*	California wild grape	deciduous vine	native	--	--	FACU
Vitaceae	*Vitis vinifera*	wine grape	deciduous vine	non-native	--	--	NL

All species identified using the *Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012), *The Jepson Flora Project* (eFlora 2024), and *A Flora of Napa County* (Ruygt 2020); nomenclature follows *The Jepson Flora Project* (eFlora 2024) unless otherwise noted

Sp.: “species”, intended to indicate that the observer was confident in the identity of the genus but uncertain which species
Cf.: “*confer*” or “compared with”, intended to indicate a species appeared to the observer to be specific, but was not identified based on diagnostic characters

[1]Rare Status: The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2024a)

FE:	Federal Endangered
FT:	Federal Threatened
SE:	State Endangered
ST:	State Threatened
SR:	State Rare
LR	Locally Rare
CRPR 1A:	Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
CRPR 1B:	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A:	Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR 2B:	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3:	Plants about which we need more information – a review list
CRPR 4:	Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

[2]Invasive Status: California Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal-IPC 2006)

High:	Severe ecological impacts; high rates of dispersal and establishment; most are widely distributed ecologically.
Moderate:	Substantial and apparent ecological impacts; moderate-high rates of dispersal, establishment dependent on disturbance; limited moderate distribution ecologically.
Limited:	Minor or not well documented ecological impacts; low-moderate rate of invasiveness; limited distribution ecologically.
Assessed:	Assessed by Cal-IPC and determined to not be an existing current threat.

[3]Wetland Status: National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands, Arid West Region (Corps 2020)

OBL:	Almost always a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands
FACW:	Usually a hydrophyte, but occasionally found in uplands
FAC:	Commonly either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte
FACU:	Occasionally a hydrophyte, but usually found in uplands
UPL:	Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands
NL:	Rarely a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands
NI:	No information; not factored during wetland delineation

Table B-2. Wildlife species observed in and around the Study Area: April 11, May 18, and June 13, 2023

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Mammals	
Canus latrans	coyote
Lepus californicus	black-tailed jackrabbit
Odocoileus hemionus columbianus	black-tailed deer
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel
Procyon lotor	raccoon
Birds	
Agelaius phoeniceus	red-winged blackbird
Anas platyrhynchos	mallard
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub jay
Ardea alba	great egret
Ardea herodias	great blue heron
Baeolophus inornatus	oak titmouse
Branta canadensis	Canada goose
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Callipepla californica	California quail
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Colaptes auratus	northern flicker
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch
Junco hyemalis	dark-eyed junco
Melanerpes formicivorus	acorn woodpecker
Meleagris gallopavo	wild turkey
Melozone crissalis	California towhee
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird
Myiarchus cinerascens	ash-throated flycatcher
Pipilo maculatus	spotted towhee
Sialia mexicana	western bluebird
Tachycineta bicolor	tree swallow
Tachycineta thalassina	violet-green swallow
Thryomanes bewickii	Bewick's wren
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Reptiles and Amphibians	
Crotalus oreganus	western rattlesnake
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle
Pseudacris regilla	Pacific chorus frog
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard

Appendix C

Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Study Area

Table C. Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Study Area. List compiled from the CDFW BIOS database (CDFW 2024a), USFWS IPaC Report (USFWS 2024b), and CNPS Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2024a) searches. For plants, the St. Helena, Chiles Valley, Lake Berryessa, Rutherford, Yountville, Capell Valley, Sonoma, Napa, and Mt. George USGS 7.5' quadrangles were included in the search. For wildlife, the entirety of Napa County was considered.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
PLANTS				
Agrostis hendersonii Henderson's bentgrass	CRPR 3	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; situated in mesic grasslands; wetland indicator: FACW/FACW. Elevation range: 225 – 995 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Allium peninsulare var. *franciscanum* Franciscan onion	CRPR 1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; on clay substrate, often derived from volcanics or serpentine; serpentine indicator: WI. Elevation range: 170 – 985 feet. Blooms: May – June.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky woodland and grassland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Amorpha californica var. *napensis* Napa false indigo	CRPR 1B	Openings in broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Elevation range: 395 – 6560 feet. Blooms: April – July.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky woodland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Amsinckia lunaris bent-flowered fiddleneck	CRPR 1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub; situated on rocky soils. Elevation range: 10 – 1625 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky grassland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Antirrhinum virga twig-like snapdragon	CRPR 4	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; located on rocky openings often derived from serpentine; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 325 – 6550 feet. Blooms: June – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Aphyllon validum ssp. *howellii* Howell's broomrape	CRPR 4	Chaparral; located on serpentine or volcanic substrate. Elevation range: 585 – 5655 feet. Blooms: June – September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Arabis modesta modest rockcress	CRPR 4	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; located on steep slopes, cliffs, and shaded canyons underlain by deep soils. Elevation range: 390 – 2600 feet. Blooms: March – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Arctostaphylos stanfordiana ssp. decumbens Rincon manzanita	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; highly restricted to red rhyolite soils. Elevation range: 245 – 1215 feet. Blooms: February – April.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Astragalus breweri Brewer's milk-vetch	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; located on open, gravelly serpentine or volcanic substrate; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 290 – 2375 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Astragalus claranus Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	FE; ST; CRPR 1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral; on open grassy hillsides, especially exposed shoulders with thin, volcanic or serpentine clay soils; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 245 – 900 feet. Blooms: March – May.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky grassland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Astragalus clevelandii Cleveland's milk-vetch	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian forest; located on serpentine seeps; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 650 – 4875 feet. Blooms: June – September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Astragalus tener var. *tener* alkali milk-vetch	CRPR 1B	Playas, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland; located in vernal pools and similar wetlands/mesic areas on alkaline substrate. Elevation range: 0 – 195 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	CRPR 1B	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland; situated on rocky substrates, typically derived from metavolcanics, sometimes on serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 295 – 3100 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky grassland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Blennosperma bakeri Sonoma sunshine	FE, SE, CRPR 1B	Vernal pools, vernal swales, and mesic areas in valley grassland; highly restricted to the Santa Rosa Plain and Valley of the Moon. Elevation range: 35 – 360 feet. Blooms: March – April.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Brodiaea leptandra narrow-anthered brodiaea	CRPR 1B	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; situated on gravelly soils derived from volcanics, particularly rhyolitic tuff, sometimes serpentine; serpentine indicator: WI. Elevation range: 360 – 3000 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similarly brushy (forest) habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Calamagrostis ophitidis serpentine reed grass	CRPR 4	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; located in openings, often north-facing, underlain by rocky serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 290 – 3465 feet. Blooms: April – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's Calandrinia	CRPR 4	Chaparral, coastal scrub; located on sandy or loamy substrate in areas often recently disturbed or burned. Elevation range: 30 – 3965 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Calystegia collina ssp. *oxyphylla* Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	CRPR 4	Chaparral; located on serpentine barrens, slopes, and hillsides; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 815 – 3315 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Castilleja ambigua var. *ambigua* Johnny-nip	CRPR 4	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool margins. Elevation range: 0 – 1415 feet. Blooms: March – August.	**Unlikely.** Although the Study Area contains grasslands, this species is closely associated with mesic areas such as meadows, wetland fringes, and vernal pools which are lacking.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Castilleja ambigua var. *meadii* mead's owl's-clover	CRPR 1B	Meadows and seeps, vernal pools; located in mesic areas or wetlands underlain by gravelly clay soils derived from volcanics. Elevation range: 1460 – 1545 feet. Blooms: April – May.	**Unlikely.** Although the Study Area contains grasslands, this species is closely associated with mesic areas such as meadows, wetland fringes, and vernal pools which are lacking.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Ceanothus confusus Rincon Ridge ceanothus	CRPR 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; known from volcanic and serpentine substrate; typically situated on dry shrubby slopes; serpentine indicator: WI/IN. Elevation range: 245 – 3495 feet. Blooms: February – April.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Ceanothus divergens Calistoga ceanothus	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; on rocky, serpentine sites; serpentine indicator: WI. Elevation range: 560 – 3115 feet. Blooms: February – March.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Ceanothus purpureus holly-leaved ceanothus	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; located on rocky, volcanic slopes. Elevation range: 395 – 3000 feet. Blooms: February – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Ceanothus sonomensis Sonoma ceanothus	CRPR 1B	Chaparral; located on sandy serpentine or volcanic substrates; serpentine indicator: WI/IN. Elevation range: 705 – 2625 feet. Blooms: February – April.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *rudis* Parry's rough tarplant	CRPR 4	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; situated on vernally mesic sites underlain by alkaline soils, frequently seeps, swales, and roadsides. Elevation range: 0 – 330 feet. Blooms: May – October.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain alkali grassland to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Clarkia breweri Brewer's clarkia	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; frequently on serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: BE/SI. Elevation range: 695 – 3625 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Clarkia gracilis ssp. *tracyi* Tracy's clarkia	CRPR 4	Chaparral; located in openings and situated on substrates often derived from serpentine; serpentine indicator: BE. Elevation range: 210 – 2115 feet. Blooms: April – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Collomia diversifolia serpentine collomia	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; situated on rocky to gravelly serpentine substrates; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 975 – 1950 feet. Blooms: May – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. *brunneus* serpentine bird's-beak	CRPR 4	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; typically located serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: BE. Elevation range: 1540 – 2975 feet. Blooms: July – August.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Delphinium uliginosum swamp larkspur	CRPR 4	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; located in seeps and wet meadows underlain by serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 1105 – 1985 feet. Blooms: May – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Downingia pusilla dwarf downingia	CRPR 2B	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; located in mesic grassy sites, pool and lake margins. Elevation range: 3 – 1450 feet. Blooms: March – May.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Eleocharis parvula small spikerush	CRPR 4	Marshes and swamps. Elevation range: 5 – 9815 feet. Blooms: sometimes April, June – August, sometimes September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain marsh or similar perennial wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Erigeron biolettii Streamside daisy	CRPR 3	Broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest; on rocky, mesic. Elevation range: 95 – 3610 feet. Blooms: June – October.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky woodland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Erigeron greenei Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	CRPR 1B	Chaparral; located on volcanic or serpentine substrate. Elevation range: 260 – 3270 feet. Blooms: May – September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similarly brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Eryngium jepsonii Jepson's coyote thistle	CRPR 1B	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; situated on clay substrate that is vernally saturated. Elevation range: 10 – 975 feet. Blooms: April – August.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Erythronium helenae St. Helena fawn lily	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland; located on volcanic or serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: BE. Elevation range: 1135 – 3965 feet. Blooms: March – May.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similarly brushy (forest) habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Extriplex joaquiniana San Joaquin spearscale	CRPR 1B	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland; located on alkaline substrate. Elevation range: 0 – 2715 feet. Blooms: April – October.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain alkali grassland to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Fritillaria purdyi Purdy's fritillary	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; usually situated on serpentine substrates; serpentine indicator: BE. Elevation range: 565 – 7330 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Harmonia nutans nodding harmonia	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; located on rocky to gravelly substrates derived from volcanics. Elevation range: 240 – 3170 feet. Blooms: March – May.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky woodland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta Hayfield tarplant	CRPR 1B	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; serpentine indicator: WI/IN. Elevation range: 65 – 1840 feet. Blooms: April – October.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky grassland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Hesperolinon bicarpellatum Two-carpellate western flax	CRPR 1B	Chaparral; located on serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 195 – 3270 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Hesperolinon breweri Brewer's western flax	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; typically located in serpentine grassland and serpentine chaparral underlain by rocky substrates; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 95 – 2925 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Hesperolinon sharsmithiae Sharsmith's western flax	CRPR 1B	Chaparral; located on serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 875 – 975 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Horkelia tenuiloba thin-lobed horkelia	CRPR 1B	Broadleaf upland forest, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral; in mesic openings, on sandy substrate. Elevation range: 165 – 1640 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similarly brushy habitat underlain by acidic sandy substrate to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE, CRPR 1B	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, cismontane woodland; located in pools, swales, and depressions in mesic grassy sites underlain by alkaline substrate. Elevation range: 0 – 1530 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Lathyrus jepsonii var. *jepsonii* Delta tule pea	CRPR 1B	Freshwater and brackish marshes; typically located near or on slough margins, closely associated with cattail, tules, bulrushes, Baltic rush, California rose, and Suisun Marsh aster; known widely throughout Suisun Bay and Delta regions. Elevation range: 0 – 15 feet. Blooms: May – July, sometimes September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain coastal brackish marsh habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Layia septentrionalis Colusa layia	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; on sandy, serpentine substrate; typically occurs in fields, grassy slopes; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 330 – 3595 feet. Blooms: April – May.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Leptosiphon aureus bristly leptosiphon	CRPR 4, LR	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland; often located on shallow, rocky substrate in foothill positions. Elevation range: 175 – 4875 feet. Blooms: April – July.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky grassland and woodland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Leptosiphon jepsonii Jepson's leptosiphon	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; on open to partially shaded grassy slopes on volcanic or the periphery of serpentine substrate. Elevation range: 330 – 1640 feet. Blooms: April – May.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similarly brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Leptosiphon latisectus broad-lobed leptosiphon	CRPR 4	Broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland; frequently situated on serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: WI. Elevation range: 550 – 4875 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lessingia hololeuca woolly-headed lessingia	CRPR 3, LR	Broadleaf upland forest, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland; typically on clay, serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 3 – 2885 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lilaeopsis masonii Mason's Lilaeopsis	SR, CRPR 1B	Freshwater and brackish coastal marshes, riparian scrub; located on channel banks in the splash zone on bare mud substrate. Elevation range: 0 – 35 feet. Blooms: April – November.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain coastal brackish marsh habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lilium rubescens redwood lily	CRPR 4, LR	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; often located on serpentine substrates, and along roadcuts; serpentine indicator: WI. Elevation range: 95 – 6210 feet. Blooms: April – September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or forest habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Limnanthes vinculans Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE, SE, CRPR 1B	Mesic meadows, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; located in swales, wet meadows, depressions, and pools in the oak savanna of the Santa Rosa Plain on heavy adobe clay substrate. Elevation range: 3 – 2885 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lomatium repostum Napa Lomatium	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; located on serpentine or volcanic substrates; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 290 – 2700 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lupinus sericatus Cobb Mountain lupine	CRPR 1B	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; typically located in stands of knobcone pine-oak woodland, on open wooded slopes in gravelly substrate typically derived from volcanics, sometimes serpentine. Elevation range: 890 – 4960 feet. Blooms: March – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or type (knobcone pine-blue oak) woodland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Malacothamnus helleri Heller's bush-mallow	CRPR 4	Chaparral; situated on soils derived from sandstone. Elevation range: 1000 – 2085 feet. Blooms: June – August.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Micropus amphibolus Mt. Diablo cottonweed	CRPR 3	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; typically on thin, rocky soils; serpentine indicator: WI. Elevation range: 145 – 2710 feet. Blooms: March – May.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains openings with thin, rocky soils and low vegetation that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Monardella viridis green monardella	CRPR 4	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; situated on serpentine or volcanic soils; serpentine indicator: BE/SI. Elevation range: 325 – 3285 feet. Blooms: June – September.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Navarretia cotulifolia cotula navarretia	CRPR 4, LR	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; located on adobe substrate. Elevation range: 10 – 5950 feet. Blooms: May – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain extensive clay (adobe) grassland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Navarretia heterandra Tehama navarretia	CRPR 4	Valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools; situated in pools and mesic grasslands. Elevation range: 95 – 3285 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *bakeri* Baker's navarretia	CRPR 1B	Wet, mesic sites underlain by adobe and/or alkaline substrate in cismontane woodland, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation range: 15 – 5710 feet. Blooms: April – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *pauciflora* few-flowered navarretia	FE, ST, CRPR 1B	Vernal pools; located on volcanic ash flow and volcanic substrate pools. Elevation range: 1300 – 2780 feet. Blooms: May – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Navarretia rosulata Marin County navarretia	CRPR 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; located on dry, rocky sites often formed from serpentine; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 650 – 2065 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Penstemon newberryi var. *sonomensis* Sonoma beardtongue	CRPR 1B	Chaparral; crevices in rock outcrops and talus slopes on ridgelines and mountain peaks. Elevation range: 2295 – 4495 feet. Blooms: April – August.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain large, ridgeline rock outcrops or chaparral habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Ranunculus lobbii Lobb's buttercup	CRPR 4	Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; located in mesic, vernally wet areas. Elevation range: 45 – 1530 feet. Blooms: February – May.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Rhynchospora californica California beaked-rush	CRPR 1B	Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation range: 145 – 3315 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain marsh or similar perennial wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	CRPR 1B	Marshes and swamps; located in assorted shallow freshwater habitats including canals and perennial drainage ditches. Elevation range: 0 – 2115 feet. Blooms: May – October, sometimes November.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain marsh or similar perennial wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. *napensis* Napa checkerbloom	CRPR 1B	Chaparral; located on rhyolitic substrates. Elevation range: 1345 – 1985 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar brushy habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Sidalcea keckii Keck's checkerbloom	FE, CRPR 1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; located in grassy areas in blue oak woodland underlain by serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SI. Elevation range: 240 – 2115 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Sidalcea oregana ssp. *hydrophila* marsh checkerbloom	CRPR 1B	Meadows and seeps, riparian forest; located on wet soils along streambanks and meadows. Elevation range: 3575 – 7475 feet. Blooms: July – August.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain marsh or similar perennial wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Streptanthus hesperidis green jewelflower	CRPR 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; located in openings in brushy/wooded sites on rocky serpentine substrate; serpentine indicator: SE. Elevation range: 420 – 2470 feet. Blooms: May – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Symphyotrichum lentum Suisun Marsh aster	CRPR 1B	Freshwater and brackish marshes and swamps; typically located on slough margins and edges, closely associated with cattail, tules, bulrushes, California rose, and Delta Tule pea. Elevation range: 0 – 10 feet. Blooms: May – November.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain coastal brackish marsh habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Toxicoscordion fontanum marsh zigzag	CRPR 4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps; located in vernally mesic sites underlain by serpentine; serpentine indicator: BE/SI. Elevation range: 45 – 3250 feet. Blooms: April – July.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Trichostema ruygtii Napa bluecurls	CRPR 1B, LR	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, lower montane coniferous forest; located in open, sunny locations, and dried vernal pools. Elevation range: 95 – 2210 feet. Blooms: June – October.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain volcanic ash rock outcrops and slabs to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Trifolium amoenum showy rancheria clover	FE, CRPR 1B	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, swales, open sunny sites, sometimes on serpentine; serpentine indicator: WI/IN. Elevation range: 15 – 1365 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**Unlikely.** Although the Study Area contains grasslands, this species is closely associated with mesic areas such as meadows, wetland fringes, and vernal pools which are lacking.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	CRPR 1B	Marshes and swamps, mesic portions of alkali vernal pools; mesic, alkali valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range: 0 – 985 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain vernal pool or similar seasonal wetland habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Triteleia lugens dark-mouthed triteleia	CRPR 4, LR	Broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, coastal scrub. Elevation range: 325 – 3250 feet. Blooms: April – June.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or forest habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Viburnum ellipticum oval-leaved viburnum	CRPR 2B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation range: 705 – 4595 feet. Blooms: May – June.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains rocky woodland that may support this species.	**Not Observed.** This species was not observed during protocol-level special-status plant surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024. No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
WILDLIFE				
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	SSC, WBWG High	Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, forages along river channels. Roost sites include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees and various manmade structures such as bridges, barns, and buildings (including occupied buildings). Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains woodland with large trees that may provide maternity roost habitat for this species.	**Presence Unknown.** Tree removal outside of maternity roost season or conduct pre-construction roost habitat assessment. See Section 6.0 for details.
Bassariscus astutus ringtail (ringtail cat)	SFP	Widely distributed throughout much of California. Found in a variety of habitats including riparian areas, semi-arid country, deserts, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon pine woodlands, juniper woodlands and montane conifer forests usually under 4,600 ft. elevation. Typically uses cliffs or large trees for shelter.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area is situated on an isolated hill surrounded by development (roads, vineyards, residences). This species is typically located in dense, extensive, contiguous woodlands and forests away from development.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii Townsend's western big-eared bat	SSC, WBWG High	Humid coastal regions of northern and central California. Roosts in limestone caves, lava tubes, mines, buildings etc. Will only roost in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to disturbance	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain mines, caves, or abandoned/unmaintained buildings to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	SSC, WBWG High	Found in a wide variety of open, arid and semi-arid habitats. Distribution appears to be tied to large rock structures which provide suitable roosting sites, including cliff crevices and cracks in boulders.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain large rock outcrops, rock piles, or rocky cliff faces to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	SSC, WBWG High	Highly migratory and typically solitary, roosting primarily in the foliage of trees or shrubs. It is associated with broad-leaved tree species including cottonwoods, sycamores, alders, and maples. Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area does not contain the tree species associated with this species.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	WBWG High	Associated with a wide variety of habitats including dry woodlands, desert scrub, mesic coniferous forest, grassland, and sage-grass steppes. Building, mines, and large trees and snags are important day and night roosts.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains woodland with large trees that may provide maternity roost habitat for this species.	**Presence Unknown.** Tree removal outside of maternity roost season or conduct pre-construction roost habitat assessment. See Section 6.0 for details.
Myotis volans long-legged myotis	WBWG High	Primarily found in coniferous forests, but also occurs seasonally in riparian and desert habitats. Large hollow trees, rock crevices, buildings, mines, and caves are important day roosts.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains woodland with large trees that may provide maternity roost habitat for this species.	**Presence Unknown.** Tree removal outside of maternity roost season or conduct pre-construction roost habitat assessment. See Section 6.0 for details.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt marsh harvest mouse	FE, SE, SFP	Endemic to emergent salt and brackish wetlands of the San Francisco Bay Estuary. Pickleweed marshes are primary habitat; also occurs in various other wetland communities with dense vegetation. Does not burrow, builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for dryland refugia during high tides.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain coastal brackish marsh habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Sorex ornatus sinuosus Suisun shrew	SSC	Tidal marshes of the northern shores of San Pablo and Suisun bays. Require dense low-lying vegetation cover, driftwood, and other litter above the mean high tide line for nesting and foraging.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain coastal brackish marsh habitat to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Taxidea taxus American badger	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, woodland, and herbaceous vegetation types. Requires friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area's grasslands are relatively limited in size and are surrounded by dense woodland not favored by this species.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC	Nearly endemic to California, where it is most numerous in the Central Valley and vicinity. Highly colonial, nesting in dense aggregations over or near freshwater in emergent growth or riparian thickets. Also uses flooded agricultural fields. Abundant insect prey near breeding areas essential.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not provide vegetated ponds or emergent marsh suitable for nesting. Napa County documented occurrences limited to bottomlands in Pope Valley, Lake Hennessey, Napa Valley, and the Baylands (eBird 2024).	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	SSC, LR	Summer resident. Breeds in open grasslands in lowlands and foothills, generally with low- to moderate-height grasses and scattered shrubs. Well-hidden nests are placed on the ground.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains grasslands that may support this species.	**Presence Unknown.** Tree/vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside of nesting season or conduct pre-construction surveys and avoid any active nests found. See Section 6.0 for details.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	BGEPA, SFP	Occurs year-round in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and deserts. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also nests in large trees, usually within otherwise open areas.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area does not provide large cliffs or typical large trees for nesting; may forage in the vicinity.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Ardea alba great egret	no status (breeding sites protected by CDFW)	Year-round resident. Nests colonially or semi-colonially, usually in trees, occasionally on the ground or elevated platforms. Breeding sites usually in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tidal flats, and rivers. Forages primarily on fishes and other aquatic prey, also smaller terrestrial vertebrates.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area is not situated in area with extensive, contiguous aquatic habitat (marshes, lakes) for foraging; this species typically roosts and nests in areas very near large aquatic bodies.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Ardea herodias great blue heron	LR (breeding sites protected by CDFW)	Year-round resident. Nests colonially or semi-colonially in tall trees and cliffs, also sequested terrestrial substrates. Breeding sites usually in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tidal flats, and rivers. Forages primarily on fishes and other aquatic prey, also smaller terrestrial vertebrates.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area is not situated in area with extensive, contiguous aquatic habitat (marshes, lakes) for foraging; this species typically roosts and nests in areas very near large aquatic bodies.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Asio flammeus short-eared owl	SSC	Occurs year-round, but primarily as a winter visitor; breeding very restricted in most of California. Found in open, treeless areas (e.g., marshes, grasslands) with elevated sites for foraging perches and dense herbaceous vegetation for roosting and nesting. Preys mostly on small mammals, particularly voles.	**Unlikely.** Known distribution (wintering) is restricted to the Napa Baylands; breeding in the County has never been documented (Smith 2003, eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Asio otus long-eared owl	SSC	Occurs year-round in California. Nests in trees in a variety of woodland habitats, including oak and riparian, as well as tree groves. Requires adjacent open land with rodents for foraging, and the presence of old nests of larger birds (hawks, crows, magpies) for breeding.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains woodlands near the Napa Valley floor that may support this species; very rare to Napa County (eBird 2024, CDFW 2024a).	**Presence Unknown.** Tree/vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside of nesting season or conduct pre-construction surveys and avoid any active nests found. See Section 6.0 for details.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	SSC	Year-round resident and winter visitor. Occurs in open, dry grasslands and scrub habitats with low-growing vegetation, perches and abundant mammal burrows. Preys upon insects and small vertebrates. Nests and roosts in old mammal burrows, most commonly those of ground squirrels.	**Unlikely.** Breeding and wintering distribution within Napa County are restricted to the vicinity of Lake Berryessa and southern Baylands (Smith 2003, CDFW 2024a). Wintering population in Pope Valley (eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ST	Summer resident in Central Valley and limited portions of the southern California interior. Nests in tree groves and isolated trees in riparian and agricultural areas, including near buildings. Forages in grasslands and scrub habitats as well as agricultural fields, especially alfalfa. Preys on arthropods year-round as well as smaller vertebrates during the breeding season.	**Unlikely.** Napa County's very small breeding population is restricted to the Napa Valley floor in association with the Napa River and Baylands (CDFW 2024a, eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	FT, SSC	Federal listing applies only to the Pacific coastal population. Year-round resident and winter visitor. Occurs on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and the shores of large alkali lakes. Nests on the ground, requiring sandy, gravelly or friable soils.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain beaches or other suitable barren habitat near water.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	SSC	Year-round resident and winter visitor. Found in open habitats including grasslands, prairies, marshes and agricultural areas. Nests on the ground in dense vegetation, typically near water or otherwise moist areas. Preys on small vertebrates.	**Unlikely.** Open grassland areas within the Study Area are generally arid and relatively rocky and limited in size; this species is not known to nest in this portion of Napa County as per Smith (2003). Napa County documented occurrences predominantly from bottomland areas in Pope Valley, Lake Berryessa, Napa Valley, and Baylands (eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Contopus cooperi olive-sided flycatcher	SSC	Summer resident. Typical breeding habitat is montane coniferous forests. At lower elevations, also occurs in wooded canyons and mixed forests and woodlands. Often associated with forest edges. Arboreal nest sites located well off the ground.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area does not contain forest or woodland stands of the type typically used by this species. Napa County documented occurrences predominantly from montane settings in conifer stands in the Howell Mountain and Atlas Peak areas, and Mayacama Mountains particularly around Mt. St. Helena (eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Cypseloides niger black swift	SSC	Summer resident with a fragmented breeding distribution; most occupied areas in California either montane or coastal. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls, in deep canyons, and sea-bluffs above surf. Forages aerially over wide areas. No modern nesting records in Napa County.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain waterfalls; there are no modern breeding records for Napa County (Smith 2003, Shuford and Gardali 2008). Napa County documented occurrences limited to Wooden Valley (eBird 2024).	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Egretta thula snowy egret	no status (breeding sites protected by CDFW)	Year-round resident. Nests colonially, usually in trees, at times in sequestered beds of dense emergent vegetation (e.g., tules). Rookery sites usually situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area is not situated in area with extensive, contiguous aquatic habitat (marshes, lakes) for foraging; this species typically roosts and nests in areas very near large aquatic bodies.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	SFP	Year-round residents in coastal and valley lowlands with scattered trees and large shrubs, including grasslands, marshes and agricultural areas. Nests in trees, of which the type and setting are highly variable. Preys on small mammals and other vertebrates.	**Moderate Potential.** Woodland within the Study Area provides suitable nesting trees, and open areas for foraging.	**Presence Unknown.** Tree/vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside of nesting season or conduct pre-construction surveys and avoid any active nests found. See Section 6.0 for details.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	SE, SFP	Year-round resident and winter visitor. Occurs near water, including coastal areas, wetlands, lakes and rivers. Usually nests on sheltered cliffs or tall man-made structures. Preys primarily on waterbirds.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain large cliffs or suitable man-made structures for nesting.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa San Francisco (saltmarsh) common yellowthroat	SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	**No Potential.** No marsh vegetation is present within the Study Area. Napa County distribution limited to Lake Hennessey, Lake Berryessa, Napa Valley, and Baylands (eBird 2024).	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	BGEPA, SE, SFP	Occurs year-round in California, but primarily a winter visitor; breeding population is growing. Nests in large trees in the vicinity of larger lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Wintering habitat somewhat more variable but usually features large concentrations of waterfowl or fish.	**Unlikely.** Larger water bodies are not within or in close proximity to the Study Area. As per Smith (2003) and CDFW (2024a), nesting within Napa County is known only from the immediate vicinity of Lake Berryessa.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	SSC, LR	Summer resident, occurring in riparian areas with an open canopy, very dense understory, and trees for song perches. Nests in thickets of willow (*Salix* ssp.), blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), and wild grape (*Vitis californicus*).	**Unlikely.** The Study Area does not contain stands of dense riparian understory favored by this species for nesting. There are no recent observations in the vicinity (eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	SSC, LR	Year-round resident in open woodland, grasslands, savannah, and scrub. Prefers areas with sparse shrubs, trees, posts, and other suitable perches for foraging. Preys upon large insects and small vertebrates. Nests are well-concealed in densely-foliaged shrubs or trees.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area provides some suitable habitat elements, but this species has not been documented in this portion of the County as per available sources (Smith 2003, eBird 2024).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ST, SFP	Year-round resident in marshes (saline to freshwater) with dense vegetation within four inches of the ground. Prefers larger, undisturbed marshes that have an extensive upper zone and are close to a major water source. Extremely secretive and cryptic.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain tidal or brackish marsh. Within Napa County, this species is restricted to Baylands and the lower Napa River.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Melospiza melodia samuelis San Pablo song sparrow	SSC	Year-round resident of tidal marshes along the north side of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. Typical habitat is dominated by pickleweed, with gumplant and other shrubs present in the upper zone for nesting. May forage in areas adjacent to marshes.	**No Potential.** The Study Area contains no tidal or brackish marsh and is outside of this species' limited Napa County range.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Nycticorax nycticorax black-crowned night heron	no status (breeding sites protected by CDFW)	Year-round resident. Nests colonially, usually in trees but also in patches of emergent vegetation. Rookery sites are often on islands and usually located adjacent to foraging areas: margins of lakes and bays.	**No Potential.** The Study Area and adjacent lands lack aquatic foraging habitat.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus Bryant's savannah sparrow	SSC	Year-round resident associated with the coastal fog belt, primarily between Humboldt and northern Monterey Counties. Occupies low tidally influenced habitats and adjacent areas, including grasslands. Also uses drier, more upland coastal grasslands. Nests near the ground in taller vegetation, including along levees and canals.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area's grasslands are more arid than is typical nesting habitat for this species.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Progne subis purple martin	SSC, LR	Summer resident. Inhabits woodlands and low-elevation coniferous forests. Nests in old woodpecker cavities and man-made structures (bridges, utility towers). Nest is often located in tall, isolated tree or snag.	**Unlikely.** Typical mixed or coniferous forest habitat is not present, and this species' Napa County range is restricted to the forested, northwestern portion of the County (Smith 2003, CDFW 2024a).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's (clapper) rail	FE, SE, SFP	Year-round resident in tidal marshes of the San Francisco Bay estuary. Requires tidal sloughs and intertidal mud flats for foraging, and dense marsh vegetation for nesting and cover. Typical habitat features abundant growth of cordgrass and pickleweed. Feeds primarily on mollusks and crustaceans.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain tidal or brackish marsh. Within Napa County, this species is restricted to Baylands and the lower Napa River.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ST	Summer resident in riparian and other lowland habitats near rivers, lakes, and the Pacific Ocean in northern California. Nests colonially in excavated burrows on vertical cliffs and bank cuts (natural and manmade) with fine-textured soils. Historical nesting ranges in southern and central areas of California has been eliminated by habitat loss. Currently known to breed in Siskiyou, Shasta, and Lassen counties; portions of the North Coast; and along the Sacramento River.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain cliffs or cuts with fine-textured soils or any other potentially suitable nesting substrate. Not known to nest in Napa County as per Smith (2003).	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Setophaga petechia brewsteri (Brewster's) yellow warbler	SSC	Summer resident throughout much of California. Breeds in riparian vegetation close to water, including streams and wet meadows. Microhabitat used for nesting is variable, but dense willow growth is typical. Occurs widely on migration.	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains riparian habitat along the Napa River that may support this species.	**Presence Unknown.** Tree/vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance should occur outside of nesting season or conduct pre-construction surveys and avoid any active nests found. See Section 6.0 for details.
Spizella atrogularis black-chinned sparrow	LR	Summer resident. Typically occurs on arid, rocky slopes with brushy vegetation, e.g. mixed chaparral, and sagebrush.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain chaparral or similar habitats with dense, mature brush.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Strix occidentalis caurina northern spotted owl	FT,ST, SSC	Year-round resident in dense, structurally complex forests, primarily those with stands of mature conifers. In Napa County, uses both coniferous and mixed (coniferous-hardwood) forests. Nests on platform-like substrates in the forest canopy, including in tree cavities. Preys on mammals.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain conifer or mixed broadleaf-conifer forest nor is any present in the immediate vicinity.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus yellow-headed blackbird	SSC, LR	Summer resident. Breeds colonially in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water, often along borders of lakes or ponds. Requires abundant large insects such as dragonflies; nesting is timed for maximum emergence of insect prey.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not provide vegetated ponds or emergent marsh suitable for nesting.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Reptiles and Amphibians				
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	SSC	Occurs in the north-central Coast Ranges. Moist coniferous and mixed forests are typical habitat; also uses woodland and chaparral. Adults are terrestrial and fossorial, breeding in cold, permanent or semi-permanent streams. Larvae usually remain aquatic for over a year.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area's intermittent stream courses lack deeper perennial pools and other necessary habitat elements.	**Presumed Absent.** No further recommendations for this species.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks, and suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open fields) for egg-laying.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area does not contain perennial wetlands or ponds to provide breeding and foraging habitat.	**Presumed Absent.** No further recommendations for this species.
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	SSC	Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats; highly aquatic. Prefers partially-sunlit, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate; requires at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis. Feeds on invertebrates (aquatic and terrestrial).	**Moderate Potential.** The Study Area contains portions of the Napa River that may support breeding frogs.	**Presence Unknown, No Impact.** The Project Areas are greater 325 feet from the Napa River. No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense emergent and/or overhanging riparian vegetation. Favors perennial to intermittent ponds, marshes, and stream pools. Requires 11 to 20 weeks of continuous inundation for larval development. Disperses through upland habitats during and after rains.	**Unlikely.** There are no documented occurrences from the central Napa Valley and a single occurrence from the Napa Valley is from the early 20th Century during or prior to the extensive alteration of the Napa Valley (CDFW 2024a).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Taricha rivularis red-bellied newt	SSC	Inhabits coastal forests from southern Sonoma County northward, with an isolated population in Santa Clara County. Redwood forest provides typical habitat, though other forest types (e.g., hardwood) are also occupied. Adults are terrestrial and fossorial. Breeding occurs in streams, usually with relatively strong flows.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain dense, mesic forest to support this species.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Fishes				
Acipenser medirostris green sturgeon	FT, SSC	Spawns in the Sacramento River and Klamath Rivers, at temperatures between 8 and 14 degrees Celsius. Preferred spawning substrate is large cobble but can range from clean sand to bedrock.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain estuarine waters.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	FE, SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches. Requires fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain brackish or estuarine waters.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Hypomesus transpacificus Delta smelt	FT, ST	Endemic to the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary in areas where salt and freshwater systems meet. Occurs seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay. Seldom found at salinities > 10 ppt; most often at salinities < 2 ppt.	**No Potential.** The Study Area does not contain estuarine waters.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lampetra ayresi river lamprey	SSC	Lower Sacramento River, San Joaquin River and Russian River. May occur in coastal streams north of San Francisco Bay. Adults need clean, gravelly riffles, Ammocoetes need sandy backwaters or stream edges, good water quality and temps < 25 degrees C.	**Moderate Potential.** This species is known from the Napa River.	**Presence Unknown, No Impact.** The Project Areas are greater 325 feet from the Napa River. No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Mylopharodon conocephalus hardhead	SSC	Known from mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Napa River, and Russian River drainages. Prefer clear, deep pools with sand-gravel-boulder bottoms and slow water velocity.	**High Potential.** This species is known from the Napa River.	**Presence Unknown, No Impact.** The Project Areas are greater 325 feet from the Napa River. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead - Central CA Coast DPS	FT	Occurs from the Russian River south to Soquel Creek and Pajaro River. Also, in San Francisco and San Pablo Bay Basins. Adults migrate upstream to spawn in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles remain in fresh water for 1 or more years before migrating downstream to the ocean.	**High Potential.** This species is known from the Napa River.	**Presence Unknown, No Impact.** The Project Areas are greater 325 feet from the Napa River. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha Chinook salmon – Central Valley Fall/Late Fall Run Chinook Salmon ESU	SSC	Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Water temps >27 degrees C lethal to adults.	**High Potential.** This species is known from the Napa River.	**Presence Unknown, No Impact.** The Project Areas are greater 325 feet from the Napa River. No further actions are recommended for this species.
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt	FC, ST, SSC	Euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15 to 30 ppt but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area does not contain estuarine waters.	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumblebee	SC	Range largely restricted to California. Favors grassland and scrub habitats. Typical of bumblebees, nests are usually constructed underground. Visits a variety of plants.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area grasslands are overwhelmingly dominated by non-native grasses and lack abundant floral resources.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Bombus occidentalis western bumblebee	SC	Formerly common throughout much of western North America; populations from southern British Columbia to central California have nearly disappeared (Xerces 2015). Occurs in a wide variety of habitat types. Nests are constructed annually in pre-existing cavities, usually on the ground (e.g., mammal burrows). Many plants are visited and pollinated.	**Unlikely.** The Study Area grasslands are overwhelmingly dominated by non-native grasses and lack abundant floral resources. This species is considered extirpated from the Napa Valley.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimps	FT	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, central coast mountains, and south coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	**Unlikely.** Although the Study Area contains seasonal wetlands, documented occurrences from Napa County are from Bayland sites.	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	Known from the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, in riparian and oak savannah where elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), the host plant, is present.	**Unlikely.** Although blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) was observed within the Study Area, this species is known only from the southeastern portion of Napa County (CDFW 2024a).	**Presumed Absent.** No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE STUDY AREA	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Speyeria callippe callippe Callippe silverspot butterfly	FE	Two populations are recognized, on San Bruno Mountain and the Cordelia Hills. Host plant is Johnny jump-up (*Viola pedunculata*), which is found on serpentine soils. Most adults found on east-facing slopes; males congregate on hilltops in search of females.	**No Potential.** Johnny jump-up (*Viola pedunculata*) or other violets (*Viola* sp.) was not observed in the Study Area during the site visits. This species' known range with Napa County is restricted to the immediate vicinity of the Cordelia Hills (CDFW 2024a).	**Not Present.** No further actions are recommended for this species.
Syncaris pacifica California freshwater shrimp	FE, SE	Endemic to Marin, Napa, and Sonoma counties. Found in low elevation, low gradient streams where riparian cover is moderate to heavy. Shallow pools away from main stream flow. Winter: undercut banks with exposed roots. Summer: leafy branches touching water.	**Moderate Potential.** There are no documented occurrences from Napa River, but habitat elements are present.	**Presence Unknown, No Impact.** The Project Areas are greater 325 feet from the Napa River. No further actions are recommended for this species.

***Key to status codes:**
FC Federal Candidate for Listing
FE Federal Endangered
BGEPA Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Species
FT Federal Threatened
SC (E/T) State Candidate for Listing (Endangered/Threatened)
SE State Endangered
SFP State Fully Protected Animal
SR State Rare
SSC State Species of Special Concern
ST State Threatened
LR Locally Rare as per Napa County Baseline Report
CRPR 1A CNPS CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California
CRPR 1B CNPS CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A CNPS CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR 2B CNPS CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3 CNPS CRPR 3: Plants about which CNPS needs more information (a review list)
CRPR 4 CNPS CRPR 4: Plants of limited distribution (a watch list)
WBWG Western Bat Working Group High or Medium-high Priority Species

Potential to Occur:
No Potential: Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
Unlikely: Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
Moderate Potential: Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
High Potential: All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.

Results and Recommendations:
Present: Species was observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e. CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently.
Assumed Present: Species is assumed to be present on-site based on the presence of key habitat components.
Assumed Present without Impact: Species assumed present; however, project activities will not have an impact on the species.
Presumed Absent: Species is presumed to not be present due to a lack of key habitat components.
Not Present: Species is considered not present due to a clear lack of any suitable habitat and/or local range limitations.
Not Observed: Species was not observed during dedicated/formal surveys.
Presence Unknown: Species has the potential to be present, but no dedicated surveys to determine absence/presence were performed.

Appendix D

Representative Photographs

Developed area (farm worker housing) in the central portion of the Study Area

Non-native grassland (foreground) and coast live oak woodland (background)

Valley oak woodland near the Napa River

Ditch wetland at toe-of-slope

Perennial wetland in the southern portion of the Study Area

Seasonal wetland in the southern portion of the Study Area

Ephemeral stream in the central portion of the Study Area

Restoration area (foreground) along the Napa River (background)

Appendix E

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

WRA is an environmental consulting firm with over 30 years of experience conducting biological resources assessments, wetland delineations, protocol-level rare plant surveys, special-status wildlife assessments and species-specific surveys, as well as preparing applications with state and federal natural resource agencies for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating impacts to sensitive natural resources. Other services and products with which WRA has expertise include preparation of CEQA/NEPA documents, habitat mitigation and monitoring plans, natural resource management plans, mitigation and conservation bank enabling instruments, grazing management plans, and wetland and other natural resources restoration plans.

Aaron Arthur, MS, Associate Plant Biologist with WRA, has nearly 20 years performing vegetation & habitat mapping, rare plant surveys, botanical assessments, vegetation change analysis, and wetland delineations. His project focus is vineyard development, timber resources, coastal development permits, habitat mitigation and monitoring plans, conservation and mitigation banking, and long-term management plans in Sonoma, Marin, Napa, and Mendocino counties. Mr. Arthur's technical training includes the flora of Northern California, the flora of the Pacific Northwest, agrostology, aquatic botany, plant ecology, forest ecology, and soil science. Additionally, he has completed the 40-hour Corps wetland delineation course, holds 2081(a) Plant Voucher Permit, and is Certified California Consulting Botanist #0016 from the California Native Plant Society. Mr. Arthur received his Bachelor of Arts in Geography and received his Master of Science in Physical Geography from Oregon State University, where his research focused on forest floristics and vegetation change.