4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section includes text changes to the Draft EIR. These modifications resulted from response to comments received during the Draft EIR public review period as well as staff-initiated changes.

Revisions herein do not result in new significant environmental impacts, do not constitute significant new information, nor do they alter the conclusions of the environmental analysis. Changes are provided in revision marks (underline for new text and ~~strike out~~ for deleted text). Additionally, an expanded description of Alternative D, Resource Preservation Alternative, is provided below.

4.2 TEXT CHANGES AND EDITS TO THE DRAFT EIR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Draft EIR page ii, under the table of contents, the following text has been inserted:

APPENDICES (VOLUME 2 OF THE DEIR)

A Napa County General Plan Scoping Summary Report and Comments Received After the Close of the NOP Comment Period

B Industrial Land Use Study, Napa County General Plan Update

C The Napa County General Plan Update EIR, Technical Memorandum for Traffic and Circulation Supporting the Findings and Recommendations

The Napa County General Plan Update EIR, Technical Memorandum for Traffic and Circulation Supporting the Findings and Recommendations for Alternative E

D Traffic Noise Modeling Data

E Napa County Woodsmoke Emissions Modeling Data

F Fishery Resources Technical Report for the Napa County General Plan and EIR (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

G Conservation and Mitigation Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Guidelines for Avoiding and Reducing Potentially Adverse Impacts on Fishery Resources and Aquatic Habitat within Napa County (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

H Technical Memorandum, Modeling Analysis in Support of Vineyard Development Scenarios Evaluation (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

I Approaches to Impact Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation through the Application of County Conservation Programs and BMPs (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

J 2050 Napa Valley Water Resources Study (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

City of American Canyon Urban Water Management Plan (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

Correspondence dated December 21, 2005, Regarding City of Napa Water Supply (Located in Book 2 – Hard Copy Only)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- Draft EIR page 1.0-1, under the list of Responsible Agencies, the following text has been inserted:

  - California State Water Resources Control Board

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Draft EIR page 2.0-6 through 4.1-86, under Table 2.0-1, the following text has been changed:

  Even pages are to be re-numbered from "4.1-x" to "2.0-x."

- Draft EIR page 2.0-9, under Table 2.0-1, Mitigation Measure MM 4.2.2 was corrected in order to clarify that the mitigation measure applies only to Alternatives B and C and that the County intends to maintain consistency with the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

  The following mitigation measure would apply to Alternatives B and C:

  MM 4.2.2 Subsequent development of the Napa Pipe site shall be designed in conformance with the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan to the maximum extent feasible. Should it be determined that development of the Napa Pipe site would necessitate deviation from the provisions of the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, the County shall ensure that site design and/or technical analysis be provided that demonstrates that the site design would not conflict with Napa County airport operations or represent a safety hazard. ~~Residential development at the Napa Pipe site could conflict with the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan if it occurred within the "D" Zone, which essentially covers the southern one third (about 50 acres) of the site. To reduce this impact to less than significant, the County would ensure that any future development plan for the Napa Pipe property does not include residential use or other incompatible uses in the D Zone.~~

- Draft EIR page 2.0-11, under Table 2.0-1, the following correction is made to Mitigation Measure MM 4.4.1c:

  MM 4.4.1c The County shall include a policy in the General Plan that requires new development projects to mitigate their impacts and to pay their fair share of countywide traffic improvements they contribute the need for, including improvements identified in DEIR Table 4.4-17~~20~~. A countywide traffic impact fee shall be developed in cooperation with NCTPA.

- Draft EIR page 2.0-17, under Table 2.0-1, Mitigation Measure MM 4.5.2a was modified as shown below in order to clarify the performance standard associated with sensitive biotic communities and oak woodlands set forth in this mitigation measure.

MM 4.5.2a The County shall provide a policy in the General Plan that requires the development of CEQA standards that require disclosure of impacts to all sensitive biotic communities and oak woodlands during review of discretionary projects. The County, in its discretion, shall require mitigation that results in the following standards:
SENSITIVE BIOTIC COMMUNITIES – For all sensitive biotic communities that are listed on DEIR page 4.5-~~9~~8 and -~~13~~11 or are designated by the County, ensure no net loss through restoration or creation where a qualified biologist ~~it is~~ determine~~d~~s that restoration or creation are ecologically feasible; or preserve like habitat at a 2:1 ratio ~~for habitat loss~~.

OAK WOODLAND - Maintain and improve oak woodland habitat to provide for slope stabilization, soil protection, species diversity and wildlife habitat through the following measures:

- Preserve, to the maximum extent possible, oak trees and other significant vegetation that occur near the heads of drainages or depressions ~~on north facing slopes~~ to maintain diversity of vegetation type and wildlife habitat as part of agricultural projects.

- Comply with the Oak Woodlands Preservation Act (PRC Section 21083.4) regarding oak woodland preservation to conserve the integrity and diversity of oak woodlands, and retain to the maximum extent feasible existing oak woodland and chaparral communities and other significant vegetation as part of residential, commercial, and industrial development approvals.

- Provide ~~appropriate~~ replacement of lost oak woodlands or preservation of like habitat at a 2:1 ratio.

- Draft EIR page 2.0-20, under Table 2.0-1, the following correction is made to Mitigation Measure MM 4.5.3b:

MM 4.5.3b All new vineyards shall only be allowed to fence individual vineyard blocks. All existing vineyards shall be required to reduce their existing fencing to just vineyard blocks at any point in which they obtain a discretionary permit for any activity (vineyard, winery, other use) on a parcel which has vineyard fencing to the extent the nexus exists between the fencing (existing and/or proposed) and identified adverse effects to wildlife movement.

- Draft EIR page 2.0-22, under Table 2.0-1, the following addition is made below Mitigation Measure MM 4.6.1b in order to be consistent with information in DEIR Section 4.6 (Fisheries) page 4.6-24:

Implement mitigation measures MM 4.11.2a and b, MM 4.11.3a and b and MM 4.11.4.

- Draft EIR page 2.0-23, under Table 2.0-1, the following correction is made to Mitigation Measure MM 4.6.5a:

MM 4.6.5a The County shall provide a policy in the General Plan that requires the County to modify County Code or establish an ordinance that ~~prohibits~~ protects ~~the removal of~~ riparian vegetation and ensures the restoration of

historic riparian vegetation where feasible for projects requiring discretionary approval. The County shall develop a stream and wetlands protection program in coordination with Regional Water Quality Control Boards, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service and other coordinating resource agencies that identifies essential stream and stream reaches necessary for the health of populations of native fisheries and other sensitive aquatic organisms within the County's watersheds. Where avoidance of impacts to riparian habitat is infeasible along stream reaches, appropriate measures will be undertaken to ensure that mitigation ~~protection~~, restoration and enhancement activities will occur within these identified stream reaches that support or could support native fisheries and other sensitive aquatic organisms to ensure a no net loss of aquatic habitat functions and values within the county's watersheds.

- Draft EIR page 2.0-31, under Table 2.0-1, the following addition is made below Mitigation Measure MM 4.7.7 in order to be consistent with information in DEIR Section 4.7 (Noise) page 4.7-38:

  Implement Mitigation Measure MM 4.7.1a.

- Draft EIR page 2.0-71, under Table 2.0-1, the following correction is made to Mitigation Measure MM 4.11.9:

  Implement mitigation measures ~~as~~ MM 4.11.3a and MM 4.11.4.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Draft EIR page 3.0-5, the following changes have been made to Figure 3.0-2:
- Draft EIR page 3.0-12, the following is added to the project objectives:
  - Providing a set of goals and a policy framework that has been developed with extensive community input and that enjoys political support.
- Draft EIR page 3.0-15, the following changes have been made to Figure 3.0-3:
- Draft EIR page 3.0-33, the following changes have been made to Figure 3.0-9:
- Draft EIR page 3.0-34 is modified to include the following:
  - Bay Conservation and Development Commission finding of consistency or approval of projects affecting the shoreline within that agency's jurisdiction (generally south of Bull Island).

T:_GIS\Napa_County\MXDs\Napa_EIR\Figure3.0-2.mxd

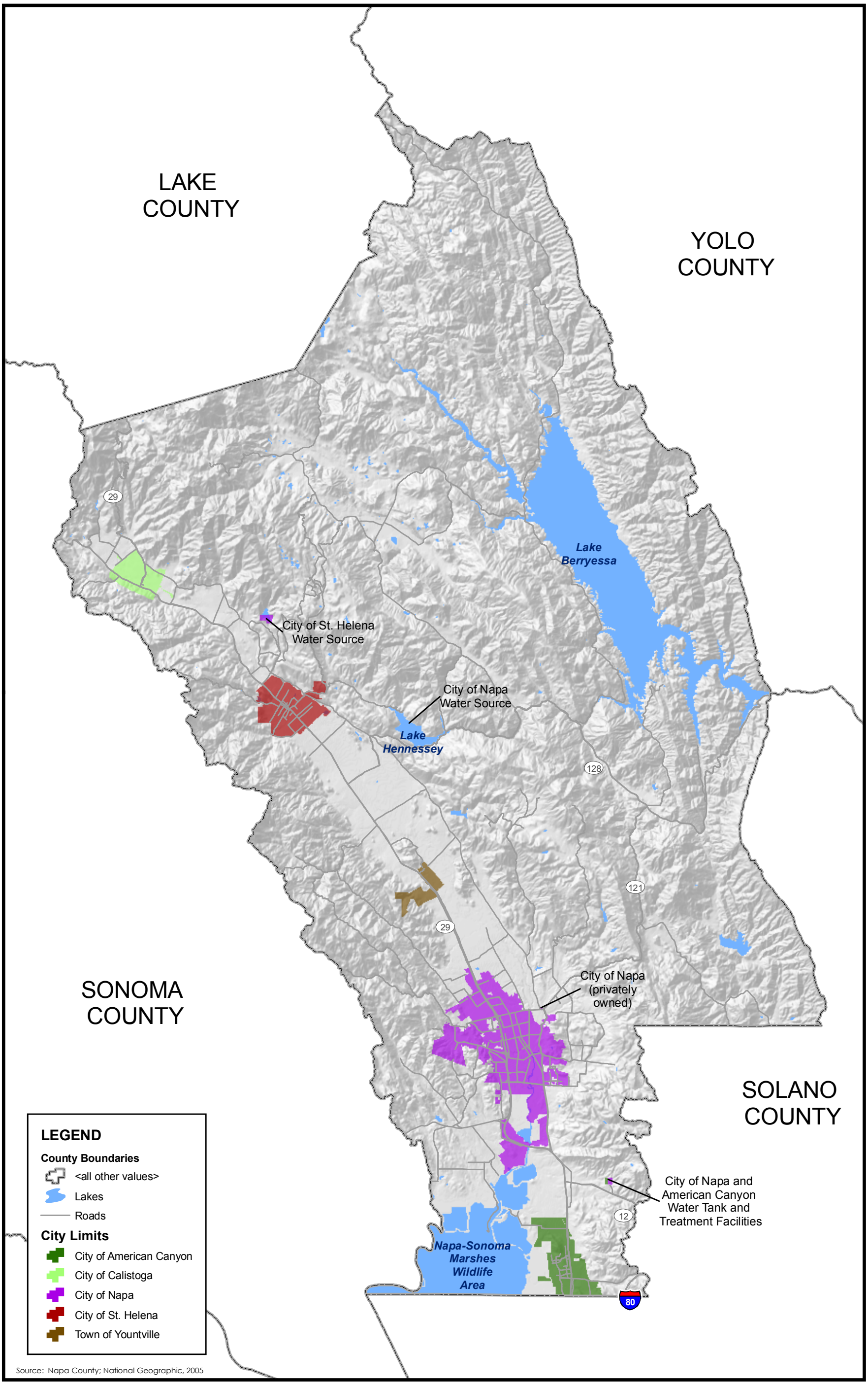

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FIGURE 3.0-2
PROJECT LOCATION MAP

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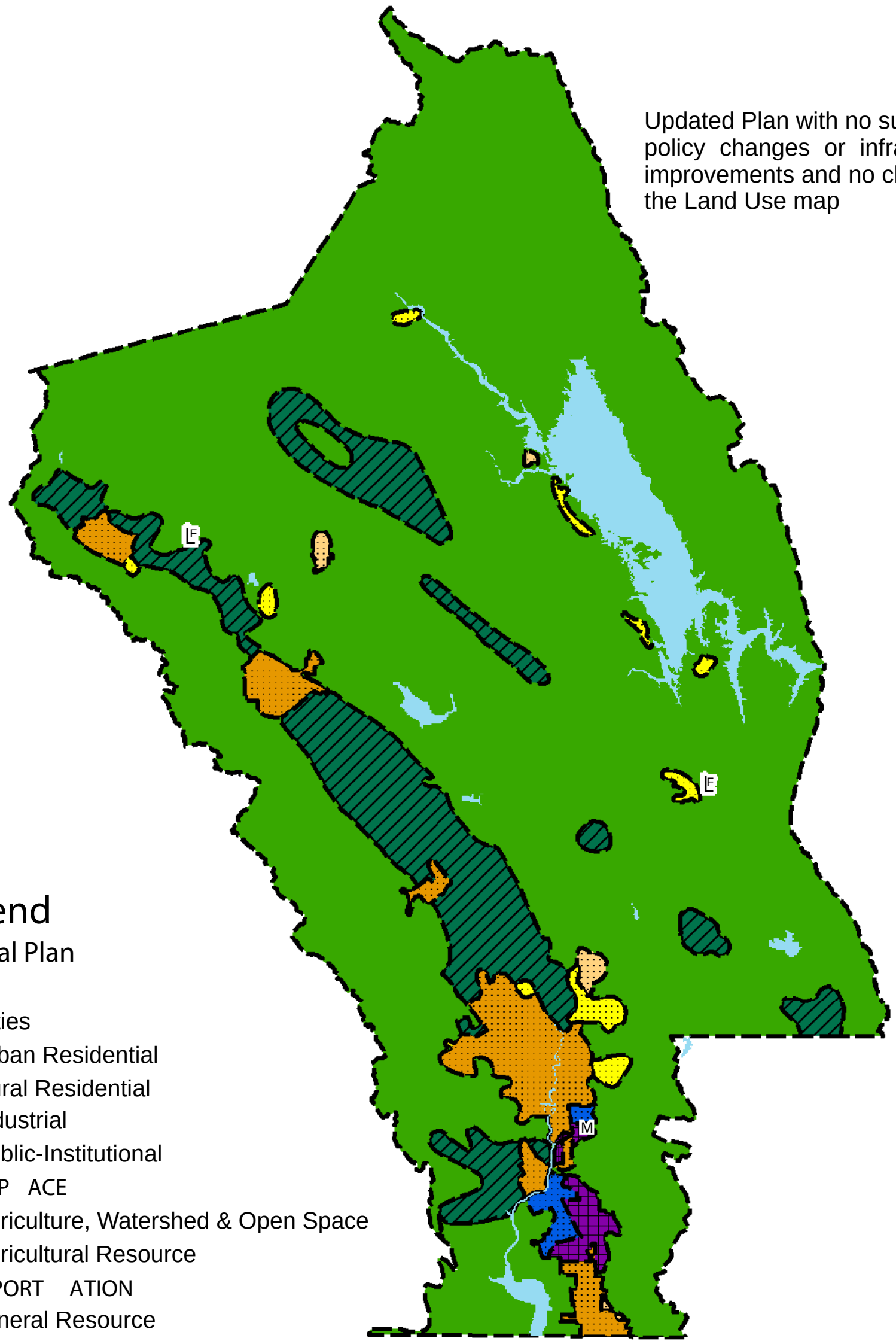

Updated Plan with no substantive policy changes or infrastructure improvements and no changes to the Land Use map

Legend

General Plan

URBAN

- Cities
- Urban Residential
- Rural Residential
- Industrial
- Public-Institutional

OPEN SP ACE

- Agriculture, Watershed & Open Space
- Agricultural Resource

TRANSPORT ATION

- M Mineral Resource
- L Landfill

Source: Napa County Planning Department

T:\Napa General Plan Update\Figures\Illustrator Files

0 2.5 5
Scale in Miles

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Figure 3.0-3
Alternative A - Existing Plan Alternative

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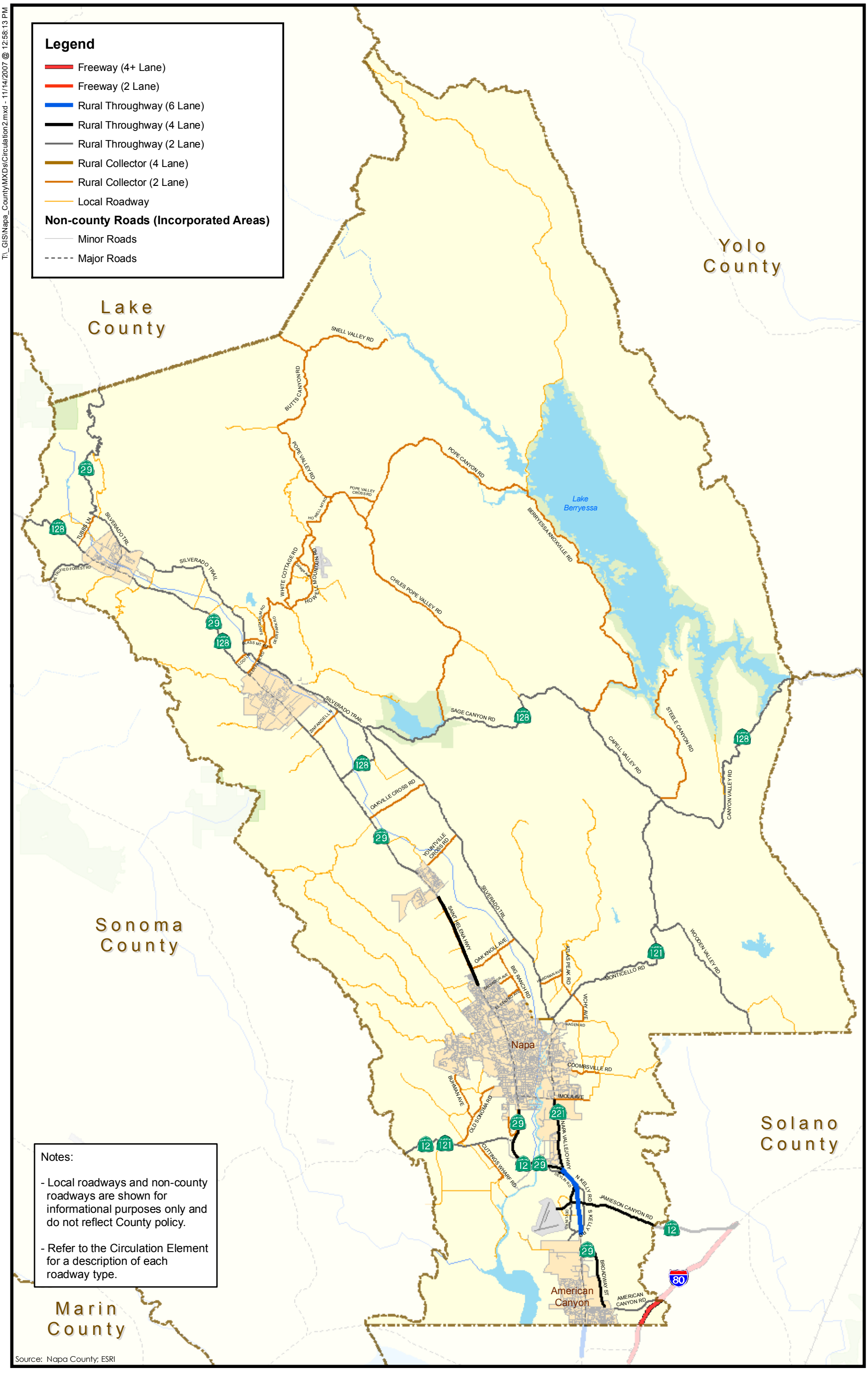

FIGURE 3.0-9
CIRCULATION DIAGRAM

PMC

4.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED

There were no changes to this section.

4.1 Agriculture

- Draft EIR Agricultural Resources Section:

  The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ~~(CDF)~~ (CAL FIRE)

4.2 Land Use

- Draft EIR page 4.2-2, the following changes have been made to **Table 4.2-1**:

TABLE 4.2-1
NAPA COUNTY LAND USE SUMMARY[1]

Land Use Category	Existing/ Developed Acres	% of Total	Designated/ Vacant Acres	% of Total	Total Acreage	% of Total
~~Commercial~~	~~2,173~~	~~0.4%~~	~~752~~	~~0.2%~~	~~2,925~~	~~0.6%~~
Industrial	855	0.2%	1,173	0.2%	2,028	0.4%
Public/Quasi-public	1,357	0.3%	189	0.0%	1,546	0.3%
Parks and Open Space	139,862	27.6%	0.00	0.0%	139,862	27.6%
Urban/Suburban Residential	3,620	0.7%	644	0.1%	4,264	0.8%
Rural Residential	8,426	1.6%	2,244	0.4%	10,670	2.0%
Rural Lands	67,992	13.4%	153,484	30.3%	221,476	43.7%
Agriculture	49,460	9.7%	197	0.0%	49,657	9.7%
Grazing	~~48,776~~ 51,633	~~9.6%~~ 10.0%	0	0.0%	~~48,776~~ 51,701	~~9.6%~~ 10.2%
Total Unincorporated County	*322,521*	*63.5%*	*158,683*	*31.2%*	*481,218*	*94.8%*
Incorporated Areas/Areas Outside Parcels/ Right-of-Way *	-	-	-	-	26,219	5.2%

Source: Woodbury, Napa County Conservation Development and Planning Department, 2006.

The BDR showed 89,823 acres of "Parks and Open Space." The draft General Plan (Table 4.2-1) shows 139,862 acres. The difference is the result of three factors: a more comprehensive database, different definitions, and new acquisitions of fee title and easements. Listed below are the most notable changes.

- Draft EIR page 4.2-6, the following text changes are made to the third and fourth paragraphs:

  For planning purposes, incorporated cities within Napa County define an area surrounding their boundary as a planning area, Urban Limit Line (ULL) or Sphere of Influence (SOI). A city's planning area or ULL generally extends beyond the city's jurisdictional boundaries. A SOI is a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency as determined by LAFCO.~~generally very similar to a city's~~

~~jurisdictional area, but can extend beyond a city's jurisdictional area to include places that are likely to be annexed by the city in the foreseeable future.~~

The purpose of a planning area~~, ULL, or SOI~~ is to identify land outside a city's boundaries which in the planning agency's judgment bears relation to its planning. ~~facilitate long-range planning and compatibility of land uses. While a defined planning area, ULL, or SOI does not give a city any regulatory power, it acts to inform the planning process by notifying the County and other nearby local and regional authorities that the city recognizes that development within this area has an impact on the future of the city. Under state law, cities are invited to comment on development within their planning area that is subject to review by the County.~~ However, unincorporated portions of city ~~these~~ planning areas ultimately remain under the jurisdiction of Napa County.

- Draft EIR page 4.2-6 through -7, the following text changes have been inserted to the last paragraph on page 4.2-6 and to the first paragraph on page 4.2-7:

  The City of American Canyon is located in southern Napa County, adjacent to the Solano County and the City of Vallejo border. American Canyon has expanded over the past decade and a half, increasing in its population from 7,700 in 1990 (prior to incorporation) and 9,700 in 2000. In 2005, American Canyon's population was estimated at 14,271 according to the California Department of Finance. American Canyon contains a mixture of old (approved by the County post World War II housing associated with the Mare Island Naval Base) and new urban land uses. Older land uses consist of heavy industrial and commercial uses scattered along Highway 29 and areas of large lot residential development along the City's periphery.

  The City of American Canyon is planning on ~~beginning the process of~~ updating its general plan. ~~During this process the ULL shown in the existing American Canyon General Plan is expected to be updated.~~ The ULL may be ~~will also be~~ updated as a result of negotiations with the County stemming from the 2003 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) related to housing issues. At present, the City's LAFCO-designated SOI essentially matches the current City boundary, with the addition of land anticipated to be included in the Town Center development. Land outside the City Limits but within the ULL is designated in the City of American Canyon as Low and Medium Residential, Residential Estate, Agriculture, Industrial, and Commercial Recreation. Areas of Low and Medium Residential (with overlays), and Residential Estate (with a Commercial Recreation overlay) are primarily located to the east of the City. Areas of Agriculture are located to the northeast, with Industrial areas located to the north, and Commercial Recreation to the west of the City Limits.

- Draft EIR page 4.2-7, the following text changes are made to the second and third paragraph:

  The City of Napa is the largest city in Napa County at 18.21 square miles (11,653 acres), with a population of approximately 76,167 in 2005, according to the California Department of Finance. The City of Napa is the County seat and is located in the southern portion of Napa County, approximately 4 miles north of American Canyon. The Napa River bisects the City. As previously mentioned, growth and land use patterns

within the City of Napa are determined by the Rural Urban Limit[1] (RUL). ~~Recent LAFCO action has resulted in~~ The RUL and SOI are the same, with the exception of the Napa State Hospital and small portions of the Syar and Napa Pipe sites that were historically within the SOI. ~~being co-terminus, with few exceptions (in the Napa State Hospital and Syar area). However, notwithstanding this exception, the SOI includes a "slightly larger area" than the RUL.~~ Two annexations to the City of Napa have been submitted by Ghisletta. The first annexation of 12,096 square feet (2093 Penny Lane) was approved by LAFCO in February 2006. The second annexation for 141.9 acres (four parcels at 2003 Golden Gate) was submitted in August 2006, but has had no further action to date.

The predominant land use within the Napa RUL is residential, with 67% of the land within the RUL developed as residential. Other land uses include commercial (8%), industrial (4%), parks and public/quasi-public lands (12%), and undeveloped/agricultural land (9%). Major commercial areas are concentrated in downtown, the Soscol Avenue auto row, and commercial development along the City's major corridors. A majority of the County offices are located within the City. The City has a broad range of industrial uses, generally concentrated in the southern part of the City, in or near the Napa Valley Corporate Park. Industrial users located ~~within or~~ adjacent to the City boundaries include Blue Canary Inc. and Syar Industries. Other major industrial and heavy commercial areas occupy land along the east and west sides of State Route 29 south of First Street and between Soscal Avenue and the Napa River.

- Draft EIR page 4.2-15, the following changes have been made to Figure 4.2-2:

~~[1] In 1975, the City of Napa adopted the RUL Line, which was intended to minimize development of property that is located within the RUL, and also in the unincorporated area.~~

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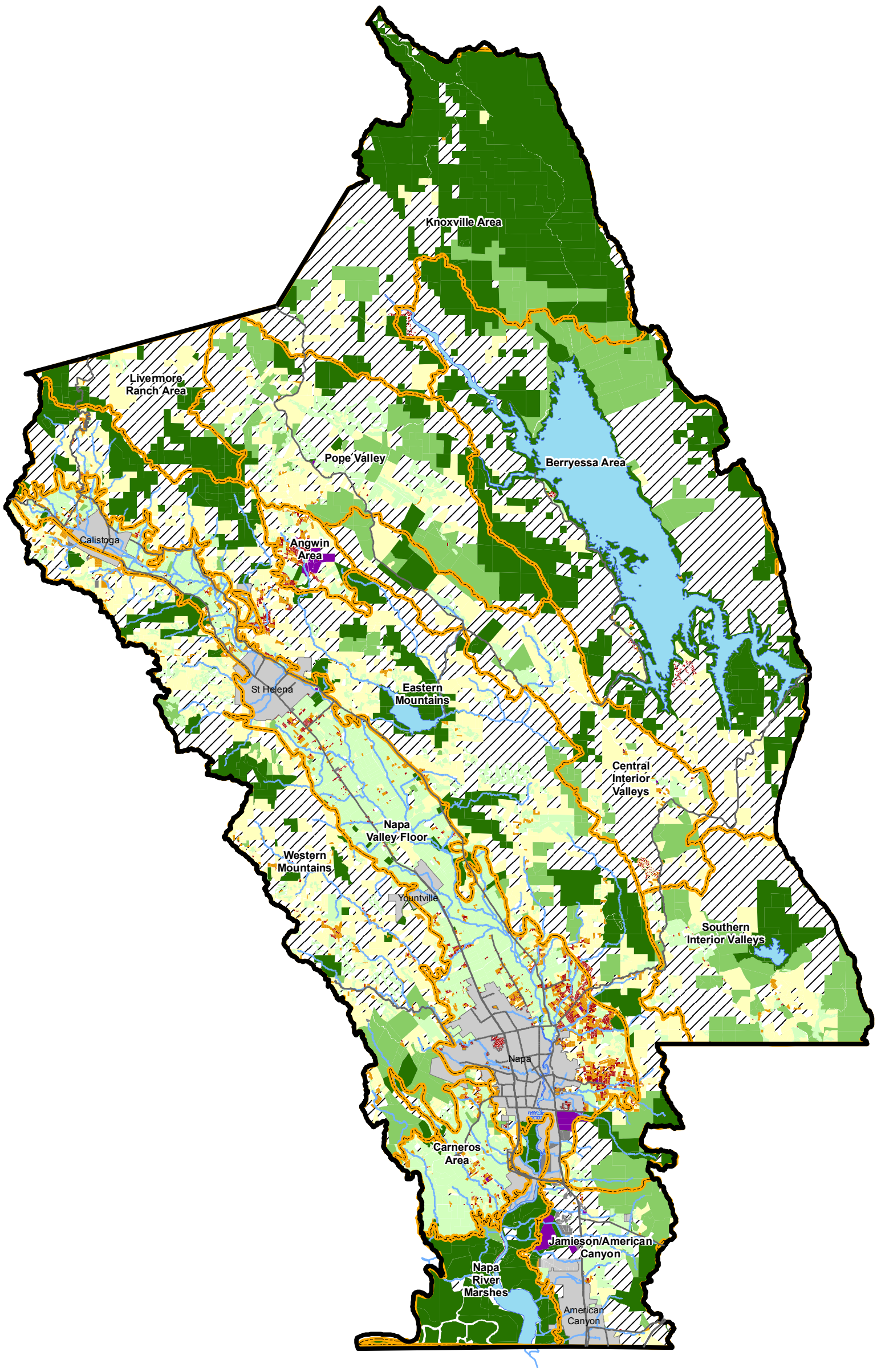
T:_GIS\Napa_County\MXDs\Napa_EIR\Figure4.2-1.mxd - 11/21/2007 @ 2:10:55 PM



Land Use Designations

Legend

- Major Roads
- Streams
- Water Bodies
- Evaluation Areas
- Farming
- Grazing
- P/POS
- Rural Lands
- Rural Residential
- Urban/Suburban Residential
- Public/Quasi-Public
- Industrial
- Incorporated Cities/Towns
- Vacant

Horizontal Datum: NAD 83,
CA State Plane Coordinates, ZoneII, Feet
Scale 1" = 4 MI

Source: Napa County Conservation, Development, and Planning Department. 2006

2 0 2
Miles

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FIGURE 4.2-1
EXISTING LAND USE

PMC

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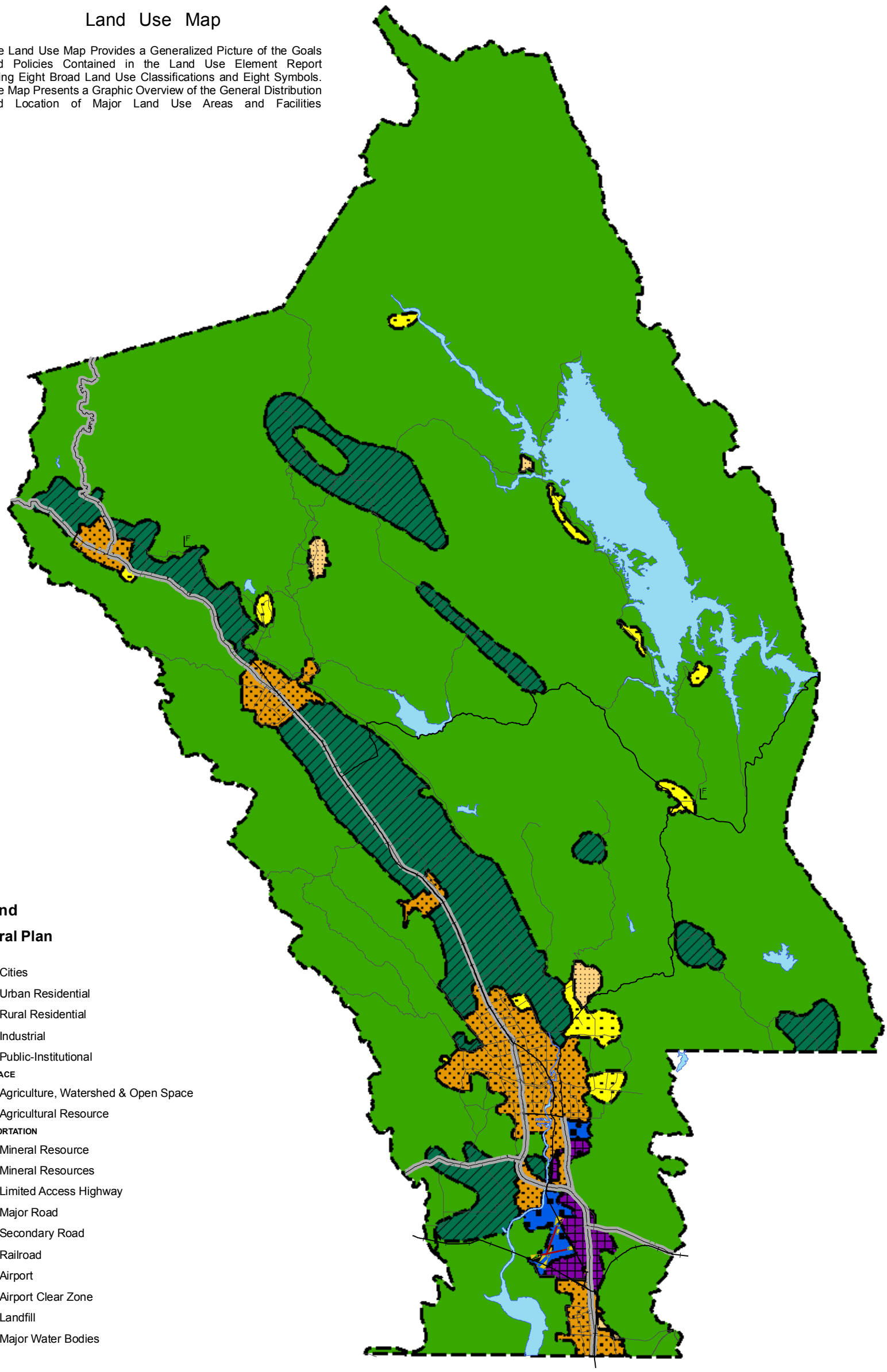
Land Use Map

The Land Use Map Provides a Generalized Picture of the Goals and Policies Contained in the Land Use Element Report Using Eight Broad Land Use Classifications and Eight Symbols. The Map Presents a Graphic Overview of the General Distribution and Location of Major Land Use Areas and Facilities



Source: Napa County

2 0 2
Scale in Miles

N

FIGURE 4.2-2
EXISTING GENERAL PLAN LAND USE MAP

PMC

- Draft EIR page 4.2-18, under the Land Use Regulatory Section, the following text has been inserted:

Bureau of Reclamation

Lake Berryessa is the reservoir for the Solano Project, which is owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and operated under a cooperative agreement by the Solano County Water Agency/Solano Irrigation District. The project provides flood control protection to the city of Winters and other downstream communities and high-quality water supply for irrigation and the cities of Vacaville, Suisun City, Vallejo, and Fairfield. At capacity, Lake Berryessa stores 1.6 million acre feet of water and is one of the largest bodies of fresh water in California. The lake is 23 miles long and 3 miles wide, with 165 miles of shoreline. Reclamation and the California Department of Fish and Game jointly manage a 2,000-acre wildlife area along the east side of the lake.

- Draft EIR page 4.2-18, under the Land Use Regulatory Section, the following text has been changed:

Bureau of Land Management

~~Proposed~~ Resource Management Plan to Ukiah Field Office Planning Area

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepared the Resource Management Plan (RMP) provide direction for managing public lands within the Ukiah Field Office planning area. The RMP was signed on September 25, 2006. The purpose RMP is to provide guidance in the management of the lands and resources administered by the Ukiah Field Office of the BLM. The Plan addresses conflicts between motorized, mechanized, and non-motorized/non-mechanized recreationists; protects sensitive natural and cultural resources from impacts due to increased recreational use and other land uses; provides guidance for wind energy development; and addresses other planning issues raised during the scoping process.

The Ukiah Field Office manages approximately 270,000 surface acres and 214,000 additional subsurface acres (mineral estate) in northern California. The geographic area includes all BLM managed public lands within the counties of Marin, Solano, Sonoma, Mendocino (south of the city of Willits), Lake, Napa, Yolo, Colusa, and Glenn. Public lands administered by the field office are influenced by the large urban centers of the San Francisco Bay Region and the Sacramento Region, particularly as many of Ukiah's public land visitors come from these areas. The Ukiah Field Office area of responsibility is not a continuous geographic area of public land. The management areas are spread across nine counties, generally bounded by Humboldt County to the north, San Francisco Bay to the south, the Sacramento River to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The planning area is separated into nine management areas. The Knoxville and Berryessa management areas are partially within Napa County. The Cedar Roughs management area is entirely within the County.

The Knoxville area includes approximately 35,000 acres, including about 24,000 acres of public land. It is located north of Lake Berryessa. The Cedar Roughs area includes approximately 12,000 acres, including about 6,700 acres of public land on the southwest side of Lake Berryessa south of Pope Creek and contains the Cedar Roughs designated wilderness ~~study~~ area. The Berryessa management area covers an area includes approximately 56,000 acres, including about 15,000 acres of public land east of Lake

Berryessa, around Berryessa peak. The area is on a mountain ridge that is generally inaccessible to the public. The southern portion of Blue Ridge is included in this management area and does have public access.

- Draft EIR page 4.2-25, under the Impact 4.2.2 , the following text has been changed:

  The following mitigation measure would apply to Alternatives B and C:

  MM 4.2.2 Subsequent development of the Napa Pipe site shall be designed in conformance with the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan to the maximum extent feasible. Should it be determined that development of the Napa Pipe site would necessitate deviation from the provisions of the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, the County shall ensure that site design and/or technical analysis be provided that demonstrates that the site design would not conflict with Napa County airport operations or represent a safety hazard. ~~Residential development at the Napa Pipe site could conflict with the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan if it occurred within the "D" Zone, which essentially covers the southern one third (about 50 acres) of the site. To reduce this impact to less than significant, the County would ensure that any future development plan for the Napa Pipe property does not include residential use or other incompatible uses in the D Zone.~~

- Draft EIR page 4.2-26, under the References Section, the following text has been changed:

  United States Bureau of Land Management. ~~Proposed~~ Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I. Signed on ~~June~~ September 25, 2006.

4.3 Population/Housing/Employment

No changes were made to this section.

4.4 Transportation

- Draft EIR page 4.4-5, the following text changes have been made to the first paragraph:

  Freeways and Highways

  - American Canyon Road (east of the city limits)

  Arterials

  - State Route 29 (within American Canyon)
  - Flosden Road/Newell Drive

- Draft EIR page 4.4-22, Figure 4.4-4 has been added.

- Draft EIR page 4.4-50, the following text changes have been made to MM 4.4.1c:

  MM 4.4.1c The County shall include a policy in the General Plan that requires new development projects to mitigate their impacts and to pay their fair share of

countywide traffic improvements they contribute the need for, including improvements identified in DEIR Table 4.4-17~~20~~. A countywide traffic impact fee shall be developed in cooperation with NCTPA.

- Draft EIR page 4.4-51, the following text changes have been made regarding the referenced tables and to the table heading on this page:

  Table 4.4.16~~15~~ details the necessary roadway improvements that when applied to the 2030 network would mitigate the significant traffic operation impacts at the locations specified to LOS D or better conditions. **Table 4.4-17~~16~~** details those roadway improvements, which are included in the General Plan Circulation Element.

  TABLE 4.4-16~~15~~

- Draft EIR page 4.4-53, the following text changes have been made to the table heading on this page as well as to the following discussion:

  TABLE 4.4-17~~16~~

  While the above roadway improvements in **Table 4.4-16~~15~~** would reduce the peak...

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Source: Korve Engineering

0 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

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Figure 4.4-4
City of American Canyon Bicycle Network

PMC

T:_CS\Work\Napa, County of\General Plan Update 25-0109\Figures\Illustrator Files

4.5 Biological Resources

- Draft EIR Biological Resources Section:

  The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection ~~(CDF)~~ (CAL FIRE)

- Draft EIR page 4.5-1, the following text changes have been made to the opening paragraph:

  Biological resources are the essential building blocks to a functioning environment supporting essential processes necessary for sustaining life and preserving clean air and water. The Biological resources section provides background information on ~~sensitive~~ biological resources within Napa County, the regulations and programs that provide for their protection, and an assessment of the potential impacts to biological resources of implementing the Napa County General Plan Update. This section is based upon information presented in the Biological Resources Chapter of the Napa County Baseline Data Report (Napa County, BDR 2005). Additional information on the topics presented herein can be found in these documents. Both documents are incorporated into this section by reference.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-1, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 3:

  The County covers approximately 507,438 acres and has a high natural level of biodiversity relative to California as a whole (Napa County, BDR 2005). This high level of biodiversity is attributable to a combination of topographic diversity, the relatively wide range of elevations present, complex geologic and edaphic conditions, and the numerous microclimates found, thereby creating an unusually diverse array of habitats.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-2, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 2:

  The County is particularly diverse from the standpoint of plants. Napa County is an area of overlap for many species and unique ecotones at the limit of their ranges. Although the County as a whole comprises only 0.5% of California, it contains at least 1,102 native plant taxa, or 32% of the state's native flora (Thorne et al. 2004). Ruygt reports in the *Flora of Napa County* (unpublished) that as many as 1,202 plant species occur in Napa County. This floristic diversity is a function of the County's diverse topographic and geologic landscape, reaching from marshes at sea level to the peak of Mt. St Helena, as well as the County's large variations in climate conditions.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-2, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 3:

  The County is also home to many wildlife species, including many rare, threatened and endangered species. Coniferous forests in the northwest part of the County support populations of the threatened Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). The County's baylands, at the mouth of the Napa River, are a component of the largest estuarine system on the west coast of North or South America—the San Francisco Bay-Delta—which supports a wealth of aquatic flora and fauna. The low-lying baylands of the County serve resident and migratory waterfowl and are home to the endangered California clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*). The salt marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*) is a rare species (as well as a state and federally listed species) of the salt marsh habitat of the County. The County's rivers and streams provide habitat for many species of plants, invertebrates, and amphibians, including the threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) and endangered

California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*). Fisheries associated with streams and rivers are discussed separately in Section 4.6.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-2, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 4:

  Major land cover types ~~plant communities~~ within the county include grassland, chaparral/scrub, oak woodland, riparian woodlands, coniferous forest, wetlands, open water, and agricultural cropland.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-2, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 6:

  Fifty-nine different natural and human-influenced biotic communities have been identified in the County. For planning and mapping purposes, the fifty-nine communities have been aggregated into eleven land cover types and are displayed in **Figure 4.5-1.** Please note that the areal extent of land covers presented below was derived from a land cover mapping methodology which employed a minimum mapping unit of 2.5 acres (1 ha). While this minimum mapping unit was applied to most vegetation types, smaller polygons, down to approximately 0.6 acres, were delineated for sensitive communities including seeps, riparian corridors, and other wetlands (Thorne et al. 2004). For more information on the land cover mapping, please see pages 4-9 and 4-10 of the BDR).

- Draft EIR page 4.5-5, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 4:

  Chaparral/scrub is the second most common land cover/biotic community in the County, covering approximately 107,000 acres or 21% of the County (see **Figure 4.5-1**). This community is dominated by woody shrubs, with less than 10% cover of trees, and generally occurs in settings that are too hot, dry, rocky, and steep to support tree-dominated habitats. They occur especially on south and southwest-facing slopes. In addition, chaparral/scrub supports the highest plant species diversity of any land type in the County. Approximately 50% of the sensitive plant species in the County are associated with this land cover.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-6, the following text changes have been made at the end of paragraph 1:

  Valley oak woodlands are the most common riparian woodland type in the County, followed by Coast redwood-Douglas-fir/California bay forests. In addition to being important productive habitats, riparian woodlands and forests are also important movement corridors for many aquatic and upland wildlife species. In fragmented habitats, undeveloped riparian corridors may provide the best means for species movement between habitat patches.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-7, the following text changes have been made at the end of paragraph 2:

  Vernal pools are a subset of freshwater wetlands. As identified in the BDR, the County's mapped vernal pools are principally located in Pope Valley, the Eastern Mountains, and on the Napa Valley floor (Napa County, BDR 2005). Vernal pools support a distinctive community of short-lived annual native plants adapted to the annual cycle of flooding and desiccation (Napa County, BDR 2005).

- Draft EIR page 4.5-7, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 5:

  The County contains approximately 6,650 miles of stream channels, including ephemeral washes with a bed and bank but no riparian vegetation or feeder streams (see **Figure 4.5-2** for water features associated with the Napa River Watershed and **Figure 4.11-3** for hydrologic features of the entire County). Springs can be integrally connected to functioning streams, providing groundwater discharges essential in maintaining minimum flows.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-7, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 6:

  Agricultural cropland, including vineyard, walnut orchard, olive orchard, and hay, occupies over 64,000 (Napa County, BDR 2005, p.4-38) acres of the County (see **Figure 4.5-1**). Neither pasture, rangeland nor timberland is included in this total. Vineyards occupy over 90% of the County's cropland, totaling over 40,000 acres in 2004 (Napa County Agricultural Commissioner 2005).

- Draft EIR page 4.5-15, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 2:

  One hundred seventeen ~~Eighty-one~~ special-status plant species occur, or are thought to occur, in the County (see **Table 4.5-1**). ~~Seventy-eight species have been observed, while suitable habitat exists for the remaining three.~~ Of these 117 ~~81~~ plants, 108 ~~73~~ are forbs, 7 ~~six~~ are shrubs, 1 is a grass, and 1 is a tree. Documented occurrences of these plant species are shown throughout the County as illustrated in **Figure 4.5-4** (Napa County, BDR 2005).

  Eight ~~Seven~~ of the County's special-status plant species are federally endangered, while one additional species is a federal species of concern. Three ~~Two~~ of these species are recognized under CESA as state endangered, five ~~four~~ are listed as state threatened under CESA, and two are listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act as rare.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-15, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 3:

  The County contains 341 ~~55~~ documented occurrences for 55 of the 2,089 rare plant species in California that are tracked by the CNDDB (California Natural Diversity Database 2007~~6~~; CDFG 2003b).

- Draft EIR page 4.5-16 - 22, the following text changes have been made to Table 4.5-1:

TABLE 4.5-1
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN NAPA COUNTY

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Allium fimbriatum var. Purdyi Purdy's onion	–/–/4	Chaparral and cismontane woodland	serpentinite, clay	between 980 – 1,970 meters	Endemic to California. Found in Colusa, Lake, Napa, and Yolo counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Amorpha californica, var. *napensis* Napa false indigo	SC/-/1B	Broadleaf upland forest (openings), chaparral, cismontane woodland		between 450–6,250'	Cascade Range and Central Western California, in Monterey, Marin, Napa, Shasta, and Sonoma Counties	Western Napa County; Rutherford, Kenwood, Sonoma, Detert Reservoir, and St. Helena quads
Amsinckia lunaris Bent-flowered fiddleneck	SLC/–/1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland		between 160–1,650'	San Francisco Bay Area, Inner North Coast Ranges, Cascade Range, Klamath Range, in Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Napa, Santa Cruz, Shasta, and Siskiyou Counties	Napa quad. Aetna Springs quad, near Napa-Lake County Line
Antirrhinum virga Tall snapdragon	–/–/4	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest /rocky, openings	often serpentinite	between 330 – 6,610 meters	Endemic to California. Found in Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma and Yolo counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Arabis modesta Modest rock cress	–/–/4	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest		between 390 – 2,625 meters	Lake, Napa, Siskiyou, Solano, Trinity and Yolo counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Arabis oregana Oregon rock cress	–/–/4	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest	serpentinite	between 1,970 – 6,000' meters	Lake, Modoc , Napa, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. *Elegans* Konocti manzanita	–/–/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (volcanic)	Volcanic soils	1,000–5,000'	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, and Tehama Counties	Northwestern Napa County; Detert Reservoir and Mt. St. Helena quads
Asclepias solanoana Solano milkweed	–/–/4, LR	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		North Coast Ranges-Napa to Trinity	Northern Napa County-Knoxville

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Aster lentus Suisun Marsh aster	SC/–/1B	Brackish and freshwater marsh		below 500'	Sacramento - San Joaquin delta, Suisun Marsh, Suisun Bay; Contra Costa, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties	Southern Napa County, near mouth of Napa River; Cuttings Wharf quad
Astragalus breweri Brewer's milk-vetch	–/–/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (open, often gravelly)	often serpentinite, volcanic	between 295 – 2,395 meters	Colusa, Lake, Mendocino, Marin, Napa, Sonoma and Yolo counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Astragalus ~~clarianus~~ claranus Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	E/T/1B	Serpentine grassland and open grassy areas in oak woodland, on thin volcanic or serpentinite soils	Thin volcanic or serpentine soils	between 330–500'	Southern north Coast Ranges, endemic to Napa and Sonoma Counties	Central-Western Napa County (Rutherford and St. Helena, Calistoga quads)
Astragalus clevelandii Cleveland's milk-vetch	~/~/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian forest	serpentinite seeps	between 656 – 4,920 meters	Endemic to California. Colusa, Lake, Napa, San Benito, Tehama and Yolo counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Astragalus rattanii var. *jepsonianus* Jepson's milk-vetch	SLC/–/1B	Grasslands and open grassy areas in chaparral, on serpentinite soils	Serpentine soils	between 1,140–2,000'	Southern inner north Coast Range, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Tehama, and Yolo Counties	Northern Napa County, in Knoxville and Walter Springs quad
Astragalus tener var. *tener* Alkali milk-vetch	SC/–/1B	Grassy flats and vernal pool margins, on alkali soils	Alkali soils	below 200'	Merced, Solano, and Yolo Counties; historically more widespread	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf quad
Atriplex joaquiniana San Joaquin spearscale	SC/–/1B	Alkali grassland, alkali scrub, alkali meadows, saltbush scrub	Alkali soils	below 1,000'	West edge of Central Valley from Glenn County to Tulare County	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf and Napa quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. *macrolepis*. Big-scale balsamroot	SLC/–/1B	Rocky annual grassland and fields, foothill woodland hillsides, sometimes serpentine	Rocky soils, sometimes serpentine	below 4,600'	San Francisco Bay region, Sierra Nevada foothills, Coast Ranges, eastern Cascade Ranges, Sacramento Valley	Southern Napa County, in Cordelia quad
Brodiaea californica var. *leptandra* Narrow-anthered California brodiaea	SC/–/1B	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest	Often on serpentine	300–3,000'	Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Mainly in Western Napa County, in Sonoma; St. Helena, Mt. St. Helena, Aetna Springs and Detert Reservoir quads; also in Mt. George, Capell Valley in Eastern Napa County
Calamagrostis ophitidis Serpentine reed grass	–/–/4	Chaparral (open, often north-facing slopes), lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps and valley and foothill grassland	Serpentinite, rocky	between 295 – 3,490 meters	Endemic to California. Lake, Mendocino, Marin, Napa, and Sonoma counties	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's calandrinia	–/–/4	Chaparral and coastal scrub	Sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns	between 32 – 4,000 meters	Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Mendocino, Monterey, Mariposa, Marin, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Isl., San Diego, Shasta, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Sonoma, Santa Rosa Isl., Ventura, as well as Baja California.	There is more than one population in Napa County. Exact location is unknown.
Calycadenia micrantha Small-flowered calycadenia	–/–/1B	Chaparral, meadows and seeps (volcanic), and valley and foothill grassland	Roadsides, rocky, talus, scree, sometimes serpentinite, sparsely vegetated areas	between 16 – 4,920 meters	Endemic to California. Colusa, Lake, Monterey, Napa, and Trinity Counties	In the Yountville quad.

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Calochortus uniflorus Large-flowered pink star tulip	–/–/LR	Seeps and swales in serpentine chaparral, low wet meadows in grassland and woodland	Sometimes on serpentine soils		Coast Ranges-Monterey to Oregon border	Aetna Springs quad, Calistoga, St. Helena, Conn Valley
Calyptridium quadripetalum four-petaled pussypaws	–/–/4	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest/sandy or gravelly, usually serpentinite		315-2,040 meters	Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity counties	
Calystegia collina ssp. *oxyphylla* Mt. Saint Helena morning- glory	SLC/–/4	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grasslands (serpentine)	Sometimes on serpentine soils	900–3,500'	Lake, Mendocino, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Northwestern Napa County
Castilleja affinis ssp. Neglecta Tiburon Indian paintbrush	E/T/1B	Serpentine grasslands	Serpentine soils		Southern inner north Coast Ranges, northwestern San Francisco Bay region, Marin, Napa and Santa Clara Counties	Southern Napa County, in Cordelia quad
Castilleja ambigua *ssp.* ambigua Salt marsh owl's clover	SLC/–/–	coastal bluffs and grassland		between 0 and 1540 ~~328~~'	Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, Napa, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo Counties	Central Napa County, in Yountville, Cuttings Wharf, Yountville, Napa and St. Helena quads; most recent observation in Napa is from 1964
Castilleja rubicundula ssp. rubicundula Pink creamsacs	SLC/–/1B	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland/ serpentinite	Sometimes on serpentine soils		Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, and Napa Counties	Knoxville quad, in Northern Napa County
Ceanothus confusus Rincon Ridge ceanothus	SC/–/1B	Chaparral, on volcanic or serpentine substrates	Volcanic or serpentine soils		Inner North Coast Range, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Western Napa County; Rutherford, Aetna Springs, Detert Reservoir, and St. Helena quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Ceanothus divergens Calistoga ceanothus	SC/–/1B	Chaparral on serpentinite or volcanic, rocky substrate	Rocky volcanic or serpentine soils		North Coast Ranges, Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Western Napa County, in St. Helena, Calistoga, Detert Reservoir, Mt. St. Helena and Rutherford quads
Ceanothus foliosus var. vineatus Vine-Hill ceanothus	–/–/1B	Chaparral, dry, rolling hills		0-300 meters	Sonoma and Mendocino counties	
Ceanothus purpureus Holly-leaf ceanothus	SLC/–/1B	Chaparral on volcanic, rocky substrate	Rocky, volcanic soils		Inner North Coast Ranges, Napa and Solano Counties	Central and Eastern Napa County, in Capell Valley, Mt. George, St. Helena, and Yountville quads
Ceanothus sonomensis Sonoma ceanothus	SC/–/1B	Chaparral on sandy, serpentinite or volcanic soils	Sandy, volcanic, or serpentine soils		Outer North Coast Ranges, Hood Mountain range, Napa and Sonoma Counties	Western Napa County, in Sonoma, Rutherford, and Detert Reservoir quads
Clarkia gracilis ssp. *tracyi* Tracy's clarkia	C	Chaparral, usually on serpentine soils	Usually serpentine soils	200–2,000'	Inner North Coast Ranges, Colusa, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Tehama, and Trinity Counties	Eastern Napa County
Collomia diversifolia serpentine collomia	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ serpentinite, rocky or gravelly		300-600 meters	Contra Costa, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Napa (NAP), Shasta, Stanislaus, and Yolo Counties	
Cordylanthus mollis ssp. *mollis* Soft bird's-beak	E/R/1B	Tidal salt marsh			San Francisco Bay region, Suisun Marsh, Contra Costa, Marin*, Napa, Solano, Sacramento*, and Sonoma* Counties	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf quad

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. brunneus serpentine bird's-beak	–/–/4	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/usually serpentinite		475-915 meters	Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	
Cryptantha clevelandii var. *dissita* Serpentine cryptantha	SLC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Lake and Napa Counties	Eastern Napa County, in Cap~~p~~ell Valley quad
Cuscuta howelliana Boggs Lake dodder	–/–/LR	Volcanic vernal pools in chaparral	Volcanic		Napa, Ranges surround; Sacramento Valley and Northern California	Eastern Napa County, in Mt. George, Cappel Valley quads
Delphinium uliginosum swamp larkspur	–/–/4	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland/serpentinite seeps		340-610 meters	Colusa, Lake, Napa, and Siskiyou Counties	
Downingia pusilla Dwarf downingia	–/–/2	Vernal pools and mesic valley and foothill grasslands	Clay soils	1,500'	California's central valley	Southeastern Napa County, in Capell Valley, Yountville, Mt. George and Cuttings Wharf quads
Eleocharis parvula small spikerush	–/–/4	Marshes and swamps		to 3,020 meters	Butte, Contra Costa, Glenn, Humboldt, Mono, Napa, Orange, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma , and Ventura Counties	
Equisetum palustre Marsh horsetail	–/–/3, LR	Freshwater marsh			Lake, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo Counties	One occurrence in Jericho Valley quad, m~~M~~ay be throughout County
Erigeron angustatus Narrow-leaved daisy	SLC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Central and western Napa County, in Yountville, Detert Reservoir, Chiles Valley, Mt. George, and St. Helena quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Erigeron biolettii Streamside daisy	–/–/3	Broadleafed upland forest, Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest/rocky, mesic		30-1,100 meters	Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	
Eriogonum luteolum var. *caninum* Tiburon buckwheat	SLC/–/3	Chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland, on serpentine	Serpentine soils	30–1,600'	Central Inner North Coast Range, northern Central coast, and northern San Francisco Bay area; Alameda, Colusa, Lake, Marin, Napa, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma* Counties	Capell Valley, Mt. George, Walter Springs and Detert Reservoir quads
Eriogonum nervulosum Snow Mtn. buckwheat	SC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		North Coast Ranges: Colusa, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Yolo, and possibly Glenn Counties	Northern Napa County, in Jericho Valley quad
Eriogonum tripodum Tripod buckwheat	–/–/4, LR	Rocky slopes in serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Central Coast Range to Sierra Foothills	Northern Napa County (Knoxville)
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *bahiiforme* Bay buckwheat	–/–/4	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, rocky or serpentine areas	Sometimes on serpentine soils	2,100–6,600'	Southern North Coast Ranges, Northern South Coast Ranges, and San Francisco Bay Area; Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Siskiyou, San Joaquin, Stanislaus Counties	Northern ~~and Eastern~~ Napa County in Detert Reservoir quad
Erodium macrophyllum Round-leaved filaree	–/–/2	Open sites, dry grasslands, and shrublands	Clay soils, often friable clay soils	below 4,000'	Sacramento Valley, northern San Joaquin Valley, Central Western California, South Coast, and northern Channel Islands (Santa Cruz Island)	Northern Napa County, in Jericho Valley quad

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Erythronium helenae St. Helena fawn lily	SLC/–/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland on volcanic or serpentinite soils	Volcanic or serpentine soils		Lake, Napa and Sonoma Counties	Western Napa County, in Detert Reservoir Calistoga, Aetna Springs, and Mt. St. Helena quads, possibly elsewhere
Fritillaria pluriflora Adobe-lily	SC/–/1B	Adobe soil, chaparral, woodland, valley and foothill grassland	Adobe soils		Northern Sierra Nevada foothills, inner Coast Range foothills, Sacramento Valley, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Plumas, Solano, Tehama, and Yolo Counties	Northern Napa County, in Jericho Valley, Knoxville and Aetna Springs quads
Fritillaria purdyi Purdy's fritillary	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/usually serpentinite		175-225 meters	Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Tehama, Trinity, and Yolo Counties	
Harmonia *hallii* Hall's harmonia	SC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils	1,500–3,000'	Colusa, Lake, Napa and Yolo Counties	Northern Napa County, in Jericho Valley, Knoxville and Detert Reservoir quads
Harmonia nutans nodding harmonia	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/rocky or gravelly, volcanic		75-975 meters	Lake, Napa, Sonoma , and Yolo Counties	
Helianthus exilis serpentine sunflower	–/–/4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/ serpentinite seeps		150-1525 meters	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Santa Clara), Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, and Trinity Counties	
Hesperevax caulescens Hogwallow starfish	–/–/4	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic, clay) and vernal pools (shallow)	Clay	between 0 and 1,660 meters	Endemic to California. Alameda, Amador, Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Sacramento, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, and Yolo counties.	This species may have been extirpated from Napa County.

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Hesperolinon bicarpellatum Two-carpellate western flax	SC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Central Napa County, in Capell Valley, Yountville, St. Helena, Chiles Valley, Walter Springs and Aetna Springs quads
Hesperolinon breweri Brewer's western flax	SC/–/1B	Serpentine slopes in chaparral, oak woodlands, and grasslands, often at transition between grassland and chaparral, or in openings in chaparral	Rocky soils on serpentine, sandstone or volcanic substrates	100–2,300'	Southern North Inner Coast Range, northeast San Francisco Bay region, especially Mt. Diablo; known only from Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano Counties	Eastern Napa County, in Capell Valley, Mt. George, and Monticello Dam quads
Hesperolinon drymarioides Drymaria-like western flax	SC/–/1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland on soils derived from serpentinite	Serpentine soils		Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, and Yolo Counties	Northern Napa County, in Jericho Valley and Knoxville quads
Hesperolinon serpentinum Napa western flax	SC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Alameda, Lake, Napa and Stanislaus Counties	Northern and Central Napa County, in Detert Reservoir, Aetna Springs, Walter Springs, Chiles Valley, Yountville, Capell Valley, and St. Helena quads
Iris longipetala coast iris	–/–/4	Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps/mesic		to 600 meters'	Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Juglans californica var. *hindsii* a.k.a. Juglans hindsii Northern California black walnut	SC/–/1B	Canyons, valleys, riparian forest, riparian woodland		160–660'	Last two native stands in Napa and Contra Costa Counties; historically widespread through southern north inner Coast Range, southern Sacramento Valley, northern San Joaquin Valley, San Francisco Bay region	Southern and Central Napa County, in Capell Valley and Napa quads
Lasthenia burkei Burke's goldfields	E/E/1B	Meadows, seeps, vernal pools		15-600 meters	Lake, Mendocino, and Sonoma Counties	Historic occurrence in Calistoga quad
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	E/–/1B	Alkaline or saline vernal pools and swales	Alkali or saline soils	below 700'	Scattered occurrences in Coast Range valleys and southwest edge of Sacramento Valley, Alameda, Contra Costa, Mendocino, Napa, Santa Barbara*, Santa Clara*, and Solano Counties; historically distributed through the north coast, southern Sacramento Valley, San Francisco Bay region and the south coast	Southern and Central Napa County, in Capell Valley and Cuttings Wharf quads. Historically located on Napa quad.
Lathyrus jepsonii var. *jepsonii* Delta tule pea	SC/–/1B	Coastal and estuarine marshes		below 1,000'	Central valley, especially the San Francisco Bay region, Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf and Napa quads
Layia septentrionalis Colusa layia	SLC/–/1B	Sandy or serpentine soils in grasslands and openings in chaparral and foothills woodlands	Sandy or serpentine soils	300–3,600'	Inner north Coast Range; Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, and Yolo Counties	Northern and Central Napa County, in Detert Reservoir, Knoxville, Walter Springs, Chiles Valley, Aetna Springs, and St. Helena quads
Legenere limosa Legenere	SC/–/1B	Deep, seasonally wet habitats such as vernal pools, ditches, marsh edges, and river banks		below 500'	Primarily located in the lower Sacramento Valley, also from north Coast Ranges, northern San Joaquin Valley and the Santa Cruz mountains	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf quad

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Lessingia hololeuca Woolly-headed lessingia	–/–/3, LR	Dry, grassy areas in foothill woodland			Central California, Coast Ranges	Eastern and Central Napa County, in Mt. George, Calistoga, and Napa quads
Lilaeopsis masonii Mason's lilaeopsis	SC/R/1B	Freshwater and intertidal marshes, streambanks in riparian scrub		generally at sea level	Southern Sacramento Valley, Sacramento - San Joaquin River delta, northeast San Francisco Bay area, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin*, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf and Napa quads
Lilium rubescens Chaparral lily	–/–/4, LR	Slopes in chaparral and mixed evergreen forest on volcanic soil	Volcanic		North Coast Range Counties	Mt. St. Helena to Hogback Mtn, Mt. George Area
Limnanthes floccosa ssp. floccosa Woolly meadowfoam	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/vernally mesic		60–1095 meters	Butte, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity Counties	
Limnanthes vinculans Sebastopol meadowfoam	E/E/1B	Vernal pools and wet meadows			Napa and Sonoma Counties	Central Napa County, in Yountville quad
Linanthus acicularis Bristly linanthus	–/–/4, LR	Grassy slopes in foothill woodlands			North Coast Ranges	Central and Eastern Napa County
Linanthus jepsonii Jepson's linanthus	SLC/–/1B	Grassy slopes, on volcanics or periphery of serpentine soils	Volcanic or periphery of serpentine soils		Napa, Sonoma, and Lake Counties	Western and Central Napa County, in Rutherford, Chiles Valley, Calistoga, Mt. St. Helena, Napa, Mt. George, and St. Helena quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Linanthus latisectus *(Leptosiphon jepsonii))* Jepson's leptosiphon	–/–/1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland	Usually volcanic	between 328 – 1,640′	Endemic to California. Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties.	This species is found in the following quads within Napa County Calistoga, Mount St. Helena, Rutherford, St. Helena, and Chiles Valley
Lomatium ~~*ciliolatum var.*~~ *hooveri* Hoover's wild parsnip	–/–/4, LR	Rocky slopes and ridgetops in serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Napa, Lake, Colusa, Yolo	North~~erne~~east Napa County
Lomatium repostum Napa lomatium	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ serpentinite		90-830 meters	Lake, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	
Lupinus sericatus Cobb Mtn. lupine	SLC/–/1B	In knobcone pine-oak woodland, chaparral, on open wooded slopes in gravelly soils	Gravelly soils, volcanic		Inner North Coast Ranges, Colusa, Lake, Napa, Sonoma	Western Napa County, in Detert Reservoir, Rutherford, Aetna Springs, Calistoga, Sonoma, and St. Helena quads
Lythrum californicum California loosestrife	–/–/LR	Freshwater marsh			Coast Ranges and Central Valley, Lake County south to Mexico	Calistoga Geyser field and Jericho Valley
Malacothamnus helleri Heller's bush mallow	–/–/4	Chaparral(sandstone)		305-635 meters	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Tehama, and Yolo Counties	
Micropus amphibolus Mt. Diablo cottonweed	3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky		45- 825 meters	Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Lake, Monterey, Marin, Napa, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Mimulus nudatus bare monkeyflower	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ serpentinite seeps		250-700 meters	Lake, Mendocino, and Napa Counties	
Monardella villosa ssp. *globosa* Robust monardella	SLC/–/1B	Openings in northern coastal scrub, chamise chaparral, serpentine chaparral, and mixed evergreen forest; also occurs in grasslands adjacent to these plant communities	Sometimes serpentine soils, sometimes rock outcrops		North Coast Ranges and Eastern San Francisco Bay Area; Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, and Sonoma Counties	Eastern Napa County, in Cappel Valley quad
Navarettia cotulifolia Cotula navarettia	–/–/4, LR	Chaparral, foothill woodland, grassland	Adobe (heavy) soils		Reported from 16 counties in coastal and interior North-Central California	Northern Napa County, in Aetna Springs and Walter Springs
Navarretia heterandra Tehama navarretia	–/–/4	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), vernal pools		30-1010 meters	Butte, Colusa, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Tehama, Trinity , and Yuba Counties	
Navarretia jepsonii Jepson's navarretia	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/ serpentinite		175-855 meters	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Tehama , and Yolo Counties	
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *bakeri* Baker's navarretia	SC/–/1B	Vernal pools and swales in woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, mesic meadows, and grassland		generally below 5,600'	Inner north Coast Range, western Sacramento Valley, Colusa, Lake, Mendocino, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, and Tehama Counties	St. Helena, Calistoga quad
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *pauciflora* Few-flowered navarretia	E/T/1B	Volcanic ash/mud flow vernal pools	Volcanic soils		Lake and Napa Counties	Central and Eastern Napa County, in Capell Valley and Yountville quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Navarretia rosulata Marin County navarretia	SLC/–/1B	Rocky areas in chaparral, Sargent cypress forest	Rocky or serpentine soils		Marin and Napa Counties	North and Central Napa County, in Chiles Valley and Aetna Springs quads
Navarettia sinistra ssp. *pinnatisecta* *Gilia sinistra* Jones ssp. *pinnatisecta* (Mason & A. Grant) Day Pinnate-leaved gili	–/–/4	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest (serpentine or red volcanic)	Serpentine or volcanic	900–6,600'	Inner North Coast Ranges, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Tehama, and Trinity Counties	Collected in 1943 on east side of Mt St Helena
Navarretia subuligera awl-leaved navarretia	–/–/4	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/ rocky, mesic		150-1100 meters	Amador, Butte, Del Norte, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Shasta , and Tehama Counties	
Orobanche valida ssp. howellii Howell's broomrape		Chaparral (serpentinite or volcanic)		180-1740 meters	Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Napa , Sonoma , Tehama and Counties	
Packera clevelandii var. clevelandii Cleveland's ragwort	–/–/4	Chaparral(serpentinite seeps)		365-900 meters	Colusa, Lake, Napa, Trinity, and Yolo Counties	
Penstemon newberryi var. *sonomensis* Sonoma beardtongue	–/–/1B	Rocky areas in chaparral	Rocky soils		Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Central and northwestern Napa County, in Detert Reservoir, Aetna Springs, and Yountville quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Perideridia gairdneri ssp. *gairdneri* Gairdner's yampah	SC/–/4	Broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, in mesic areas			Kern, Los Angeles*, Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, Napa, Orange*, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Diego*, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo*, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	~~Unknown~~ Calistoga, St. Helena, Capell Valley and Yountville quads
Pityopus californicus California pinefoot	–/–/4	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest/mesic		15-2,225 meters	Del Norte, Fresno, Humboldt, Mendocino, Mariposa, Marin, Napa, Siskiyou, Sonoma (SON), Trinity, and Tulare Counties	
Plagiobothrys strictus Calistoga popcorn-flower	E/T/1B	Alkaline areas near thermal springs	Alkali soils		Napa County, near Calistoga	Western Napa County, in Calistoga quad
Poa napensis Napa blue grass	E/E/1B	Alkaline areas near thermal springs	Alkali soils		Napa County, near Calistoga	Western Napa County, in Calistoga quad
Pogogyne douglasii ssp. *parviflora* Small-flowered pogogyne	–/–/3, LR	Serpentine swales in chaparral and grasslands	Sometimes in serpentine soils		Napa, Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino Counties	~~Central and western Napa County~~ Calistoga, St. Helena, Rutherford, Aetna Springs, Walter Springs, and Knoxville quads
Polygonum marinense Marin knotweed	SC/–/3	Coastal salt marsh, brackish marsh			Coastal Marin, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf quad
Ranunculus lobbii Lobb's aquatic buttercup	–/–/4, LR	Vernal pools, ditches, and ponds in grassland and woodland			Coast Ranges-Alameda, Contra Costa, Mendocino, Napa, Santa Clara, Sonoma, and Solano Counties	~~Throughout Napa County~~ Napa Valley, Pope Valley

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Rhynchospora californica California beaked-rush	–/–/1B	Freshwater marshes and seeps, bogs and fens, and in lower montane coniferous forest			Scattered occurrences in Northern California, including Butte, Mariposa, Marin, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Southeastern Napa County, in Mt. George quad
Ribes victoris Victor's gooseberry	–/–/4	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral/mesic, shady		100-750 meters	Mendocino, Marin, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	
Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. *Viridis* Marin checkerbloom	SLC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Sonoma County to San Mateo County	In Mt. George and Calistoga quads
Sidalcea oregana ssp. *hydrophila* Marsh checkerbloom	SC/–/1B	Meadows and moist areas in perennial grassland, riparian forest			Inner north coast range, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, and Napa Counties	~~Northwestern Napa County, in Detert Reservoir quad~~St. Helena quad
Streptanthus barbiger Bearded jewelflower	–/–/4, LR	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, and Tehama Counties	St. Helena quad
Streptanthus brachiatus ssp. *brachiatus* Socrates Mine jewel-flower	SC/–/1B	Chaparral, cypress forest, on serpentine	Serpentine soils		Napa and Sonoma Counties	Northwestern Napa County, in Detert Reservoir quad
Streptanthus brewerii var. *hesperides* Green jewel-flower	SC/–/1B	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland (serpentinite, rocky)	Sometimes rocky, serpentine soils		Lake and Napa Counties	Northern, Central and Western Napa County, in Yountville, Chiles Valley, Detert Reservoir, Rutherford, Aetna Springs, Walter Springs, Knoxville, Jericho Valley, Mt. St. Helena, and St. Helena quads

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Streptanthus morrisonii ssp. *elatus* Three peaks jewel-flower	SC/–/1B	Serpentine chaparral	Serpentine soils		Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Northern Napa County, in Detert Reservoir, Aetna Springs, Knoxville, and Jericho Valley quads
Streptanthus morrisonii ssp. *kruckebergii* Kruckeberg's jewel-flower	SC/–/1B	Cismontane woodland on serpentine	Serpentine soils	700–3,400'	Lake, Napa, and Sonoma Counties	Northern Napa County, in Detert Reservoir, Aetna Springs, Knoxville, and Jericho Valley quads
Thelypodium brachycarpum Short-podded thelypodium	–/–/4, LR	Open flat serpentine seeps in chaparral	Serpentine soils		Napa, Colusa, Lake (?), Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity Counties	Northern Napa County, in Knoxville quad
Trichostema spp. (was *rubisepalum*, may be renamed *napaensis)* Hernandez turpentine weed	–/–/4, LR	Grassy flats in chaparral, foothill woodland, and yellow pine forest	Volcanic	90-2 000 '	Napa, Tuolomne, Mariposa, and San Benito Counties	Napa, Mt. George, Yountville, Capell Valley and St. Helena quads of Central Napa County
Trifolium amoenum Showy Indian clover	E/–/1B	Low elevation grasslands, including swales and disturbed areas, sometimes on serpentine soils	Sometimes serpentine soils		Coast Range foothills, San Francisco Bay region, Mendocino County to Santa Clara County	Southern Napa County, in Cuttings Wharf and Napa quads
Trifolium depauperatum var. *hydrophilum* Saline clover	SC/–/1B	Marshes and swamps, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline)	Sometimes alkali soils	0–1,000'	Alameda , Colusa, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	Western Napa County, in Calistoga quad
Triteleia lugens Dark-mouthed triteleia	–/–/4, LR	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest			Lake, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	Occurs throughout County, highly localized ~~St. Helena quad~~

Scientific and Common Names	Status: Federal/ State/ CNPS or Other[1]	Habitat			Distribution	
		Biotic Community	Soil Affinity[2]	Elevation Limitations	California Distribution	Known Napa County Locations[3]
Viburnum ellipticum Oval-leaved viburnum	–/–/2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest		650–4,500'	Contra Costa, Fresno, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Napa, Shasta, and Sonoma Counties	Southeastern Napa County, in Mt. George quad
Zigadenus micranthus var. *fontanus* Marsh zigadenus	–/–/4	Vernally mesic areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps	Often serpentine		North Coast Ranges, San Francisco Bay Area, Inner South Coast Ranges; Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, Napa, San Benito, Santa Cruz , San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, and Sonoma Counties	Northern Napa County

Notes: 1 Status explanations:

Federal

E = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.

T = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

PE = proposed for federal listing as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act.

PT = proposed for federal listing as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.

C = candidate species (species for which USFWS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposed rule to list).

SLC = species of local concern; species whose status is being monitored by the local USFWS district office, but which has no formal protected status under the federal Endangered Species Act.

SC = species of concern; species for which existing information indicates it may warrant listing but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.

– = no listing.

State

E = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

T = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.

R = listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act. This category is no longer used for newly listed plants, but some plants listed before the California Native Plant Protection Act was enacted retain this designation.

CE = candidate species for listing as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

SSC = species of special concern in California.

– = no listing.

California Native Plant Society

1A = List 1A species: presumed extinct in California.

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

2 = List 2 species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

3 = List 3 species: plants about which more information is needed to determine their status.

4 = List 4 species: plants of limited distribution. A watch list.

– = no listing.

** = known populations believed extirpated from Napa County.*

? = population location within Napa County uncertain.

Other

LR = considered by local experts to be rare in the Napa County portion of its range, although it may be more common elsewhere.

2 Affinity to a particular soil type provided only when known or applicable.

3 General occurrence information is based on incomplete survey data for Napa County. Species may occur in other areas where surveys are lacking.

4 Source: Special Status Species Occurrences Layer developed for this report. See Methodology section for sources. Data are based on voluntary reporting of incomplete surveys and likely underestimate actual numbers in the field. Occurrences do not necessarily equal populations.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-28, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 1:

  Other rare species in the County tend to occur on sites that have historically been attractive for either agricultural or urban development, such as level or gently sloping grasslands. These species were probably once more common. Examples of such species include showy Indian clover, Contra Costa goldfields, Baker's navarretia, and dwarf downingia. ~~Tiburon buckwheat (*Eriogonum luteolum* var. *caninum*), round-leaved filaree (*Erodium macrophyllum*), and adobe lily~~.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-28, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 2:

  Special-status species in these communities that can not tolerate high-intensity fires are threatened by the increased likelihood of such fires. The spread of noxious weeds is also threatening plant populations and biotic communities. They can out-compete native species, suppress native species recruitment, alter community structure, degrade or eliminate habitat for native animals, and provide food and cover for undesirable non-native animals. Grasslands in the County are threatened by the spread of noxious weeds. While non-native annual grasses have dominated much of the grassland in the County for over a century, noxious weeds such as yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) may further reduce the cover of native species and degrade habitat for wildlife. Of particular concern is the spread of barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*) in serpentine grasslands, which have in the past had lower cover of non-native annual grasses and which are critical to the special-status plant species that are endemic to this habitat. Roadway management and altered grazing regimes can create increased opportunities for noxious weed establishment and rate of spread.

  Herbivory is essential to many plant population dynamics. Many plant communities evolved with grazing by native ungulates as part of their disturbance regime. Grazing creates disturbed areas where colonization and regeneration can occur and provides opportunities for grazing-tolerant plant species to persist, and herbivores and other wildlife groups can act as vectors for seed dispersal. However, overgrazing by livestock or native browsers can destabilize streambanks by removing vegetation, introduce and favor invasive species, and reduce regeneration of tree species. On the other hand, removing grazing processes through exclusionary fencing can result in reduced seed dispersal opportunities and create circumstances that favor invasive species.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-41, the following text changes have been made to correctly identify the BCDC jurisdiction:

  All areas that are subject to tidal action, including submerged lands, tidelands, and marshlands up to five feet above mean sea level.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-52 , the following text changes have been made to Table 4.5-5:

- Draft EIR page 4.5-53 through -54 the following text changes have been made to Table 4.5-6:

TABLE 4.5-5
LAND COVER TYPES CONTAINING SENSITIVE BIOTIC COMMUNITIES THAT COULD BE CONVERTED TO URBAN OR RURAL LAND USE UNDER ALTERNATIVES A, B, OR C LAND USE MAPS

Land Cover Type	Sensitive Biotic Communities Contained In or Encompassed by Land Cover Type	Source	Major Community Association	Alternative A (Acres)		Alternative B (Acres)		Alternative C (Acres)		Total of Land Cover Type in County (Acres)
				Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres
California Annual Grasslands Alliance	Creeping ryegrass grassland Purple needlegrass grassland Wildflower field (located within native grassland) One-sided bluegrass grassland *	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Grassland Communities	604	1%	604	1%	909	2%	39,175
California Bay - Leather Oak - (Rhamnus spp.) Mesic Serpentine NFD Super Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Chaparral / Scrub Communities	64	1%	64	1%	61	1%	7,176
California Bay - Madrone - Coast Live Oak NFD Super Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Oak Woodland Communities	105	<1%	105	<1%	81	<1%	18,253
Mixed Willow Super Alliance	Arroyo willow riparian forests Black willow riparian forests Pacific willow riparian forests Red willow riparian forests Narrowleaf willow	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Wetland Communities	29	5%	29	5%	31	6%	542

				Alternative A (Acres)		Alternative B (Acres)		Alternative C (Acres)		Total of Land Cover Type in County (Acres)
	riparian forests Mixed willow riparian forests									
Oregon White Oak Alliance	Oregon white oak woodland	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Oak Woodland Communities	6	<1%	6	<1%	3	<1%	1,125
Saltgrass - Pickleweed NFD Super Alliance	Northern coastal salt marsh	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Wetland Communities	141	4%	141	4%	141	4%	3,550
Upland Annual Grasslands & Forbs Formation	Creeping ryegrass grassland Purple needlegrass grassland *	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Grassland Communities	1,291	11%	1,291	11%	1350	11%	12,153

Note: Not all land cover types above are not sensitive biotic communities but may contain unmapped sensitive biotic communities (see pages 4.5-9 and -13).

TABLE 4.5-6
LAND COVER TYPES THAT CONTAIN SENSITIVE BIOTIC COMMUNITIES FOUND IN THE AREAS ENCOMPASSES BY VINEYARD EXPANSION SCENARIOS

Land Cover Type	Sensitive Biotic Communities Contained In or Encompassed by Land Cover Type	Source	Major Community Association	Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three		Scenario Four		Total In County
				Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Total for Community Type in County
Coast Redwood Alliance	Redwood forest	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Conifer Forest Communities	0	0%	0	0%	22	7%	22	7%	324
Douglas-fir - Ponderosa Pine Alliance	Douglas-fir–ponderosa pine forest (old-growth)	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Conifer Forest Communities	70	1%	702	8%	2,013	22%	1,634	18%	9,197
California Bay - Leather Oak - (Rhamnus spp.) Mesic Serpentine NFD Super Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Chaparral / Scrub Communities	0	0%	13	<1%	19	<1%	23	<1%	7,176
Leather Oak - California Bay - Rhamnus spp. Mesic Serpentine NFD Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Chaparral / Scrub Communities	3	<1%	18	<1%	7	<1%	17	<1%	4,399
Leather Oak - White Leaf Manzanita - Chamise Xeric Serpentine NFD Super Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Chaparral / Scrub Communities	26	<1%	65	<1%	33	<1%	54	<1%	26,987

Land Cover Type	Sensitive Biotic Communities Contained In or Encompassed by Land Cover Type	Source	Major Community Association	Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three		Scenario Four		Total In County
				Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Total for Community Type in County
White Leaf Manzanita - Leather Oak - (Chamise - Ceanothus spp.) Xeric Serpentine NFD Super Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Chaparral / Scrub Communities	13	<1%	23	<1%	24	<1%	17	<1%	8,005
California Annual Grasslands Alliance	Creeping ryegrass grassland Purple needlegrass grassland Wildflower field (located within native grassland) One-sided bluegrass grassland *	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Grassland Communities	1,523	4%	1,637	4%	826	2%	1,430	4%	39,175
Upland Annual Grasslands & Forbs Formation	Creeping ryegrass grassland Purple needlegrass grassland *	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Grassland Communities	1,068	9%	685	6%	321	3%	627	5%	12,153
(Carex spp. - Juncus spp - Wet Meadow Grasses) NFD Super Alliance	Coastal and valley freshwater marsh	Biotic Communities of Limited Distribution	Wetland Communities	68	24%	61	22%	29	10%	64	23%	282

Land Cover Type	Sensitive Biotic Communities Contained In or Encompassed by Land Cover Type	Source	Major Community Association	Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three		Scenario Four		Total In County
				Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Total for Community Type in County
California Bay - Madrone - Coast Live Oak - (Black Oak Big - Leaf Maple) NFD Super Alliance	California bay forests and woodlands	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Oak Woodland Communities	135	1%	132	1%	312	2%	629	3%	18,253
Oregon White Oak Alliance	Oregon white oak woodland	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Oak Woodland Communities	37	3%	16	1%	396	35%	369	33%	1,125
Mixed Willow Super Alliance	Arroyo willow riparian forests Black willow riparian forests Pacific willow riparian forests Red willow riparian forests Narrowleaf willow riparian forests Mixed willow riparian forests	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Wetland Communities	15	3%	17	3%	12	2%	11	2%	542
(Bulrush - Cattail) Fresh Water Marsh NFD Super Alliance	Coastal and Valley Freshwater marsh	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Wetland Communities	6	2%	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%	271
Saltgrass - Pickleweed NFD Super Alliance	Northern coastal salt marsh	CNDDB Sensitive Natural Communities	Wetland Communities	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3,550

Land Cover Type	Sensitive Biotic Communities Contained In or Encompassed by Land Cover Type	Source	Major Community Association	Scenario One		Scenario Two		Scenario Three		Scenario Four		Total In County
				Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Acres	% of County Total for Community Type	Total for Community Type in County
Brewer Willow Alliance	Brewer willow alliance	Biotic Communities of Limited Distribution	Wetland Communities	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	272
Ponderosa Pine Alliance	Ponderosa pine alliance	Biotic Communities of Limited Distribution	Conifer Forest Communities	14	8%	58	35%	51	30%	49	29%	168
Riverine, Lacustrine and Tidal Mudflats	Riverine, lacustrine, and tidal mudflats	Biotic Communities of Limited Distribution	Wetland Communities	36	9%	36	9%	36	9%	36	9%	389
Tanbark Oak Alliance	Tanbark oak alliance	Biotic Communities of Limited Distribution	Oak Woodland Communities	14	6%	52	21%	85	35%	81	33%	245

* Unmapped inclusions

- Draft EIR page 4.5-64, under the Impact 4.5.2, the following text has been changed in Mitigation Measure 4.5.2a:

MM 4.5.2a The County shall provide a policy in the General Plan that requires the development of CEQA standards that require disclosure of impacts to all sensitive biotic communities and oak woodlands during review of discretionary projects. The County, in its discretion, shall require mitigation that results in the following standards:

SENSITIVE BIOTIC COMMUNITIES – For all sensitive biotic communities that are listed on DEIR page 4.5-~~9~~8 and -~~13~~11 or are designated by the County, ensure no net loss through restoration or creation where a qualified biologist ~~it is~~ determine~~d~~s that restoration or creation are ecologically feasible; or preserve like habitat at a 2:1 ratio ~~for habitat loss~~.

OAK WOODLAND - Maintain and improve oak woodland habitat to provide for slope stabilization, soil protection, species diversity and wildlife habitat through the following measures:

- Preserve, to the maximum extent possible, oak trees and other significant vegetation that occur near the heads of drainages or depressions ~~on north-facing slopes~~ to maintain diversity of vegetation type and wildlife habitat as part of agricultural projects.

- Comply with the Oak Woodlands Preservation Act (PRC Section 21083.4) regarding oak woodland preservation to conserve the integrity and diversity of oak woodlands, and retain to the maximum extent feasible existing oak woodland and chaparral communities and other significant vegetation as part of residential, commercial, and industrial development approvals.

- Provide ~~appropriate~~ replacement of lost oak woodlands or preservation of like habitat at a 2:1 ratio.

- Draft EIR page 4.5-67, under the Impact 4.5.3, the following text has been changed in Mitigation Measure 4.5.3b:

MM 4.5.3b All new vineyards shall only be allowed to fence individual vineyard blocks. All existing vineyards shall be required to reduce their existing fencing to just vineyard blocks at any point in which they obtain a discretionary permit for any activity (vineyard, winery, other use) on a parcel which has vineyard fencing to the extent the nexus exists between the fencing (existing and/or proposed) and identified adverse effects to wildlife movement.

4.6 Fisheries

- Draft EIR page 4.6-2, the following text changes have been made to paragraph 2:

Chinook salmon have ~~not~~ been positively identified in ~~any~~ many of the tributary streams. NCRCD has documented adult Chinook in Napa Creek, Sulphur Creek (and juveniles), Redwood Creek (and juveniles), Selby Creek, Milliken Creek, Salvador Channel, Dry Creek, and Bell Creek (NCRCD). Central Valley fall-run chinook salmon will use the

Napa River upstream into the town of Calistoga, up to the base of Kimball Canyon Dam (NMFS 2007). In a survey done in 2004 by Napa RCD, spawning adult Chinook salmon were observed in a 3.6-mile stretch of the mainstem Napa River at Rutherford (BDR). Draft EIR page 4.6-16, the following text changes have been made to correctly identify the BCDC jurisdiction:

All areas that are subject to tidal action, including submerged lands, tidelands, and marshlands up to five feet above mean sea level.

- Draft EIR page 4.6-24, under the Impact 4.6.1, the following text changes have been made to the mitigation measures:

  Implementation of Mitigation Measure MM 4.11.2a and MM 4.11.3a would ensure that current effective provisions of the County Code are continued to be implemented and demonstrate compliance with the Basin Water Quality Control Plans and the Napa River TMDL for sediment.

- Draft EIR page 4.6-32, under the Impact 4.6.5, the following text changes have been made to MM 4.6.5a:

  MM 4.6.5a The County shall provide a policy in the General Plan that requires the County to modify County Code or establish an ordinance that ~~prohibits~~ protects ~~the removal of~~ riparian vegetation and ensures the restoration of historic riparian vegetation where feasible for projects requiring discretionary approval. The County shall develop a stream and wetlands protection program in coordination with Regional Water Quality Control Boards, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service and other coordinating resource agencies that identifies essential stream and stream reaches necessary for the health of populations of native fisheries and other sensitive aquatic organisms within the County's watersheds. Where avoidance of impacts to riparian habitat is infeasible along stream reaches, appropriate measures will be undertaken to ensure that mitigation ~~protection~~, restoration and enhancement activities will occur within these identified stream reaches that support or could support native fisheries and other sensitive aquatic organisms to ensure a no net loss of aquatic habitat functions and values within the county's watersheds.

- Draft EIR page 4.6-34, the following text changes have been made to MM 4.6-6:

  MM 4.6.6 The County shall provide a policy in the General Plan that requires that subsequent development activities and roadway improvements not directly disturb the bed and bank of any waterway known or suspected to contain fishery resources to the maximum extent feasible. If avoidance is determined to be infeasible by the County, then BMPs and/or habitat restoration shall be ~~shall be~~ incorporated (in consultation with California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service) into the project design that demonstrates no adverse impacts to fishery resources and allows for fish passage.

4.7 Noise

- Draft EIR page 4.7-38, the following text changes have been made to the last paragraph:

  Implementation of the above mitigation measures as well as mitigation measure ~~MM 4.2.2 and~~ MM 4.7.1a would ensure that future development near Angwin-Virgil O Parrett Field in Angwin would either meet the noise restriction requirements of the airport and/or include noise attenuation features to meet current County noise standards. Thus, with the implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce this impact to **less than significant** for all of the alternatives.

4.8 Air Quality

- Draft EIR pages 4.8-35 through -38, the following changes have been made to the text:

  Alternative A

  With no substantive policy changes, Alternative A would allow development to proceed under policies similar to the existing 1983 General Plan. Thus, development would be directed at the existing cities and designated -- already developed -- areas of the unincorporated County.

  Vehicle transportation is one of the major contributors to GHG emissions in Napa County. Vehicle emissions primarily consist of CO_2 from the tailpipe during vehicle operation. Since the amount of miles traveled is directly proportional to the amount of GHG emissions emitted, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is a good indicator of totals GHG emissions from vehicle operations in the County. Alternative A would have total VMT during PM Peak Hour that is expected to increase from 196,025 in 2005 to 480,821 in 2030 (see Section 4.4, Transportation and Circulation for discussion on the VMT analysis). This includes traffic generated in the unincorporated County, the cities within the County and locations outside of the County and is not solely the result of County land uses under the General Plan Update. Assuming an emission factor for future CO_2 emissions from vehicles of approximately 366 grams CO_2/mile (From the California Air Resources Board in 2002), approximately 380,459 ~~104.2~~ additional metric tons ~~(229,722 pounds)~~ of CO_2 annually. ~~would be generated during the PM Peak Hour (total VMT).~~ This does not include external trips that only travel through the County without starting or stopping there. (It is important to note that less than ¼ of the total trips in the County both originate and terminate from unincorporated portions of the County.) In general, the PM Peak Hour is thought to represent about 10% of daily vehicle traffic.

  The EPA's Personal Greenhouse Gas Calculator demonstrates the average household in Napa County (2.57 people) emits approximately 19.4 metric tons (42,802 pounds) of GHG per year (primarily CO_2 emissions from energy use). Assuming anticipated growth of 2,235 dwelling units by 2030 under Alternative A, the County could potentially increase its annual GHG emissions from households by 43,392 ~~4,341~~ metric tons ~~(9.6 million pounds)~~.

  Commercial, industrial and institutional buildings are a more significant source of GHG emissions than households. This is primarily from CO_2 emissions as a result of energy use. A more detailed GHG inventory would calculate the total building stock and resultant emissions from commercial, industrial and institutional buildings in the County, although this is more than can be accurately done in a General Plan Update EIR. Nonetheless, it is

clear that continued growth within the unincorporated portion of the County (regardless of whether the General Plan is updated) is likely to lead to more GHG emissions by year 2030. Growth in agricultural production could also contribute to GHG emissions in Napa County.

In addition to these major sources of GHG emissions, the County also includes natural processes for GHG sequestration (processes that remove GHGs from the atmosphere). These mostly include CO_2 sequestration from forests and agricultural soils. CO_2 sequestration from forests and agricultural soils varies on a species by species basis, under different levels of atmospheric CO_2 and with inter-annual climatic variability (i.e. year-to-year temperature and precipitation differences). Therefore, a more detailed analysis would be needed to determine the overall sequestration potential of the County's forests and agricultural soils as well as any net affect associated with conversions of forested land to vineyards. It is important to note that, while agricultural soils are a net sequester of CO_2, agricultural operations, in general are, a net emitter of GHGs (CO_2-equivalent). This is due to emissions of nitrous oxide and methane (other GHGs) associated with agricultural processes which outweigh the CO_2 sequestration by the soils According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agriculture and Forestry Greenhouse Gas Inventory: 1990-2001, agriculture in the U.S. contributed to approximately seven percent (7%) of total GHG emissions in 2001. Of the total agricultural GHG emissions for that year, approximately three percent (3%) were offset by CO_2 sequestration from the soils. Since this was a U.S. study, actual numbers may vary for specific agricultural operations in Napa County. For example, agricultural practices in Napa County involve less mechanical operations for activities like grape harvesting than would be used for other crops like corn or soy.

According to the US Department of Agriculture, improved forest regeneration and management practices such as density control, nutrient management, and genetic tree improvement promote tree growth and result in additional carbon accumulation in biomass. In addition, wood products harvested from forests can serve as long-term carbon storage pools. The adoption of agroforestry practices like windbreaks and riparian forest buffers, which incorporate trees and shrubs into ongoing farm operations, represents a potentially large GHG sequestration opportunity. In addition, agricultural practices such as conservation tillage and grassland practices such as rotational grazing can also reduce carbon losses and promote CO_2 sequestration in agricultural soils. These practices offset CO_2 emissions caused by land use activities such as conventional tillage and cultivation of organic soils.

Agriculture and forestry provide opportunities to reduce GHG emissions through targeted management. Practices to reduce GHG emissions from livestock include modifying energy content of livestock feed, inoculating feed with agents that reduce methane emissions from digestive processes and managing manure in controlled systems that reduce or eliminate GHG emissions. For example, anaerobic digesters are a promising technology for capturing and using methane emissions from livestock waste as an alternative energy source. In addition, GHG emission from soils can be reduced with improved nitrogen use efficiency, involving both reduced nitrogen applications and improved nitrogen uptake by plants.

While mitigation measures are identified below to reduce GHG emissions, this impact is considered **significant and unavoidable** for this alternative.

Alternative B

Alternative B would have a similar impact to Alternative A associated with GHG emissions associated with agricultural activities and non-residential uses. However, this alternative would result in increases in VMT as well as residential development potential.

VMT under Alternative B would increase from 196,025 in 2005 to ~~449,681 in 2030 in the PM Peak Hour (without proposed General Plan Update roadway improvements), which would generate approximately 92.8 additional metric tons (204,673 pounds) of CO_2. With proposed General Plan Update roadway improvements, total VMT during PM Peak Hour is expected to increase from 196,025 in 2005~~ to 505,144 by year 2030, which would generate approximately 412,952 ~~113~~ additional metric tons ~~(249,426 pounds)~~ of CO_2 annually. As noted under Alternative A, this includes traffic generated in the unincorporated County, the cities within the County and locations outside of the County and is not solely the result of County land uses under the General Plan Update. Assuming anticipated residential growth of 3,885 dwelling units by 2030 under Alternative B, the County could potentially increase its annual GHG emissions from households by 75,426 ~~7,546~~ metric tons ~~(16.6 million pounds)~~.

While mitigation measures are identified below to reduce GHG emissions, this impact is considered **significant and unavoidable** for this alternative.

Alternative C

Alternative C would have a similar impact to Alternative A associated with GHG emissions associated with agricultural activities and non-residential uses. However, this alternative would result in increases in VMT as well as residential development potential.

Year 2030 conditions under Alternative C would have total VMT during PM Peak Hour is expected to increase from 196,025 to ~~461,038 (without proposed General Plan Update roadway improvements), which would generate approximately 97.0 additional metric tons (213,837 pounds) of CO_2. With proposed General Plan Update roadway improvements, total VMT during PM Peak Hour is expected to increase from 196,025 to~~ 525,061 by year 2030, which would generate approximately 439,559 ~~120~~ additional metric tons ~~(265,496 pounds)~~ of CO_2 annually. As noted under Alternative A, this includes traffic generated in the unincorporated County, the cities within the County and locations outside of the County and is not solely the result of County land uses under the General Plan Update. Assuming anticipated residential growth of 7,635 dwelling units by 2030 under Alternative C, the County could potentially increase its annual GHG emissions from households by 148,231 ~~14,829~~ metric tons ~~(32.7 million pounds)~~.

4.9 Human Health/Risk of Upset

- Draft EIR page 4.9-30, the following changes have been made to the text in Alternative C:

  Alternative C would have a similar land use map as Alternative B, with the exception of an increased development potential (e.g., 7,635 new dwelling units by year 2030) and the expansion of rural and urban uses in the unincorporated community of Angwin and establishment of a new RUL for the City of American Canyon. Urban development within the expanded City of American Canyon RUL could result in conflicts with the Napa County Airport; however, the potential extent of this impact is not known given the

uncertainty of the future mix of land uses. The mix of land uses would ultimately be determined by the City of American Canyon and would be required to consider the requirements of the Airport Land Use Commission and Compatibility Plan. Alternative C would still be subject to the provisions of the Napa County Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan and associated provisions in the County Code (County Code Title 11 [Airport] and Chapter 18.80 [Airport Compatibility Combining District]) that provide protection from potential safety conflicts with the airports. As noted above under Alternative B, the southern portion of the Napa Pipe site is within Zone D of the Napa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, which prohibits residential uses. Thus, residential development on the Napa Pipe site would result in a **significant impact**, ~~for which mitigation is included below~~ which would be reduced through implementation of mitigation measure MM 4.2.2.

4.10 Geology and Soils

- Draft EIR page 4.10-7, the following changes have been made to Figure 4.10-2:

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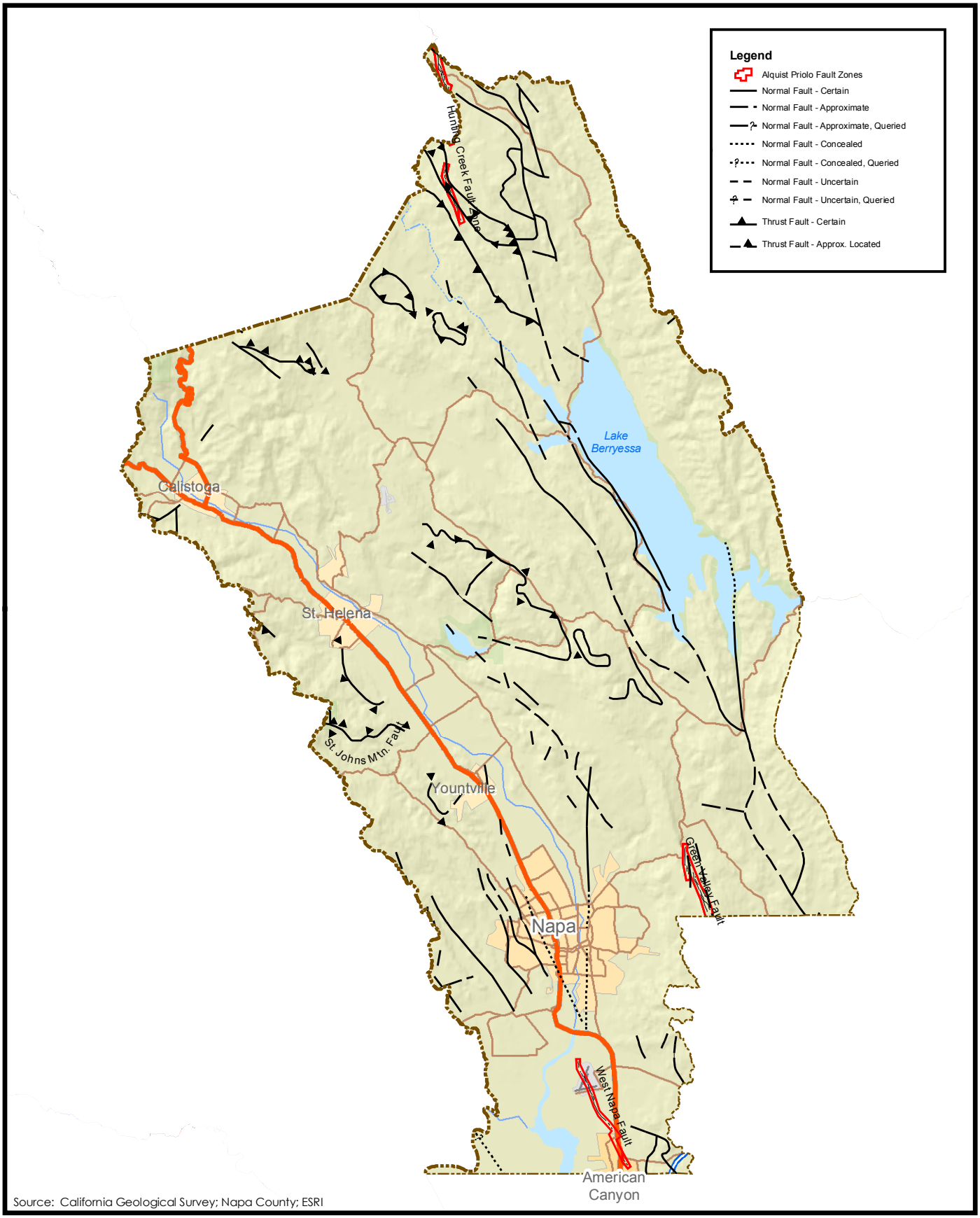

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FIGURE 4.10-2
NAPA COUNTY FAULT FEATURES

PMC

4.11 Hydrology and Water Quality

- Draft EIR page 4.11-14, the following changes have been made to the second paragraph:

  Currently, the Napa River and its tributaries have been listed under Section 303(d) as water quality impaired for nutrients, pathogens, and sedimentation/siltation. The Putah Creek Watershed/Lake Berryessa is listed as water quality impaired for mercury, while James Creek is impaired for mercury and nickel. San Pablo Bay, into which the Napa River drains, has been listed as impaired for chlordane, DDT, diazinon, dieldrin, dioxins and furans, exotic species, mercury, nickel, PCBs, and selenium.

- Draft EIR page 4.11-24, the following changes have been made to the fourth paragraph as follows:

  National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

  The County is a co-permittee on an MS4 municipal stormwater NPDES permit along with the cities of Napa, St. Helena, American Canyon, and Calistoga, and the town of Yountville.

- Draft EIR page 4.11-24, the following changes have been made to the first full paragraph:

  The California State Water Resources Control Board and RWQCBs that enforce State of California statutes are equivalent to or more stringent than the Federal statutes. RWQCBs are responsible for establishing water quality standards and objectives that protect the beneficial uses of various waters in the County ~~including Morrison Creek, and other creeks in the Planning Area~~. In the County, ~~Planning Area~~ the RWQCBs ~~is~~ are responsible for protecting surface and groundwaters from both point and non-point sources of pollution. For example, the Central Valley RWQCB has adopted conditional waivers that regulate discharges from irrigated lands, managed wetlands, and commercial timber activities.

  Water quality objectives for all of the water bodies within the Planning Area were established by the RWQCB and are listed in its Basin Plan.

- Draft EIR page 4.11-24 through -26, the following text changes have been made under the State Regulatory Framework:

  Surface water rights are administered through the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Two main types of water rights exist in California law: riparian and appropriative.

  ~~Riparian Rights~~

  ~~Riparian water rights are associated with property adjacent to a watercourse. Owners of such properties are allowed to use naturally flowing water from the watercourse (i.e., not including any artificial or augmented flows) for reasonable and beneficial uses. The riparian right only applies to use of water from the watercourse on the portion of the subject property that drains to the watercourse in question, and riparian water rights~~

~~cannot be stored or transferred off of this portion of the property. Lands severed from a riparian parcel (e.g., land subdivision) do not continue to have riparian rights.~~

~~No permit is required from the SWRCB to establish or maintain a riparian water right; however, a Statement of Diversion is required to be reported to the SWRCB. This statement provides the water right holder with documented standing in disagreements regarding priorities and supply cutbacks during a shortage.~~

~~Riparian rights are generally senior to appropriative rights (discussed below), and unlike an appropriative right, are not lost (forfeited) by non-use. Riparian right holders do not have priorities with respect to one another, and each holder has a right to a reasonable share of the total riparian water available.~~

Riparian Rights

Lands within the watershed of a natural watercourse, which are transversed thereby or border thereon, with the exceptions and limitations hereinafter indicated, may be riparian. Each owner thereof may have a right, which is correlative with the right of each other riparian owner, to share in the reasonable beneficial use of the natural flow or water which passes his land. No permit is required for such use. The State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) policy is to consider natural flow as not including return flows derived from use of ground water, water seasonally stored and later released, or water diverted from another watershed. In administering the California Water Code, the SWRCB is governed by the following considerations relative to the doctrine of riparian rights as applied to this State.

1) The riparian right exists by reason of ownership of land abutting upon a stream or body of water and affords no basis of right to use water upon nonriparian land.

2) In order to divert water under claim of riparian right, the diverter must use the water on riparian land but need not own the land at the point of diversions. That is, such diverter may divert at a point upstream from this land so long as permission is granted to use that point of diversion, and intervening land owners between the point of diversion and the place of use are not adversely affected by such practices.

3) A parcel of land loses its riparian right when severed from land bordering the stream by conveyance unless the right is reserved for the severed parcel. The riparian right also may be destroyed when purportedly transferred apart from the land by grant, contract, or condemnation. Once lost, it cannot be restored.

4) As between riparian owners, priority of use establishes no priority of right, i.e. one cannot claim superior right merely because water used first.

5) The riparian right is neither created by use nor lost by nonuse.

6) If there is insufficient water for the reasonable beneficial requirements of all riparian owners, they must share the available supply. Apportionment is governed by various factors, including such owner's reasonable requirements and uses. In the absence of mutual agreement, recourse to judicial determination may be necessary.

7) As between riparian owners, one of them may take the whole supply if necessary for strictly domestic use; that is, for so-called "natural uses... arising out of the necessities

of life on the riparian land, such as household use, drinking, watering domestic animals."

8) The riparian owner is subject to the doctrine of reasonable use, which limits all rights to the use of water to that quantity reasonably required for beneficial use and prohibits waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable methods of use or diversion.

9) A riparian right may be impaired or lost through prescription.

10) The riparian right attaching to a particular parcel of land is subject to appropriative rights established by diversion upon vacant public domain before the first valid steps were taken to acquire said parcel of land from the United States, whether diversion was made at points upstream or downstream.

11) The riparian right cannot be transferred for use upon another parcel of land.

12) The riparian right does not apply to foreign water, i.e., water originating in a different watershed cannot be used under claim of riparian right.

13) Water cannot be stored and withheld for a deferred use (other than regulatory storage) under claim of riparian right.

A record of water use under riparian claim should be established by filing a Statement of Water Diversion and Use with the SWRCB.

~~Appropriative Rights~~

~~Appropriative rights are water rights granted for diversions (and transfers) of water to non-riparian land (lands not adjacent to a watercourse) for reasonable and beneficial uses, including storage. Appropriative rights are subject to a seniority system, commonly referred to as "first in time, first in right," where the appropriative right holder with the longest standing right has first priority to water in a shortage. Appropriative water rights must be perfected (legitimized), and non-use results in loss of the appropriated right.~~

~~There are two types of appropriative rights: pre-1914 and post-1914 appropriative rights.~~

~~Pre-1914 Appropriative Rights. California's current permit system of appropriative water rights was established in 1914. Appropriative water rights established prior to 1914 are not subject to the permitting authority of the SWRCB, and hence do not need approvals from the SWRCB for transfers or changes in place or purpose of use. Changes in the point of diversion, however, remain subject to SWRCB approval.~~

~~Post-1914 Appropriative Rights. Since 1914, appropriative rights have been subject to the permitting authority of the state. Today, SWRCB issues and administers these permits, which specify the quantity, place, and purpose of use, as well as the point of diversion. SWRCB approval is required for any changes to the above, as well as for water transfers, and the agency may attach conditions to its permits and approvals to protect other water rights holders and public trust resources (e.g., fish and wildlife).~~

Appropriative Rights

Prior to 1872, appropriative water rights could be acquired by simply taking and beneficially using water. The priority of the right was the first substantial act leading toward putting the water to beneficial use provided the appropriation was completed

with reasonable diligence; otherwise, priority did not attach until beneficial use of the water commenced.

In 1872, sections 1410 through 1422 of the California Civil Code were enacted. These sections established a permissive procedure for perfecting an appropriation of water. Provisions were made for establishing a priority of right by posting a notice of appropriation at the proposed point of diversion and recording a copy of the notice with the respective County Recorder. If these procedures were not followed, the pre-1914 appropriative right did not attach until water was beneficially used.

Once acquired, an appropriative right can be maintained only by continuous beneficial use of water. Regardless of the amount claimed in the original notice of appropriation or at the time diversion and use first began, the amount which now can be rightfully claimed under an appropriative right initiated prior to December 19, 1914, therefore has, in general, become fixed by actual beneficial use as to both amount and season of diversion. The conditions under which an appropriative right may be forfeited in whole or in part are set forth under the heading "Loss of Appropriative Rights."

Successful assertion of an appropriative right which was initiated prior to December 19, 1914, where the validity of the right is disputed, requires evidence of both the original appropriation and subsequent maintenance of the right by continuous and diligent application of water to beneficial use (see California Water Code section 1202(b)). Frequently, such evidence consists of oral testimony of persons who have actual knowledge of the relevant facts. As the years pass, such testimony, dependent upon the recollection of individuals, may become difficult or impossible to secure. At least a partial remedy for this situation may be found in the procedure for perpetuation of testimony set forth in section 2017 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

A record of water use under "Pre-1914 Appropriative Rights" should be established by filing a Statement of Water Diversion and Use of the SWRCB.

Appropriative Rights Initiated Subsequent to December 19, 1914

The two methods of appropriation existing prior to December 19, 1914, the effective date of the California Water Commission Act, are no longer available for appropriating water from surface steams, other surface bodies of water, or from subterranean streams flowing in known and definite channels. An appropriation of such water now requires compliance with the provisions of Division 2, Part 2 of the California Water Code.

The steps which now must be taken in order to initiate and acquire an appropriative water right are described under the heading "General Information Pertaining to Applications for Permits to Appropriate Unappropriated Water."

- Draft EIR page 4.11-30, the following changes have been made to paragraph 3:

  Ground-disturbing activities located within the County's Domestic Water Supply Drainages are only allowed to take place during the dry season, between April 1 and September 1 of each year. Installation of winterization measures may take place during other times of the year, but must be in place by September 15 of any given year. Ground-disturbing activities located within municipal watersheds are allowed between April 1 and September 1, and ground-disturbing activities within other watersheds are allowed between April 1 and October 1.

- Draft EIR page 4.11-34, the following changes have been made to paragraph 4:

  Napa Sanitation District (NSD) provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the residents and businesses in the City of Napa and surrounding unincorporated areas of Napa County. NSD is an independent local agency governed by three elected officials from the City of Napa and County, as well as two public appointees. It services 33,000 connections within approximately 23 square miles of service area, with a network of approximately 250 miles of underground sewer pipelines and ~~six~~ three lift stations. Wastewater is treated at the Soscol Water Recycling Facility (SWRF), which provides secondary and tertiary biological physical-chemical treatment with a dry weather treatment design capacity of 15.4 million gallons per day (MGD).

- Draft EIR page 4.11-47, the following changes have been made under Subsection 4.13.4.1 (Sewer Service, Existing Setting):

  The NSD serves 13 non-contiguous areas encompassing 12,448 acres and provides wastewater service to over 33,000 customers and serves the majority of the City of Napa and surrounding unincorporated areas of Napa County, including the Silverado Country Club ~~and some southern portions of the County~~. The LBRID has a contiguous service area encompassing 2,030 acres and currently has between 150-160 connections. The NBRID service area consists of approximately 1,899 acres and includes the Steele Park Resort and provides service to 270 to 280 homes. The NRRD currently serves 138 connections, with the service area encompassing the western side of Edgerly Island near the San Pablo Bay and the area known as the Ingersoll tract, which includes 30 existing connections. **Table 4.13.4-1** illustrates the County's sewer providers, service area, facilities, planned improvements, and capacity compared to existing demand.

  As indicated, the SFWD serves four non-contiguous, unincorporated portions of the County, encompassing 1,178 acres, and serves 165 sewer line connections. The COCWD provides sewer service to 252 non-contiguous acres in the unincorporated County with 189 sewer line connections; whereas, the City of American Canyon Public Works Department operates the American Canyon WTP and provides service to two non-contiguous portions of the unincorporated County, encompassing 2,672 acres. The NSD operates ~~six~~ three pump stations, 267 miles of conveyance pipelines, 250 miles of sewer laterals, and one Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP). The NSD current capacity exceeds existing demands (15.4 mgd dry flows and 14 mgd wet flows) and has adequate capacity to accommodate projected future growth (Heeley, 2004). However, the NSD has plans that include, but are not limited to, improving reclaimed water storage facilities, replacing pump stations, and rehabilitating deteriorated pipelines. The LBRID has one WPT seven sewer treatment/evaporation ponds, one storage tank, and various lift/pump stations. The WTP has a current capacity of 0.85 mgd and receives an average of 0.20 mgd; therefore, the capacity is adequate to accommodate existing and project demands. To improve system efficiency, the district is in the process of obtaining permits for an irrigation field and other infrastructure improvements.

- Draft EIR page 4.11-47, the following changes are made to the first paragraph:

  Structural grading permits for projects with 5-15 percent slopes allow for "standard erosion control measures" proposed by the property owner, to be reviewed by Engineering Services within the Public Works Department ~~the Building Inspection Division~~

(as required under County Code [Ordinance 1240] as well as coverage under the state's General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit).

4.12 Cultural and Paleontogical Resources

- Draft EIR page 4.12-16, the following changes are made to the last paragraph:

  Assembly Bill 2641 (AB 2641) establishes the Native American Heritage Commission ("commission") and authorizes the commission to bring an action to prevent damage to Native American burial grounds or places of worship. The existing law under AB 2641, the California Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001, requires all state agencies and all museums that receive state funding to inventory Native American human remains and cultural items in their possession for return to the appropriate tribes. The bill was amended in 2006, which also amended Public Resources Code Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98, respectively. The amendments generally set forth new noticing requirements upon the discovery of Native American burial remains.

4.13 Public Services and Utilities

- Draft EIR page 4.13-1, the following changes are made to paragraph 5:

  The NCFD has an ISO rating of 6 in areas with fire hydrants and 9 in those areas of the County not having hydrants. The NCFD has a property protection classification (PPC) of 6/8B. The PPC 6 is for property within 5 miles of a fire station and within 1000' of a hydrant, and the PPC 8B is for property within 5 miles of a fire station but not within 1000' of a hydrant. Property that is more than 5 miles from a fire station, regardless of proximity to fire hydrants, is given a PPC 10.

- Draft EIR page 4.13-49, the following changes are made to Table 4.13.4-1:

TABLE 4.13.4–1
SEWER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Provider	Service Area	Facilities	Capacity	Existing Demand
Napa Sanitation District (NSD)	13 non-contiguous areas consisting of 12,448 acres. The majority of the City of Napa and surrounding unincorporated areas of Napa County, including the Silverado Country Club.[1] Provides sewer service to over 33,000 connections.	~~Six~~ Three pump stations, 267 miles of pipeline, 250 miles of sewer laterals, and one wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located at 15 Soscol Ferry Road.[1]	The WWTP has a permitted average dry weather capacity of 15.4 mgd which it has never reached.[1]	Demand for sewer service is approx. 6.8 mgd during dry weather flow and approx. 14 mgd during wet weather flow.[1]

- Draft EIR page 4.13-78, the following changes are made after the second bullet:

  The Advisory Committee has now dissolved with the creation of the Napa County Regional Park and Open Space District.

4.14 Visual Resources/Light and Glare

No changes were made to this section.

5.0 Cumulative Impacts Summary

No changes were made to this section.

6.0 Project Alternatives

- Draft EIR page 6.0-2, the following text has been added at the end of Section 6.2:

Other Alternatives Suggested as Comments on the Draft EIR:

Several other alternatives were suggested in comments on the Draft EIR, and were not selected for in-depth analysis for the reasons indicated below.

A "No Growth" Alternative

A general plan update alternative that prevents any growth from happening in unincorporated Napa County was rejected as infeasible because of the practical and legal difficulties associated with such an alternative. If the County adopted a completely restrictive general plan or simply stopped issuing building permits as a way to prevent new housing development and new job growth, it would likely be accused of inverse condemnation, since it would essentially be denying private property owners reasonable legal use of their property. The Fifth Amendment of the US Constitution prohibits the "taking" of private property for pubic purposes without just compensation. While the land use restrictions of a general plan or zoning ordinance do not ordinarily rise to a "taking," they would do so if they deprived the property owner of all economic viable use of their property. Also, such a general plan would not comply with State law, which requires that a general plan (land use element) designate the "general location" of "land for housing, business, industry, open space, etc." (CGC Sec. 65302) and requires that general plans (housing elements) provide policies and programs to help accommodate the housing needs of Californians of all economic levels. (CGC Sec. 65580 et seq.) Thus, inclusion and potential adoption of such an alternative would directly affect the County's ability to update its Housing Element consistent with State law. For these reasons, the "no growth" alternative is considered infeasible.

An Alternative Consistent with ABAG Growth Projections

Several comment letters on the Draft EIR requested that the County provide an additional alternative in the Draft EIR that is consistent with ABAG growth projections. As explained on DEIR p. 4.3-10 & 11 and Appendix B, the County engaged Keyser Marston Associates (KMA) to review population and employment projections developed by ABAG in light of available land, demand, and absorption rates in Napa County. This review determined that ABAG's Projections 2003 and 2005 were unrealistically low and could not serve as a reasonable basis for an environmental analysis since – even if the County makes no substantive policy changes – it will likely add more housing and more jobs than ABAG anticipates. Thus, the population, housing, and employment projections provided for in Alternative A represent the County's adjustment of ABAG growth projections consistent with a finer-grained understanding of local conditions than ABAG

exercised, and represent what the EIR authors believe is more likely to occur if the County makes no substantive policy changes to its existing general plan.[2]

An alternative that is completely consistent with ABAG projections was rejected as infeasible because – similar to the "no growth" option described above – it would face practical and legal difficulties. In effect, the County would have to place stricter limits on residential building permits than currently exist and would have to further constrain non-residential development to contain job growth (i.e., impose limits beyond those imposed by a constrained supply of appropriately zoned land). With these actions, it is unclear how the County could meet its legal obligations under State law or avoid substantial exposure to property owner initiated litigation. The County would also not meet its objectives related to accommodating a reasonable amount of growth and addressing the needs for housing. (See also discussion above under "No Growth Alternative." [3])

An Alternative Which Eliminates All of the "Bubbles"

Several comment letters on the Draft EIR requested that the County provide an additional alternative in the Draft EIR that would eliminate all of the areas on the Land Use Map that are designated Urban Residential or Rural Residential, areas that are informally referred to as the "bubbles" because of their shape on the map. Under this alternative, all of the County would be designated for agricultural use except for the industrial areas and pubic institutional areas south of the City of Napa. Consistent with longstanding general plan policies, a limited number of commercially zoned sites in the County (totaling less than 200 acres) could still be used for commercial purposes, but no land would be available for multifamily housing, private institutions, or many other uses. One primary residence would be permitted on every legal parcel, and minimum parcel sizes would generally be set as 40 or 160 acres. This alternative was eliminated from in-depth analysis because it would fail to address important project objectives. Specifically, elimination of all of the bubbles would result in a plan that is not legally adequate, because it would not comply with 65302(a) of the California Government Code, which requires plans to identify areas for housing, business, industry, and other uses. Elimination of the bubbles would also make it impossible for the County to meet its State mandated housing requirements, and to address issues of concern to the community, such as the availability of moderately priced housing because large lot sizes would be locked-in and multifamily housing projects would not be allowed. Elimination of the bubbles would also mean that the plan would not provide for a reasonable amount of growth as suggested in the project objectives and could ultimately result in development pressures being focused on agricultural areas of the County. It is conceivable, for example, that if no land was available for multifamily housing and the County failed to meet State housing

[2] Just as one example, ABAG Projections 2005 suggests that unincorporated Napa County will add 890 new dwelling units between 2005 and 2030. This works out to be about 35 houses per year, or about 80 less than allowed under the County's annual building permit limit, and about 55 less than have been issued annually each year for the past 5-10 years. Alternative A by comparison would add about 90 new dwellings per year, which is consistent with the number issued annually in recent years.

[3] For informational purposes, Table 4.4-3 of the Draft EIR contains results of a traffic modeling exercise which utilizes the ABAG Projections 2003 for the unincorporated County rather than the more defensible projections included in the DEIR alternatives. As the table indicates, even if an alternative completely consistent with ABAG Projections were feasible, it would have many of the same impacts as Alternatives A, B and C.

requirements, that a court could require re-designation of agricultural land or set aside Measure J, the County's agricultural preservation initiative.

- Draft EIR page 6.0-5 through -9, the following changes have been made to the description of Alternative D:

6.4 ALTERNATIVE D – RESOURCE PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVE

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVE

The Resource Preservation Alternative would be the most restrictive of the five principal alternatives considered in this DEIR. The area currently designated as Agricultural Watershed Open Space (AWOS) would be split into two zones – one primarily devoted to agriculture, and one primarily devoted to open space. One dwelling unit per parcel would still be allowed, but minimum parcel sizes could increase, so that little new development would occur and major infrastructure improvements would not be feasible. Recreational uses would be restricted in agricultural areas. There would be no changes to the amount of land ~~designated~~ currently available for industrial use. The existing policy provisions of the 1983 General Plan would largely remain, except additional policies would be developed to achieve greater forest protection, riparian habitat preservation, and water quality improvements than envisioned under the current plan (see description below).

Land Use Plan and Development Potential

As shown in **Figure 6.0-1**, current rural designated areas adjacent to Berryessa Estates, City of Calistoga and the City of Napa would be reduced or eliminated, while urban designated areas in Pope Creek would be re-designated rural residential. All other urban and rural residential areas would also be reduced in size to eliminate agriculturally zoned land from these areas (i.e. from the "bubbles"). Hess Vineyard would remain in vineyard use, but would be re-designated as Agricultural Open Space. Urban designations in the unincorporated community of Angwin would be modified to include a mix of urban residential and institutional uses; ~~but~~ no expansion of the so-called "urban bubble" would occur. There would be no other changes to the land use map. Other agricultural areas would have no additional housing sites as increasing the minimum parcel size would limit further subdivisions. The AWOS designation would be split into two districts: AOS and WOS, with the latter including areas where policies would be developed to achieve greater forest protection, riparian habitat preservation, and water quality improvements than envisioned under the current General Plan. Such policies could result in zoning to prohibit timber conversions in Watershed Open Space areas, inclusion of expanded riparian buffers in the Conservation Regulation, along with adoption of an oak woodland preservation ordinance, and erosion control plan requirements for vineyards on less than 5% slope.

There would be a continued reliance on cities to meet housing needs requirements. This Alternative would result in an increase of 1,951 units and an increase of 9,713 new jobs between year 2005 and 2030 (see Table VI in the Industrial Land Use Study – Napa County General Plan Update in **Appendix B** for further details on assumed development under this alternative). A Measure J vote would be required for these changes.

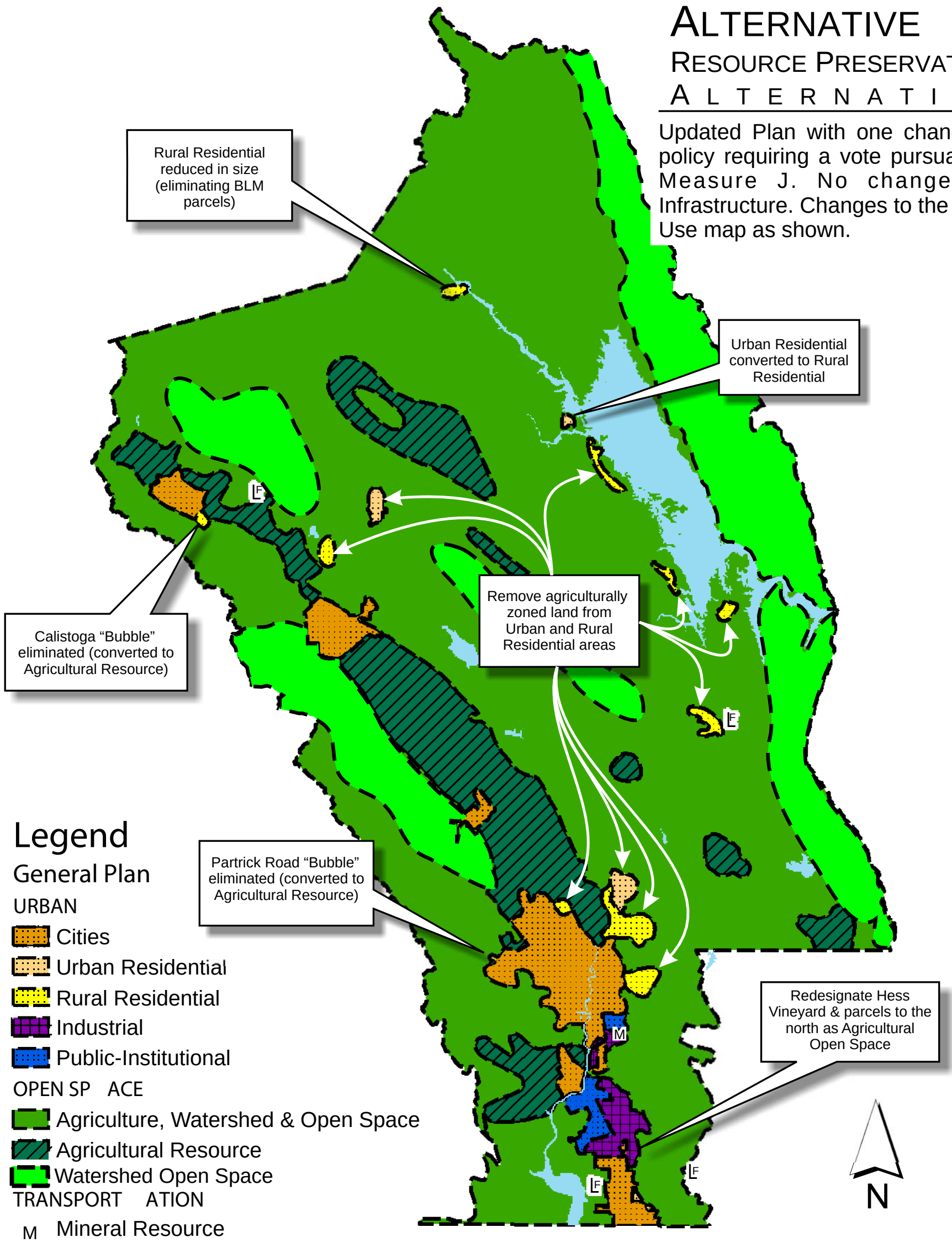
Vineyard and Winery Processing/Operations

The minimum parcel size for wineries would increase from 10 to 40 acres. Vineyards would be required to place a greater emphasis on habitat preservation and be specifically designed to protect sensitive biotic communities and oak woodlands. Groundwater restrictions similar to those in place in the Milliken-Sarco-Tulucay (MST) basin would be established in other areas, including Pope Valley, Chiles Valley, Capell Valley, and Carneros Valley. Restrictions would effectively require "no net increase" in groundwater use associated with discretionary projects requiring County approval in these areas. With these new restrictions, Alternative D could result~~ing~~ in 7,500 acres of new vineyards by 2030 (i.e., less than Alternatives A, B, and C).

- Draft EIR page 6.0-7, Figure 6.0-1 has been edited:

ALTERNATIVE D:
RESOURCE PRESERVATION ALTERNATIVE

Updated Plan with one change in policy requiring a vote pursuant to Measure J. No changes in Infrastructure. Changes to the Land Use map as shown.



Source: Napa County Planning Department

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SCALE IN MILES
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FIGURE 6.0-1
ALTERNATIVE D

PMC

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- Draft EIR page 6.0-10, the following changes have been made to the description of Alternative D:

  Conflict with Agricultural Zoning and Williamson Act Contracts

  As identified under Impact 4.1.4, virtually all of the so called "urban bubbles" or urbanized areas on the existing General Plan Land Use Map that are designated either "Urban Residential" or "Rural Residential" contain some land that is zoned for agricultural use. Since Alternative D would rectify this situation by shrinking the "bubbles" to eliminate agriculturally zoned land, ~~the General Plan Update (under all alternatives) would perpetuate this arrangement in most locations,~~ it would ~~not~~ preclude rezoning and redevelopment of land that is zoned agricultural, since this land would become subject to Measure J. ~~This would not be considered a significant environmental impact because it would occur only in those areas designated for non-agricultural uses under the current Napa County General Plan.~~ This impact was identified as significant and unavoidable for Alternatives A, B and C and would be avoided by ~~also be **significant and unavoidable** for~~ Alternative D (~~even~~ with implementation of mitigation measures MM 4.1.1a and b).

- Draft EIR page 6.0-12, the following changes have been made to the description of Alternative D:

  Loss of Sensitive Biotic Communities

  As described under Impact 4.5.2, **Tables 4.5-5** and **4.5-6** identify potential conversion of land cover types that may contain sensitive biotic communities by Alternatives A, B and C and vineyard development scenario 1 through 4. Numerous sensitive natural communities are known from Napa County. There are likely to be additional areas with these unique communities since existing mapping represents only the known occurrences of these communities. Future land use activities including additional land development and vineyard conversion could affect both mapped and unmapped sites and oak woodlands. Site-specific habitat analysis may be necessary to determine the presence of additional sensitive biotic communities on undeveloped lands proposed for development. Of specific concern are vineyard development scenarios that could result in the conversion of large percentages of the total County acreage of several sensitive biotic communities (e.g., Tanbark Oak Alliance, Ponderosa Pine Alliance, Douglas Fir - Ponderosa Pine Alliance and Oregon White Oak Alliance) (see **Table 4.5-6**). This impact was identified as significant and unavoidable for Alternatives A, B and C.

  Alternative D would result in the least impact (of the alternatives under consideration) given the reduced non-agricultural development potential associated with its land use map and that the AWOS designation would be split into two districts: AOS and WOS, with the latter including areas where policies would be developed to achieve greater habitat protection and preservation, and water quality improvements than envisioned under the current General Plan. (As noted above, vineyard development under this alternative would be less than with all the other Alternatives, and less than scenarios 1-4.) ~~However, this alternative's~~ Alternative D's impact would ~~still~~ be considered **significant and ~~unavoidable~~ mitigable** ~~even~~ due to its inclusion of policies that would lead to zoning prohibiting timber conversions in Watershed Open Space areas and adoption of an oak woodland preservation ordinance, in addition to ~~with~~ the implementation of mitigation measures MM 4.5.1b and c, MM 4.5.2a through c, MM 4.6.5a through c, MM 4.11.4 and

implementation of the Napa County Conservation Regulations that would reduce loss of sensitive biotic communities.

- Draft EIR page 6.0-14, the following changes have been made to the second full sentence:

  Implementation of mitigation measures MM 4.6.1a and b, MM 4.11.2a and b, MM 4.11.3a and b, MM 4.11.4 and implementation of the Napa County Conservation Regulations would mitigate sedimentation impacts to fisheries.

- Draft EIR page 6.0-17, the following changes have been made to the second full sentence:

  Alternative D would result in the same **significant and mitigable** impact that would be mitigated through implementation of Mitigation Measure MM 4.7.7 and MM 4.7.1a.

- Draft EIR pages 6.0-22 and 6.0-57, the following changes have been made to Impact 4.10.5:

  Impact would still be considered Significant and Unavoidable.

- Draft EIR page 6.0-25, the following changes have been made to the description of Alternative D:

  Groundwater Level and Decline and Overdraft

  As identified under impact 4.11.5, urban, rural and agricultural development and land use activities would increase groundwater demands and have impacts on groundwater storage. Modeling results show most evaluation areas with decreases in groundwater discharge to the channel network (baseflow), while in the Berryessa and Suisun areas, baseflow increased (see Appendix H). ~~, while~~ Also, Appendix J identifies that cumulative water demands for the years 2020 and 2050 in the Napa Valley would exceed current water supplies (including groundwater resources). This impact was identified as significant and unavoidable for Alternatives A, B and C.

  Alternative D would result in the least impact (of the alternatives under consideration) given the reduced non-agricultural development potential associated with its land use map and that the AWOS designation would be split into two districts: AOS and WOS, with the latter including areas where policies would be developed to achieve greater forest protection, riparian habitat preservation, and water quality improvements than envisioned under the current General Plan. Alternative D would also extend groundwater restrictions that currently apply in the MST area to other areas where groundwater deficiencies are thought to exist. Restrictions would effectively require "no net increase" in groundwater use associated with discretionary projects requiring County approval in these areas. As a result, ~~However,~~ this alternative's impact would ~~still~~ be considered significant and mitigable ~~unavoidable~~ (~~even~~ with implementation of mitigation measures MM 4.11.4 and MM 4.11.5a through e).

- Draft EIR page 6.0-43, the following changes have been made to the second full paragraph:

However, this alternative's impact would still be considered **significant and mitigable** with the implementation of mitigation measures MM 4.6.1a and b, MM 4.11.2a and b, MM 4.11.3a and b, MM 4.11.4 and implementation of the Napa County Conservation Regulations that would mitigate sedimentation impacts to fisheries.

- Draft EIR page 6.0-52, the following changes have been made to the last sentence under "Noise and Land Use Compatibility (Aircraft)":

  Alternative E would result in the same **significant and mitigable** impact that would be mitigated through implementation of Mitigation Measure MM 4.7.7 and MM 4.7.1a."

7.0 Long-Term Implications of the Project

No changes were made to this section.

8.0 Report Preparers

- The following changes are made to this section on page 8.0-1:

  Questa Engineering Corporation – Water Resources Consultant (Author of Appendix I)

  Principal ..... Sydney Temple
  Project Scientist..... Chien Wang

  A.A. Rich and Associates – Fisheries Resources Consultant (Author of Appendix F)

  Principal .....Alice Rich, PhD

  DHI Inc. – Surface and Groundwater Hydraulic and Water Quality Modeling Consultant (Author of Appendix H)

  Principal ..... J. Carter Borden

  Hanson Environmental, Inc. – Fisheries Resources Consultant (Author of Appendix G)

  Principal ..... Chuck Hanson

9.0 Acronyms and Abbreviations

- Draft EIR page 9.0-1, the following changes have been made:

CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	~~California Department of Conservation~~
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CDE	California Department of Education