

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**1030 KAISER ROAD PROJECT
NAPA, NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



LSA

January 2026

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
BMP	Best Management Practice
Cal-IPC	California Invasive Plant Council
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Napa
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EO	Executive Order
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FAC	Facultative
FACW	Facultative Wetland
FESA	federal Endangered Species Act
FR	Federal Register
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
OBL	Obligate
Procedures	State Policy for Water Quality Control: State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (revised April 6, 2021)

project	1030 Kaiser Road Project
Rapanos	<i>Rapanos v. United States</i> (No. 04-1034) and <i>Carabell v. United States</i> (No. 04-1384)
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Sackett	<i>Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency</i>
SB	Senate Bill
SWANCC	South Waste Agency of North Cook County
SWHA	Swainson's hawk
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WOTS	waters of the State
WOTUS	waters of the United States

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a biological resources assessment conducted by LSA on behalf of the City of Napa (City) for the development of the 1030 Kaiser Road project (proposed project) site. Figure 1 depicts the regional location of the project and site location.

This Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) includes:

- A description of the methodology and general regulatory background/definitions
- A discussion of the soils, vegetation, and land cover types
- Identification and discussion of areas that may potentially be considered jurisdictional wetlands, waters of the United States, waters of the State (WOTS), or streambeds, as defined by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- An assessment of potential habitat value for special-status species
- An analysis of potential impacts from the project on biological resources
- Measures to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level



LSA

- Project Site
- California Cities



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SOURCE: ESRI Maxar (11/9/2022)

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FIGURE 1

1030 Kaiser Road Project
Project Location and Vicinity

METHODS

DATABASE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting fieldwork, LSA searched the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2025) for occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive habitats within 5 miles of the project site.

To supplement the CNDDDB review, LSA searched the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2025) for records of special-status plants on the following nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles: *Mt. George, Cordelia, Capell Valley, Sonoma, Yountville, Rutherford, Napa, Cuttings Wharf, and Sears Point*.

LSA queried the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey to identify the soils mapped on the site. LSA also reviewed the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2025a) and current and historical Google Earth aerial images of the site.

LSA also obtained a list of federally protected species in the area from the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) (USFWS 2025b), which identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and wildlife species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat that may occur within the boundaries of the project site and/or may be affected by the project. The IPaC list is provided as Appendix A.

LSA searched Bumble Bee Watch (Xerces 2021) for observations of special-status bumble bees in Napa County.

LSA reviewed the arborist report (Focal Point Arboriculture Consulting 2025) and in-house reports for work LSA had previously conducted on and near the site.

LSA also reviewed the City of Napa 2040 General Plan (City of Napa 2022) and the *Addendum to the Napa Pipe Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Napa Pipe Project* (City of Napa 2019).

Based on the literature research and site visits, LSA developed Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project and Table B: Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Project.

FIELD SURVEYS

LSA senior biologist John Kunna conducted a reconnaissance-level survey on October 10, 2025, to assess current habitat conditions and evaluate the potential for the site to support protected biological resources. The survey was conducted by walking transects of the site. Plants and animals observed were recorded in field notes and photographed when possible.

The following set of criteria was used to determine the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the project area:

- **Present:** Species occurs within the project area based on CNDDDB records and/or was observed within the project area during the field survey.
- **High:** The project area is within the known range of the species and suitable habitat exists within the project area.
- **Moderate:** The project area is within the known range of the species and very limited suitable habitat is within the project area.
- **Low:** The project area is within the known range of the species and marginally suitable habitat exists within the project area.
- **None:** The project area does not contain suitable habitat for the species, the species was not observed during field surveys conducted within the project area, or the project area is outside the known range of the species.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Federal Laws and Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (USC Title 16, Sections 1531–1543)

The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and subsequent amendments provide guidance for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. FESA defines species as threatened or endangered and provides regulatory protection for listed species. FESA provides a program for the conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species as well as the protection of designated critical habitat that USFWS determines is required for the survival and recovery of listed species. The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibilities for administering FESA.

Section 9 of FESA prohibits the “take” of species listed by the USFWS as threatened or endangered. Although take of a listed species is prohibited, it is allowed when it is incidental to an otherwise legal activity. As defined by FESA, take means “...to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in such conduct.” The definition of “harm” includes significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to a listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns related to breeding, feeding, or shelter. “Harass” is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to a listed species by disrupting normal behavioral patterns related to breeding, feeding, and shelter significantly.

Section 7 of FESA requires federal agencies, in consultation with and assistance from the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, as appropriate, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction of adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Regulations governing interagency cooperation under Section 7 are found in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 50, Part 402. If an activity could result in “take” of a listed species as an incident of an otherwise lawful activity, then a biological opinion can be issued with an incidental take statement that exempts the activity from FESA’s take prohibitions.

Section 10 provides a means whereby a nonfederal action with the potential to result in take of a listed species can be allowed under an incidental take permit. Application procedures are found at Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 50, Sections 13 and 17, for species under the jurisdiction of the USFWS and CFR, Title 50, Sections 217, 220, and 222, for species under the jurisdiction of the NMFS. Section 10 would apply to the project if take of a species (as defined in Section 9) were determined to occur.

Section 4(a)(3) and (b)(2) of FESA requires the designation of critical habitat to the maximum extent possible and prudent based on the best available scientific data and after considering the economic impacts of any designations. Critical habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of FESA as: (1) areas within the geographic range of a species that are occupied by individuals of that species and contain the primary constituent elements (physical and biological features) essential to the conservation of the species, thus warranting special management consideration or protection; and (2) areas outside the geographic range of a species at the time of listing but that are considered essential to the conservation of the species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (USC Title 16, Sections 703–711)

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), first enacted in 1918, is the result of a series of treaties that the United States has with Great Britain (on behalf of Canada), Mexico, Japan, and the former Soviet Union that provide for international migratory bird protection. The MBTA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the taking of migratory birds. The act provides that it shall be unlawful, except as permitted by regulations, “to pursue, take, or kill any migratory bird, or any part, nest or egg of any such bird” (United States Code [USC] Title 16, Section 703). The MBTA currently includes several hundred species and includes all birds native to the United States.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (USC Title 16, Section 668)

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 protects bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) by prohibiting the taking, possession, and commerce of these species and established civil penalties for violation of this act. Take of bald and golden eagles includes to “pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.” To disturb means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. (Federal Register [FR], volume 72, page 31132; 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 22.3).

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act was amended in 2022 to allow USFWS to issue permission for take of bald and golden eagles under specific circumstances as outlined in 50 CFR 22 Subpart C. Take permits may be issued where “the take is compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle and the golden eagle; is necessary to protect an interest in a particular locality; is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity; and cannot practicably be avoided” (50 CFR 22.80).

Federal Clean Water Act (USC, Title 33, Sections 1521–1376)

The Clean Water Act (CWA) provides the primary means for the protection of waters of the United States (WOTUS), including wetlands. Under Section 404 of the CWA, the USACE, under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into “waters of the U.S., including wetlands.”

The CWA addresses “navigable waters,” defined in the statute as WOTUS. The USACE has further refined the definition through various Clean Water Rules, including wetlands as a subset of WOTUS. Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (33 CFR 328.3[b]; 40 CFR 230.3[t]). Wetlands generally contain three distinct parameters: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

WOTUS that are generally not considered to be USACE-jurisdictional include non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land, artificially irrigated areas, artificially irrigated areas, artificial lakes or ponds excavated on dry land used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial water bodies such as swimming pools, and water filled depressions (51 Federal Register [FR] 41, 217 1986). In addition, a Supreme Court ruling (*South Waste Agency of North Cook County [SWANCC] vs. USACE*, January 9, 2001) determined that the USACE exceeded its statutory authority by asserting CWA jurisdiction over “an abandoned sand and gravel pit in northern Illinois, which provides habitat for migratory birds.” Based solely on the use of such waters by migratory birds, the Supreme Court’s holding was strictly limited to waters that are “non-navigable, isolated, and intrastate.”

The Supreme Court further addressed the extent of the USACE’s jurisdiction in the consolidated cases *Rapanos v. United States* (No. 04-1034) and *Carabell v. United States* (No. 04-1384) (USACE and EPA 2007), referred to as “Rapanos.” In Rapanos, a sharply divided Court issued multiple opinions, none of which garnered the support of a majority of Justices. This created substantial uncertainty as to which jurisdictional test should be used in routine jurisdictional determinations. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal, which encompasses California, answered this in *Northern California River Watch v. City of Healdsburg* (August 11, 2006). In this case, the Court held that Justice Kennedy’s opinion in Rapanos provided the controlling rule of law. Under that rule, wetlands or other waters that are not navigable are subject to USACE jurisdiction if they have “a significant nexus to waters that are navigable in fact.” As Justice Kennedy explained, whether a “significant nexus” exists in any given situation will need to be decided on a case-by-case basis, depending on site-specific circumstances. The EPA and USACE subsequently developed an instructional guidebook on how to apply these rulings for all future jurisdictional determinations (USACE and EPA 2007) as well as a memorandum providing guidance to implement the United States Supreme Court’s decision in Rapanos (Grumbles and Woodley 2007).

On January 18, 2023, the USACE published in the Federal Register the final Revised Definition of “Waters of the United States (88 FR 2004). On March 25, 2023, the United States Supreme Court modified the January 2023 definition of WOTUS in *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency* (No. 21-454), herein referred to as Sackett. Specifically, the considered the “significant nexus”

standard established under Rapanos to be inconsistent with the CWA, while upholding the plurality standard that the USACE jurisdiction is limited to WOTUS that are “relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water” that can be described in ordinary parlance as “streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes.” The Supreme Court further affirmed that wetlands can be considered WOTUS when a continuous surface connection to bodies that are WOTUS are present and that no clear boundary exists between WOTUS and wetlands. Sackett further revised the CWA by removing interstate wetlands from consideration as WOTUS.

On September 8, 2023, the USACE published a final rule conforming the January 2023 rule with the Sackett decision, removing the “significant nexus” standard. The amended rule is operative in California.

On March 12, 2025, the USACE and EPA issued *Memorandum to the Field Between the U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Concerning the Proper Implementation of “Continuous Surface Connection” Under the Definition of “Waters of the United States” Under the CWA*, in which it was clarified that a wetland “must have a continuous surface connection to a requisite covered water making it difficult to determine where the water ends and the wetland begins.”

Features currently **included** in the definition of WOTUS per 33 CFR 328.3(b) include:

- (1) Waters which are:
 - (i) Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
 - (ii) The territorial seas; or
 - (iii) Interstate waters;
- (2) Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under paragraph (a)(5) of this section;
- (3) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water
- (4) Wetlands adjacent to the following waters
 - (i) Waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or
 - (ii) Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters
- (5) Intrastate lakes and ponds, streams, or wetlands not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section

Features currently **excluded** from identification as WOTUS per 33 CFR 328.3(b) include:

- Intrastate streams and wetlands.
- Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the CWA.
- Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. (The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the EPA.)
- Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.
- Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased.
- Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing.
- Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons.
- Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of WOTUS.
- Swales and erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes) characterized by low-volume, infrequent, or short-duration flow.

Clean Water Act Section 401. Section 401 of the CWA grants states the right to ensure that federal regulatory actions on WOTUS within their boundaries do not result in negative impacts to water quality. Section 401 requires that any applicant for a federal permit to discharge into WOTUS must also provide certification that such discharges will comply with State-established water quality standards. As such, Section 401 applies only to waters that are subject to Section 404. In California, the SWRCB and each of its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) administer the Section 401 water quality certification program. [State Laws and Regulations](#)

[California Environmental Quality Act \(California PRC, Sections 21000–21178, and Title 14 CCR, Section 753, and Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387\)](#)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is California's broadest environmental law. CEQA helps guide the issuance of permits and approval of projects. Courts have interpreted CEQA to afford the fullest protection of the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutes. CEQA applies

to all discretionary projects proposed to be conducted or approved by a State, county, or city agency, as well as private projects requiring discretionary government approval.

The purpose of CEQA is to disclose to the public the significant environmental effects of a proposed discretionary project; prevent or minimize damage to the environment through development of project alternatives, mitigation measures, and mitigation monitoring; disclose to the public the agency decision-making process to approve discretionary projects; enhance public participation in the environmental review process; and improve interagency coordination.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b) provides that a species not listed on the federal or State list of protected species nonetheless may be considered rare or endangered for purposes of CEQA if the species can be shown to meet certain specified criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definition in FESA and the section of the California Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants or animals.

California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et seq.)

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) establishes the policy of the State to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. CESA mandates that State agencies should not approve projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species if reasonable and prudent alternatives are available that would avoid jeopardy. For projects that would result in take of a species listed under CESA, a project proponent would need to obtain a take permit under Section 2081(b). Alternatively, CDFW has the option of issuing a Consistency Determination (Section 2080.1) for projects that would affect a species listed under both CESA and FESA, as long as compliance with FESA would satisfy the “fully mitigate” standard of CESA and other applicable conditions.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

“Waters of the State” are broadly defined by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Section 1305(e)) as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” Under this definition, isolated wetlands that may not be subject to regulations under federal law are WOTS.

The California Water Code defines “waters of the State” to include any surface water or groundwater including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State.

On April 2, 2019, the SWRCB adopted its *State Policy for Water Quality Control: State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (revised April 6, 2021)*, herein referred to as Procedures, in which it defined wetlands as follows:

An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area’s vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation.

All WOTUS, including those that meet the current and any historic definition, are also considered WOTS (CCR 23 3831 (w)). Therefore, WOTS include features that have been determined by the EPA or the USACE to be WOTUS in an approved jurisdictional determination; WOTUS identified in an aquatic resource report verified by the USACE upon which a permitting decision was based; and features that are consistent with any current or historic final judicial interpretation of WOTUS or any current or historic federal regulation defining WOTUS under the federal CWA.

The State's definition of a wetland deviates from the USACE procedures in that a lack of vegetation does not disqualify a feature from identification as a wetland WOTS, otherwise referred to as non-federal WOTS.

The State is further required comply with Executive Order (EO) W-59-93 published August 23, 1993, which states that the "Water Boards' regulation of dredge and fill activities must ensure 'no net loss' and long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreages and values..."

Various Sections of the California State and Fish and Game Code

Sections 1600 through 1616. CDFW regulates all activities (e.g., construction, discharge, dredge, diversion) within rivers, streams, and lakes, and associated riparian vegetation, under California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq., which includes all such features on public and private lands throughout California. The regulatory limits of CDFW jurisdiction are generally considered to include all of the area within the bed, bank, and channel of a river, stream, or lake, plus the outer extent of riparian vegetation immediately adjacent to these aquatic features. CDFW has recently asserted jurisdiction as far out as limits of the 100-year floodplain around rivers, streams, and lakes. This also includes man-made and/or channelized streams located where natural streams historically occurred, or that are connected to natural streams. Isolated wetlands that are not located within the jurisdictional limits described here are not regulated by CDFW.

Section 3503 and 3513. Section 3503 of the Fish and Game Code prohibits the take, possession, or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird. Subsection 3503.5 specifically prohibits the take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes (hawks and eagles) or Strigiformes (owls) and their nests.

These provisions, along with the federal MBTA, serve to protect nesting native birds. Non-native species, including European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), are not afforded any protection under the MBTA or California Fish and Game Code.

Section 3513 is newer and protects birds even if the MBTA is interpreted to only cover purposeful/intentional take. Section 3513 says: "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.) before January 1, 2025, any additional migratory bird that may be designated in that federal act after that date, or any part of a migratory bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act before January 1, 2025, or subsequent rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act, unless those rules or regulations are inconsistent with this code."

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515. The protection of fully protected species is described in Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code. These statutes prohibit take or possession of fully protected species. CDFW is unable to authorize incidental take of fully protected species, except as allowed for in an approved Natural Communities Conservation Plan, or through direct legislative action. In July 2023, Senate Bill (SB) 147 was signed into law, granting CDFW the ability to issue a permit under CESA for the take of fully protected species for specific infrastructure projects, including those related to the State Water Project, critical regional or local water agency infrastructure, transportation projects that do not increase highway or street capacity, and wind and solar projects within the State that provide electricity to a California-based balancing authority. Take permits may be issued under this law until December 31, 2033.

Sections 1900 through 1913 – Native Plant Protection Act. California’s Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) requires all State agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve endangered and rare native plants. Provision of the NPPA prohibits the taking of listed plants from the wild and requires notification of CDFW at least 10 days in advance of any change in land use, which allows CDFW to salvage listed plant species that otherwise would be destroyed. A project proponent is required to conduct botanical inventories and consult with CDFW during project planning to comply with the provisions of this act and sections of CEQA that apply to rare or endangered plants.

Special-Status Species

For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as follows:

- Species that are listed, formally proposed, or designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under FESA;
- Species that are listed, or designated as candidates for listing, as rare, threatened, or endangered under CESA;
- Wildlife species designated as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected by CDFW;
- Species that meet the definition of rare, threatened, or endangered under Section 15380 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*; or
- Species that are considered a taxa of special concern by local agencies.

Other Statutes, Codes, and Policies Addressed Under CEQA

This section describes additional agency policies or designations that are relevant to the project site, including California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs) and CDFW Sensitive Natural Communities.

California Rare Plant Ranks

Special-status plants in California are assigned to one of six CRPRs by a collaborative group of over 300 botanists in government, academia, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

This effort is jointly managed by CDFW and CNPS. The CNDDDB currently includes the following CRPRs:

- **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 common elsewhere
- **CRPR 2B:** Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- **CRPR 3:** Plants about which more information is needed (a review list)
- **CRPR 4:** Plants of limited distribution (a watch list)

Impacts to CRPR 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B plant species or their habitats are analyzed during preparation of environmental documents as they meet the definition of Rare or Endangered under *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15125(c) and/or Section 15380. Substantial impacts to these species are typically considered significant. In Napa County, impacts to CRPR 3 and 4 species may also be considered significant; therefore, these species are also addressed in this document.

CDFW Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW tracks the occurrences of natural plant communities that are of limited distribution statewide, or within a county or region where they are often vulnerable to the effects of development projects. In the most recent list of vegetation alliances/natural communities recognized in California, alliances with a NatureServe State ranking code of S1 through S3 are considered “highly imperiled,” and impacts to “high-quality occurrences” of these communities may be considered significant under CEQA. Whether a natural plant community is imperiled or not can be determined by checking MCV2 or CDFW’s *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* (CDFW 2010). Some imperiled vegetation associations can be difficult to distinguish from common plant communities without a quantitative vegetation description. For example, patches of native grassland comprising at least 15 percent relative cover in a grassland area are considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW.

Local Regulations

City of Napa 2040 General Plan

Chapter 7 of the Napa General Plan is the Natural Resources Conservation Element, which seeks to protect the City’s natural resources to improve the quality of life and overall environmental well-being of the community. The chapter contains two goals that are potentially relevant to the project site and are listed below.

- **GOAL NRC-1:** Manage natural resources, including riparian corridors, wetlands, and open space areas in and around the city to preserve and enhance plant and wildlife habitats.
 - **NRC 1-7:** Identify and protect wildlife habitat corridors from being severed or significantly obstructed. Prioritize the re-establishment of disconnected habitat corridors wherever feasible, including in conjunction with stormwater management improvements.
- **GOAL NRC-2:** Recognize and support the preservation of rare, endangered, and threatened species.

- **NRC 2-1:** Continue to consult with, and refer development proposals in sensitive areas to, State and federal wildlife agencies for review and comment.
- **NRC 2-2:** As part of development review on sites with sensitive species, require project proponents to either conserve any habitat areas, or identify any feasible means of avoiding any net loss of habitat or habitat value for endangered, threatened, and rare species. Establish programs that provide for the use of off-site mitigation when in the best interest of the public.
- **NRC 2-3:** Periodically update the City's record of known locations of rare and endangered species and sensitive habitats, as shown on Figure 7-1.

Napa County General Plan

The Conservation Element of the Napa County General Plan contains numerous goals related to the protection of the natural environment, biological diversity, and sensitive biological resources. Most of these policies and goals relate to preserving agricultural land and open space in unincorporated portions of the county and therefore do not apply to the proposed project site. The goals and policies potentially relevant to the proposed project are listed below.

- **Policy CON-13:** The County shall require that all discretionary residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, 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:
 - 1) Sufficient dissolved oxygen in the water.
 - 2) Adequate amounts of proper food.
 - 3) Adequate amounts of feeding, escape, and nesting habitat.
 - 4) Proper temperature through maintenance and enhancement of streamside vegetation, volume of flows, and velocity of water.
 - b) Ensure that water development projects provide an adequate release flow of water to preserve fish populations.
 - c) 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 stream side areas, in good condition.
 - d) Provide protection for habitat supporting special-status species through buffering or other means.
 - e) Provide replacement habitat of like quantity and quality on- or off-site for specialstatus species to mitigate impacts to special-status species.

- f) 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.
 - g) Require temporary or permanent buffers of adequate size (based on the requirements of the subject special-status species) to avoid nest abandonment by birds and raptors associated with construction and site development activities.
 - h) Demonstrate compliance with applicable provisions and regulations of recovery plans for federally listed species.
- **Policy CON-16:** The County shall require a biological resources evaluation for discretionary projects in areas identified to contain or potentially contain special-status species based upon data provided in the Baseline Data Report (BDR), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), or other technical materials. This evaluation shall be conducted prior to the approval of any earthmoving activities. The County shall also encourage the development of programs to protect special-status species and disseminate updated information to state and federal resource agencies.

RESULTS

SITE CONDITIONS

At the time of the survey, on October 10, 2025, the site was vacant. Portions of the site were bounded by fencing in a dilapidated condition. A small trench was located on the eastern edge of the site, which showed signs of being excavated in the months prior to the site visit. Portions of the site showed evidence of previous mowing.

SOILS

The soil mapped on the site is Haire loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (USDA n.d.). This soil is classified as moderately well drained and nonsaline to very slightly saline. The soils on the site are disturbed, however, with artificial berms and dumped mounds of spoils. Materials that were visible on the surface of the ground included concrete rubble, cobble, and gravel. The site would likely be flat if it were not for grading and dumping of materials on the site. The southernmost strip of the site is paved.

VEGETATION

For a detailed description of the trees on the site, please refer to the Arborist Report (Appendix B). LSA spot-checked tree tags and descriptions and did not find any discrepancies between the arborist report and trees on the site. The most numerous tree species on the site is black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), a fast-growing species that is native to Australia. Other non-native tree species that occur in lesser numbers include black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), which the California Invasive Plant Council (CAL-IPC) has assessed with a rating of Limited, and plums and prunes.

The only native trees on the site that are protected¹ according to the City of Napa Municipal Code are 25 coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and 2 valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*). There is one black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*) tree on the site, but it is in poor condition and is too small to be protected by the Municipal Code.

Flat portions of the site without trees appear to be mowed regularly and were used for construction staging and spoils deposition over the past 20 years. The site is dominated by ruderal and annual grassland plants, with common species consisting of hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), rip-gut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*).

The vegetation on the site is dominated by weedy nonnative species. The CAL-IPC ratings are:

- **High:** These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

¹ Native trees (listed species) 12 inches in diameter are considered protected. Additional inclusions apply.

- **Moderate:** These species have substantial and apparent (but generally not severe) ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, although establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.
- **Limited:** These species are invasive, but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.
- **Alert:** An alert is listed on species with high or moderate impacts that have limited distribution in California but may have the potential to spread much further.
- **Watch:** These species have been assessed as posing a high risk of becoming invasive in California in the future.

Two species with a CAL-IPC rating of *High* were found on the site: Himalayan blackberry and yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

Six species with a CAL-IPC rating of *Moderate* were found on the site: sweet fennel, Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), wild oats, rip-gut brome, and Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*).

Five species with a CAL-IPC rating of *Limited* were found on the site: wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echinoides*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), bur clover, and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*).

An additional three non-native species that are not yet listed on Cal-IPC's inventory but have been reported spreading in California wildlands were seen: chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), and wild carrot (*Daucus carota*).

Common native plant species observed on the site included coyote brush and California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*).

Special-Status Plant Species

The IPaC search returned two plant species listed as endangered under FESA: Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugens*) and showy Indian clover (*Trifolium amoenum*). The CNDDDB search returned 18 special-status plant species with occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.

The CNPS nine-quad search returned a list of 72 species, which included all of the species already returned by the IPaC and CNDDDB searches. Each of these 72 species is discussed in Table A. None of these species is expected to occur on the site due to the ongoing disturbance and lack of suitable habitat within the project site (e.g., serpentine, alkaline, or saline soils; vernal pools; coastal salt marsh; etc.). Furthermore, many of these species are rare because they are unable to compete with non-native invasive species, and the site is dominated by many invasive plant species, as described in the preceding section.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Agrostis hendersonii</i> Henderson's bent grass	--/--/3.2	Vernal pools, wetlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: <300 m Blooms: April–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	--/--/1B.2	Dry hillsides. Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands. Ultramafic ("Serpentine") affinity: 1.8 (weak indicator). Elevation: <300 m Blooms: May–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence of 27 individuals within 5 miles of the site based on an observation on the Di Rosa Preserve.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> Bent-flowered fiddleneck	--/--/1B	Gravelly slopes, grassland, openings in woodland, often serpentine, in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 5–800 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i> Napa false indigo	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral. Openings in broadleaf upland forests and cismontane woodland. Elevation: <800 m Blooms: April–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. This species is a perennial deciduous shrub and was not seen during the biological survey. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Antirrhinum virga</i> Twig-like snapdragon	--/--/4.3	Openings in chaparral, rocky areas, and serpentine. Ultramafic affinity: 2.8 (strong indicator) Elevation: 100–2015 m Blooms: June–July	None. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site. Serpentine substrates are not present on the site; therefore, suitable habitat is not present.
<i>Arabis modesta</i> Modest rockcress	--/--/4.3	Deep soil on steep slopes, cliffs, and shaded canyon ledges. Yellow pine forests and chaparral. Elevation: 120–800 m Blooms: March–July	None. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site. There is no suitable habitat on the site. The site is not within the range of elevation suitable for this species.
<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i> Rincon Ridge manzanita	--/--/1B.1	Chaparral (rhyolitic) and Cismontane woodland. Elevation: 75–245 m Blooms: February–April	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. No manzanita species were seen during the biological survey. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Astragalus claranus</i> Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	FE/CE/1B.1	Open grassy areas, thin clay soil. Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Ultramafic affinity: 3 (strong indicator) Elevation: 75–275 m Blooms: March–May	None. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site. Serpentine substrates are not present on the site; therefore, suitable habitat is not present.
<i>Astragalus clevelandii</i> Cleveland's milk-vetch	--/--/4.3	Moist serpentine areas and seeps in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian forests. Ultramafic affinity: 6 (strict endemic) Elevation: 100–1500 m Blooms: June–September	None. Serpentine soil is not present on the site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> Alkali milk-vetch	--/--/1B	Alkaline flats/sinks, vernal moist meadows, freshwater wetlands, and valley grasslands. Elevation: <60 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site, based on 50 plants observed in 1982. The site was destroyed in 1983 due to construction of a corporate park.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot	--/--/1B.2	Open grassy or rocky slopes and valleys in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and grasslands. Ultramafic affinity: 2.5 (strong indicator) Elevation: 45–1555 m Blooms: March–July	None. Serpentine soil is not present on the site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> Sonoma sunshine	FE/CE/1B.1	Grassy margins of swales and vernal pools Elevation: 10–110 m Blooms: February–May	None. There are no vernal pools on the site, therefore there is no suitable habitat. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i> Narrow-anthered brodiaea	--/--/1B.2	Open mixed-evergreen forest, broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, gravelly soil, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 40–1220 m Blooms: May–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i> Brewer's calandrinia	--/--/4.2	Sandy to loamy soil, disturbed sites, and burns. Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation: 10–1,220 m Blooms: February–June	None. There is no sandy soil or other suitable habitat on the site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Carex lyngbyei</i> Lyngbye's sedge	--/--/2B.2	Brackish and freshwater marshes, swamps, and wetlands. Elevation: 0–10 m Blooms: April–August	None. There is no suitable habitat in the form of marshes or swamps on the site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	FE/CT/1B.2	Open serpentine slopes in valley and foothill grasslands. Ultramafic affinity: 6 (strict endemic) Elevation: 60–400 m Blooms: April–June	None. Serpentine soil is not present on the site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>ambigua</i> Jonny-nip	--/--/4.2	Coastal bluffs and prairies, marshes, swamps, and grasslands. Elevation: <500 m Blooms: May–August	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>meadii</i> Mead's owl-clover	--/--/1B.1	Meadows, seeps, and vernal pools Elevation: 450–475 m Blooms: May–August	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Ceanothus confusus</i> Rincon Ridge ceanothus	--/--/1B.1	Volcanic slopes, chaparral, pine/oak woodland. Ultramafic affinity: 1.3 (weak indicator) Elevation: 75–1,100 m Blooms: February–June	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Ceanothus divergens</i> Calistoga ceanothus	--/--/1B.2	Volcanic slopes, chaparral, pine/oak woodland. Ultramafic affinity: 2 (weak indicator) Elevation: 150–950 m Blooms: February–April	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i> Holly-leaved ceanothus	--/--/1B.2	Volcanic substrates, slopes, chaparral and Cismontane woodland. Elevation: 120–670 m Blooms: February–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are nine CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i> Sonoma ceanothus	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine or volcanic substrates, chaparral. Ultramafic affinity 1.3 (weak indicator) Elevation: 140–800 m Blooms: February–April	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i> Pappose tarplant	--/--/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), coastal salt marsh, alkaline springs, meadows and seeps, Coastal prairie. Elevation: 0–420 m Blooms: May–November	None. Saline clay soils and wet seeps or springs are not present on the project site; therefore, suitable habitat is not present. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i> Parry's rough tarplant	--/--/4.2	Grassland, edges of marshes and vernal pools, disturbed sites, and wetland-riparian communities. Elevation: <500 m Blooms: May–October	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i> Soft salty bird's-beak	FE/CR/1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. Elevation: <10 m Blooms: July–November	None. No suitable salt marsh habitat is present on the site. There are three CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site, one of which is possibly extirpated.
<i>Clarkia breweri</i> Brewer's clarkia	--/--/4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, talus and occasionally serpentine. Ultramafic affinity: 3.8 (broad endemic/strong indicator) Elevation: 215–1,115 m Blooms: April–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>tracyi</i> Tracy's clarkia	--/--/4.2	Serpentine soil and openings in chaparral. Ultramafic affinity: 5 (broad endemic) Elevation: 65–650m Blooms: April–July	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Collomia diversifolia</i> Serpentine collomia	--/--/4.3	Rocky to gravelly serpentine areas in chaparral and cismontane woodlands. Ultramafic affinity: 5.6 (strict endemic) Elevation: 200–600 m Blooms: April–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> Dwarf downingia	--/--/2B.2	Vernal pools, freshwater wetlands, roadsides, ditches, and mesic grasslands. Elevation: 1–445 m Blooms: March–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There is one presumed extant and one extirpated CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Elocharis parvula</i> Small spikerush	--/--/4.3	Brackish wet soil, coastal Elevation: 1–3,020 m Blooms: July–August	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Erigeron biolettii</i> Streamside daisy	--/--/3	Dry slopes, rocks ledges along rivers. Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and North Coast coniferous forests. Elevation: <1,100 m Blooms: June–October	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Erigeron greenei</i> Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine, rocky alluvium chaparral, woodland, and conifer forest. Ultramafic affinity: 4.8 (broad endemic) Elevation: 80–1600 m Blooms: May–September	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i> Jepsons' coyote-thistle	--/--/1B	Moist clay soil, wetland-riparian Elevation: < 500 m Blooms: April–August	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Erythronium helenae</i> St. Helena fawn lily	--/--/4.2	Serpentine soil in dry woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Ultramafic affinity: 4.5 (broad endemic) Elevation: 300–1,220 m Blooms: March–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	--/--/1B	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, grassland; in seasonal alkali wetlands or sink scrub. Elevation: 1–250 m Blooms: April–October	None. Alkali substrates are not present on the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Harmonia nutans</i> Nodding harmonia	--/--/4.3	Rocky, volcanic, open, or disturbed sites in chaparral and woodland Elevation: 75–1,000 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i> Congested-headed hayfield tarplant	--/--/1B.2	Grassy sites, marsh edges. Ultramafic affinity: 1.3 (weak indicator) Elevation: 20–560 m Blooms: April–November	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i> Brewer's western flax	--/--/1B.2	Occasionally serpentine in chaparral or grassland. Ultramafic affinity: 2.5 (strong indicator) Elevation: 30–945 m Blooms: May–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i> Sharsmith's western flax	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine in chaparral. Ultramafic affinity: 6 (strict endemic) Elevation: 270–300 m Blooms: May–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i> Thin-lobed horkelia	--/--/1B.2	Sandy soils, open chaparral. Broad-leafed upland forest and Valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 50–500 m Blooms: May–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Iris longipetala</i> Coast iris	--/--/4.2	Moist coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, or open coastal forest Elevation: <600 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Isocoma arguta</i> Carquinez goldenbush	--/--/1B.1	Alkaline soils, flats, low hills, grassland Elevation: < 20 m Blooms: August–December	None. The species has no potential to occur due to a lack of alkali substrate and suitable habitat. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE/--/1B.1	Vernal pools and wet meadows. Cismontane woodlands, playas, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 0–470 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are two CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site, one of which is possibly extirpated.
<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i> Delta tule pea	--/--/1B.2	Coastal, estuarine marshes and wetlands. Elevation: <30 m Blooms: April–August	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are six presumed extant CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Legenere limosa</i> Legenere	--/--/1B.1	Wet areas, vernal pools, and ponds. Elevation: <950 m Blooms: April–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There is one CNDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Leptosiphon ambiguus</i> Serpentine leptosiphon	--/--/4.2	Grassy areas on serpentine soils and in cismontane woodland and coastal scrub. Ultramafic affinity: 5.8 (strict endemic) Elevation: 120–1,130 m Blooms: April–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i> Bristly leptosiphon	--/--/4.2	Grassy areas, woodland, chaparral, and coastal prairie. Elevation: 55–1,500 m Blooms: March–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i> Jepson's leptosiphon	--/--/1B.2	Open or partially shaded grassy slopes, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. Elevation: 100–500 m Blooms: March–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i> Broad-lobed leptosiphon	--/--/4.3	Open or partially shaded grassy slopes in broadleaved upland forests and cismontane woodland. Ultramafic affinity: 2 (weak indicator). Elevation: 170–1,500 m Blooms: April–July	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i> Woolly-headed lessingia	--/--/3	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, roadsides and sometimes serpentine or alkali soil. Ultramafic affinity: 2.5 (strong indicator). Elevation: 10–600 m Blooms: June–October	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Lileaeopsis masonii</i> Mason's lileaeopsis	--/CR/1B.1	Intertidal marshes, wetlands, and riparian scrub. Elevation: <36 m Blooms: April–November	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Lilium rubescens</i> Redwood lily	--/--/4.2	Dry soils in chaparral, gaps in conifer and broadleaved upland forest. Ultramafic affinity: 2 (weak indicator). Elevation: 30–1910 m Blooms: April–August	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE/CE/1B.1	Wet meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 15–305 m Blooms: April–May	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Lomatium repostum</i> Napa lomatium	--/--/4.2	Pine/oak woodland, chaparral, and serpentine. Ultramafic affinity: 3.2 (strong indicator). Elevation: 90–1,440 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Lupinus sericatus</i> Cobb Mountain lupine	--/--/1B.2	Open wooded slopes, broadleaf upland forest, chaparral, and lower montane conifer forest Elevation: 275–1,525 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i> Mt. Diablo cottonweed	--/--/3.2	Openings on slopes, ridges, shallow soils, and sedimentary or volcanic rocks. Ultramafic affinity: 2.4 (weak indicator) Elevations: 40–900 m Blooms: March–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Monardella viridis</i> Green monardella	--/--/4.3	Chaparral, oak woodland, conifer forest, and serpentine. Ultramafic affinity: 1 (weak indicator) Elevation: 100–1,010 m Blooms: June–September	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i> Few-flowered navarretia	FE/CT/1B.1	Vernal pools. Elevation: 400–900 m Blooms: May–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> ssp. <i>summonses</i> Sonoma beardtongue	--/--/1B.3	Outcrops, talus in chaparral. Elevation: 500–2,400 m Blooms: April–August	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Polygonum marinense</i> Marin knotweed	--/--/3.1	Coastal salt, brackish marshes, and swamps. Elevation: <10 m Blooms: April–August	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are two CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i> Lobb's aquatic buttercup	--/--/4.2	Ponds, wetlands and vernal pools in cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15–470 m Blooms: February–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Rhynchospora californica</i> California beaked-rush	--/--/1B.1	Marshes, seeps, bogs, and fens. Elevation: 45–1,010 m Blooms: May–July	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	--/--/1B.2	Ponds, ditches, and marshes. Elevation: <650 m Blooms: May–October	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>napensis</i> Napa checkerbloom	--/--/1B.2	Chamise chaparral, rocky rhyolitic volcanic soil Elevation: 415–610 m Blooms: April–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Sidalcea keckii</i> Keck's checkerbloom	FE/--/1B.1	Grassy slopes and in cismontane woodland. Ultramafic affinity: 3 (strong indicator). Elevation: 75–650 m Blooms: April–May	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i> Green jewelflower	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine barrens, openings in chaparral/oak woodland, and cypress woodland. Ultramafic affinity: 6 (strict endemic). Elevation: 130–760 m Blooms: May–July	None. Substrates on the site are not suitable for this species. There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Symphyotrichum lentum</i> Suisun Marsh aster	--/--/1B.2	Brackish and freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: <300 m Blooms: April–November	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are three CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Trichostema ruygtii</i> Napa bluecurls	--/--/1B.2	Open areas, thin clay soil, seasonally saturated. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Elevation: 30–600 m Blooms: June–October	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are three CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

Table A: Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State/ RPR)	Habitat/Blooming Period	Potential to Occur
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> Showy Indian clover	FE/--/1B.1	Moist, heavy soils and disturbed areas. Coastal bluff scrub and valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentine). Ultramafic indicator: 1.3 (weak indicator/indifferent). Elevation: < 100 m Blooms: April–June	None. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. There are two CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	--/--/1B	Salt marshes and open areas in alkaline soils. Can occur in wetland-riparian communities. Elevation: < 300 m Blooms: April–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are three CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Triteleia lugens</i> Coast range triplet lily	--/--/4.3	Edges of chaparral, mixed forest, foothill woodlands, streambanks, and coastal scrub. Elevation: 100–1,000 m Blooms: April–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> Common viburnum	--/--/2B.3	Chaparral, yellow-pine forest, and generally north-facing slopes. Elevation: 160–720 m Blooms: May–June	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site. This species is a perennial deciduous shrub and was not seen during the survey.

Source: CNPS, CNDDDB, and LSA (2025)

¹ **Status:**

Federal

FE = Federally Endangered: The classification provided to a plant in danger of extinction within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FT = Federally Threatened: The classification provided to a plant that is likely to become an Endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

State

CE = State Listed as Endangered: The classification provided to a native species or subspecies in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.

CT = State Listed as Threatened: The classification provided to a native species or subspecies that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts.

CR = State Listed as Rare: The classification provided to a native plant species, subspecies, or variety when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it occurs in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. This designation stems from the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977.

Rare Plant Rank (RPR)

1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

1B = Plant species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere

2B = Plant species rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3 = Plants about which more information is needed, a review list

4 = Plants of limited distribution, a watch list

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

m = meters

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

The CNDDDB contains two occurrences for Coastal Brackish Marsh and one occurrence for Northern Vernal Pool within 5 miles of the site, which are sensitive natural communities. There are no marsh or vernal pools on the site.

DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

The site does not overlap with any designated critical habitat. The nearest designated critical habitat is for longfin smelt and is located 0.1 mile west of the site in Tulucay Creek, which is tributary to the Napa River. Critical habitat for Contra Costa goldfields is located 0.35 mile east of the site.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife observed during the field survey was limited to common bird species, including lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*).

A feral cat feeding station was present on the western fenceline of the site on the edge of the parking lot for the adjacent business. This food likely attracts other urban or human-adapted mammals such as rats (*Rattus* spp.), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). Raccoon scat was seen on the site.

No stick nests were seen on the site, and no sign of roosting bats was detected.

Special-Status Wildlife

A CNDDDB search yielded 22 special-status animal species with occurrences within 5 miles of the site. The official USFWS species list had an additional five federally listed species (California least tern, northern spotted owl, western spadefoot, monarch butterfly, and Conservancy fairy shrimp) for which the CNDDDB does not have occurrences within 5 miles of the site.

A detailed analysis of each of these 27 species is included in Table B: Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Project. For non-avian wildlife species, the potential to occur is based on the species' likelihood to occupy the project site at any time of day, in any season.

For special-status bird species, the potential to occur refers only to the potential to nest on the project site or within a buffer of the project site. The size of the buffer is species-specific and is based on agency guidelines.

Based on analysis of the CNDDDB occurrences, conditions observed during the surveys, and an analysis of habitat requirements for individual species, two of these species have some potential to occur: Swainson's hawk (SWHA) (*Buteo swainsoni*) and Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*). A description of these two species follows.

Swainson's Hawk

Regulatory Status. SWHA is listed as a threatened species in California. It is not listed under FESA.

Table B: Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur
Amphibians			
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog North Coast DPS	--/CSC	Found in streams with clear water and gravel or rocky substrates. Requires perennial or near-perennial pools in streams or flowing water. Needs some cobble-sized rocks as a substrate for egg laying.	None. There is one possibly extirpated CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the project site. There is no suitable stream habitat on or near the site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/CSC	Inhabits permanent and temporary pools, streams, freshwater seeps, and marshes in lowlands and foothills. Uses adjacent upland habitat for foraging and refuge. Breeds from December through March in slow parts of streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and other waters with emergent vegetation. Lays eggs in a large cluster, which is usually attached to plants near the water surface.	None. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site. There is no suitable aquatic habitat on or near the site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> Western spadefoot	PT/--/CSC	Mostly terrestrial, spending most of its life dormant in underground burrows. The spadefoots emerge after heavy rainfall to breed in vernal pools, other shallow temporary rain pools, and in still pools of intermittent streams, feeding on invertebrates.	None. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the project site. There is no suitable breeding habitat on the site.
Reptiles			
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Northwestern pond turtle	--/CSC	Permanent or nearly permanent water (fresh to brackish) in a wide variety of habitat types. Requires basking sites such as steep banks, logs, or rocks. Upland areas with friable soils are required for egg laying.	None. There is no suitable pond habitat on or adjacent to the site. There are six CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
Birds			
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	--/CT/CSC	Breeds in large colonies near freshwater, preferably emergent wetland such as cattails and tules but also in thickets of willow and other shrubs. Requires nearby foraging areas with large numbers of insects.	None. The project site does not support any marshes with emergent vegetation or large numbers of insects. There are four CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	--/CFP	Found from Mexico to Alaska, and mostly occurs in the western United States, generally in open country, prairies, tundra, open coniferous forest, and barren areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions. Up to 90 percent of prey consists of rodents and rabbits, but will also consume other mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles. Nests in high locations, such as cliff-walled canyons or large trees in open areas.	None. There is no suitable nesting habitat on the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl	--/CC /CSC	Nearly or quite level grassland, prairie, and desert floor with short or sparse vegetation. Subterranean nester that generally uses existing mammal burrows (especially of ground squirrels) but will also excavate its own burrows.	None. There is one presumed extant CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable burrows were observed, and the small size and disturbed nature of the site would not provide a sufficient prey base.

Table B: Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--/CT/--	Nests in riparian areas. Forages in large open areas, including agricultural fields.	Low. The site is likely too small to sustain a Swainson's hawk and is surrounded by industrial and residential development. There are 14 CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT/--/CSC	A shorebird that nests on the ground, requiring sandy or gravelly soils in which it can excavate a small nest. Forages on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and the shores of large alkali lakes.	None. There is no suitable habitat on the site. The CNDDDB has one occurrence within 5 miles, based on observations in the Napa-Sonoma Marshes Wildlife Area.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite	--/--/CFP	Savannahs, open woodlands, marshes, desert grasslands, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields. Nests in the upper third of trees 10–160 feet tall, usually near water.	None. There are trees on the site that could support a nest, but they are not near water or part of a larger contiguous area of suitable habitat. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site, based on observation of a nest made in 2017 and 2018.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> Saltmarsh common yellowthroat	--/--/CSC	Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes and riparian woodlands. Nests on or near ground in low vegetation near water. Brushy habitats used in migration. Forages among wetland herbs and shrubs for insects primarily.	None. There is no suitable habitat on the project site. There are three CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	--/CT/CFP	Salt marshes bordering larger bays; also found in brackish and freshwater marshes.	None. There is no suitable salt marsh on or near the site. There are two CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow	--/--/CSC	Tidal and muted salt marshes on the fringes of San Francisco Bay. Forages on bare ground and in sparse vegetation in tidal salt marshes. Nests in taller plants, which provide cover from predators.	None. There is no suitable salt marsh on or near the site. There are three CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> Ridgway's rail (California clapper rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>)	FE/CE/CFP	Tidal salt marshes with sloughs and substantial cordgrass (<i>Spartina</i> sp.) cover.	None. There is no suitable nesting habitat on the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE/CE/CFP	Nests on the ground on sandy beaches, alkali flats, and hardpan surfaces (salt ponds).	None. There is no suitable nesting habitat on the project site. There are no CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> Northern spotted owl	FT/CT/--	Found in large stands of Douglas fir/evergreen hardwood forests. Nests primarily in tree cavities, but also uses platform nests in drier areas.	None. There is no suitable nesting habitat on the project site. The CNDDDB does not track this species.

Table B: Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur
Mammals			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	--/CSC	Inhabits arid desert regions, pine-oak woodlands, and oak savannah. Roosts in caves, rock crevices, mines, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges. Breeds from October through February. Fertilization generally occurs in the spring. Gestates for approximately 2 months. Young are born in April through July and weaned in 6 to 8 weeks. Forages over a variety of habitats.	None. No tree hollows or other suitable roosting sites were seen on the site. The CNDDDB contains six presumed extant occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> Salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE/CE	Found in salt marshes and brackish wetlands and has low tolerance for freshwater. Depends on habitats dominated by dense stands of pickleweed (<i>Salicornia</i> sp.) that are adjacent to upland, salt-tolerant vegetation for escape during high tides.	None. No salt marsh habitat or pickleweed vegetation is present on the site. There are two CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	--/--/CSC	Usually found in grasslands or drier open areas of moist shrub and forest habitats. Requires friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents.	None. There are no large burrows that could have been used by badgers. The site is too small to support a badger and is separated from large expanses of contiguous habitat by extensive development. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
Fish			
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> Green sturgeon – Southern DPS	FT/CSC	Found in the coastal waters and inland bays and rivers from San Francisco Bay to British Columbia. Anadromous and requires both marine and estuarine environments to forage, and freshwater environments to spawn. Spawning habitat found in deep pools in large, turbulent, freshwater river mainstems. Eggs commonly laid over large cobble substrates, and sometimes on clean sand or bedrock substrates.	None. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site. No suitable aquatic habitat on or near the site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8 Steelhead – Central California Coast DPS	FT/--	Requires cool, swift moving perennial streams with clean, unsilted gravel beds for spawning and egg deposition.	None. No suitable perennial streams are located on the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> pop. 2 Longfin smelt – San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	FE/CT	Spends its adult life in bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal areas, and migrates into freshwater rivers and tidally influenced freshwater wetlands to spawn.	None. There is no suitable freshwater river habitat on or near the project site. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
Invertebrates			
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	--/Candidate Endangered	The range of Crotch's bumble bee historically extended throughout the southern two-thirds of California, from coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico, but recent data indicates that this species is absent from the center of its historical range due to extensive agricultural intensification and urbanization.	Low. The site supports few native flowering plants and is subject to ongoing routine disturbance. There is only one CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site, based on an observation made in 2024 in an agricultural field. Although

Table B: Special-Status Animal Species Evaluated for the Project

Species	Status ¹ (Federal/State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur
		Found in open grassland and scrub habitats. Suitable habitat is based on the availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens. Crotch's bumble bees nest underground (e.g., in abandoned rodent holes).	it is unlikely to occur on the project site, this species cannot be entirely discounted without additional survey work.
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE/--/--	Found only in vernal pools in California's Central Valley and one population in Ventura County.	None. No vernal pools are present on the project site. The site is outside the range of the species, and there are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/--	Inhabits vernal pools and swales during all stages of its lifecycle.	None. There is one CNDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site. There are no vernal pools on the site.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> Monarch butterfly	FC/--	Lays eggs on the larval host plant milkweed and overwinters in large aggregations along the California coast.	None. No milkweed plants are present on the site. There are no CNDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Syncaris pacifica</i> California freshwater shrimp	FE/CE/--	Lives in low-elevation, low-gradient streams in Sonoma, Marin, and Napa counties.	None. There is no suitable stream habitat on or near the site. There is one CNDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the site.

Source: CNDDB, LSA (2025).

¹ Status:

Federal

FT = Federally Listed as Threatened

FE = Federally Listed as Endangered

FC = Federal Candidate

PT = Proposed Threatened

State

CT = California State Listed as Threatened

CE = California State Listed as Endangered

CC = California Candidate Species

CSC = California Species of Special Concern

CFP = California Fully Protected

CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

DPS = Distinct Population Segment

Natural History. SWHA is a neotropical migrant, breeding in North America and wintering in Mexico and Central and South America (England et al. 1997). The historic range of nesting in California included the Southern Transverse Ranges, Central Coast Ranges, Central Valley, Great Basin, and Mojave-Colorado Desert (Bloom 1980). The current majority of California's breeding SWHAs nest within the Sacramento Valley and Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta. This species has made a recent comeback in Napa and Sonoma counties and is fairly commonly seen foraging in open habitats such as prairie, grassland, or agricultural fields.

Two critical elements comprise suitable SWHA habitat: nest trees and suitable foraging areas. SWHA usually nest in medium to large riparian trees and valley oaks surrounded by open grasslands that provide foraging habitat (Bloom 1980; Estep 1989; England et al. 1997). The affiliation of SWHA with riparian areas is most likely due to the natural availability of trees in riparian corridors rather than a specific habitat preference. This habitat preference for open landscapes and scattered trees allows SWHA to adapt to widespread agricultural conversion. However, despite some agricultural areas still containing suitable habitat, SWHA is detrimentally affected by the loss of nest trees and the conversion to crops that are not suitable for foraging.

A long-distance migratory raptor, SWHA breeds in temperate North America and winters from Mexico to Argentina (Brown and Amadon 1968; Airola et al. 2019). Seasonal migrants return to California in late March and begin to occupy territories, with peak breeding activity occurring in July as nestlings transition to fledglings. Migrants then begin to form groups in late summer and fly south throughout August. Pairs often build nests in shelterbelts or other trees located near agricultural fields and pastures, which provide foraging habitat.

SWHAs are known to return to nest sites used in previous years (England et al. 1997). High site fidelity may increase the species' vulnerability to the loss of nesting and foraging habitat, particularly the loss of traditional nest trees and conversion of foraging habitat around traditional nesting sites.

Occurrences in the Project Vicinity. There are 14 CNDDDB occurrences of nesting within 5 miles of the project site. Figure 2 shows the CNDDDB occurrences for SWHA within 3 miles of the site. The nearest occurrence (#2841) is approximately 350 feet south of the southeastern corner of the site, in a eucalyptus tree adjacent to an industrial building, where SWHAs were documented nesting in 2020, 2021, and 2024. This nest tree was cut down in early 2025. All other CNDDDB occurrences are located farther south of the site.

Potential Habitat in the Project Site and Vicinity. The site is relatively small and surrounded by developed areas; however, the trees on and near the site could be used for nesting by SWHAs. The SWHAs that used the nest in the eucalyptus tree that was cut down in early 2025 may return and nest in other nearby trees.

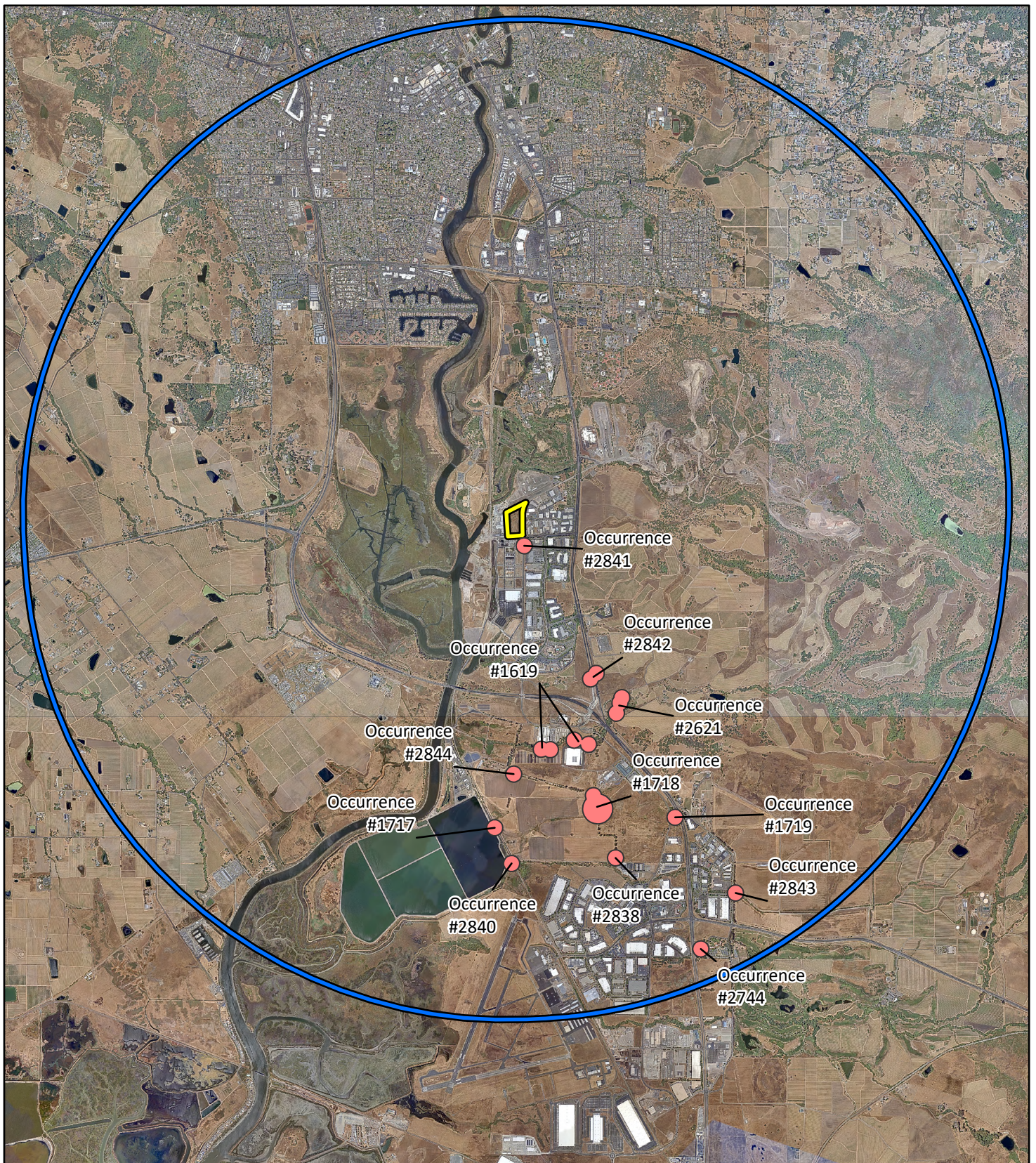


FIGURE 2

LSA

- Project Site
- 3-mi buffer of Project Site
- Swainson's Hawk CNDDDB Occurrences



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SOURCE: CNDDDB (11/2025), Nearmap (10/19/2025)

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1030 Kaiser Road Project
Swainson's Hawk CNDDDB Occurrences

Crotch's Bumble Bee

Regulatory Status. On June 12, 2019, the California Fish and Game Commission (CFGF) voted to accept a petition from the Xerces Society (2018) to consider listing four subspecies of bumble bee, including the Crotch's bumble bee, under CESA. However, the listing was challenged in court, and candidacy or related protection were stayed during litigation. On September 30, 2022, the court upheld the CFGF determination, and candidacy was reinstated for Crotch's bumble bee and the three other bumble bee species. As a result of this decision, the Crotch's bumble bee is a State Candidate Endangered species and is therefore considered a special-status species for the purposes of CEQA analysis.

Natural History. This species occurs almost exclusively in California, where it inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats from southern to central California. Most bumble bees, including Crotch's bumble bee, nest in the ground in cavities such as abandoned rodent burrows, holes in building foundations, or stacks of woody debris or rubble. Bumble bees, including Crotch's bumble bee, are generalist foragers and have been reported visiting a wide variety of flowering plants. Crotch's bumble bee has a very short tongue and is therefore best suited to foraging at open flowers with short corollas. Nectar plants known to be visited by Crotch's bumble bee include the genera *Acmispon*, *Asclepias*, *Chaenactis*, *Lupinus*, *Medicago*, *Phacelia*, and *Salvia* (Xerces 2023; Williams et al. 2014), but flowering plants in other genera likely also support foraging by this species. Mated gynes (future founding queens) overwinter in soil cavities (Xerces 2023; CDFW 2025) and emerge in the early spring to begin new colonies, provisioning their young with pollen and nectar. As the spring season progresses, workers (small, non-reproductive female bees) are produced with increasing numbers and escalate the provisioning of the colony, which continues to grow until in early to mid-summer, when new males (from unfertilized eggs) are produced along with the new generation of future queens. Workers and males live for only a few weeks. Thus, overall Crotch's bumble bee numbers are the highest (including workers and males) in late spring through mid-summer, very low in fall and early spring (gynes only), and virtually undetectable during the overwintering season (when dormant underground).

Occurrences in the Project Vicinity. According to CDFW's species range map for Crotch's bumble bee (CDFW 2025), the project site is located within the current range for the species. There is one CNDDDB occurrence for Crotch's bumble bee within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2025) based on the observation of one female in an agricultural field on April 12, 2024. This occurrence is approximately 3 miles southwest of the site.

The Bumble Bee Atlas also has several other records in recent years in Napa County (Xerces 2021).

Potential Habitat in the Project Site and Vicinity. The project site contains some suitable non-native annual grassland habitat with small burrows and some nectar plants present. Potentially suitable overwintering and colony habitat is present in the soil cavities on the site.

POTENTIALLY JURISDICTIONAL FEATURES

The northern portion of the project site contains four isolated shallow depressions totaling 0.16 acre that meet the USACE wetland definition, which is that an area must possess three wetland characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

Hydric vegetation can include native, nonnative, and/or noxious weed species. The edges of each wetland were defined based on the presence of a majority of hydric vegetation. The most commonly occurring hydric species² used as indicators were:

- Tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), FACW
- Italian rye grass,³ FAC
- Toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), FACW
- Hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolium*),⁶ OBL

Additional wetland vegetation present included western blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), spiny butter cup (*Ranunculus muricatus*), bulbous canary grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), and fiddle dock (*Rumex pulcher*).

The depressions are a result of man-made features, as the features are in upland areas where water collects at a low point in the landscape. As all four depressions are located in uplands, do not drain or connect to any wetlands, are isolated, and do not have a relatively permanent overland connection to a WOTUS. They are not considered as WOTUS and therefore are not subject to regulation by the USACE.

These depressions are not subject to RWQCB regulation as they are less than 1 acre in aggregate, and the depressions were caused by human activity such as the dumping of spoils and debris from adjacent commercial development.

The findings and conclusions, including the location and extent of wetlands and other waters subject to regulatory jurisdiction, represent the professional opinion of LSA. These findings and conclusions should be considered preliminary until verified by CDFW, RWQCB, and USACE.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Pursuant to Appendix G, Section IV, of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a project would have a significant impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means

² Wetland indicator status categories are defined by USACE as follows: Obligate (OBL), Facultative Wetland (FACW), Facultative (FAC), Facultative Upland (FACU), and Upland (UPL).

³ Non-native species.

- d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and/or,
- f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

These thresholds were used in completing the analysis of potential project impacts for the purposes of CEQA. For the purposes of this analysis, a “substantial adverse effect” is generally interpreted to mean that a potential impact could directly or indirectly affect the resiliency or viability of a local biological community or population of a species. Potential impacts to natural processes that support biological communities and special-status species populations that can produce similar effects are also considered potentially significant. Impacts to individuals of a species or small areas of existing biological communities may be considered less than significant if those impacts are speculative, are not beneficial, and/or would not affect the resiliency of a local population.

IMPACTS ANALYSIS

Impacts are defined as project-related activities that change, destroy, damage, or otherwise adversely affect biological resources. Impacts may include injury or mortality to plant or wildlife species and effects on an animal’s behavior (such as through harassment or frightening off an animal by construction noise), as well as the loss, modification, or disturbance of natural resources or habitats. Impacts can be either direct or indirect and either permanent or temporary.

Direct impacts are generally those that occur during project implementation and at the same time and location as the cause of the impact. Direct impacts for this project may include injury, death, and/or harassment of special-status wildlife species, if present in the work areas or vicinity. Direct impacts may also include the destruction of habitat necessary for special-status species breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Direct impacts to special-status plants can include crushing of plants, root systems, or seeds where present in the impact areas.

Indirect impacts are those that are reasonably foreseeable and caused by a project but occur later in time and/or potentially at locations of some distance from the source of the impact. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the secondary change would be an indirect impact.

Permanent impacts are those that result in the very-long-term or irreversible loss of biological resources. For example, construction of new buildings and paved areas, which would result in a large, developed, and fenced property where native vegetation may have existed before, would constitute a permanent impact.

Temporary impacts to biological resources are those that are reversible over time, with or without implementation of avoidance measures. Examples include the generation of dust and noise during

demolition or construction, trimming or crushing vegetation that will regrow following project completion, and removal of vegetation that will be actively restored. These temporary impacts are anticipated to last during project implementation and shortly thereafter. However, the biological resources are anticipated to return to pre-project conditions after project completion.

The potential for protected resources to be impacted by construction and operation of the proposed project is a function of the likelihood that the species is present when the project is constructed, as well as of the type and duration of construction activities. Another factor is the sensitivity of the species or resource to disturbance.

Using the CEQA analysis methodology outlined above, the following section describes potential significant impacts to sensitive resources within the project site and suggests mitigation measures that would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

The project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any special-status plant species because none are expected to occur on the site.

Two special-status wildlife species have a low potential to be impacted by the project: SWHA and Crotch's bumble bee. The project could also affect nesting migratory birds, which are protected even if the species is not special-status.

In addition to the species-specific mitigation measures identified further below, the following mitigation measures, which require that an environmental education program be conducted prior to project construction and that Best Management Practices (BMPs) be implemented during project construction, would be implemented to reduce potential direct and indirect impacts to special-status species to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1a

A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental education program for all persons employed or otherwise working on the project site before they perform any work. The program shall consist of a presentation from the biologist that includes a discussion of the biology and general behavior of special-status species on or near the site; information about the distribution and habitat needs of the species; sensitivity of the species to human activities; the status of the species pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act, the California Endangered Species Act, and the California Fish and Game Code, including legal protection; recovery efforts; penalties for violations; and any project-specific protective measures described herein or any subsequent documents, such as an Incidental Take Permit and/or Biological Opinion. Interpretation shall be provided for non-English-speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be

provided for any new workers before their performing work on the site. The biologist shall prepare and distribute a handout containing this information for workers to carry on the site. Upon completion of the program, employees shall sign a form stating they attended the program and understand all the protection measures. Copies of the form shall be provided to the City of Napa.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1b A qualified biologist shall be on the site daily to monitor initial vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities.

With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1a and 1b, in conjunction with species-specific measures described below, impacts to common and special-status wildlife species would be reduced to less than significant with mitigation, by ensuring that direct and indirect effects to special-status species are avoided during project construction.

As described above, based on a review of the species' habitat requirements, the existing habitats on the site, and connections or barriers to other populations in open-space lands, it was determined that two special-status animal species could be impacted by the proposed project. These species are described further below.

Swainson's Hawk

The project would have a substantial adverse effect on SWHA if work took place during the breeding season and the work resulted in the direct destruction of a nest. Noise and activity associated with the project could also adversely affect SWHA.

As noted above, there is some potential for SWHA to nest on or near the project site. To avoid adverse effects to the SWHA, the project should include recommendations based on CDFW's *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley*, *Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee* (May 31, 2000). Based on this document, these migratory hawks return to their nesting territories around April 1, and by July 31, the young have generally fledged.

Potential impacts to SWHA would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-#2, which could be implemented in three ways.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2 **Option 1: Start Construction Before the Birds Return to the Nest Site (before April 1).** If initiating construction before the return of the birds to the nesting territory, the returning birds will either choose to return to the old nest if not disturbed by the construction activity or will move to a new nest site nearby but away from the construction activity. If project work is underway when the hawks return and the pair decide to use the nest in question, the assumption is that the construction activity is not at a level of disturbance to adversely affect nesting.

Option 2: Initiate Construction After Fledging. If initiating construction after July 31, adult and young hawks would not likely be adversely affected by construction activity because they would not be confined to the nest site at this time. Even though the young are often still using the area around the nest site after fledging, they are mobile and can move away from any source of disturbance. In addition, after fledging, the adults will not be visiting the nest site regularly to feed the young.

Option 3: Monitoring During Construction if Work Is Initiated During the Nesting Season. If construction is scheduled to start between April 1 and July 31, a qualified biologist will conduct a full protocol nesting survey per CDFW recommendations (CDFW 2000); the survey will include the area within 0.5 mile of the project site. If an active nest(s) is found within the survey area, the nest will be monitored during construction until the young have fledged or it has been determined that construction activities are not having adverse effects on nesting. If monitoring determines that construction activity is adversely affecting nesting activity (e.g., adult birds are exhibiting agitation from construction noise or avoiding the nest site), then the qualified biologist will have the authority to stop construction activities and will contact CDFW for guidance.

Crotch's Bumblebee

Potential impacts to Crotch's bumble bee would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-#3a.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3

A qualified biologist shall conduct surveys during the colony active period and gyne flight season (generally, April 1 to October 31) no more than 14 days prior to the commencement of construction activities. The survey shall occur at least 2 hours after sunrise (>60 degrees Fahrenheit [°F] and <90°F with no rain) or 2 hours before sunset; the survey area shall include all suitable project boundaries and a surrounding 100-foot buffer area. The survey duration shall be appropriate to the size of the project site and buffer area based on the metric of a minimum of 1 person-hour of searching per 3 acres of suitable habitat; this will be approximately 4 hours for the project site. Bumble bees move nest sites each year; therefore, surveys shall be conducted each year that project work activities will occur. Further guidance on presence surveys can be found within *Survey Considerations for California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Candidate Bumble Bee Species*, available online at <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=213150&inline>.

Surveyors may not capture or handle bumble bees unless authorized specifically for Crotch's bumble bee by CDFW. Bumble bees may only be netted, chilled, and photographed for identification purposes if the biologist is authorized by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in accordance with Fish and Game Code 2081(a). The MOU would not cover take caused by project-related activities.

At minimum, pre-construction surveys shall include the following:

1. Search areas with flowering plants for foraging bumble bees. Observed foraging activity may indicate a nest is nearby, and therefore, the survey duration should be increased when foraging bees are present.
2. Watch any bumble bees present and observe their flight patterns. Attempt to track their movements between foraging areas and the nest.
3. Visually examine for nest entrances. Observe burrows, any other underground cavities, logs, or other possible nesting habitat.
4. Look for concentrated bumble bee activity.
5. Listen for humming of nest colony.
6. If bumble bees are observed, attempt to identify the species by taking a picture.

If Crotch's bumble bees, or potential Crotch's bumble bees (since bumble bees can be difficult to identify in the field) are observed within the project site, a plan to protect bumble bee nests and individuals shall be developed and implemented in consultation with CDFW and USFWS. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

1. Specifications for construction timing and sequencing requirements (e.g., avoidance of mowing, grading, or other ground disturbance until late March to protect overwintering queen bumble bees);
2. Establishment of appropriate no-disturbance buffers for bumble bee nest sites to avoid impacts to the bees and construction monitoring by a qualified biologist to ensure compliance if bumble bee nests are identified;

3. Restrictions associated with construction practices, equipment, or materials that may harm bumble bees (e.g., avoidance of pesticides/herbicides).

The loss of potential Crotch's bumble bee habitat on the site is unlikely to rise to the level of "substantial effect" given the poor habitat quality and small footprint of the project relative to the amount of high-quality protected habitat in other parts of Napa County.

Nesting Birds

In addition to special-status species, the active nests of common native bird species are protected by the California Fish and Game Code and thus have special status. The project proponent is responsible for ensuring that the project does not result in any violation of Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513. It is likely that several species of native birds nest on and adjacent to the site each year. Tree removal, grading, and construction could impact nesting birds due to destruction or damage of active nests, or through disturbance to nesting birds from construction activity and noise causing nest abandonment. Potential impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4a and 4b.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4a Information on protected migratory birds shall be included in the environmental education program, as detailed in Mitigation Measure BIO-1a.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4b If project activities will occur during the nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct a reconnaissance-level survey for active nests within the 72 hours prior to the initiation of project-related activities. Surveys shall be conducted in all potential habitat located at, and adjacent to, project work sites and in staging and storage areas. The minimum survey radii surrounding the work area shall be as follows: 250 feet for non-raptors and 1,000 feet for raptors. Surveys shall be conducted during periods of peak activity (i.e., early morning and dusk) and shall be of sufficient duration to observe movement patterns. Survey methodology and results shall be submitted to CDFW in a Preconstruction Report. If a lapse in project-related activities of 7 days or longer occurs, another focused survey will be required before project activities can be reinitiated. If active nests of native birds are found in or within line of sight of the work area, the biologist shall determine an appropriately sized buffer around the nest, and no work shall be allowed in this buffer until the young have successfully fledged. The size of the nest buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW and shall be based on the nesting species and its sensitivity to disturbance. These buffers may be increased or decreased, as

appropriate, depending on the bird species and the level of disturbance anticipated near the nest. Active nests shall be monitored to ensure that the exclusion zones are intact and to determine whether the young have fledged or the nest has failed. The exclusion zones shall remain in place until the young have fledged and are foraging independently or the nest has failed, as determined by a qualified biologist.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4a and BIO-4b would reduce potential impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level by requiring pre-construction nesting bird surveys and establishment of buffers around identified nests.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities are present on the site; therefore, there would be no impact.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

There are no federally protected wetlands or waters of the United States on the site.

There are four shallow depressions (totaling 0.16 acre) on the site that are likely not WOTS and therefore would not be subject to regulation by the RWQCB per the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The 2020 guidance says that the jurisdictional framework is intended to exclude from regulation “small (less than 1 acre) artificially- created, temporary features, such as tire ruts or other transient depressions caused by human activity” while still capturing smaller, naturally occurring features, such as seasonal wetlands and small vernal pools that may be outside federal jurisdiction. The project site has been graded and had spoils and debris dumped on it, and that is the reason water impounds.

If WOTS are present on the site, the project proponent would need to obtain a required permit to impact jurisdictional features from RWQCB. This permit would include conditions and BMPs that would need to be implemented during construction. Through implementation of the measures, impacts to jurisdictional features would be less than significant. These permits may also specify mitigation, which the project proponent would have to provide as specified by the agencies.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The site is surrounded by paved road and parking lots associated with residential and commercial development. Although common urban-adapted species such as raccoons move through the site, the site does not provide an important corridor for wildlife movement, and the development of the site would not significantly impair wildlife movement.

Although birds may nest on the site, individual bird nests are not considered nursery sites.

Because the site does not provide a movement corridor or nursery site, there would be no conflict.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The proposed project would not conflict with any policies or goals of the City of Napa or County of Napa General Plan, provided the mitigation measures described above are implemented.

Figure 7.1 of the City's General Plan maps the project site as "urban" and does not show any habitats or rare or endangered species on the site.

Because protected native trees would be removed, the project proponent must obtain a native tree removal permit pursuant to City of Napa Municipal Code Chapters 12.45.080 and 12.45.090. By obtaining the permit and complying with its provisions, there would be no conflict.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project site is not located within any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan. Therefore, there would be no conflict.

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APPENDIX A

IPAC LIST

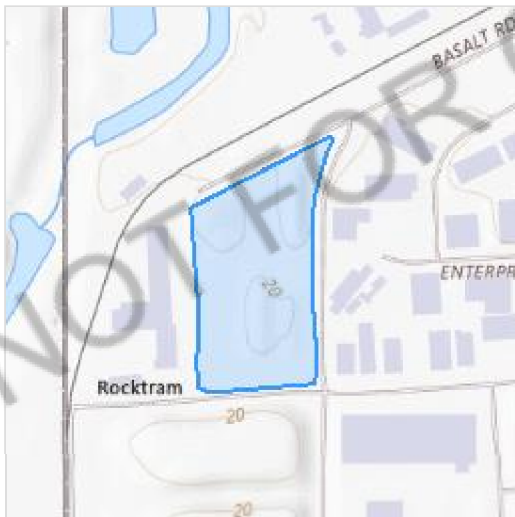
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Napa County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., *placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream*). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

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1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
 2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondi*
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Showy Indian Clover <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

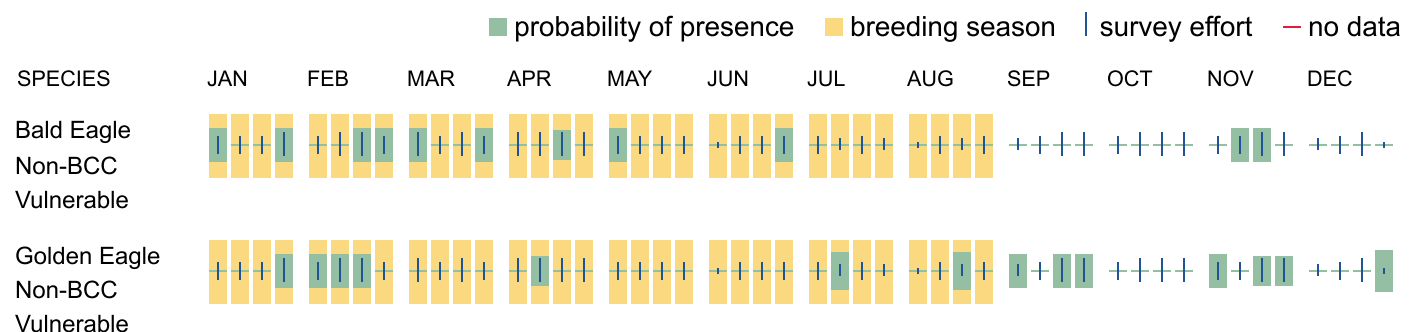
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
<https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
Cassin's Finch <i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	
Northern Harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	

Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Dryobates nuttallii</i>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia graminea</i>	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513	
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	
Western Grebe <i>aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	
Western Gull <i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
Western Screech-owl <i>Megascops kennicottii cardonensis</i>	Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

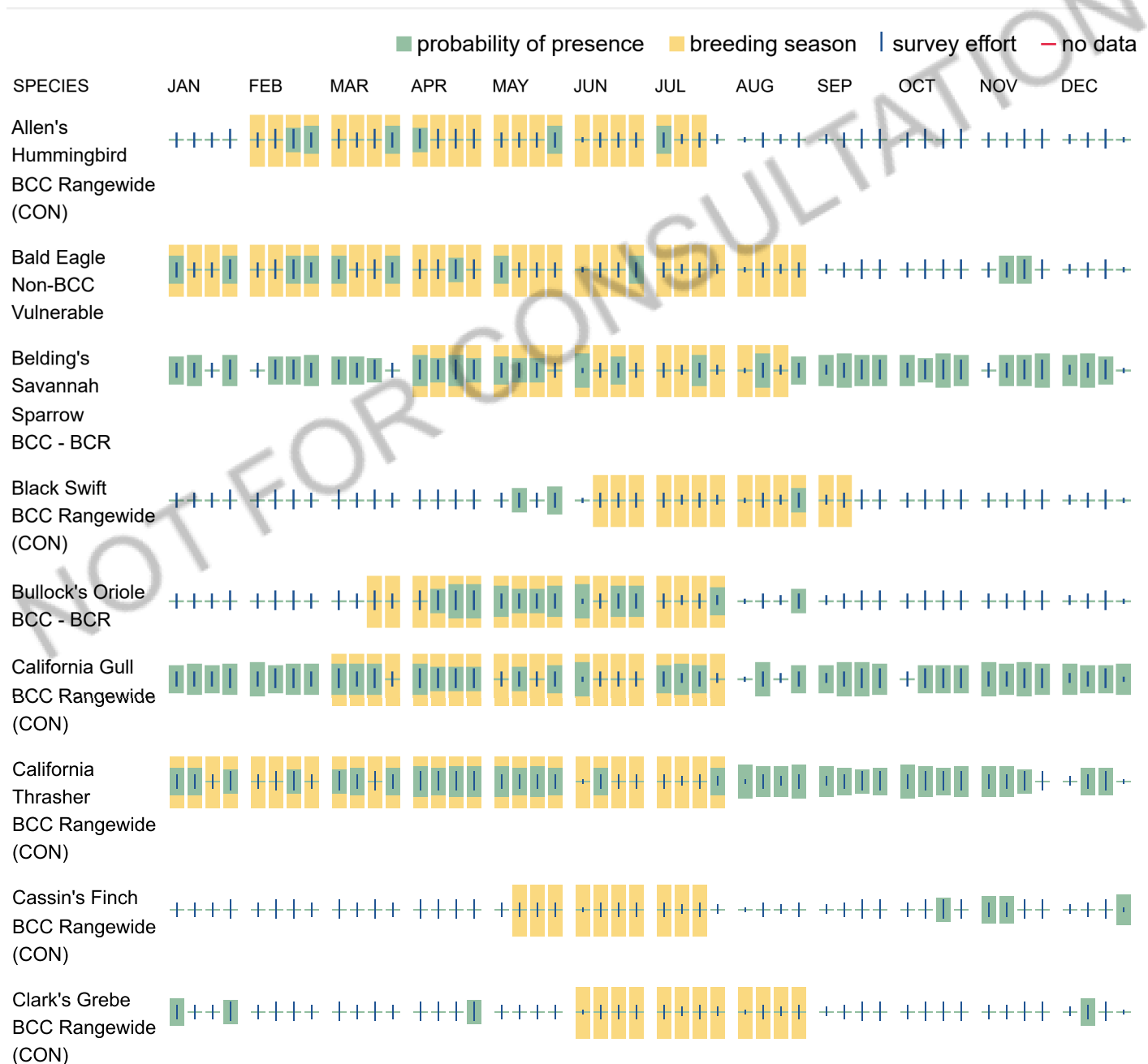
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

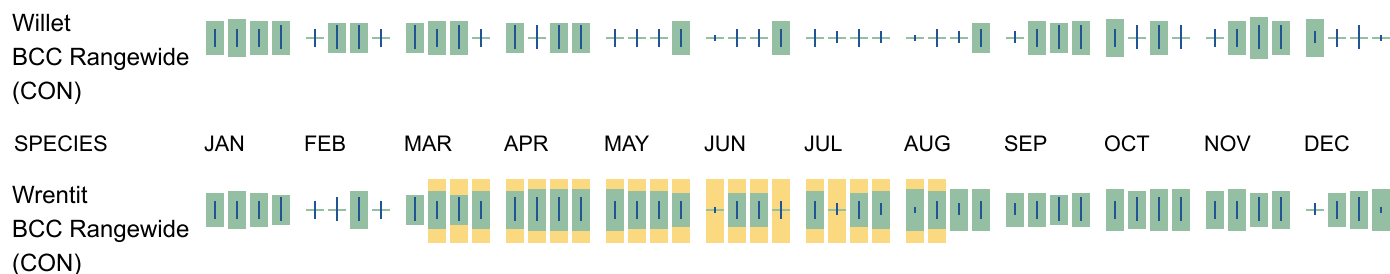
No Data (—)

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.







Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

APPENDIX B

ARBORIST REPORT



Nicole Harrison • ISA Certified Arborist #WE-6500AM • (530) 305-0165

Arborist Report & Tree Inventory

For the Project

**Proposed One-Story Building
1030 Kaiser Road
City of Napa, CA**

#046-370-041-004-00

Prepared on

June 5, 2025

Prepared For:

Michael Jaeger
Jaeger McHugh & Company, Inc.
1 Blackfield Drive, #101
Tiburon, CA 94920
Via Email: michael@jaegermchugh.com

Prepared by: Nicole Harrison, Consulting Arborist
ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist #719
ISA Certified Arborist WE-6500AM, TRAQ

The logo for the American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA). It features the word "asca" in a blue, lowercase, sans-serif font, followed by a vertical line and the text "RCA #719" in a larger, blue, sans-serif font. Below this is the text "Registered Consulting Arborist®" in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font.

asca | RCA #719
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Findings Summary

Michael Jaeger of Jaeger McHugh & Company, the property owner, contacted Nicole Harrison of Focal Point Arboriculture to survey the trees on the site, locate and evaluate the protected trees, and provide an arborists report for submittal to the City of Napa with the initial filing of the development plans in accordance with the City requirements.

Nicole Harrison, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-6500AM, and Nicholas McNamara, arborists assistant, visited the site twice during May and June of 2025. All of the trees located on the parcel and greater than 6" in diameter were field tagged in the number range 1701 - 1776 except for Acacia trees along the west property line which were not individually assessed¹. All other species along the west property line were included in the inventory with virtual numbers in the 1000's. Trees listed in the table with no number are for reference on the map to indicate that although it appears there is foliage, the foliage does not meet the size requirement to be included of 6".

A total of 105 trees were evaluated, of which, 6 are considered protected native trees according to the City of Napa municipal code². There are no known 'Significant' trees on the site. At this time, 5 of the protected trees on the site are proposed for removal. In addition, small native oaks, and unprotected species, are also all proposed for removal. Tree #1001 appears to be off site and is being preserved and Tree #1726 at the northeast corner is being preserved.

Tree Species	Trees Inventoried	Trees located on the Parcel ³	Protected Native Trees	Total Protected Trees for Removal	Impacted Trees
Black Locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	25	25	0	0	0
Black Wattle, Acacia mearnsii	48	48	0	0	0
Black Walnut, Juglans hindsii	1	1	0	0	0
Coast Live Oak, Quercus agrifolia	25	25	5	4	0
Plum, Prunus sp.	3	3	0	0	0
Pear, Pyrus sp.	1	1	0	0	0
Valley Oak, Quercus lobata	2	2	1	1	0
Total	105	105	6	5	0

¹ The dense habitat and obstructions made trees inaccessible and basic tree evaluation was difficult in this area. Accordingly, unprotected Acacia trees were not field tagged or individually located along the west property line. All other acacia located in the center of the parcel were included in the inventory as individuals.

² Native trees (listed species) 12" in diameter are considered protected. Additional inclusions apply. See Section 12.45.

³ Focal Point is not a licensed land surveyor. Tree ownership was not determined. Conclusions within this report are based on existing fences or other landmarks which may not represent the actual property boundary. There is 1 protected tree (#1001) which may be on the property line or off the parcel.

Table 2 - Tree Impact Summary

Tree Species	Diameter	Total Diameter Inches, Running Total	Replacement Trees ⁴	Replacement Trees, Running Total
#1000 - Coast Live Oak, Quercus agrifolia	26	26	9	9
#1708 - Coast Live Oak, Quercus agrifolia	19	45	7	16
#1711 - Coast Live Oak, Quercus agrifolia	19	64	7	23
#1738 Valley Oak, Quercus lobata	20	84	7	30
Waiver for Dangerous⁵ Trees	0	- 0		0
Total		84	30	30

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⁴ For each six inches or fraction thereof of the protected native tree, two trees of the same species as the protected tree (or any other species with approval) and a minimum 15-gallon container or larger size as determined by the Director shall be planted on the project site.

⁵ Trees damaged by windstorms, floods, earthquakes, fires or other natural disasters or causes and, to the extent possible with the information provided, determined to be dangerous

Assignment

Evaluate and document the protected native trees at the project location and provide submittal documentation according to the requirements of the City of Napa for the initial development permit application in accordance with the current plans.

Assignment Limitations

Data collected was by a visual ground inspection of the trees without exploratory techniques such as digging, sounding, etc. Tall grass, debris, and other obstructions may have limited the visual inspection of the trees.

Methods

Tree Location: The GPS location of each tree was collected using the ESRI's ArcGIS collector application on an Apple iPhone or Samsung. The data was then processed in ESRI's ArcMap by Nicole Harrison or Julie McNamara to produce the tree location map. The map doesn't not always accurately depict the tree location on the aerial background, a surveyor's topographic map, or on the developers plans. The tree location map included with the arborist report is for reference and additional work may be required to match the actual tree locations as surveyed by a professional surveyor.

Tree Measurements: DSH (diameter standard height or 'Diameter') is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted. For multi stem trees (trees where more than one stem originates from or near the ground) the trunk diameter is the sum of the cross section areas of each stem⁶. A steel diameter tape or forestry calipers were used to measure the DSH of all trees. A Stanley laser distance meter was used to measure distances. Canopy radius measurements and distances may also have been estimated due to obstructions.

Unless otherwise indicated, A Basic Visual Assessment (level 2 in Tree Risk Assessment) was performed in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's best management practices. This assessment level is limited to the observation of conditions and defects which are readily visible. Additional limiting factors, such as blackberries, poison oak, and/or debris piled at the base of a tree can inhibit the visual assessment and should be noted in the data. Although we do our best to evaluate trees visually, sounding of the trunk and excavation around the base of the tree to determine the presence of decay is not included in the visual assessment and could dramatically change the arborist rating of the tree. In the event that a visual clue indicates this further testing may be necessary, the recommendation of that tree will be to re-evaluate.

Terms

The following terms are used in the Tree Data table (Table 3).

ID Tag #	The pre-stamped tree number on the tag which is installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the north side of the tree. Series 1000 tags are virtual – no physical tag was placed on the tree.
Species	The species of a tree is listed by our local and correct common name and botanical name by genus (capitalized) and species (lower case). Oaks frequently cross-pollinate and hybridize,

⁶ Pursuant to the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers, published by International Society of Arboriculture.

but the identification is towards the strongest characteristics.

DSH	'Diameter at Standard Height' is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for urban forestry), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the next column "measured at" . (1) For a tree that branches at or below 4.5 feet, DSH means the diameter at the narrowest point between the grade and the branching point; and (2) For a tree with a common root system that branches at the ground, DSH means the sum of the diameter of the largest trunk and ½ the sum of all the other trunks.
Critical Root Zone	The radius of the critical root zone is a circle equal to the trunk diameter inches converted to feet and factored by tree age, condition and health pursuant to the industry standard. Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, the companion publication to the Approved American National Standard, provides guidance regarding minimum tree root protection zones for long term survival. In instances where a tree is multi-stemmed the protected root zone is equal to the extrapolated diameter (sum of the area of each stem converted to a single stem) factored by tree age, condition and health.
Arborist Rating	Subjective to condition and is based on both the health and structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead) as in Chart A. The rating was done in the field at the time of the measuring and inspection.

No problem(s)	5	Excellent
No apparent problem(s)	4	Good
Minor problem(s)	3	Fair
Major problem(s)	2	Poor
Extreme problem(s)	1	Very Poor
Dead	0	Dead

Rating #0: This indicates a tree that has no significant sign of life.

Rating #1: The problems are extreme. This rating is assigned to a tree that has structural and/or health problems that no amount of work or effort can change. The issues may or may not be considered a dangerous situation.

Rating #2: The tree has major problems. If the option is taken to preserve the tree, its condition could be improved with correct arboricultural work including, but not limited to: pruning, cabling, bracing, bolting, guying, spraying, mistletoe removal, vertical mulching, fertilization, etc. If the recommended actions are completed correctly, hazard can be reduced and the rating can be elevated to a 3. If no action is taken the tree is considered a liability and should be removed.

Rating #3: The tree is in fair condition. There are some minor structural or health problems that pose no immediate danger. When the recommended actions in an arborist report are completed correctly the defect(s) can be minimized or eliminated.

Rating #4: The tree is in good condition and there are no apparent problems that a Certified Arborist can see from a visual ground inspection. If potential structural or health problems are tended to at this stage future hazard can be reduced and more serious health problems can be averted.

Rating #5: No problems found from a visual ground inspection. Structurally, these trees have properly spaced branches and near perfect characteristics for the species. Highly rated trees are not common in natural or developed landscapes. No tree is ever perfect especially with the unpredictability of nature, but with this highest rating, the condition should be considered excellent.

Notes	Provide notable details about each tree which are factors considered in the determination of the tree rating including: (a) condition of root crown and/or roots; (b) condition of trunk; (c) condition of limb and structure; (d) growth history and twig condition; (e) leaf appearance; and (f) dripline environment. Notes also indicate if the standard tree evaluation procedure was not followed (for example - why DSH may have been measured at a location other than the standard 54"). Additionally, notes will list any evaluation limiting factors such as debris at the base of a tree.
Age Range - SULE	Safe and Useful Life Expectancy ⁷ (SULE) is a methodology used to assign a relative value to individual trees which considers the life expectancy of the tree modified by impacts or proposed impacts (Inner West Council, Leichhardt NSW) and the urban environment. As an example, the life expectancy of a Blue Oak can be up to 450 years (Costello, 2011) yet mature trees aged more than 150 years have a tendency for large branch failures (Costello J. D., 2013) which may have unacceptable consequences in urban environments. Accordingly, the safe and useful lifespan of a tree is modified by the probability of failure with significant consequences or tree death and a cost to value ratio for maintaining the tree to an accepted level of risk.

Observations

The site is a vacant parcel. Trees shown in the aerial imagery along the south side (Kaiser Rd) were removed prior to my site inspection. The west property boundary (adjacent to 1060 Kaiser Rd) is dense and overgrown. It is difficult to access from the subject parcel. A cursory review of the trees from the CMC Rebar yard was conducted and trees greater than 6" and not of the species 'Acacia' were included in the inventory.

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⁷ A classification for trees developed by Jeremy Barrell of Barrell Tree Consultancy, published in 1993, consisting of five categories: from SULE more than 40 years (1) to less than 5 years (4).

Table 3 A– Protected Tree Information Data

Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Status	Dripline Radius	Dripline Environment	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
Yes	1000	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	18, 18 (26)	54	2	25		Codominant (cdl) at the ground, canopy to the ground all the way around		Good	Good	4 - Good
Yes	1001	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	20	24	2	25		cdl at 3' no bark inclusion, one sided canopy, cleared on yard side, pruned for high-voltage lines above		Fair	Good	3 - Fair
Yes	1708	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	19	54	2	25	Near street, soil compaction at 5 feet	slight bend in trunk, low small branch on street side, 8 inch branch on parcel side at 6 feet, main trunk slight lean towards street		Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
Yes	1711	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	13, 11, 9 (19)	54	2	25	Near street, at base of dead 20 inch locust	Codominant below 3 feet, there is a horizontal branch from base	too dense for actual measurement, estimated	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
Yes	1726	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	15	54	2	23		Single stem from ground, minor structural defects in lower canopy. Lots of canopy below 8 feet on three sides.		Fair	Good	3 - Fair
Yes	1738	Valley oak, Quercus lobata	20	54	2	30		good structure with minor bark inclusion		Good	Good	4 - Good

Table 3 B– All Tree Information Data

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
Yes		1000	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	18, 18 (26)	0	25	Codominant at the ground, canopy to the ground all the way around		Good	Good	4 - Good
Yes		1001	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	20	24	25	cdl at 3' no bark inclusion, one sided canopy cleared on yard side, pruned for high-voltage lines above		Fair	Good	3 - Fair
No		1701	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	14, 13	0	15	Narrow attachment at ground with east stem concave Westham splits again at 5 feet with narrow in conclusion, sunburn, can it be declined from drought stress?		Poor	Poor	6- Unprotected

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
No		1702	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	23	36	20	dominant attachment 4 feet with bark inclusions into four stems, one low over street, not as much decline as the other tree		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1703	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	8, 9 (12)	0	12	Codominant at 6 inches, dense foliage all the way to the ground		Fair	Good	4 - Good
No		1704	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	11	48	10	last codom split down main trunk below 5 feet and sunburn (?) above, hollow sound.		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1705	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	15	0	20	Split from 7 feet down to ground sunburn? Abnormal canopy development with split between main stems at 8 feet.		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1706	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	14	0	12	poor trunk bark inclusions, die back in canopy		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1707	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	12	36	20	lots of sprouting from the lower trunk into 3 or 4 inch stems, main canopy crosses into next tree and is suppressed		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
Yes		1708	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	19	0	25	slight bend in trunk, low small branch on street side, 8 inch branch on parcel side at 6 feet, main trunk slight lean towards street		Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
No		1709	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	22	0	20	extensive internal decay from 3 feet to 8 feet in main stem		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1710	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	21	0	15	codominant with bark inclusion, small leaves		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
Yes		1711	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	13, 11, 9 (19)	0	0	Codominant below 3 feet, there is a horizontal branch from base	too dense for actual measurement, estimated	Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
No		1712	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	6	6	12	abnormal structure below 2 feet from suppression, full canopy developing in all directions		Fair	Fair	3 - Fair
No		1713	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	19	0	0	dead				0 - Dead

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
	No	1714	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	19	36	10	Lean from ground with bark inclusion and heart wood exposed below 7 feet, large limbs removed from upper canopy		Poor	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1715	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	22	24	20	Main down below 6 feet has evidence of codominant failures, a bark inclusion, upper canopy partially decline, significant sprouting from the ground		Poor	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1716	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	14	0	8	Upper canopy dead, small 3 inch branch is alive, decay in main trunk		Poor	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1717	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	18	0	15	significant decline in canopy, decay pocket at bark inclusion at 2 feet, leaves are too small.		Fair	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1718	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	21	12	5	Only minor sprouting mid canopy. Coast Live Oak sprouting at base.		Poor	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1719	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	20	36	5	only minor sprouting, lower canopy mostly dead		Poor	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1720	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	10, 12, 9	36	25	dieback in upper canopy, several stems above 6 feet, leaves are too small	10" stem is measured, others are estimated	Fair	Poor	6- Unprotected
	No	1721	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	7	18	8	damaged by masticator, growing at the base of dead locust, leans from suppression towards subject parcel, bird nest in tree at 5 feet on subject parcel side		Poor	Fair	3 - Fair
	No	1722	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	14	0	15	Bark inclusion and crossing branches, suppressed on street side		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
	No	1723	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	15, 7	0	20	other stems from ground, this one is larger and tall, upright canopy, leaves are still too small		Good	Fair	6- Unprotected
	No	1724	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	13, 7, 5	0	20	other stems from ground are dead, upright canopy, bark inclusion and evidence of codominant failure at ground		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
	No	1725	black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	12, 8, 11, 5, 7	0	25	all stems from ground except largest has bark inclusion below 2 feet, crossing branches, dead, small leaves in upper canopy		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
	Yes	1726	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	15	0	23	Single stem from ground, minor structural defects in lower canopy. Lots of canopy below 8 feet on three sides.		Fair	Good	3 - Fair
	No	1727	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	7, 3	0	8	Cdl junction at ground, smaller stem suppressed, low canopy all the way around	Birds nest in tree 6 feet on the south side	Fair	Good	4 - Good

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
No		1728	Coast live oak, <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8, 8 (11)	0	20	codominant from ground, low dense canopy, and inaccessible	birds nest west side, 6 feet high	Fair	Good	4 - Good
No		1729	black locust, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	13	0	20	closing wound with decay in main trunk below 5 feet where there is an open bark inclusion with deadwood		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1730	Coast live oak, <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7	0	20	significant lean from suppression, recently damaged by masticator		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
No		1731	plum, <i>Prunus</i> sp.		0	20	severe sucker sprouting and more trees from the ground, damaged by masticator, minor, lots of foliage		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1732	pear, <i>Pyrus</i> sp.	9, 7, 3, 3	12	15			Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1733	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	10, 9, 10, 9	0	25	from ground with two stem cells from the middle. Remaining stems cross and rub or lean significant.		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1734	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	12, 12	0	20	Codominant at 2 feet wide abnormal connection		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1735	plum, <i>Prunus</i> sp.	16	0	15	multiple stems from ground damage by masticator		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1736	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	18	0	25	Single stem, canopy to the ground all the way around		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1737	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	6	0	20	extreme lean from suppression		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
Yes		1738	Valley oak, <i>Quercus lobata</i>	20	0	30	good structure with minor bark inclusion		Good	Good	4 - Good
No		1739	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	6, 5	0	15	3 stems from ground with bark inclusion		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1740	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	15	0	20	Single stem from ground with low codominant branching south side		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1741	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	11, 11	36	20	low attachment at ground with bark inclusion sap sucker damage on all stems 5 to 7 feet		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1742	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	15	0	20	Single main stem slight lean, large bark inclusion at 7 feet with poor upper canopy structure		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1743	black wattle, <i>acacia mearnsii</i>	16	0	15	Single stem, good flair, good structure for species		Good	Fair	6- Unprotected

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
No		1744	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	19	36	20	Bark inclusions or stems grown together with seam below 6 feet.		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1745	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	19	36	20	Poor codominant junction at 6 feet, seams up main stem		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1746	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	9, 6	0	20	all stems from ground with pocket in the middle, recent damage for canopy rays, masticator?		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1747	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	13	0	12	went inside a canopy from suppression, slight lean		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1748	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	10	0	12	closing seam, fire damage? One sided canopy from suppression		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1749	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	10	0	12	one-sided from suppression, abnormal at flare and seam below 5 feet		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1750	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	12	0	15	other stems from ground, abnormal at flare - looks like it has girdling roots		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1751	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	10	0	10	wide flare, mostly upright		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1752	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	8, 4	0	12	codominant at ground, liens from suppression, exposed heart wood from failure?		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1753	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	11	0	18	other stems from ground and suppressed		Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1754	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	9	0	18	exposed hardwood from failure at 2 feet and abnormal trunk shape at 7 feet, poor taper above. Lots of stems from ground all less than 4 inches		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1755	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	6	0	8			Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1756	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	9	0	10	other stems from ground near this one, girdling root and strap root		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1757	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	11	0	10	Single upright stem		Good	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1758	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	17	0	20	Single upright stem		Good	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1759	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	9	0	10	Single trunk, poor crown ratio		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
No		1760	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	11	0	30	severe lean from ground		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1761	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	14	0	15	Single upright trunk, some abnormal branch attachments, open grown		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1762	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	9	12	10	Poor codominant junction at 2 feet, narrow with crossing and heartwood exposed, mechanical damage, low stature tree		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1762	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	18	12	20	Poor codominant junction at 5 feet with cavity, also stem removed at base with advancing decay		Poor	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1764	Valley oak, Quercus lobata	11	0	15	topped for utility clearance		Poor	Fair	2 - Poor
No		1765	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	5, 9	24	12			Fair	Fair	6- Unprotected
No		1766	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	14	0	20	Single upright trunk, open grown		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1767	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	13	0	17	Single upright trunk, open grown		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1768	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	17	48	25	abnormal flare, poor branching structure at 5 to 7 feet, one sided canopy from suppression		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1769	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	22	24	25	abnormal flare, poor branching structure at 2-3 feet one sided canopy from suppression		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1770	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	13	0	25	extremely abnormal flare and girdling roots, main stem, lower canopy, lean with correction		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1771	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	8, 11	0	30	on amount, smaller stem failed? Severe lean remaining upright stem looks good.	Other stems underneath leaner from ground	Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1772	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	10, 11	0	20	abnormal at flare, narrow attachment at ground larger stem, lies from suppression		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1773	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	15	0	20	Canopy to the ground sparse on one side from suppression but not unbalanced		Good	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1774	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	11	0	18	Canopy to the ground, significant lean in upper canopy		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1775	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	14, 7	0	20	Other stems from ground, good structure for species, well balanced canopy		Good	Good	6- Unprotected
No		1776	black wattle, acacia mearnsii	12	0	15	split at ground, minor lean from suppression		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
	No		Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	3	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	3	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	3	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia	8	0	0					0 - Dead
	No		Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black wattle, acacia mearnsii	5	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black wattle, acacia mearnsii	5, 4, 3, 2, 2	0	0	4 stems from ground with pocket in the middle recent damage for canopy raise by masticator?		Poor	Good	6- Unprotected
	No		black wattle, acacia mearnsii	multi	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		black walnut, Juglans hindsii	4, 2	0	0					2 - Poor
	No		black wattle, acacia mearnsii	m	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No		acacia not surveyed	28	0	30					5 - Excellent
	No		acacia not surveyed	10, 8, 7	0	30					5 - Excellent
	No	0	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3, 3	0	0	estimated size				6- Unprotected
	No	1	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	2, 2	0	0					6- Unprotected
	No	2	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	6	12	8	dense canopy to ground, cdl at 18"		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
	No	3	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3	0	0			Fair	Good	6- Unprotected

Off site	Protected Native Tree	Tree #	Species	DBH	at	Dripline Radius	Notes	Notes2	Structure	Health	Arborist Condition Rating
No		4	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	6, 4	12	6	Codominant from the ground, dense canopy to the ground, crossing branches with next tree		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		5	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	7	24	8	Codominant at 2 feet dense canopy to the ground, base covered in debris		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		6	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	2, 2	0	0					6- Unprotected
No		7	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	7	0	12	Low significant branches below measurement	4 inches to West 4 inches to east	Good	Good	6- Unprotected
No		8	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	4	0	0			Good	Good	6- Unprotected
No		9	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3, 2	0	0			Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		10	plum, Prunus sp.		0	0	inaccessible		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		11	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3	0	0	inaccessible, estimated		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected
No		12	Coast live oak, Quercus agrifolia	3	0	0	inaccessible, estimated		Fair	Good	6- Unprotected

Conclusion and Arborists Recommendations for Site Planning

The Owner and/or Developer should ensure the project arborist's protection measures are incorporated into the site plans and followed. There are no tree specific protection measures since all of the trees are proposed for removal. If trees are proposed to remain on the site, a Tree Protection Plan should be prepared by the project arborist. A minimum of the following may be required:

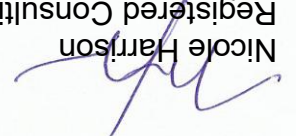
Prior to Onsite Activity:

- A tree protection zone should be discussed at a precon meeting with the project arborist. The project arborist may require, at their discretion, the following protections:
 - Additional Exclusionary fencing for tree root protection;
 - Board and batten tree trunk protection;
 - $\frac{5}{8}$ " OSB placed on the ground in areas where foot traffic will be heavy during the demolition or construction;
 - A minor adjustment to the location of any trenches to avoid tree roots and/or hydrovac excavation to avoid tree roots;
 - Chemical treatments (for root vigor, insect protection and/or fungicide treatments to cut roots) for any of the trees;
 - Clearance pruning supervised by the project arborist.

During Construction:

- Site monitoring by the project arborist is recommended at least once per month during the development project.
- Any trenching inside the root zone of trees of any protected tree shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. A hydraulic or air spade may be required for digging and placement of pipes underneath the roots, or boring of deeper trenches underneath the roots.
- The project arborist should directly supervise the clearance pruning, irrigation, fertilization, placement of mulch and chemical treatments.
- Clearly designate an area on the site outside the protection zone of all trees where construction materials may be stored, and parking can take place. No materials or parking shall take place within the root zones of the protected trees;
- Construction debris shall not be placed within the critical root zone of any protected tree;
- All trees not specifically addressed within this report shall be protected by strict adherence to the General Development Recommendations, Appendix 2.

Respectfully submitted:


Nicole Harrison

Registered Consulting Arborist #719
ISA Certified Arborist and Municipal Specialist #WE-6500AM
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor

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Appendix 1A - Protected Tree Location Map



TREE LOCATION MAP, PAGE 1 OF 2

Project Arborist

The project arborist for your development project is a consulting arborist with experience in interpretation of the County ordinances and requirements, preparation of Tree Protection Plans, onsite supervision of mechanical equipment during grading near trees, and communications with the County regarding tree preservation issues. The project arborist is responsible for notification to the County of the anticipated impacts to the individual trees and woodlands, as well as, verification of the actual impacts at the end of the project. The project arborist will provide an unbiased professional opinion as to the likelihood of survival of the trees retained during development.

Arborist Rating

Arborist condition ratings are subjective to condition and are based on both the health and the structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead). The ratings are calculated based on a level 2 visual assessment from the ground. No exploratory excavation, sounding, or other investigative actions were taken to determine if unseen defects may be present. The color coding in the legend indicates the overall condition of the tree.

Arborist Condition Rating

- 0 - Dead
- 2 - Poor
- 3 - Fair
- 4 - Good

- Not Evaluated, No Access
- ▲ Acacia or Locust, Not Protected
- <all other values>
- ★ Protected Native Tree



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HARRISON OUT PARCEL

1030 Kaiser Road
City of Napa, CA
APN # 046-370-004

Prepared for:
Jaeger McHugh & Company, Inc.

General Protection Guidelines
Unless specifically stated in a Tree Protection Plan, all of the following guidelines shall be followed for every tree to be preserved (on and off the site).

1. All trees to be preserved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4) foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees root zone. The fence shall be staked 100.c. maximum spacing, with 5 steel T posts, 2 x 2 square or 2+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the trees branched canopy and extend out to the trees longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be U shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be preserved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone.
2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.



PROTECTED TREE LOCATION MAP, PAGE 2 OF 2

Project Arborist

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Arborist Rating

Arborist condition ratings are subjective to condition and are based on both the health and the structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead). The ratings are calculated based on a level 2 visual assessment from the ground. No exploratory excavation, sounding, or other investigative actions were taken to determine if unseen defects may be present. The color coding in the legend indicates the overall condition of the tree.

Arborist Condition Rating

- 0 - Dead
- 2 - Poor
- 3 - Fair
- 4 - Good

- Not Evaluated, No Access
- ▲ Acacia or Locust, Not Protected
- <all other values>
- ★ Protected Oak



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General Protection Guidelines
Unless specifically stated in a Tree Protection Plan, all of the following guidelines shall be followed for every tree to be preserved (on and off the site).

1. All trees to be preserved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4) foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees root zone. The fence shall be staked 100.c. maximum spacing, with 5 steel T posts, 2 x 2 square or 2+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the trees branched canopy and extend out to the trees longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be U shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be preserved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone.
2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.

Appendix 1B - Tree Location Map (all trees)



TREE LOCATION MAP, PAGE 1 OF 2

Project Arborist

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Arborist Rating

Arborist condition ratings are subjective to condition and are based on both the health and the structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead). The ratings are calculated based on a level 2 visual assessment from the ground. No exploratory excavation, sounding, or other investigative actions were taken to determine if unseen defects may be present. The color coding in the legend indicates the overall condition of the tree.

Arborist Condition Rating

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- 4 - Good

- Not Evaluated, No Access
- ▲ Acacia or Locust, Not Protected
- <all other values>
- ★ Protected Oak



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Unless specifically stated in a Tree Protection Plan, all of the following guidelines shall be followed for every tree to be preserved (on and off the site).

1. All trees to be preserved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4) foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees root zone. The fence shall be staked 100.c. maximum spacing, with 5 steel T posts, 2 x 2 square or 2+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the trees branched canopy and extend out to the trees longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be U shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be preserved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone.
2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.

Acacia on the property line were not tagged or assessed



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TREE LOCATION MAP, PAGE 2 OF 2

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Arborist Rating

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- 4 - Good

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- Acacia or Locust, Not Protected
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- General Protection Guidelines**
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1. All trees to be preserved shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a four (4) foot high orange or yellow plastic, high visibility exclusionary fence surrounding the trees root zone. The fence shall be staked 100.c. maximum spacing, with 5 steel T posts, 2 x 2 square or 2+ wood posts. The exclusionary area shall be under the trees branched canopy and extend out to the trees longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be U shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be preserved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone.
 2. Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
 3. Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
 4. Clearance or any other type of pruning shall be directly supervised by the project arborist. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, and or bracing systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The Best Management Practices (BMPs) are a companion publication to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the ISA (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly.
 5. Pruning of branches under 3 in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.
 6. Additional requirements may be added by the project arborist to enhance the likelihood of survival of the trees. These measures will be identified in the arborist reporting.

Appendix 2 - Arborists General Recommendations for All Trees

- 1) Evaluate your large trees every 3 years. A qualified ISA Certified and Consulting arborist can help identify defects which might lead to failure and/or diseases and other health considerations that can be treated to promote a healthy urban forest. In addition, climate change trends may affect trees and your arborist can help identify actions, such as irrigation, that can improve the lifespan of the your trees.
- 2) Mulch the area under your native trees and, in particular, the native oaks' branched canopy with arborist type hard wood chips (4 – 6" deep), not redwood or cedar bark. Mulch produced from the trees on your property which are to be removed promotes soil fertility and increases the likelihood your trees will be healthy years into the future.
- 3) All trees to be saved during any work on the site, including clearing, grubbing, and even just equipment access, shall have their root zones and trunk(s) protected with a six (6') foot high chain link exclusionary fence surrounding the trees' root zone. The exclusionary area shall be under the tree's branched canopy and extend out to the tree's longest dripline radius plus one foot, as a circle. Where new construction will be within the Protected Root Zone, the fencing shall be 4' away from the footings, and extend around the rest of the canopy of the tree from that point. The fencing shall be maintained and not removed until the completion of construction. The fencing shall completely surround the Protected Root Zone and not be "U" shaped or open at any point. Whenever possible, include as many trees that are to be saved into one fenced exclusionary Protected Root Zone. The fencing plan will be completed once the developer decides on driveway, utility, and structure placement.
- 4) As soon as the concrete is poured and the forms are stripped, backfill the footings and stem walls. The protected trees nearby that are to remain should be watered to the point of soil saturation.
- 5) Care must also be continued after the construction is over to select the right plants to live under and near the native oaks. Watered lawns and any frequent summer watering near California oaks will not mix well over a long period. This will cause the oaks to perish due to *Armillaria mellea* (oak root fungus). The demise of the native oaks due to *Armillaria mellea* may take 5 – 20 years. Oaks should live 200 - 300 years.
- 6) To help control root damage, utility-trenching paths are to be established away from the roots and branches of the oaks that are to remain.
- 7) Soil compaction shall be avoided by maintaining the exclusionary Protected Root Zone fencing, keeping material storage, people, portable outhouses, vehicles, and dogs out of this area.
- 8) Soil contamination shall be avoided by eliminating chemical dumping on the property that may infiltrate into the Protected Root Zone. No: washing, dumping, or contaminating the site including but not necessarily limited to the following: concrete from tools or trucks, paint materials, sheetrock mud or stucco materials, other chemicals, solvents, herbicides, etc. Limestone gravel should not be used as base material or for drain rock as it will change the pH to be more alkaline, and may harm the native oaks.
- 9) Do not nail, tie, screw, or fasten any signs, braces, etc. to the trees that are to remain.
- 10) The cut and fill material excavated from or added to the lot can kill an oak by removing too many roots, drying or wetting the soil or by suffocating the roots with too much soil. Care must be taken with the added soil as well as with the actual excavation. Roots need air as much as they need water to survive and for the whole

tree to live and to flourish. If fill material is needed, properly designed aeration/ventilation systems made to protect the trees and allow for the fill material can be installed.

11) When deciding on a pruning arborist, inquire about a chipper and require them to utilize the chipped branches of the trees to be removed or pruned. The chips are to be used under the oaks that are to remain, as mulch in the Protected Root Zone. Other mulch may be used of arborist type woodchips (4 – 6" deep), but not redwood or cedar bark.

12) When the recommended pruning is completed, it is only advisable if a qualified ISA Certified Arborist is on site. No cutting of live wood over 2" shall be made. All cutting, pruning, trimming, cabling, guying, bracing, and lightning protection systems shall conform to the most current standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The current ANSI Tree Care Standards are A300 (Parts 1-4) 2000 to 2002 (copies at: www.ansi.org). The BMPs are "Best Management Practices", as companion publications to the ANSI Tree Care Standards, printed by the International Society of Arboriculture (copies at: www.isa-arbor.com). The BMP booklets explain the details of the ANSI Tree Care Standards and how to follow them correctly. Pruning of branches under 3" in diameter should be made with sharp hand tools: pruners, loppers, and/or handsaws, not chainsaws.

These important details will greatly increase the likelihood of survival for your protected trees.

Appendix 3 - Disclosure, Assumptions and Disclaimer

1. I, Nicole Harrison, ISA Certified Arborist WE-6500AM, with "Focal Point Arboriculture Consulting", did personally inspect the site and investigate the tree(s) as mentioned in this and I performed all aspects of this report unless noted otherwise in the report.
2. I have neither financial interest in the tree work that may or may not be done, nor financial interest in the property where the tree(s) is (are) located unless noted within the report.
3. All opinions and recommendations expressed herein this report are solely mine. I have used my specialized education, knowledge, training and experience to examine the tree(s) and to make my opinions and recommendations to enhance the beauty, health and longevity, with an attempt to reduce the risk of who and/or what is near these trees. I cannot guarantee or warranty that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, nor for a specific period of time or that problems may not arise in the future.
4. My report with its opinions and recommendations are limited to the tree(s) inspected.
5. I attempt to be cognizant of the whole scope of a project, but many matters are beyond the scope of my professional consulting arborist services such as: exact property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, easements, codes, covenants & restrictions (CC&Rs), disputed between neighbors, and other issues.
6. I rely on the information disclosed to me and assume the information to be complete, true, and accurate.
7. The inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items of the tree(s), from the ground unless otherwise noted, without excavation, probing, boring, or dissection, unless noted otherwise. Only information covered in this report was examined, and reflects the condition of those inspected items at that specific time.
8. Clients may choose to accept or disregard these opinions and recommendations of the arborist or to seek additional advice.
9. This report is copyrighted. Any modification or partial use shall nullify the whole report. Do not copy without written permission. This report is for the client and the client's assignees.
10. Sketches, diagrams, graphs, drawings, and photographs within this report are intended as visual aids and are not necessarily to scale, and should not be construed as engineering or architectural detail, reports or surveys.
11. I shall not attend or give a deposition and/or attend court by reason of this report unless fees are contracted for in advance, according to my standard fee schedule, adjusted yearly, for such services as described.

Signed: _____

