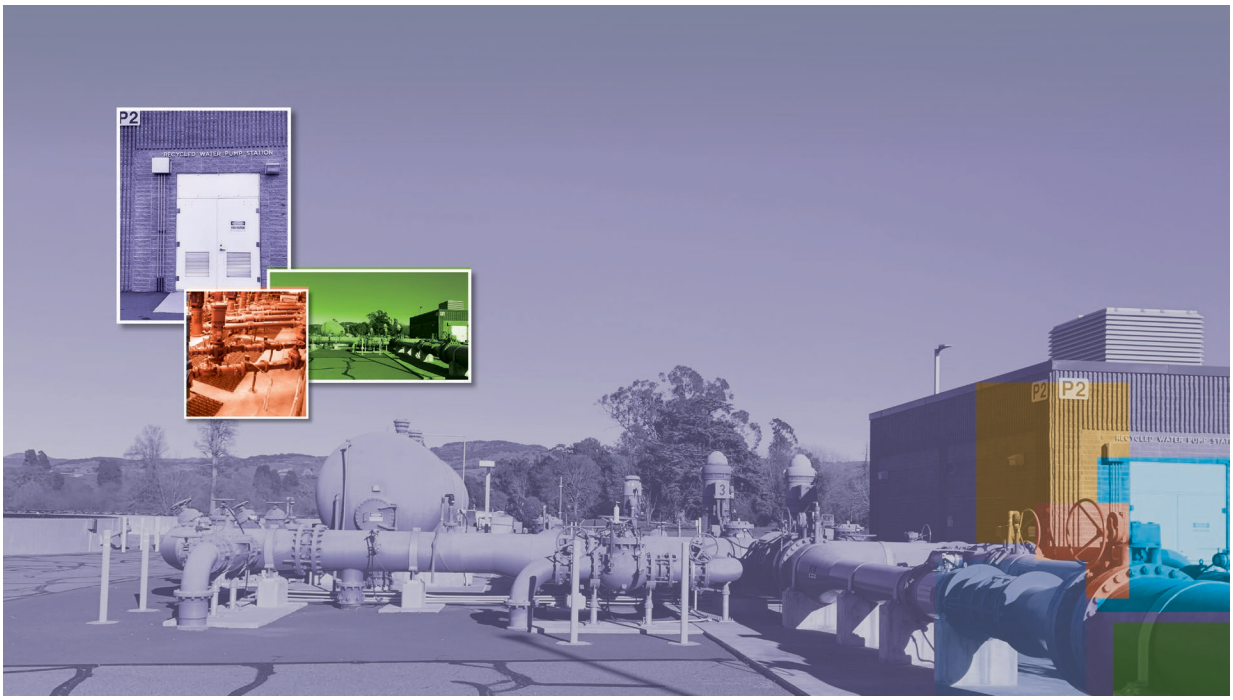

NapaSan

Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project

Napa Sanitation District
Draft Initial Study/Anticipated Mitigated Negative Declaration
October 18, 2023

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Definition
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO	carbon monoxide
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
dBA	decibel
District	Napa Sanitation District
EDR	Environmental Data Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management
GHG	greenhouse gases
H_2S	hydrogen sulfide
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
IS/MND	Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission

NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
O_3	ozone
OHP BERD	State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
PI	Public / Institutional
PM_{10}	particulate matter (less than 10 microns)
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter (less than 2.5 microns)
PPE	personal protective equipment
PQP	Public/Quasi-Public
PS	Primary or Raw Sludge
QSD	Qualified SWPPP Developer
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SPS	Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station
SWRF	Soscol Water Recycling Facility
SRF	State Clean Water Revolving Fund
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UV	Ultraviolet
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	vehicle miles traveled

1. Introduction

Project Title:	Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project
Lead Agency Name and Address:	Napa Sanitation District 1515 Soscol Ferry Road Napa, CA 94558
Contact Person and Phone Number:	Gavin Glascott 707-258-6012
Project Location:	Project site is located north of the Napa County Airport and east of Napa River.
Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Napa Sanitation District 1515 Soscol Ferry Road Napa, CA 94558
General Plan / Zoning Designation(s):	Public Lands: Airport Compatibility (PL:AC)
Date Prepared:	October 18, 2023

1.1 Overview

The Napa Sanitation District (District) owns and operates the Soscol Water Recycling Facility (SWRF). The SWRF is comprised of a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that produces recycled water, a recycled water pump station (Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station, or SPS) to distribute recycled water and two recycled water reservoirs to store recycled water post treatment and prior to distribution. During the summer months, all influent wastewater undergoes tertiary treatment and is distributed as recycled water. During the winter months, recycled water demand is lower and flows into the WWTP are higher, resulting in an operational mode where most of the wastewater influent is treated to a secondary level and discharged to the Napa River. The SPS delivers water from the SWRF to the two branches of the District's recycled water distribution system – the North and South branch – which provide water for landscape irrigation, golf courses, and vineyards, in addition to conveying water to the District's treated wastewater disposal fields located in the South branch. The SPS currently consists of three 600-Hp (horsepower) pumps (vertical turbine pumps), one 100-Hp pump (jockey pump), valves, flow meters, and electrical controls equipment. These pumps are driven by Variable Frequency Drives (VFD), and the pump speed is controlled to maintain a constant pressure for the system. One vertical turbine pump and one jockey pump serve the North branch, while the South branch is served by one vertical turbine pump. The third existing vertical turbine pump provides additional pumping capacity to either the North or South branch during peak demand periods.

To increase the redundancy and reliability of the SPS, the District proposes the Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project. This project will replace the existing jockey pump, add new pumps, including a new jockey pump and an additional vertical turbine pump, as well as an additional pump bay.

This Initial Study analyzes potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Chapter 2 of this study provides a detailed description of the proposed project. An evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed project is presented in Chapters 3.

1.2 Authority

The District is the lead agency for the Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project. The District undertook a review of the proposed project, and determined that it is a project, as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The District further determined that the project has the potential to impact the environment, and that an Initial Study should be prepared. This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et. seq. Based on the findings contained in this document, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is proposed.

1.3 Scope of Environmental Review

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA, this Initial Study addresses the required topics contained in Appendix G, Environmental Checklist of the CEQA Guidelines, as follows:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

1.4 Impact Assessment Terminology

The CEQA Guidelines identify impacts using four levels of significance:

- **No Impact:** When the analysis finds that the project would not affect the environment.
- **Less than Significant:** When the analysis finds that a project would not substantially impact the environment and no mitigation is needed to reduce an impact to less than significant levels.
- **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated:** When the analysis finds that a project would result in a substantial impact on the environment, feasible mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.
- **Potentially Significant:** When the analysis finds that a project would result in a substantial impact on the environment, and no mitigation measures can be feasibly implemented to reduce those impacts to less than significant levels without additional analysis.

1.5 Organization of Initial Study

This Initial Study has been completed using the following format:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction:** This chapter includes a brief summary of the proposed project and describes the regulatory framework for the preparation of the Initial Study under CEQA.
- **Chapter 2 Project Description:** This chapter includes a comprehensive description of the applicant's proposal, existing conditions, and the general characteristics of the areas surrounding the project site.
- **Chapter 3 Environmental Evaluation:** This chapter contains the analysis of each issue area mandated by the CEQA Guidelines, and includes a discussion of the environmental setting, control measures incorporated into the project, the project's impacts, a determination of the significance of these impacts, and where necessary, mitigation measures.
- **Chapter 4 Compliance with Federal Regulations:** The chapter contains the CEQA-Plus requirements that have been established by the U.S. EPA when reviewing applications for federal funding and discusses the project's conformance to these requirements.

1.6 Documents Incorporated by Reference

In addition to those documents listed in Chapter 4, the Napa County 2008 General Plan (Update General Plan Adopted June 2008), the Napa County 2008 General Plan DEIR and Code of Ordinances were used in the evaluation of the proposed project. These documents are available at the County of website under its Planning, Building & Environmental Services section at https://www.countyofnapa.org/1760/General-Plan.

2. Project Description

2.1 Background

The District is located within Napa County and serves both residents and businesses in the City of Napa, as well as several surrounding, unincorporated area. The District is an independent special district which has been serving the public since 1945 and currently provides wastewater collection, treatment, and recycled waters services. Wastewater service is provided to approximately 83,300 residents, including commercial and industrial customers in the City of Napa, and several unincorporated areas, which include Silverado Resort and the airport industrial area. Recycled water service is provided to customers for irrigation use through a system of pipelines totaling 27 miles. Customers include golf courses and vineyards, as well as residential and commercial users, and are located in the Carneros area west of the Napa River, the south part of the City of Napa, and the Coombsville area east of the City of Napa limits. In 2021, an average of 5.3 million gallons of recycled water was delivered per day during the irrigation season (May-October).

The SWRF is a water resource recovery facility (WRRF) that incorporates many complex processes to produce treated wastewater and recycled water. The treatment plant includes primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment as well as disinfection before being released to the Napa River or the distribution system as recycled water for irrigation purposes. Ancillary facilities include the SPS, which includes two recycled water reservoirs and recycled water pumps to distribute recycled water produced at the WWTP.

2.2 Purpose and Need

Upgrades for the SPS are needed to address pressure, reliability, and redundancy issues while maintaining separation between the North and South distribution branches. A lack of redundancy exists because peak demands can occur on the North and South branches simultaneously, which requires all three large pumps to operate in the summer months. The redundancy issue is exacerbated when one of the large pumps is out of service. During a large pump outage, the SPS has less capacity, which limits its ability to meet customers' needs. Due to the complexity of completing repairs at the SPS, outages can last longer than irrigation customers are able to sustain.

Additionally, the District has experienced challenges operating the SPS during the months preceding and following the peak demand season. The District has determined that additional pumps, along with replacement of an existing pump with a different sized pump, would help cover the range of existing and future recycled water demand for both branches throughout the year. Overall, the current recycled water system requires additional redundancy to reliably meet the needs of customers. The proposed project was selected following an alternative analysis that considered five different options for increasing the pump station's operational reliability and redundancy.

The proposed project would replace the existing jockey pump, add an additional jockey pump and an additional vertical turbine pump, and would include the addition of a pump bay. These new components at the SPS would also prolong the life of the current vertical turbine pumps and conserve energy during periods of lesser demand. Overall, the proposed project would benefit all of the District's recycled water

customers and provide additional drought resiliency by increasing the dependability of recycled water delivery.

2.3 Project Location and Site Characteristics

The proposed project is located just south of the City of Napa within the unincorporated areas of Napa County in Northern California as seen in **Figure 2-1**. The proposed project is located at the SWRF which is located at 1515 Soscol Ferry Road, just north of the Napa County Airport. Work associated with the proposed project would take place at and within the portion of the property referred to as the SPS (**Figure 2-2**).

The project site is primarily flat, outside the SPS the land is mostly vegetated with grass **(Figure 2-3**). Within the project site the area consists mostly of gravel and paved asphalt where the pumps for the SPS are located (**Figure 2-4** and **Figure 2-5**).

The project site is located within a Combination Zoning District of Public Lands which provides sites suitable to accommodate public and closely related privately owned quasi-public facilities that provide governmental or state-mandated services to the general public and AC (Airport Compatibility) to accommodate growth and development of public-use airports (**Figure 2-6**).

Figure 2-1: Project Location

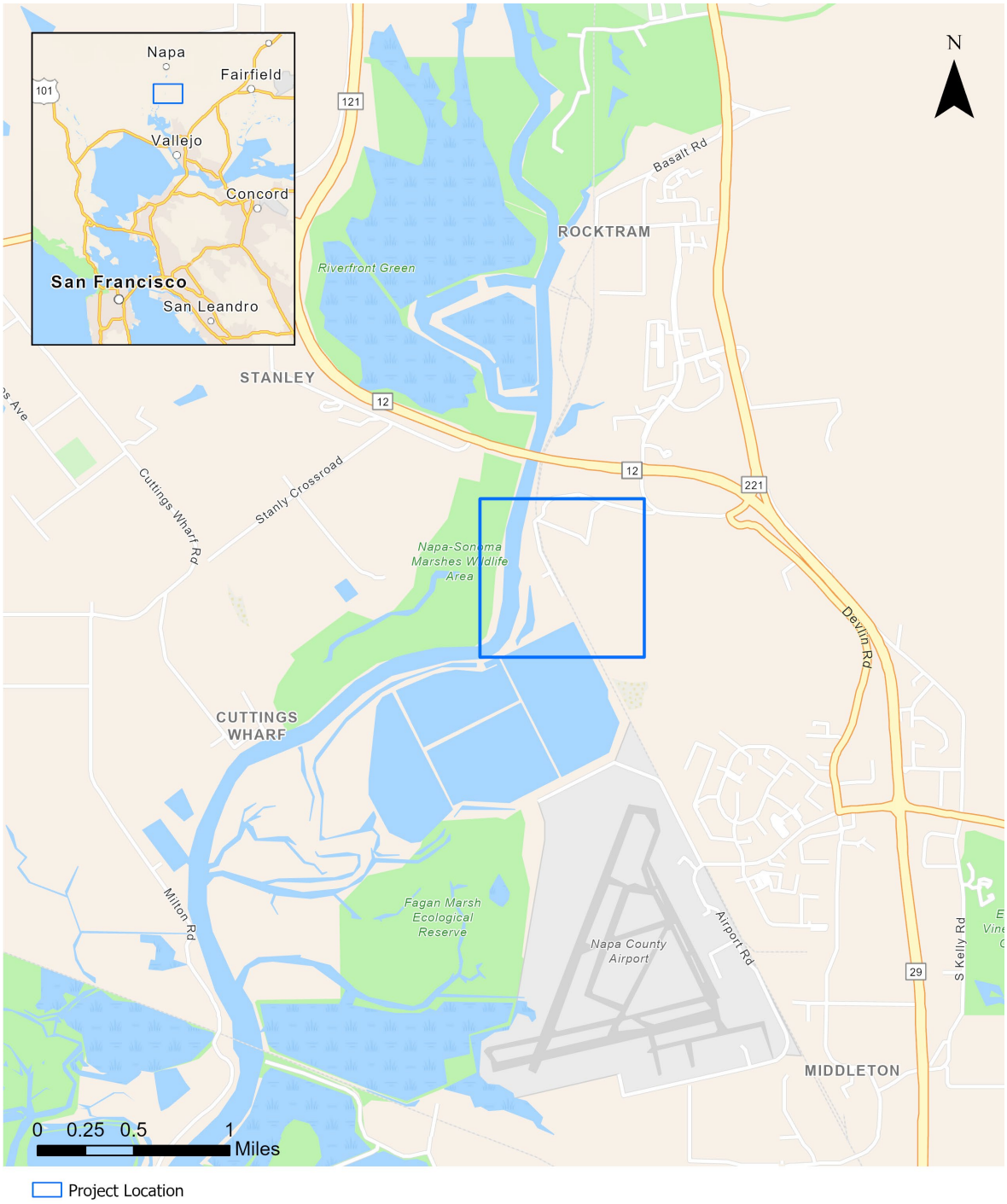


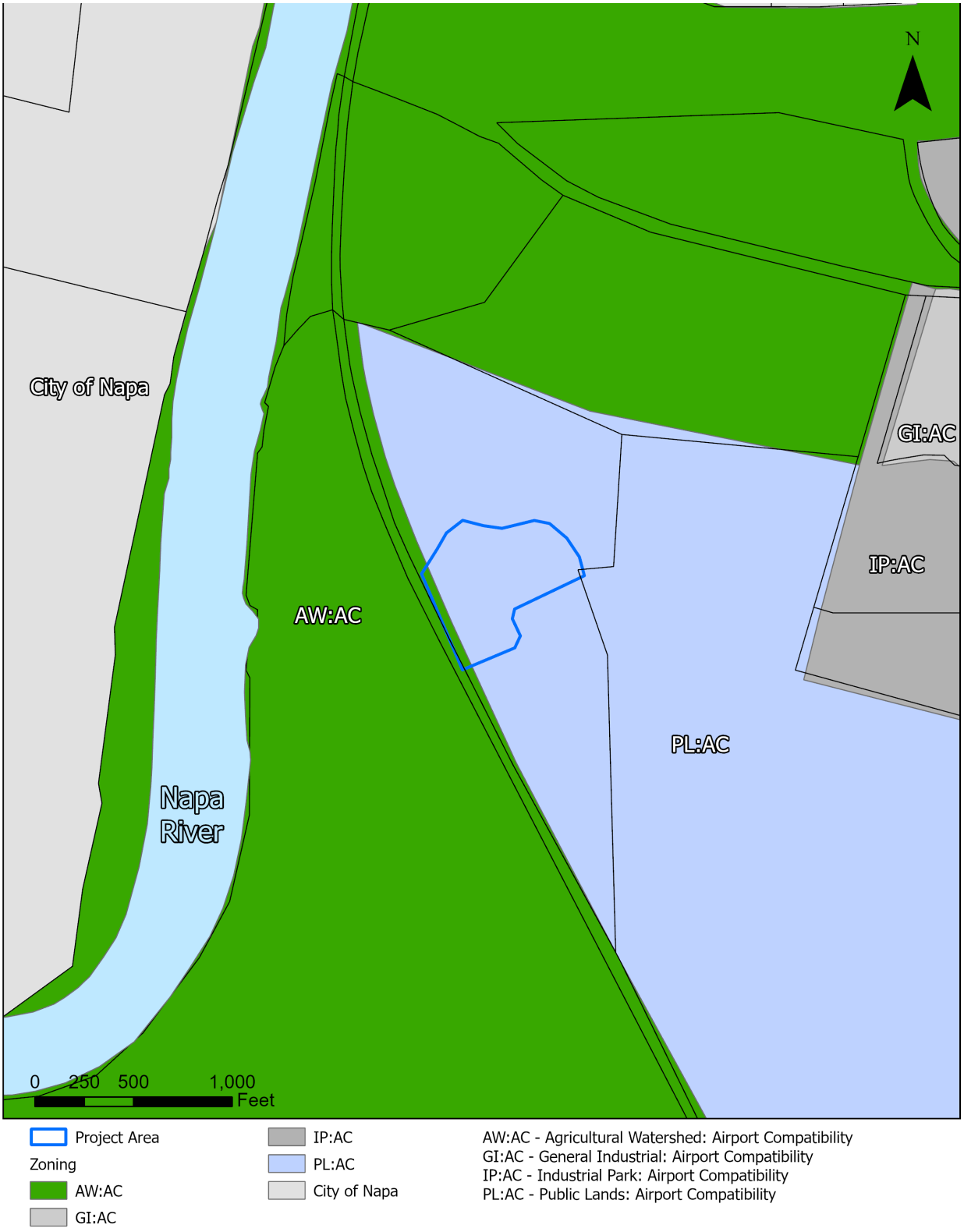
Figure 2-2: Project Area

Figure 2-3: Surrounding Area

Figure 2-4: The SPS

Figure 2-5: Close Up of the SPS

Figure 2-6: Zoning Map



2.4 Summary of Existing Facilities

As stated, the SWRF is a state-of-the-art wastewater treatment plant that utilizes many complex processes to produce treated wastewater and recycled water. The existing recycled water storage and pumping system (referred to as the SPS) includes two covered recycled water reservoirs that store about 9.5 million gallons (MG) or 30 acre-feet (AF) and four recycled water distribution system pumps. The recycled water is utilized for surrounding landscape irrigation on industrial parks, golf courses, and vineyards.

The current pump station is comprised of three vertical turbine pumps and a jockey pump to provide recycled water to both the North and South branches of the District's recycled water distribution system. The north distribution branch serves areas north of the treatment plant which include Kennedy Park, Napa Valley College, and the Coombsville area. The South distribution branch provides recycled water to areas south, east, and west of the treatment plant including the Carneros area, Eagle Vines/Chardonnay golf course, and the Airport industrial area. These pumps use Vertical Frequency Drives (VFD), and a control strategy based off pump speed.

2.5 Project Components

Project components for the Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project include the following:

- Replacement of the current 100-Hp jockey pump with a new 150-Hp jockey pump.
- Installation of a new 150-Hp jockey pump and 600-Hp vertical turbine pump north of the SPS.
- A pump pad for a future pump and future connection to the recycled water reservoirs, if needed.
- New electrical support infrastructure outdoors east of the pump station building, a new isolation valve, and new pump VFDs.

2.6 Project Construction

Construction of the planned upgrades to the District's SPS would occur over the course of approximately 18 months (including approximately 4 months of mobilization with contractor training, construction permit acquisition, contractor submittals, equipment delivery, material staging, and potential initial exploratory site disturbance). Construction would be completed with a standard 40-hour work week during typical construction hours of 7:00 am to 7:00 pm. This is in alignment with the Municipal Code of the County of Napa (Chapter 8.16) that allows construction activities between 7:00 am – 7:00 pm daily. It is not anticipated that noise from construction activities associated with the project would exceed 85 dBA. All construction would occur within the current SWRF boundaries at or adjacent to the SPS.

2.6.1 Construction Sequencing

Construction of the project would disrupt the operation of the current SPS. Due to the increasing recycled water demand, the pump station downtime needed to make any connections of new equipment to the existing SPS infrastructure would be minimized to the greatest extent practicable during construction. Because the SPS must remain operational during construction, it is anticipated that temporary bypass

pumping may be required. If required, the bypass pumping would utilize temporary pumps that would be fed from the recycled water reservoirs and discharge directly into the distribution piping.. In order to minimize disruption to existing operations and significantly reduce the need for a bypass pumping system, the majority of the high-impact construction work will be scheduled during the wet season (November – April), when recycled water demand is approximately 20% of the summer months.

In addition to the need for bypass pumping, belowground disturbance would be necessary to construct the proposed project. The new pumps will connect to existing infrastructure that is approximately 25 feet below grade, it is anticipated that the use of shoring would be required to secure the excavated areas and install the new pumps. It is not anticipated that the excavation will exceed 30 feet. A shallower excavation would be required to install new belowground electrical feed equipment and/or implement necessary enhancements to the existing electrical system. The project would also include above grade piping work to install piping from the new pumps to existing piping infrastructure at the SPS which connects to the recycled water reservoirs. This piping would be installed up to three feet above the ground surface.

2.6.2 Equipment Use and Construction Trip Generation

The types of construction equipment and vehicles used as part of the project would vary depending on the construction activity and phase. Construction equipment and vehicles are anticipated to include graders, rubber-tired dozers, tractors/loaders/backhoes, small crane, forklift, towable generator, vibratory roller and driver, cement and mortar mixers, and dump/hauling trucks. A standby generator may be needed to power equipment during construction.

It is estimated that the proposed project would require approximately 50 truck trips over the course of the project, which incorporates trucks both going to and leaving from the SPS. This includes approximately 4 trips associated with importing fill, 6 trips for rebar, 8 trips for concrete, 12 trips for equipment/materials, 18 trips for waste disposal, and 2 trips for demolition disposal.

2.6.3 Maintenance of Operations During Construction

The SWRF would remain in operation during construction to meet existing permit requirements and maintain supply to the distribution system. Connection of the new facilities and equipment, include a towable generator, which would provide power when the electrical system is being updated.

2.7 Project Operations

After construction of the proposed project, it is anticipated the SWRF would operate as follows:

- Wastewater treatment to produce recycled water would continue as currently operated.
- The SPS will continue to distribute recycled water.
- There would be an increase in the redundancy and reliability of the SPS.

2.8 Permitting and Regulatory Authorization Requirements

Table 2-1 lists the permits and approvals anticipated to be required to support the project.

Table 2-1: Anticipated Permits and Approvals

Regulatory/Authorizing Entity	Permit or Approval
State	
State Historic Preservation Office	National Historic Preservation Act Compliance Consultation
Native American Heritage Commission	AB52 Tribal Resources Consultation

3. Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration

Project Title:	Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project
Assessor's Parcel No.	057-010-010-000
Lead Agency Name and Address:	Napa Sanitation District 1515 Soscol Ferry Rd Napa, CA 94558
Project Location:	1515 Soscol Ferry Rd, Napa, CA 94558
Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Napa Sanitation District 1515 Soscol Ferry Rd Napa, CA 94558
Zoning:	PL:AC
Contact Person:	Gavin Glascott
Phone Number:	707-258-6012
Date Prepared:	October 18, 2023

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, as indicated by the checklist and corresponding discussion on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology /Soils
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality
☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population / Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☐ Transportation/Traffic	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources	☐ Utilities / Service Systems
☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	☐ Wildfire	☐ Energy

3.2 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed Project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made or agreed to by the Project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.

☐ I find that the proposed Project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (1) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Gavin Glascott _____ 10/18/2023

NAME DATE
Napa Sanitation District

3.3 Purpose of This Initial Study

The Environmental Checklist below follows closely the form prepared by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research dated 2020 and other sources to screen and focus upon potential environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project. As discussed in Section 1.4 Impact Assessment Terminology, impacts are separated into the following categories:

- No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. A "No Impact" finding does not require an explanation when the finding is adequately supported by the cited information sources (e.g., exposure to a tsunami is clearly not a risk for projects not near the coast). A finding of "No Impact" is explained where the finding is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- Less Than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance and would therefore be less than significant impacts.
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. This category is identified when the project would have a substantial adverse impact on the environment but could be reduced to a less than significant level with incorporation of mitigation measure(s).
- Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that a significant adverse effect might occur, and no feasible mitigation measures are foreseen to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Sources of information that adequately support these findings are referenced following each question.

3.4 Evaluation Of Environmental Impacts

I. Aesthetics

Setting

The project is located within the District's SWRF located at 1515 Soscol Ferry Road in Napa, California (project site). The SWRF is located north of the Napa County Airport and east of the Napa River. The SWRF is approximately 500 acres and the SPS occupies approximately 6 acres. The project site has a zoning designation of Public Lands and Airport Compatibility.

The SWRF parcel is surrounded by fencing and is inaccessible to the general public. The parcel is relatively flat and contains administrative and treatment facilities, including buildings. The project will take place at the existing pump station (SPS) which contains two recycled water reservoirs, three 600-Hp vertical turbine pumps, one 100-Hp jockey pump, valves, flow meters, a transformer pad, and an

electrical building that contains the electrical and controls equipment as well as additional electrical equipment located adjacent to the electrical building.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria Ia, Ib, Ic, and Id

The project site is not located in or near any designated scenic vistas. The project site is primarily surrounded by fencing and is inaccessible to the public, therefore, this analysis considers only views from beyond the facility boundaries looking towards the SWRF.

The closest scenic vistas located near the project site are Fagan Mash State Park, which is located approximately 2.5 miles from the project site, and Napa River which is located 0.15 miles from the project site. Given the distance between the scenic vistas and the project site as well as the presence of fencing and trees which border Soscol Ferry Road views of the SWRF from these resources are not present. The proposed project would not have any substantial adverse effect on scenic vistas since all work would be located within the SWRF boundary and a majority of the work would take place below grade or within the existing building at the SPS. All above grade features would be similar to existing features that are above grade. Therefore, the project would not alter views toward the facility nor degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings.

State Route 29 from Soscol Road to Route 121 in Napa is an eligible state scenic highway (Caltrans, 2019) and is located 0.5 miles from the project site. The proposed infrastructure is not visible from State Route 29.

The proposed project is not anticipated to create any new sources of lighting that would create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Lighting in the area would remain as existing which includes two light poles located along the footprint of the SPS.

Mitigation Measures

None.

II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Setting

The project is located within the County of Napa at the District's existing SWRF. According to the Napa County Online Public Map, the project area zoning is designated as PL:AC (Public Lands: Airport Compatibility), which is a combined district classification intended to accommodate the orderly growth and development of public-use airports. The California Department of Conservation Important Farmland Map identifies the site as Urban and Built-Up Land. No portion of the site is identified as containing farmland of Prime or Statewide importance.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES Would the Project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria IIa, IIb, IIc, IId, and IIe

The project site is located on the existing SWRF site, which is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland). Neither the construction nor the operation of the project would conflict with a Williamson Act contract. The project would not conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The project site is not located on or near any areas designated as forest land. Forestry land designations are not present at the project site; therefore, the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Mitigation Measures
None.

III. Air Quality

Setting

The project is located in the unincorporated areas of Napa County, part of the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (Air Basin). The local air quality regulatory agency responsible for the Air Basin is the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The Air District is tasked with regulating stationary sources of air pollution in the nine counties that surround San Francisco Bay: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, southwestern Solano, and southern Sonoma counties. The BAAQMD has permit authority over stationary sources, acts as the primary reviewing agency for environmental documents, and develops regulations that must be consistent with federal and State air quality laws and regulations.

Criteria Air Pollutants

The federal and California Clean Air Acts (CAAs) have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. The ambient air quality standards are intended to protect human health and welfare. At the federal level, national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) have been established for carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O3), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), respirable particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 microns (PM10), fine particulate matter with a diameter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5), sulfur dioxide (SO2), and lead. California has adopted ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) which are, in general, more stringent than the NAAQS, and include other pollutants not regulated at the federal level [i.e., sulfates, hydrogen sulfide (H2S), and vinyl chloride]. Pollutants for which ambient air quality standards have been established are called "criteria pollutants". The NAAQS and CAAQS are shown in.

The BAAQMD has been delegated the authority under the federal and California CAAs to implement measures to protect the air quality within its jurisdiction. Ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants are monitored at many monitoring stations in the Air Basin by the BAAQMD. **Table 3-1** includes a summary of the monitored maximum concentrations and the number of occurrences of exceedances of the NAAQS/CAAQS at the nearest site that monitors each pollutant for the 3-year period from 2017 through 2019 (the most recent 3 years for which data are available). Napa Valley College is the closest station to the project site that monitors four of the criteria pollutants (O3, CO, NO2, PM10 and PM2.5). The nearest station that monitors SO2 is in Vallejo. The nearest station that monitors PM10 and NO2 is San Rafael and monitoring results are available in 2017 and 2018.

Table 3-1 shows that over the last three years, the following standards were exceeded:

- O3: 1-hour CAAQS
- O3: 8-hour CAAQS and NAAQS
- PM10: 24-hour CAAQS

Table 3-1: National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS / CAAQS) and Summary of Measured Air Quality Exceedances in the Project Area (2017 – 2019)

Pollutant/ Averaging Period	Primary Standard	Year	Maximum Concentration	Days Exceeding State/National Standard	
	State	National			
Ozone 1-hour	0.09 ppm	none	2017 2018 2019	0.098 0.083 0.095	1/2 0/0 0/0
Ozone 8-hour	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm	2017 2018 2019	0.084 0.068 0.076	1/2 0/0 0/0
Carbon Monoxide 1-hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	2017 2018 2019	5.6 1.4 1.3	0/0 0/0 0/0
Carbon Monoxide 8-hour	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	2017 2018 2019	4.7 1.1 1.0	0/0 0/0 0/0

Pollutant/ Averaging Period	Primary Standard	Year	Maximum Concentration	Days Exceeding State/National Standard	
	State	National			
Nitrogen Dioxide 1-hour	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	2017 2018 2019	0.053 0.043 0.037	0/0 0/0 0/0
Nitrogen Dioxide Annual	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	2017 2018 2019	0.007 0.009 0.005	N/A[b]
Sulfur Dioxide 1-hour	none	0.075 ppm	2017 2018 2019	0.0059 0.0067 0.0109	0/0 0/0 0/0
Sulfur Dioxide 24-hour	0.04 ppm	none	2017 2018 2019	0.0021 0.0018 0.0019	0/0 0/0 0/0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) 24-hour	50 µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3	2017 2018 2019	94 26 39	2/0 2/1 0/0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) Annual	20 µg/m^3	none	2017 2018 2019	17.7 19.0 14.2	N/A[b]
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) 24-hour	none	35 µg/m^3	2017 2018 2019	199.1 117.9 21.5	0/13 0/13 0/0
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) Annual	12 µg/m^3	12.0 µg/m^3	2017 2018 2019	13.7 11.1 5.9	

Source: BAAQMD, see http://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-summaries
Notes: Air monitoring at Napa Valley College began on April 1, 2018. Therefore, 3-year averages for ozone and PM2.5 are not available.
Notes: ppm = parts per million, µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter, ND = No data available, NA = Not applicable

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY/ SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY Would the Project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☒

d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria IIIa, IIIc, IIId

The proposed project is consistent with the City's land use designations assigned to the subject property, as described in Section XI. Land Use and Planning. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with the intent of the AQMP and would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. No impact associated with compliance with applicable management plans is expected.

The project site is located within an isolated area and closed off to the public, the nearest residential area near the project site is approximately 2 miles north of the SPS. Therefore, there are no sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project site. The proposed project would provide additional redundancy and reliability to the SPS and not result in other emissions or odors.

Less than Significant Impact: Criterion IIIb

The BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines recommend that a project's consistency with the current CAP be evaluated using the following three criteria:

1. The project supports the goals of the CAP;
2. The project includes applicable control measures from the CAP; and
3. The project does not disrupt or hinder implementation of any control measures from the CAP.

If it can be concluded with substantial evidence that a project would be consistent with the above three criteria, then the BAAQMD considers it to be consistent with the air quality plan prepared for the Bay Area.

The primary goals of the BAAQMD 2017 CAP are to attain air quality standards, reduce population exposure to unhealthful air, and protect public health in the Bay Area. The BAAQMD-recommended guidance for determining if a project supports the goals in the current CAP is to compare project estimated emissions with BAAQMD thresholds of significance. The project would be consistent with the primary goals of the 2017 CAP. The federal CAA and the California CAA both require the establishment of standards for ambient concentrations of air pollutants, the NAAQS/CAAQS. The Bay Area Air Basin experiences occasional violations of ozone and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) standards. Therefore, the project area currently is designated as a nonattainment area for exceedance of the State 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards, the national ozone 8-hour standard, the State PM10 24-hour and annual average standards, the State PM2.5 annual average standard, and the national PM2.5 24-hour standard.

An analysis was performed to determine if the proposed project emissions during construction and operation would contribute to the existing exceedances of the ambient air quality standards. The proposed project would contribute to an incremental increase in reactive organic gases (ROG), NOx, PM10, PM2.5, and CO during construction and nominal increases during operation of newly installed pumps. Given its limited size and scope, cumulative impacts are not expected to be considerable. Project construction and operation emissions would not exceed BAAQMD thresholds for any criteria pollutants under mitigated or

unmitigated conditions. Common mitigation measures, if applied, are expected to reduce particulate matter emissions by about 50% throughout construction. The project would not conflict with any attainment plans and would result in less than significant impacts. Summaries of these emissions as estimated in CalEEMod are provided below in **Table 3-2** and **Table 3-3**. Model run outputs from CalEEMod are provided in Appendix A.

Table 3-2: Maximum Daily Construction-Related Emissions Summary (unmitigated, pounds per day) – Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project

	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO
Construction	1.33	10.5	4.15	2.16	11.2
BAAQMD Thresholds[1]	54	54	82	54	NA
Exceeds?	No	No	No	No	No

[1] Source: Bay Area Air Quality Management District Air Quality Significance Thresholds (2022 CEQA Guidelines

Table 3-3: Maximum Daily Operation-Related Emissions Summary (unmitigated, pounds per day) – Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project

	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO
Operation	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.044
BAAQMD Thresholds[1]	54	54	82	54	9 ppm (8-hr avg)
Exceeds?	No	No	No	No	No

Mitigation Measures

None.

IV. Biological Resources

Setting

As previously discussed, this project will reinforce the redundancy and reliability of the SPS by replacing the existing jockey pump and adding one new jockey pump and an additional vertical turbine pump, as

well as an additional pump bay. The project is located in Napa, California. The Napa River is located immediately to the west of the SPS facility with Fagan Marsh State Marine Park located approximately 1 mile south. Open space or public access to green space within the surrounding area is limited, with the Stanley Ranch Area Public Trails located approximately 1.3 miles northwest of the project area.

Vegetation within the SWRF is mostly absent and, since it is fenced off, the project site in general has low wildlife habitat values. There is an absence of vegetative cover and foraging opportunities and on-going human activity.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Would the Project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

(Sources: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), National Wetland Inventory, Information for Planning and Consultation (iPac) resource list)

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: Criterion IVa

No special-status plant species occur on the Project site and essential habitat for special-status animal species is absent. Grading and construction would be limited to highly disturbed areas. No trees or other suitable bird nesting substrate would be directly affected. But construction would occur in relatively close proximity to mature trees and dense vegetation along the west side of the SPS. Project construction is to be completed during the fall and winter months, outside the bird nesting season. This would avoid the risk of disturbing any nests in the surrounding area.

Overall, the proposed project would not adversely affect any special-status species. However, there is a remote possibility that active bird nests protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code could be disturbed during construction if adequate controls are not taken. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would ensure that any active nests for native birds are protected during the nesting season to avoid inadvertent take of bird nests of native species protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code as described in the Mitigation Measures.

Less than Significant Impact: Criteria IVc, IVd, IVe

No state or federally regulated waters would be affected by the proposed project and no direct impacts are anticipated. Based on the preliminary wetland assessment conducted during the field reconnaissance, State and federally regulated waters are absent on the project site and adjacent areas of the SWRF. The nearby recycled water reservoir are man-made basins constructed in uplands, and as such are not State or federally regulated waters.

Review of the NWI mapping for the area (**Figure 3-1**) shows a Riverine feature that terminates at the western recycled water reservoir, which is inaccurate. There is no overflow or other drainages coming out of the recycled water reservoirs and the SPS is elevated well above the surrounding natural grade, with no sign of any existing or historic drainage in or near the site. Review of recent Google Earth aerials of the project vicinity (**Figure 3-2**) show an unpaved maintenance road along most of the alignment of this mapped Riverine feature, and it appears the roadway was incorrectly mapped as a drainage feature within the NWI. Photographs of the project site (Appendix B) show that there is no drainage or other Riverine feature in the area.

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared addressing all water-quality, sedimentation, and erosion aspects of the proposed project, including adequate controls to address any potential direct and indirect impacts on nearby waters. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared by a qualified engineer utilizing Best Management Practices.

The proposed project would result in disturbance to a small area of land with low wildlife habitat value contained within the fenced SPS. It would not adversely affect any particularly sensitive wildlife habitat, nursery areas, or important movement corridors. Construction would temporarily disrupt wildlife activities in the vicinity of the project site during daylight hours, but this would be a temporary condition and the area would remain accessible for foraging by birds and other wildlife common in the area.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would ensure that any active nests for native birds are protected during the nesting season. No significant adverse impacts on wildlife movement opportunities or nursery areas are anticipated.

The proposed project would not conflict with any goals or policies of the Napa County General Plan. The Biological Resources Assessment (Appendix B) provides the background information called for in Policy CON-16. No sensitive resources occur on the Project site. No native trees would be removed as part of the project and the site is a highly disturbed and fenced part of the SWRF with low wildlife habitat values. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, calls for avoidance of any native bird nests when in active use, and ensures compliance with the MBTA and State Fish and Game Code. No conflicts with local plans and policies are anticipated and no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

No Impact: Criteria IVb, IVf

No sensitive natural communities, such as riparian woodland or vernal pools, occur on the Project site and, therefore, no impacts are therefore anticipated. The riparian woodland along Soscol Creek to the northeast qualifies as a sensitive natural community type, but no incursion into the woodland is proposed as part of the proposed Project. No oaks or other native trees are proposed for removal. No sensitive natural communities would be affected; therefore, no impact is anticipated.

The proposed project would not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. No such conservation plans have been adopted encompassing the project vicinity, therefore no impact is anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

BIO 1: If construction activities are to take place during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a focused survey for nesting raptors and other migratory birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days prior to initiation of construction in order to identify any active nests on the Project site and surrounding area within 500 feet of proposed construction. The proposed development area of the Project site shall be resurveyed to confirm that no new nests have been established if construction has been delayed or curtailed for more than 7 days during the nesting season.

If no active nests are identified during the construction survey period, or development is initiated during the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), Project construction may proceed with no restrictions.

If bird nests are found, an adequate setback shall be established around the nest location and construction activities restricted within this no-disturbance zone until the qualified biologist has confirmed that any young birds have fledged and are able to function outside the nest location. Required setback distances for the no-disturbance zone shall be based on input received from the CDFW, and may vary depending on nest location, species, and sensitivity to disturbance. As necessary, the no-disturbance zone shall be

fenced with temporary orange construction fencing if construction is to be initiated on the remainder of the proposed development area on the Project site.

A report of findings shall be prepared by the qualified biologist and submitted for review and approval by the District prior to initiation of construction during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31). The report shall either confirm absence of any active nests or should confirm that any young are located within a designated no-disturbance zone and construction can proceed. Following approval by the District, construction within the nest buffer zone may proceed. No report of findings is required if vegetation removal and other construction is initiated during the non-nesting season (September 1 to January 31) and continues uninterrupted according to the above criteria.

Figure 3-1: NWI Wetland Map

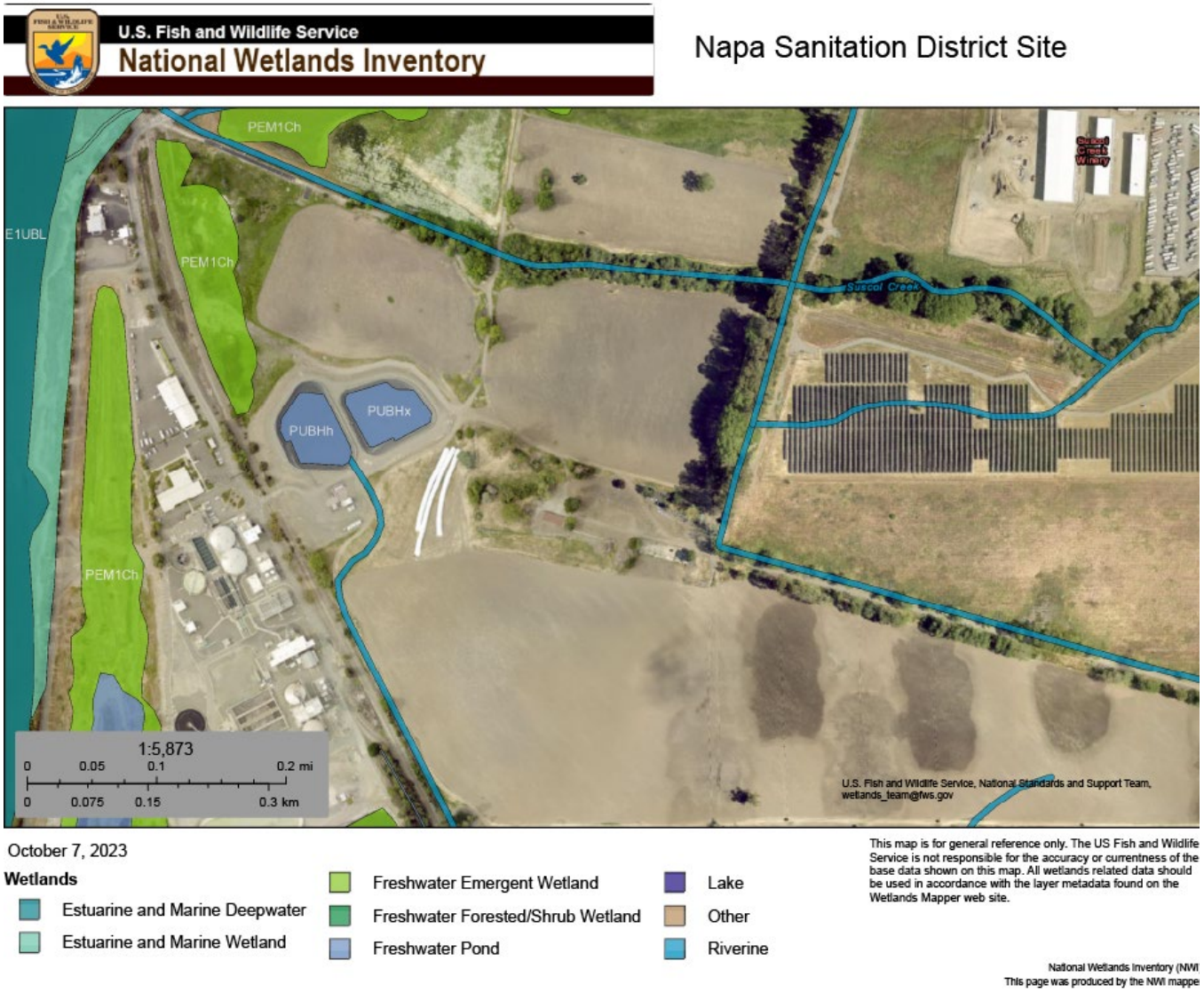


Figure 3-2: Google Earth of Project Site

V. Cultural Resources

Setting

To investigate the potential for cultural resources to exist onsite, a Resource Records and Report search of the entire SWRF property was conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in July 2023 on behalf of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). The record search included NWIC base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Napa County.

In addition to the NWIC, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 2023, to determine the potential for cultural resource to exist in the project area that may be of interest to any Native American groups. NAHC provided a response and a consultation list of tribes (Appendix D) that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project on June 2, 2023. The District sent letters to the tribal contacts on August 2, 2023, to notify the tribes of the project and request consultation pursuant to AB52 (Appendix E). On August 29, 2023, the District received one response noting that the project is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (Appendix E). The District reached back out to Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation on September 7, 2023. To date, no additional responses have been received. Additional details on the outreach to tribes are provided in Section XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources.

NWIC reported that review of historical literature and maps indicated historic-period activity within the project area (Appendix D). In addition, given the environmental factors at the site (e.g., proximity to waterways and suitable topography), there is a "high potential" of encountering "Native American archaeological resources and a high potential for historic-period archaeological resources to be within the project area." Therefore, NWIC recommended that " a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify cultural resources and provide project specific recommendations."

Per NWIC's recommendation, further archival and field study of the project area was conducted by Archeo-Tec in September 2023. Research included a systematic review of relevant archival and historical documents including maps, newspaper articles, historic photographs, and records on file at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park. Findings confirmed that both disturbed and intact native soils within the project area should be considered highly sensitive for cultural resources.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project: a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: Criteria Va, Vb, Vc, Vd

Five cultural resources were identified within a half mile Study Area of the Project site. Based on the close proximity of the project area to Native American cultural resources as well as the established historical documentation of Suscol Patwin people in the area, subsurface soils of the Project site are highly sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. If a prehistoric site were to be encountered within the current project area, it almost certainly would meet Criterion D of CEQA as yielding or being likely to yield information important to prehistory. For the purposes of this discussion, potential resources include–but are limited to—lithic tools, modified and unmodified faunal bone specimens, tool or ornament production debris, midden soils, hearth features, and human burials.

Subsurface soils within the boundaries of the proposed project are sensitive for cultural resources. Potential resources include pre-contact Native American as well as historic-period materials—both of which are likely to qualify as significant under current guidelines. Measures intended to mitigate impacts arising from accidental discovery of cultural resources are discussed below. With these mitigation measures implemented, it's anticipated that any potential impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

CUL 1: Cultural resource training will be provided by a qualified archaeologist for all construction crew members prior to any ground disturbing activities. This training will ensure that construction workers are prepared for discovery during ground-disturbing activities. This training will also include a handout "Alert Sheet", which will include photos and descriptions of the property, potential resources, and protocol for stopping work and notification in the event of a discovery.

CUL 2: A qualified archaeologist shall conduct a limited program of targeted archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance to mitigate impacts from the accidental discovery of cultural resources. The qualified archaeologist shall be empowered to determine the extent and duration of monitoring based on observations during ground disturbing activities.

CUL 3: A Tribal monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities. Should a resource be uncovered by these activities, all work in that area shall be halted or diverted until the monitor can evaluate the nature and significance of the find and provide written recommendations. Monitors shall be empowered to redirect work activities, to inspect identified resources, and to direct their ultimate disposal, whether through documentation and curation, or preservation in situ.

CUL 4: If human remains are encountered during construction, the steps and procedures specified in the California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 (HSC 7050.5), State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(d), the California Public Resource Code §5097.98, as well as the Cultural and Paleontological Resources General Plan DEIR as per the County of Napa General Plan Update. The NAHC then designates a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains within 48 hours of notification. The MLD will then have the opportunity to recommend means for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, human remains and associated grave goods within 24 hours of notification.

VI. Energy

Setting

Electricity and natural gas service for the County of Napa is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), which was incorporated in California in 1905. PG&E services approximately 16 million people throughout northern and central California (Pacific Gas & Electric, 2022). PG&E provides power to a main service switchboard and power is distributed at dedicated areas throughout the facility. The SWRF receives 12.5 kV power from PG&E.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY				
Would the Project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Pacific Gas & Electric

Less Than Significant Impact: Criterion Via

Construction of the proposed project would require the use of fossil fuels primarily in the form of gas, diesel, and motor oil for equipment, material hauling, and delivery and worker vehicles. Construction vehicle traffic is discussed in Section XVII. Transportation. Direct energy use would include electricity needed to power construction equipment such as power tools. In the event temporary power may not be available, the contractor would coordinate with PG&E to identify a means for the utility to provide temporary power to the project site or would use portable power in the form of a portable generator.

All construction vehicles and equipment used as part of the project would comply with the federal and state regulations guiding the use of construction vehicles and equipment, including the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Off-Road Zone Regulation.

The proposed project would not require the use of any unusual or excessive construction equipment or practices that would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Due to the temporary nature of the construction activities and compliance with applicable energy regulations, construction-related energy use is expected to have a less than significant impact on energy resources.

No Impact: Criteria Vib

The proposed project would be required to comply with state and federal energy conservation measures related to construction and operations, including CARB Off-Road Zone Regulation and the Rule for On-Road Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Public and Utility Fleets. Thus, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency during construction or operation; no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None.

VII. Geology/Soils

Setting

The County of Napa is located in the Napa River Valley approximately 25 miles northeast of San Franciso, and approximately 5 miles north of San Pablo Bay. The closest adjacent County west of Napa County is Sonoma. The County lies within the Coast Range Geomorphic Province, which is characterized by parallel northwest trending mountain ranges (i.e., the Vaca and Mayacamas ranges) formed by active uplift due to the tectonics of the San Andreas fault and plate boundary system. The Coast Range is composed of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sedimentary strata. North of San Francisco Bay, the Coast Range it is dominated by the Franciscan Complex.

The Napa River valley lies in between the Vaca and Mayacamas mountains, with generally flat topography. Both surface water and groundwater flow generally south toward San Pablo Bay. The surficial geology and bedrock are comprised primarily of quaternary alluvium and marine deposit sediments that consist of alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits (mostly non marine consolidated and

unconsolidated deposits). According to the United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey, the majority of surficial sediments within the project site consist of Coombs gravelly loam (100%).

Coombs gravelly loam is well drained with a relatively low potential for erosion, a low runoff classification, and is typically found within flat areas, or gentle slopes. This soil is not considered prime farmland.

The County of Napa's western border is located on the West Napa Fault Zone. Due to the project area's location and geologic setting in a seismically active region, the SPS site can experience seismic and geologic hazards, including surface rupture, ground shaking and liquefaction. The area within and surrounding the SPS site has experienced one major earthquake event (2014 West Napa Fault Earthquake) since 1906.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the Project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-I-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

(Source: City of Napa 2020 General Plan EIR, California Geological Society, United States Geological Survey; Kleinfelder, Preliminary Geotechnical Recommendations, 2022)

Less than Significant Impact: Criteria VIa, VIIb, VIIc, VIId, VIIf

The proposed project would not directly or indirectly expose people to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of known earthquake faults, strong seismic ground sharking, or seismic-related ground failure, include liquefication, or landslides. The proposed project would include excavation but only to a depth of up to 30-feet within the boundary of SPS which does not contain habitable structures.

The project site is located in an area with high liquefication potential due to its proximity to the Napa River, which could make soil in the area susceptible to liquefaction during seismic shaking. However, the proposed project area is flat and would not be subject to landslides or slump as a result of possible liquefaction. Therefore, impacts would be considered less-than significant and no mitigation is required.

The primary seismic hazard at the project site is the potential for strong ground shaking during earthquakes along the West Napa Fault. The project would not exacerbate ground shaking during construction or operation because excavation would not occur at depths greater than 30 feet. The project would be designed to comply with the latest edition of the California Building Code using the seismic coefficients developed as part of the geotechnical investigation conducted to support the project to reduce the potential for impact to structures from ground shaking associated with earthquakes.

The proposed project could be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994) however, necessary geotechnical investigations were previously conducted by the District to create the existing recycled water reservoirs and install pumps and associated equipment at the SPS. The proposed project would not be making any structural changes to the existing reservoirs nor compromise the engineering of any existing structures within the SPS.

Design and construction of the project would comply with applicable policies and appropriate engineering practices to minimize potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, and landslides. Where practicable, excavated soils would be reused onsite for grading purposes and would not represent a loss of topsoil

from the site. As discussed in Sections V. Cultural Resources training of all construction crew members will be provided by a qualified archeologist prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure provide direction to crew members regarding how to proceed if any resources are found, including paleontological resources. This will be done to mitigate directly or indirectly destroying these resources during construction.

No Impact: Criterion VIIe

The proposed project would not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. The proposed project would only further add redundancy and reliability to the SPS. Therefore, no impact would occur.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Setting

Greenhouse gas emissions are generated through both moving and stationary sources, including motor vehicles, the production of electricity and natural gas, and other similar processes. Carbon dioxide is the primary greenhouse gas of concern due to current atmospheric levels, current and projected emission levels, and the highly correlated temperature regression curve that has been observed, predicting a future path of rising carbon dioxide levels.

According to the Napa County General Plan (2008), the County's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will focus on reductions in the two major sources of greenhouse gases in the county: the use of energy derived from the burning of fossil fuels and the use of fossil fuels in motor vehicles.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY/ SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the Project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than Significant Impact: Criteria VIIIa, VIIIb

GHGs are emitted by construction equipment and vehicles/trucks used during construction. Construction of the project is expected to occur over an approximately 1-year period. GHG emissions associated with project construction activities were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model® (CalEEMod). In addition to direct emissions of GHGs, CalEEMod also calculates indirect GHG emissions associated with electricity consumption, waste disposal, etc. The maximum estimated emission of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) from construction is 52.7 metric tons (MT) per year. The BAAQMD has not developed a quantitative threshold of significance for construction related GHG emissions (Section 6.3, BAAQMD 2022 CEQA Guidelines); however, the guidelines state that projects should incorporate best management practices for reducing GHG emissions during construction. For stationary sources of GHG emissions, the project must fall below the threshold of producing 10,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year. GHG emissions associated with the project are estimated to stay well below this threshold throughout construction and operation. GHG emissions are also generated as a result of operating a proposed project. The emissions can result from the burning of fossil fuels or use of electricity. CalEEMod was also used to estimate CO_2e associated with operations, amounting to approximately 17.9 MT per year. This is well below the GHG threshold. This methodology, information related to the analysis, and the results of the GHG emission calculations are provided in Appendix A.

Mitigation Measures

None.

IX. Hazards & Hazardous Materials

Setting

The project area is relatively flat and developed only with the infrastructure necessary to operate the SWRF and support all District operations. The proposed project area is located approximately 2 miles north of the Napa County Airport.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the Project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public, or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Less than Significant Impact: Criteria IXa, IXb,

Project operations would have temporary increases to the transport during construction of materials that could be defined as hazardous. These materials could include limited quantities of gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, paint, and other similarly related materials that would be brought onto the project site, used, and stored during the construction period. During operation, diesel fuel would be stored onsite and used to power the towable and standby generators.

Control measures are incorporated into the project to prevent the accidental spill or release of hazardous materials into the environment. Control Measure 1 requires the storage and handling of these materials to be in strict accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheets for the products and adherence to all local, State, and federal requirements. Control Measures 2 and 3 address sandblasting, painting, concrete cuttings, and other similar activities with risk to employees or the public, and construction worker safety.

1. All hazardous materials would be stored or handled in strict accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheets for the products. The storage and handling of potential pollution causing and hazardous materials, including but not limited to gasoline, fuel oil, and paint, would be in accordance with all local, State, and federal requirements. All hazardous materials would be stored or handled in strict accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheets for the products. The storage and handling of potential pollution causing and hazardous materials, including but not limited to gasoline, fuel oil, and paint, would be in accordance with all local, State, and federal requirements.

2. During construction or demolition activities, all areas where sandblasting, painting, spraying insulation or other activities that would occur or create inconvenience or be dangerous to property or the health of employees or workers or the public shall be enclosed adequately to contain the dust, overspray, or other hazards. In the event there are no permanent enclosures at the area, or such enclosures are incomplete or inadequate, the Contractor shall be required to provide suitable temporary enclosures. When sawing, cutting, or grinding concrete or other materials that produce silica dust, water shall be used to prevent the dust from becoming airborne. Personal protective equipment (PPE) including respiratory protective equipment shall be worn during activities described above.

3. Safety provisions conforming to the U.S. Department of Labor (OSHA), Cal/OSHA, and all other applicable federal, State, county and local laws, ordinances, and codes shall be implemented. The completed work shall include all necessary permanent safety devices, such as machinery guards and similar ordinary safety items, required by the State and federal industrial authorities and applicable local and national codes. The Contractor shall prepare and submit a Health and Safety Plan to the District for approval. The Health and Safety Plan that defines proposed site safety measures, and which notifies workers of the presence of detected concentrations of chemicals at the site shall be reviewed by a certified industrial hygienist prior to submittal. Safety provisions conforming to the U.S. Department of Labor (OSHA), Cal/OSHA, and all other applicable federal, State, county and local laws, ordinances, and codes shall be implemented. The completed work shall include all necessary permanent safety devices, such as machinery guards and similar ordinary safety items, required by the State and federal industrial authorities and applicable local and national codes.

4. A safety supervisor who is qualified and authorized to supervise and enforce compliance with the Health and Safety Plan shall be appointed to oversee the implementation of the Safety Plan at the project area. The Safety Plan would include an operation plan with emergency contacts. A safety supervisor who is qualified and authorized to supervise and enforce compliance with the Safety Plan shall be appointed to oversee the implementation of the Safety Plan at the project area. The Safety Plan would include an operation plan with emergency contacts.

No Impact: Criteria IXc, IXd, IXe, IXf, IXg

The proposed site is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. While the project site is located approximately 2 miles from the Napa County Airport, all construction would take place within the SWRF boundary and would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people

residing or working in the project area. The project area is not open to the public nor near any sensitive receptors as further discussed in Section XIII. Noise. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Construction of the project would not physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan since the proposed project would not result in street closures or detours. Existing streets would not be modified to construct or operate the SPS. Therefore, no impact would occur. The project is also not located on a site that is known to be included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

As discussed in Section XX. Wildfire, the proposed project is located within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) designated as non-very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ). Thus, the project would not exacerbate wildfire risks nor expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire and would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None.

X. Hydrology/Water Quality

Setting

The project area lies within the jurisdiction of the City of Napa Water Division (CONWD) and is managed by CONWD. The Napa River flows from north to south along the west of the project site before flowing past the wastewater treatment sloughs located within the southern area of the property. The river then runs south for approximately 1.7 miles before ending at San Pablo Bay (San Pablo National Wildlife Refuge), with the river being tidally influenced by the bay from the City of Napa south. The National Wetlands Inventory classifies the portion of Napa River that runs along the project site as E1UBL, which signifies the following:

- "System **Estuarine (E)**: The Estuarine System consists of deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually semi enclosed by land but have open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation.
- Subsystem **Subtidal (1)**: The substrate in these habitats is continuously covered with tidal water (i.e., located below extreme low water). "Class **Streambed (SB)**: Includes all wetlands contained within the Intermittent Subsystem of the Riverine System and all channels of the Estuarine System or of the Tidal Subsystem of the Riverine System that are completely dewatered at low tide.
- Class **Unconsolidated Bottom (UB)**: Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6-7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.
- Water Regime **Subtidal (L)**: Tidal salt water continuously covers the substrate.

There is also an estuarine wetland mapped by NWI along the eastern edges of the river, however, these wetlands have been observed to be part of the river itself (below OHWM) and is therefore considered part of the river system.

The project site is located within the central coastal ranges, inside of the mid-southern portion of the Napa-Sonoma Valley Groundwater Basin. Furthermore, the site is located within the northern portion of the Napa Valley Subbasin. The Napa Valley groundwater subbasin lies beneath Napa Valley; the basin is as deep as 4,500 feet belowground in the area. According to the San Francisco Groundwater Bay Area report from California's Groundwater Bulletin (Issue 118), domestic wells measure and average of 310 feet with municipal/irrigation wells averaging a depth of 463 feet. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Soil Data Report for the project area reports an average of depth to groundwater of approximately greater than 6 feet at the project site. According to the California's Groundwater Bulletin (Issue 118), the water quality in the subbasin is considered good and generally acceptable for beneficial uses. The water is listed as somewhat hard and bicarbonate, with small concentrations of sulfate, chloride, and other minerals present. Water extracted from the alluvial aquifers is generally good for most uses. Analysis of samples collected from the Sonoma Volcanics indicates that the normal chloride concentration is not more than 40 parts per million (ppm) and that the groundwater is relatively low in sulfate, calcium, and magnesium.

Overall, there are some water quality concerns reported within the southern portion of the Napa Valley sub basin (where the SPS site is located), as listed within the Groundwater Bulletin. The main concerns reported included the intrusion of seawater within some shallow wells due to their location within areas of concentrated groundwater pumping. Along with seawater intrusion, water from some wells in Napa Valley are reported to have elevated boron concentrations making some water unfit for irrigation.

The District operates under a NPDES permit that permits discharge to recycled water reservoirs and to Napa River at 38.23583°N -122.28611°W (RWQCB Order No R2-2022-0003, NPDES No. CA0037575).

The District's NPDES permit consists of waste discharge requirements specifying the amount of wastewater that can be discharged, sampling frequency, and the types of testing and monitoring that must be done by the District. The permit also sets limits for various pollutant concentrations. The District's NPDES permit must be renewed every five years. The NPDES permit was issued to the District jointly by the U.S. EPA and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and went into effect April 1, 2022.

Under its NPDES permit, effective April 1, 2022, the District is allowed to discharge treated wastewater to the Napa River during the wet season, October 1 through June 30. The District provides full secondary treatment of wastewater whenever it is discharging to the Napa River. From July 1 through September 30, the dry season, discharge to the river is prohibited, and wastewater is either stored at the SWRF or treated to produce recycled water. As indicated in the project description, recycled water is used for irrigation by golf courses, business parks, community parks, schools, cemeteries, and vineyards.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (Regional Water Board) have classified the discharge from the

District as "major." Overall, the NPDES permit has reported one violation over the course if its enactment. [1]

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Would the Project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which could result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

[1] The SWRF incurred a violation due to failing a pre-treatment inspection audit via the failure of a Survival Static Renewal 96Hr Acute Pimephales promelas (TRN6C) test, a 7-day sub-lethal toxicity test, during the 12th quarter of 2023. This violation is not listed as resolved, likely due to the recent nature of the test.

Less than Significant Impact: Criteria Xci, Xcii

As part of construction, it is anticipated that the site would be graded to allow stormwater to discharge via overland flow to the established onsite drainage infrastructure. No new storm sewers are proposed as part of the project. As described in Section IX. Hazards & Hazardous Materials all chemicals stored onsite would have secondary containment to prevent the release of chemicals into the environment. Stormwater quantity and quality would be similar to existing conditions. It is not anticipated that stormwater would have the potential to contaminate any localized groundwater resources. Therefore, it is anticipated the project would have a less than significant impact on the quality of surface water or groundwater.

No Impact: Criteria Xa, Xb, Xciii, Xciv, Xd, Xe

The proposed project would further support the SWRF in supplying recycled water to meet existing District needs more reliably and with a greater level of redundancy. The proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and construction of the project would not decrease groundwater supplies nor interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. The project would also not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff since there would be no new impervious surfaces or areas with low permeability be created. The project would also not impede nor redirect flood flows since the project site is not located within a 100-year flood zone. The proposed project would also not contribute to increased risk of pollutants due to project inundation in an event of a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche. The proposed project does not interfere with the sustainability goal outlined in Napa County's current Groundwater Sustainability Plan (2022).

Mitigation Measures

None.

XI. Land Use and Planning

Setting

The public policy plan in the area is the Napa County General Plan (2008). This plan focuses on eight main elements: Agricultural Preservation and Land Use Element, Community Character Element, Conservation Element, Circulation Element, Economic Development Element, Housing Element, Recreation and Open Space Element, and Safety Element. These eight elements provide the goals and policies for the long-term development of the County. The General Plan states that the classifications for development serve as a guide for zoning, and zoning regulations. The Napa County Code (The Napa County Zoning Ordinance) is a key implementation tool for the General Plan. The project is currently zoned as PL:AC (Public Lands: Airport Compatibility) as per the Napa County Zoning map as explained in Section II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the Project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XIa and XIb

The proposed project is located on the existing SWRF parcel and no changes to the existing land use or zoning is proposed for the parcel. Therefore, the proposed project would not alter land use and zoning by physically dividing an established community or conflicting with an existing plan, policy or regulation related to land use.

Mitigation Measures

None.

XII. Mineral Resources

Setting

The project site is designated MRZ-2, indicating the low likelihood of significant mineral resources.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES Would the Project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XIIa, XIIb

The closest mineral resources to the project site are located approximately one mile to the west. There are no locally important mineral resource recovery sites in the County of Napa and construction would take place on the existing SPS site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None.

XIII. Noise

Setting

The SWRF, where the proposed project is located at is approximately 500 acres and is south of the City of Napa and east of Napa River. The SWRF parcel is surrounded by fencing and is inaccessible to the general public. The SWRF is north of Napa County Airport and its zoning is a combination district of both Public Lands and Airport Compatibility. The immediate vicinity of the project site zoning includes both Public Lands and Agricultural Watershed. As mentioned in Section 2.6 Project Construction of the planned upgrades to the District's SPS would occur over the course of approximately 18 months and would be completed within a standard 40-hour work week during typical construction hours of 7:00 am to 7:00 pm. This is in alignment with the Municipal Code of the County of Napa (Chapter 8.16) that allows construction activities between 7:00 am – 7:00 pm daily. It is not anticipated that noise from construction activities associated with the project would exceed 85 dBA. All construction would occur within the current SWRF boundaries at or adjacent to the SPS.

Construction noise varies depending on construction activities and duration, type of equipment involved, proximity to sensitive receptors, and the duration of the construction activities. Construction equipment used on the site may be mobile (e.g., loaders, forklift, tractors) or stationery (e.g., towable generator). Heavy construction equipment typically operates for short periods at full power followed by extended periods of operation at lower power, idling, or powered-off conditions.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Sources: Napa County General Plan, 2008 ; Napa County Online Public Map, 2023

Less Than Significant Impact: Criteria XIIIa, XIIIb

Construction activities are expected to cause temporary increases in ambient noise levels and there are no residential land uses surrounding the project site. Construction equipment that is anticipated during construction at the project is shown in **Table 3-4** below. While vibration is not expected to generate significant impacts, best practices (such as scheduling construction activities with the highest potential to produce vibration to less-sensitive daytime hours) would be implemented to minimize any vibrations.

Table 3-4: Noise Emission Limits for the Project's Anticipated Construction Equipment at 50 ft

Construction Equipment	Lmax Level (dBA)[1,2]
Backhoe	80
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pumps	82
Concrete Vibrator	76
Dozer	85
Dump Truck	84
Grader	85
Loader	70
Paver	85
Vibratory Compactor	80

Source: Mitigation of Nighttime Construction Noise, Vibrations and Other Nuisances, National Cooperative Highway Research Program, 1999.

1. Measured at 50 feet from the construction equipment, with a "slow" (1 sec.) time constant

2. Noise limits apply to total noise emitted from equipment and associated components operating at full power while engaged in its intended operation

No Impact: Criterion XIIIc

The project site is located approximately 2 miles from the Napa County Airport and all construction would take place within the SWRF boundary.

Mitigation Measures

None.

XIV. Population / Housing

Setting

The district serves approximately 82,000 people within a 21 square mile area that comprises the City of Napa and surrounding unincorporated areas.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the Project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XIVa, XIVb

While the proposed project would be designed to accommodate future recycled water needs, the proposed project would not result in additional SWRF capacity that would trigger or induce substantial unplanned

growth in the District service area. The proposed project would take place entirely within the boundaries of the existing SPS and would meet the current demand of the recycled water distribution system more effectively. Thus, existing communities and houses would not be displaced. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None.

XV. Public Services

Setting

As described in Section XI. Land Use and Planning, according to the Napa County Online Public Map, the project area zoning is designated as PL:AC (Public Lands: Airport Compatibility), which is a combining district classification intended to accommodate the orderly growth and development of public-use airports.

The project site is served by Napa County Fire Department Station 27 and the Napa County Patrol Bureau. The Patrol Bureau is responsible for providing law enforcement and crime prevention services to the residents of the unincorporated area of Napa County and the Town of Yountville. The Bureau patrols the larger portion of 794 square miles of land and associated waterways that make up the County of Napa. As mentioned in Section I. Aesthetics, the project site is approximately 0.15 miles west of the Napa River and 2.5 miles northeast of Fagan marsh State Marine Park.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
Would the Project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XVai, XVaii, XVaiii, XVaiv, XVv

Construction activities would not impact recreational areas including but not limited to neighborhoods, regional parks, and other recreational suburban and urban areas. All construction and operational activities would occur entirely within the boundaries of the SWRF. Established community facilities and services such as fire services, police departments, schools, parks, and other facilities would not be physically affected or need to increase the level of service provided to the site during or following construction. Growth in areas surrounding the SWRF would not be generated as a result of the project and there would be no conflicts with any land use plans or policies, as discussed in Section XI. Land Use and Planning. All new construction will comply with established fire safety standards as stated in the Napa County General Plan (2008) which includes stipulations on traffic flow and ingress/egress for residents and emergency vehicles.

Mitigation Measures

None.

XVI. Recreation

Setting

As described in Section XI. Land Use and Planning, the project site is currently zoned as PL:AC (Public Lands: Airport Compatibility according to the Napa County Online Public Map. No wilderness areas are on or adjacent to the project site. There are no parks or recreational facilities in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION				

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XVIa, XVIb

Construction activities associated with the project would not impact recreational areas or facilities since all construction activities would occur entirely within the boundaries of the SWRF. As discussed in Section XIV. Population/Housing, the proposed project would not contribute to any population growth, therefore it would not increase the need for or size of any existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measure

None.

XVII. Transportation

Setting

The project site is served by local, collector and arterial streets. Local roads provide limited mobility and are the primary access to residential areas, businesses, and other local areas. Collector and arterial streets are generally low-to-medium speed and low-to-medium capacity roadways that provide connections between neighborhood areas, commercial centers, and regional highways. Access to the project site, including emergency access, is provided via local roadways. The project site can be accessed via Soscol Ferry Road which is a local road and State Route 12/29 can be found northeast of the project site.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC Would the Project:				

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XVIIa, XVIIc, XVIId

While there would be a temporary increase in vehicle trips during construction, the proposed project itself would not contribute to any additional trip generation. Vehicles accessing the site would continue to do so using the existing road network.

The project would not involve construction of or on public roadways or the use of oversized equipment that would travel roadways not compatible with such equipment. The project is not anticipated to create emergency access issues. No impact would occur.

Less than Significant Impact: Criterion XVIIb

CEQA Guidelines Section 10564.3 subdivision (b) stipulates criteria for analyzing transportation impacts in terms of "vehicle miles traveled" (VMT) for land use projects and transportation projects. VMT refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project.

During construction, the number of trucks and workers would vary onsite over the 18-month construction period. As noted in Section 2.6.2 the proposed project is estimated to require approximately 50 truck trips during project construction and these trips would be spread out over the construction period.

This temporary increase in traffic during construction of the proposed project is consistent with use as a SPS site, would not interfere with the surrounding residential land use, and would not result in an increase in VMT that would exceed thresholds of significance. The increase in VMT generated during operation of the project would be minimal since the SPS would continue to operate as it does under existing conditions once construction is complete. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on the CEQA Guidelines 15064.3, subdivision (b).

Mitigation Measures

None.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

Setting

The SWRF is located at the USGS Cuttings Wharf 7.5' Quadrangle as shown in **Figure -**: USGS 7.5' Quad Map**.** As mentioned in Section V. Cultural Resources, a historical Resource Records and Report was submitted to the NWIC in July 2023 by the District. According to the response received by NWIC on July 25, 2025, the project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed project area. Although there is one listing at the project address, 1515 Soscol Ferry Road, P-28-001659, the Napa Sanitation District Bldg P1 | Influent Pump Station, OTIS # 694142, with a status code of 6Y, this resource has been Determined ineligible for the National Register. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the project site area.

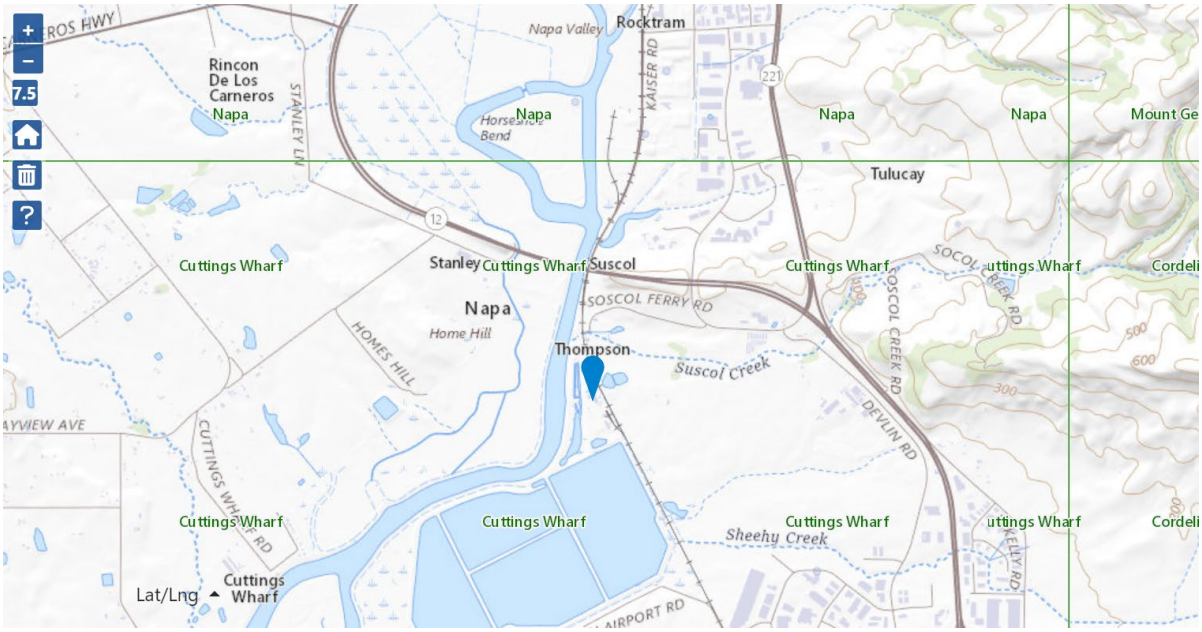
The District also contacted NAHC on April 2023 to determine the potential for cultural resources to be within the project area that may be of interest to any Native American groups. NAHC provided a response and consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area near the project on June 2, 2023. On August 29, 2023, the District received one response noting that the project is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation requested monitoring for ground disturbance. The District reached out to Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation on September 7, 2023 to further discuss working with the tribe to facilitate monitoring. Mitigation measures that involve tribal facilitation have been incorporated in Sections V. Cultural Resources and VII. Geology/Soils. All correspondence regarding AB 52 can be found in Appendix E. To date, no additional responses have been received. A summary of the Native American Tribes invited to consult is provided below in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5: Native American Tribes Invited to Consult

Tribal Contact	Responded?
Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community	No
Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians	No
Guidiville Indian Rancheria	No
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians	No
Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley	No
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	No
Pinoleville Pomo Nation	No

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	Yes

Figure -: USGS 7.5' Quad Map



Source: USGS Map Locator

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☒

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe..	☐	☒	☐	☐

No Impact: XVIIIa

As described above, according to NWIC, the project area contains no recorded archaeological resources and there are no eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources. However, under further investigation there may be possible archeological resources that may be present in the project area as discussed in Section V. Cultural Resources.

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: XVIIIb

The District has consulted with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation under the requirements of AB52 and will take actions necessary to ensure the protection of tribal and cultural resources. Mitigation measure CUL 3 provides for the presence of a Tribal monitor during ground disturbing activities for the proposed project. The monitor is qualified to identify a resource and recommend how it is to be handled, whether through excavation and curation, or preservation in place, and would make those recommendations if resources are encountered. With the AB52 Consultation and the CUL 3 mitigation measure in place, impacts to tribal resources as a result of the project will be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

See Section V. Cultural Resources (CUL-3)

XIX. Utilities / Service Systems

Setting

The SWRF is a wastewater treatment plant which uses many complex processes to produce treated wastewater and recycled water. Wastewater undergoes primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment and disinfection before being released to the Napa River or distributed for irrigation as recycled water. The SWRF operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and produces 650 million gallons of treated water annually. The historical peak day recycled water production is about 9 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) and the facility can produce up to 12 MGD of recycled water.

The SPS is a component of the SWRF and was originally built in 1994 and then modified in 2016. The current pump station configuration consists of three vertical turbine pumps and one jockey pump. The

existing vertical turbine pumps have a capacity of 5,700 Gallons per Minute (GPM) while the jockey pump has a capacity of 1,750 GPM.

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the Project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XIXa, XIXb, XIXc, XIXd, XIXe

The proposed project would construct and operate improvements to the current SPS which would continue to pump, store and distribute recycled water. The proposed project would support the District in its ability to serve existing commitments and continue to support distributing recycled water for landscape irrigation, golf courses, and vineyards, in addition to conveying water to the District's treated wastewater disposal fields located in the South branch.

The proposed project would not generate any excess solid waste and would comply with all relevant federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste management.

Mitigation Measures

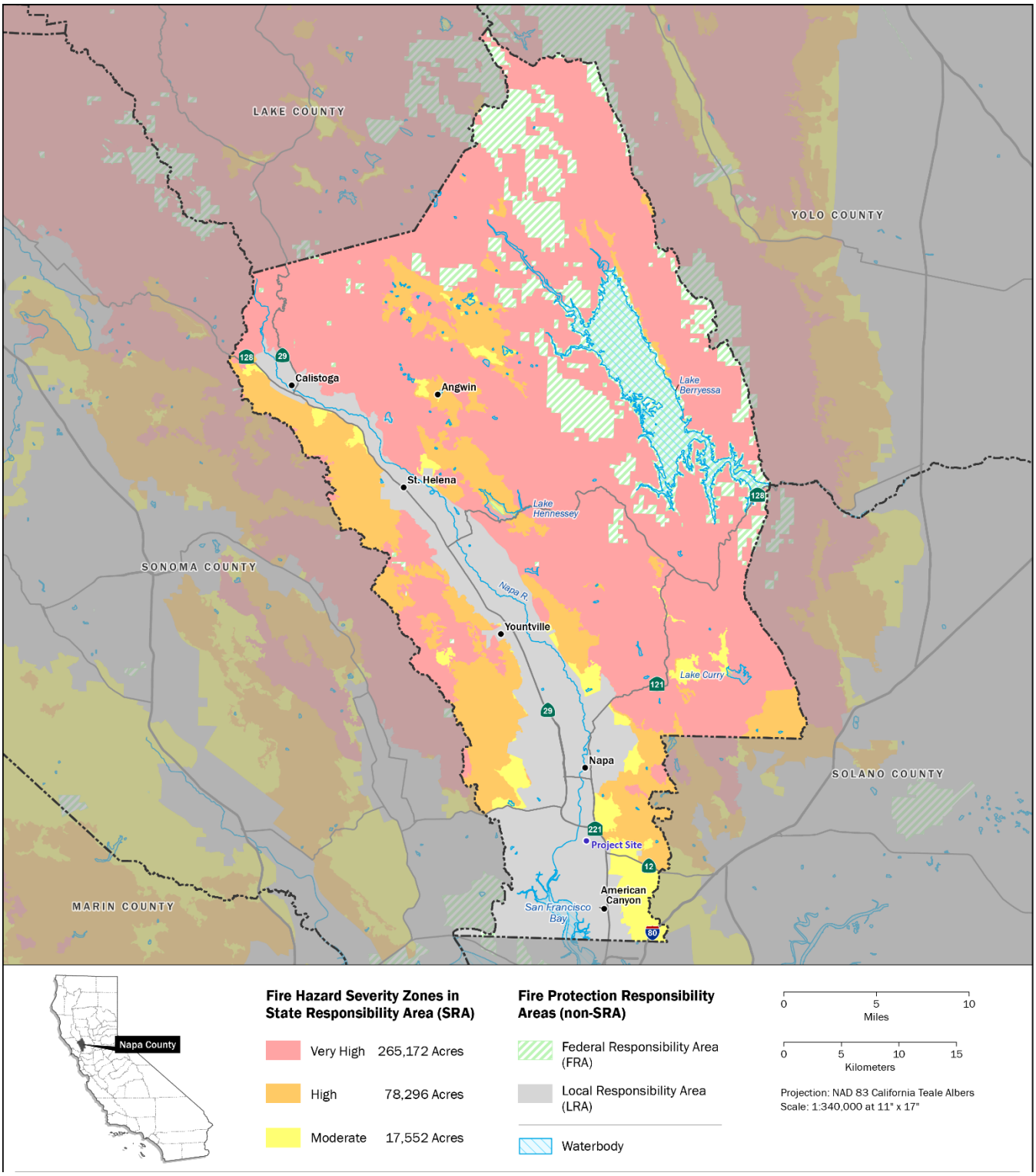
None.

XX. Wildfire

Setting

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) assesses the amount and extent of the State's forests and rangelands, analyzes their conditions, and identifies alternative management and policy guidelines. As part of this assessment, CAL FIRE produces maps designating Fire Hazard Severity Zones for State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps (VHFHSZ) for Local Responsibility Area (LRA) lands. The project site is located within the Napa County LRA and is designated as a non- Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) as seen in **Figure 3-3**.

Figure 3-3: Napa County State Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map



Source: Office of State Fire Marshal Fire Hazard Severity Zones Map

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, and as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact: Criteria XXa, XXb, XXC, and XXd

The project is located within an LRA designated as non-VHFHSZ. Thus, the project would not exacerbate wildfire risks nor expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.

Construction activities for the project would not impact any Safety Goals and Policies set forth by the Napa County General Plan (2008). Operation of the project would not result in any interference with emergency response plans or evacuation plans.

Mitigation Measures

None.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Impact Analysis

RESOURCE CATEGORY / SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated: Criterion XXIa

CULTURAL RESOURCES

As described in Section V, impacts to cultural resources could be significant but mitigation measures have been included in consideration of the findings from the archival research and field study conducted by a qualified archaeologist. Mitigation measures CUL 1 and CUL 2 have been included in the event of an accidental discovery. The project also requires tribal monitoring (CUL 3) to be present during ground disturbing activities, pending additional responses from affected tribes. Further, mitigation measure CUL 4 is included should any remains be encountered on the project site.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As described in Section V and Section XVIII, impacts to tribal cultural resources could be significant but mitigations measures have been put in place, such as CUL 3, to protect cultural resources during construction. A Tribal monitor will be present during ground disturbing activities to identify any potential cultural resources and handle them appropriately.

Less than Significant Impact: Criteria XXIb, XXIc

The proposed project will not have impacts that are individually limited and will be cumulatively considerable. The proposed improvements to the SPS are consistent with existing land uses and are located with the boundaries of the SWRF. Overall, the upgrades to the SPS would prolong the life of the current vertical turbine pumps and allow the District to conserve energy during periods of lesser recycled water demand. This will overall benefit all of the District's recycled water customers and provide additional drought resiliency for the District and its customers by increasing the dependability of recycled water delivery system.

The incremental effects of the proposed project (inclusive of the mitigation measures described in this initial study) would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. Potential environmental impacts are expected to remain at, or be mitigated to, levels below significance and the project would advance long-term environmental goals. Impacts associated with construction or operation of the project will be mitigated (as set forth in this document) to less than significant levels and will not significantly impact human beings, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, project related impacts would be less than significant.

4. Compliance with Federal Regulations

The District is seeking funding for the proposed project under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program. The CWSRF Program is partially funded through a capitalization grant from the USEPA on an annual basis. Due to the federal nexus with USEPA, federal laws and regulations (e.g., federal cross-cutters) apply to the project. Under the CWSRF Program, the Division under the State Water Board uses the CEQA document plus the federal cross-cutting documentation in place of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document in what is termed "CEQA-Plus" documentation. This section addresses the Project's compliance with federal laws and regulations to satisfy the CEQA-Plus requirements.

4.1 United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Other Federal Land

If any portion of the proposed project is located on the USFS, the BLM land, or other federally managed land, a USFS Special-Use Authorization, BLM Land Use Permit, or other form of federal land use authorization, respectively, may be required. These documents (e.g., permits, leases, easements) authorize specific uses and activities upon the USFS, the BLM, or other federally managed land (e.g., construction upon USFS or BLM land). The proposed project will not be located on USFS, the BLM, or any other federally managed land.

4.2 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)

The AHPA was established in 1960 for the preservation of significant scientific, prehistoric, historic and archaeological materials and data that might be lost or destroyed as a result of flooding, the construction of access roads, relocation of railroads and highways, or any other federally funded activity that is associated with the construction of a dam or reservoir. Under this law, historical and archaeological

resources do not have to be eligible, or considered eligible, in the National Register of Historic Places for an impact to occur. The project construction will not cause an irreparable loss or damage of significant archaeological or historic resources or data through alteration of the terrain resulting from dam or reservoir construction as furthering explained in Section V. Cultural Resources. The project does not require compliance with the AHPA.

4.3 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The bald eagle will continue to be protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Act) even though it has been delisted under the Endangered Species Act. This law, originally passed in 1940, provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle (as amended in 1962) by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. 668(a); 50 CFR 22). "Take" includes pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb (16 U.S.C. 668c; 50 CFR 22.3). The purpose of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is to not agitate the bald and golden eagle to the extent of not 1) Abusing an eagle, 2) Interfering with its substantial lifestyle, including shelter, breeding, feeding, or 3) Nest abandonment. The project does not conflict with the intent of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, while Bald and Golden Eagles may be present in the project site area during September to December it is not anticipated that the proposed project would disturb the Eagles. Stressors that would impact the birds include vegetation alteration, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, structures, noise, light, chemicals, and human presence. While some ground disturbance and noise may occur during construction, it would be temporary. This is further explained in Section XIII. Noise.

4.4 Clean Air Act

General Conformity ensures that the actions taken by federal agencies, such as airport construction, does not interfere with a state's plans to attain and maintain national standards for air quality.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) is the comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from stationary and mobile sources. Among other things, this law authorizes EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and public welfare and to regulate emissions of hazardous air pollutants. Project construction and operation emissions would not exceed BAAQMD thresholds for any criteria pollutants under mitigated or unmitigated conditions. Common mitigation measures, if applied, are expected to reduce particulate matter emissions by about 50% throughout construction. The project will not conflict with any attainment plans and will result in less than significant impacts.

4.5 Coastal Barriers Resources Act

The Coastal Barriers Resources Act is intended to discourage development in the Coastal Barrier Resources System and adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and near-shore waters. The project will not impact or be located within or near the Coastal Barrier Resources System or its adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and near-shore waters.

4.6 Coastal Zone Management Act

The U.S. Congress recognized the importance of meeting the challenge of continued growth in the coastal zone by passing the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) in 1972. Projects involving construction activities in the coastal zone will require consultation with either the California Coastal Commission (or the designated local agency with a Local Coastal Program), or the BCDC (for projects located in the San Francisco Bay area). The project is not within the coastal zone.

4.7 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. The lead federal agencies for implementing ESA are U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The law requires federal agencies, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the NOAA Fisheries Service, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. The project will not have an impact on any federally listed species or their critical habitat since while species were identified as having the potential to be present, a site visit did not find species or their habitat onsite.

4.8 Environmental Justice

The USEPA has defined environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” The project is not likely to be of any particular interest to or have an impact on certain minority, low-income, or indigenous populations. The proposed project would take place entirely within the boundaries of the existing SPS. Once constructed, the SPS would operate the same as it does under existing conditions. More information can be further found in Sections XIV. Population/Housing and XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources.

4.9 Farmland Protection Policy Act

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) is intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Projects involving impacts to farmland designated as prime and unique, local and statewide importance, or under a Williamson Act Contract, will require consultation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and/or California Department of Conservation. The project is not located on and will not impact prime, unique, or important farmland as discussed in Section II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources.

4.10 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act directs the US Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate and report on proposed Federal actions that affect any stream or other body of water and to provide recommendations to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife resources. Projects that may impact a stream or other water body by impounding, diverting, deepening a channel, or otherwise controlling or

modifying flow for any purpose (including navigation and drainage) will require consultation with the USFWS and CDFW. The project will not impact any bodies of water, therefore, this act does not apply to the proposed project.

4.11 Floodplain Management: Executive Orders 11988, 12148, and 13690

These Executive Orders indicate that each agency shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out its responsibilities. The project is not located within a 100-year floodplain.

4.12 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson–Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act is the primary law that governs marine fisheries management in U.S. federal waters. First passed in 1976, the MSA fosters the long-term biological and economic sustainability of marine fisheries. The project does not involve any direct or indirect impacts from construction or operational activities or changes in water quality/quantity that may impact Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

4.13 Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was enacted on October 21, 1972. All marine mammals are protected under the MMPA. The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the "take" of marine mammals in the United States waters and by the United States citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the United States. Jurisdiction for MMPA is shared by the USFWS and the NMFS. The project will not impact Marine Mammals.

4.14 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) restricts the killing, taking, collecting and selling or purchasing of native bird species or their parts, nests, or eggs. The project will not impact protected migratory birds.

4.15 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)/Historic Sites Act (HAS)

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of project activities on historic properties. The Section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning. Historic properties are any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The term also includes properties of religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe that meets the National Register criteria. No historic properties are affected and no adverse effects to historic properties result from the project, please see sections V. Cultural Resources and XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources for further discussion and mitigations discussed.

4.16 Protection of Wetlands

In accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, any proposed project that will be in or will potentially affect wetlands must be assessed so that adverse impacts to wetlands can be avoided, to the extent possible. A wetland delineation report must be prepared for any project that will be located in or will potentially impact a wetland. The project will not be located in and/or will not potentially affect a wetland. This information can be found in Section IV Biological resources.

4.17 Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10

If a project involves the construction of structures or any other regulated activities in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States, a Section 10 Permit from the USACE is required. Regulated activities include the placement/removal of structures, work involving dredging, disposal of dredged material, filling, excavation, or any other disturbance of soils/sediments or modification of a navigable waterway. Navigable waters of the United States are those waters of the United States that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to the mean high-water mark and/or are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible to use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Tributaries and backwater areas associated with navigable waters of the United States and located below the OHW elevation of the adjacent navigable waterway, are also regulated under Section 10. The project is not located in or near navigable waters of the United States. There will be no construction of structures, modification of existing structures, or any other regulated activity work in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States.

4.18 Safe Drinking Water Act/Sole Source Aquifer Protection

For projects impacting a listed Sole Source Aquifer, the applicant must identify an alternative project location, and/or develop adequate mitigation measures in consultation with the USEPA. The project is not within the boundaries of a Sole Source Aquifer.

4.19 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and authorizes Congress to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. The act encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act protects more than 13,400 miles of rivers and streams in the U.S. The Forest Service is involved in managing over 5,000 of those wild and scenic rivers miles. The project will not impact any of the wild and scenic rivers listed above; it will not take place within or near these resources.

4.20 Wilderness Act

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established the National Wilderness Preservation System and authorizes Congress to designate wilderness areas. Except as specifically provided for in the Wilderness Act (Act),

and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such areas. The project is not within the boundaries of a Wilderness Area.

Appendix A

CalEEMod, Air Quality and GHG Modeling Results

Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project Summary Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project
Construction Start Date	6/4/2024
Operational Year	2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.60
Precipitation (days)	38.4
Location	1515 Soscol Ferry Rd, Napa, CA 94558, USA
County	Napa
City	Unincorporated
Air District	Bay Area AQMD
Air Basin	San Francisco Bay Area
TAZ	801
EDFZ	2
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.19

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description

General Light Industry	2.50	1000sqft	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Modification to water pump station

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-2*	Limit Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicle Idling
Construction	C-10-A	Water Exposed Surfaces
Construction	C-12	Sweep Paved Roads

* Qualitative or supporting measure. Emission reductions not included in the mitigated emissions results.

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.57	1.33	10.5	11.2	0.02	0.45	3.70	4.15	0.41	1.75	2.16	—	2,675	2,675	0.11	0.03	2,688
Mit.	1.57	1.33	10.5	11.2	0.02	0.45	1.54	1.99	0.41	0.71	1.12	—	2,675	2,675	0.11	0.03	2,688
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	58%	52%	—	60%	48%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	27.3	27.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	28.3
Mit.	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	27.3	27.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	28.3
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.18	0.15	1.22	1.31	< 0.005	0.05	0.43	0.48	0.05	0.20	0.25	—	317	317	0.01	< 0.005	318
Mit.	0.18	0.15	1.22	1.31	< 0.005	0.05	0.18	0.23	0.05	0.08	0.13	—	317	317	0.01	< 0.005	318
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	58%	51%	—	59%	48%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.24	< 0.005	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	52.4	52.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	52.7
Mit.	0.03	0.03	0.22	0.24	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	—	52.4	52.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	52.7
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	58%	51%	—	59%	48%	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	2.78	110	113	0.29	0.01	123
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	2.78	105	107	0.29	0.01	117
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	2.78	95.8	98.6	0.29	0.01	108
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.46	15.9	16.3	0.05	< 0.005	17.9

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	2	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	2	1	1	3
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

7. Health and Equity Details

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	63.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	73.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

Appendix B

Biological Resource Assessment

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

for the

Napa Sanitation District

Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project

Napa, California

prepared for

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13 October 2023

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Background and Methods

Environmental Collaborative was retained by Hazen and Sawyer to conduct a *Biological Resource Assessment* of the Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project (Project) for the Napa Sanitation District at the Soscol Water Recycling Facility (SWRF) in the unincorporated area of Napa County just south of the City of Napa. The SWRF is comprised of a wastewater treatment facility that produces recycled water, a recycled water pump station (Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station, or SPS) to distribute recycled water, and two recycled water reservoirs to store recycled water post treatment and prior to distribution. The Project site is located within the fenced SWRF, just east of the SPS and south of the recycled water reservoirs.

This report serves as the *Biological Resource Assessment* (BRA) of the Project site, providing a summary of the biological resources, conclusions regarding presence or absence of any sensitive biological or wetland resources, and an evaluation of the potential impacts of the proposed Project. Biological Resources on the Project site were identified through the review and compilation of existing information and conduct of a field reconnaissance survey. The review provided information on general resources in the Project site vicinity, and the distribution and habitat requirements of special-status species which have been recorded from or are suspected to occur in the surrounding Napa County area.

Background information reviewed includes occurrence records of special-status species and sensitive natural communities maintained by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), mapping of critical habitat for federally-listed species designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), mapping of wetlands as part of the National Wetland Inventory prepared by the USFWS, and preparation of a preliminary Information for Planning and Consultation (IPac) resource list from the USFWS, among other sources.

A field reconnaissance survey of the Project site was conducted on 20 September 2023. The field reconnaissance was used to determine existing conditions on the Project site, the potential for suitable habitat for special-status species, whether any indications of regulated waters were present, and whether any additional detailed surveys were necessary. The perimeter of the Project site and fenced SWRF was inspected during the survey, to determine vegetative cover, and indicators of any sensitive resources such as wetlands or essential habitat features for special-status species.

The following provides the results of the background information review, field reconnaissance survey and assessment for the BRA.

SETTING

Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat

The Project site has been extensively disturbed by past construction and maintenance of the SWRF, and is currently occupied by the two reservoirs, the SPS, paved access roads and graveled margins. Vegetative cover is largely absent within the fenced SWRF. A few scattered plants of ruderal grassland species such as wild oats (*Avena fatua*), bromes (*Bromus* spp.), and yellow-star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) occur at the edge of the cyclone fence, photoand continue down the fill slopes of the elevated SWRF.

The Project site has low wildlife habitat values due to the absence of cover and foraging opportunities and on-going human activity. Birds may occasionally fly over the Project site as they access the surrounding grasslands, but there is insufficient cover within the SWRF to attract any foraging activity by small mammals, birds and other wildlife. No signs of any bird nesting, such as mud nests of cliff swallow, was observed on the SPS structures or elsewhere on the Project site. A single ground squirrel burrow was observed just south of the SPS, within the fenced SWRF area. However, spiderwebs covered the entrance of the burrow and there were no signs of recent occupation by ground squirrel or other species, such as western burrowing owl. Areas of ruderal cover are of only marginal habitat value but do provide foraging opportunities for birds and small mammals common in suburban habitats, such as English sparrow, house finch, pocket gopher, and house mouse.

The surrounding area supports a cover of grassland to the north, east and south. Scattered trees and shrubs grow along the railroad right-of-way to the west of the SWRF. Riparian woodland occurs along the Soscol Creek corridor about a quarter mile to the northeast, and native and planted trees occur around a former homestead to the southeast of the SWRF. Native trees, vines and shrubs associated with these features include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), willow (Salix sp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* ssp. *consanguinea*) and wild grape (*Vitis californius*). Non-native trees include blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*), pines (*Pinus* spp.), blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and invasive French broom (*Genista monspessulana*).

Habitat values associated with the surrounding grassland and woodland cover varies. The open grasslands support insects, reptiles and numerous small mammals such as California vole, which in turn serve as prey for raptors and other birds. The dense riparian woodland along the Soscol Creek corridor provides protective cover for mammals and likely serves as a movement corridor for deer and other terrestrial wildlife. The surface water provides a source of

drinking water and supports aquatic-dependent species. The mature trees provide foraging and roosting opportunities to numerous species of birds and may support nest locations during the nesting season (typically February 1 through August 31). Raptors such as red-tailed hawk, great horned owl, and American kestrel may roost and possibly nest in the larger trees in the corridor and other mature trees in the surrounding area. No evidence of raptor stick nests were observed in the surrounding trees during the field reconnaissance at the SWRF, but it is possible that new nests could be established in the future. Nests of native bird species are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code when they are in active use.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species[1] are plants and animals that are legally protected under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Acts[2] or other regulations, as well as other species that are considered rare enough by the scientific community and trustee agencies to warrant special consideration, particularly with regard to protection of isolated populations, nesting or denning locations, communal roosts and other essential habitat. Species with legal protection under the Endangered Species Acts often represent major constraints to development, particularly when they are wide ranging or highly sensitive to habitat disturbance and where proposed development would result in a "take"[3] of these species.

Available information on records of occurrences of special-status species known or suspected to occur in the Napa vicinity was compiled and reviewed to understand their distribution and habitat requirements. Data compiled and reviewed included occurrence records of the CNDDB, an IPac list of special-status species and other sensitive resources, and a review of the electronic inventory of the California Native Plant Society. A summary table of the CNDDB

[1] Special-status species include: designated rare, threatened, or endangered and candidate species for listing by the CDFW; designated threatened or endangered and candidate species for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries); species considered rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the *CEQA Guidelines*, such as those plant species identified with a Rare Plant Rank of 1A, 1B and 2 in the California Native Plant Society's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (Inventory); and possibly other species which are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing or rejection for state or federal status, such as those with a Rare Plant Rank of 3 in the California Native Plant Society's *Inventory* or identified as "California Special Concern" species by the CDFW.

[2] The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 declares that all federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authority to conserve endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 parallels the policies of FESA and pertains to native California species.

[3] "Take" as defined by the FESA means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect" a threatened or endangered species. "Harm" is further defined by the USFWS to include the killing or harming of wildlife due to significant obstruction of essential behavior patterns (i.e., breeding, feeding, or sheltering) through significant habitat modification or degradation. The CDFW also considers the loss of listed species habitat as take, although this policy lacks statutory authority and case law support under the CESA.

records for the U.S.G.S. quadrangles encompassing the Napa vicinity and the IPac resource list from the USFWS is contained in Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species. Figure 1 shows the known occurrences of special-status plant species reported by the CNDDB from about a three mile radius of the Project site. **Table 1** provides a summary of the 30 special-status plant species known from the Napa vicinity, including the 11species mapped in **Figure 1**. This includes each of their scientific and common names, their status, typical habitat characteristics and conclusion regarding presence or absence from the Project site. As indicated in **Figure 1**, no specific occurrences of special-status plant species have been reported from the Project site by the CNDDB.

Based on a habitat suitability assessment that was conducted as part of the field reconnaissance survey, no special-status plant species are suspected to occur on the Project site or larger SWRF. Past grading and on-going maintenance activities precludes the possible occurrence of any special-status plant species at the Project site. This includes special-status plant species known or suspected to occur in the remaining grasslands, vernal pools and seasonal wetlands in the Napa vicinity such as Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugens*), dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*), saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*), and two-fork clover (*Trifolium amoenum*), among others.

Special-Status Animal Species. Figure 2 shows the distribution of known occurrences of the 12 special-status animal species reported from about a three mile radius of the site and **Table 2** provides a summary of the 38 special-status animal species considered to occur in the Napa vicinity. This includes their scientific and common names, their status, typical habitat characteristics and conclusion regarding presence or absence from the Project site. As indicated in **Figure 2**, no specific occurrences of special-status animal species have been reported from the Project site by the CNDDB. A general occurrence of longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*) occurs along the Napa River corridor up to the railroad tracks to the west of the SWRF, but there is no suitable habitat for this species on the Project site or larger treatment plant facilities.

Based on a habitat suitability assessment conducted as part of the field reconnaissance survey, no special-status animal species are suspected to occur on the Project site or larger SWRF. This includes absence of suitable breeding, nesting, dispersal, or essential foraging habitat for listed species such as the State and federally-endangered California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*), the federally-threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), the State-endangered and proposed federally-threatened foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*), and the federally-threatened steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), as well as species considered to be California Species of Special Concern (SSC) species by the CDFW or protected under the State Fish and Game Code such as western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*).

As indicated in **Figure 2**, several occurrences of the State-threatened Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) have been reported to the northeast, east, and south of the Project site. These consist of occupied nests that have been used over multiple years based on repeated surveys of the area. However, no nests of Swainson's hawk have been reported within about a half mile of the Project site, and no signs of any large stick nests were observed in any of the trees near the SWRF during the field reconnaissance survey.

Wetlands

Although definitions vary to some degree, wetlands are generally considered to be areas that are periodically or permanently inundated by surface or ground water, and support vegetation adapted to life in saturated soil. Wetlands are recognized as important features on a regional and national level due to their high inherent value to fish and wildlife, use as storage areas for storm and flood waters, and water recharge, filtration and purification functions. The CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) have jurisdiction over modifications to stream channels and other wetland features.[4]

Based on the preliminary wetland assessment conducted during the field reconnaissance, State and federally-regulated waters are absent on the Project site and adjacent areas of the SWRF. The nearby wastewater ponds are man-made basins constructed in uplands, and as such are not State or federally-regulated waters.

Review of the NWI mapping for the area (see map in **Appendix B**) shows a Riverine feature that terminates at the western wastewater pond, which is inaccurate. There are no overflow or other drainages coming out of the wastewater pond and the SWRF is elevated well above the surrounding natural grade, with no sign of any existing or historic drainage in or near the site. Review of recent Google Earth aerials of the SWRF vicinity (see map in **Appendix B**) show an unpaved maintenance road along most of the alignment of this mapped Riverine feature, and it appears the roadway was incorrectly mapped as a drainage as part of the NWI. Photographs of the Project site and SWRF (see

[4] Jurisdiction of the Corps is established through the provisions of §404 of the Clean Water Act, which prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into "waters" of the United States without a permit, including wetlands and unvegetated "other waters of the U.S.". Jurisdictional authority of the CDFW over wetland areas is established under §1600 of the Fish and Game Code, which pertains to activities that would disrupt the natural flow or alter the channel, bed, or bank of any lake, river, or stream. The Fish and Game Code stipulates that it is "unlawful to substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream or lake" without notifying the Department, incorporating necessary mitigation, and obtaining a Streambed Alteration agreement. The RWQCB is responsible for upholding state water quality standards pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and for regulating wetlands under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act.

photos in **Appendix B**) clearly show that there is no drainage or other Riverine feature in the area.

Relevant Goals, Policies, and Ordinances

The Conservation Element of the *Napa County General Plan*[5] contains biological goals and policies relevant to biological resources. Most of these pertain to protection of sensitive resources such as wetlands, riparian woodlands, oaks and heritage trees. scenic resources, creeks, mature oaks and other native trees, and open space lands. Relevant goals and policies from the Conservation Element are listed below.

> ***Goal CON-2*** *Maintain and enhance the existing level of biodiversity.*
>
> ***Goal CON-3*** *Protect the continued presence of special-status species, including special-status plants, special-status wildlife, and their habitats, and comply with all applicable state, federal, and local laws or regulations.*
>
> ***Goal CON-4*** *Conserve, protect, and improve plant, wildlife, and fishery habitats for all native species in Napa County.*
>
> ***Goal CON-5*** *Protect connectivity and continuous habitat areas for wildlife movement.*
>
> ***Policy CON-6*** *The County shall impose conditions on discretionary projects which limit development in ecologically sensitive areas such as those adjacent to rivers or streamside areas and physically hazardous areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, high fire risk areas and geologically hazardous areas.*
>
> ***Policy CON-13*** *The County shall require that all discretionary residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, agricultural, and water development projects consider and address impacts to wildlife habitat and avoid impacts to fisheries and habitat supporting special-status species to the extent feasible. Where impacts to wildlife and special-status species cannot be avoided, projects shall include effective mitigation measures and management plans including provisions to:*
>
> > *a. Maintain the following essentials for fish and wildlife re-sources:*
> >
> > > *1. Sufficient dissolved oxygen in the water.*
> > >
> > > *2. Adequate amounts of proper food.*
> > >
> > > *3. Adequate amounts of feeding, escape, and nesting habitat.*
> > >
> > > *4. Proper temperature through maintenance and enhancement of streamside vegetation, volume of flows, and velocity of water.*
> >
> > *b. Ensure that water development projects provide an adequate release flow of water to preserve fish populations.*

[5] Napa County, 2008, *Napa County General Plan*. June.

c. Employ supplemental planting and maintenance of grasses, shrubs, and trees of like quality and quantity to provide adequate vegetation cover to enhance water quality, minimize sedimentation and soil transport, and provide adequate shelter and food for wildlife and special-status species and maintain the watersheds, especially streamside areas, in good condition.

d. Provide protection for habitat supporting special-status species through buffering or other means.

e. Provide replacement habitat of like quantity or quality on- or off-site for special-status species to mitigate impacts to special-status species.

f. Enhance existing habitat values, particularly for special-status species, through restoration and replanting of native plant species as part of discretionary permit review and approval.

g. Require temporary or permanent buffers of adequate size (based on the requirements of the subject special-status species) to avoid nest abandonment by birds and raptors associated with construction and site development activities.

h. Demonstrate compliance with applicable provisions and regulations of recovery plans for federally listed species.

Policy CON-14 *To offset possible losses of fishery and wildlife habitat due to discretionary development projects, developers shall be responsible for mitigation when avoidance of impacts is determined to be infeasible. Such mitigation measures may include providing and permanently maintaining similar quality and quantity habitat within Napa County, enhancing existing habitat areas, or paying in-kind funds to an approved fishery and riparian habitat improvement and acquisition fund. Replacement habitat may occur either on-site or at approved off-site locations, but preference shall be given to on-site replacement.*

Policy CON-16 *The County shall require a biological resources evaluation for discretionary projects in areas identified to contain or potentially contain special-status species based upon data provided in the Baseline Data Repot (BDR), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), or other technical materials. This evaluation shall be conducted prior to the approval of any earthmoving activities. The County shall also encourage the development of programs to protect specials-status species and disseminate updated information to state and federal resource agencies.*

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

Policy CON-22 *The County shall encourage the protection and enhancement of natural habitats which provide ecological and other scientific purposes. As areas*

are identified, they should be delineated on environmental constraints maps so that appropriate steps can be taken to appropriately manage and protect them.

Policy CON-26 *Consistent with Napa County's Conservation Regulations, natural vegetation retention areas along perennial and intermittent streams shall vary in width with steepness of the terrain, the nature of the undercover, and type of soil. The design and management of natural vegetation areas shall consider habitat and water quality needs, including the needs of native fish and special status species and flood protection where appropriate. Site-specific setbacks shall be established in coordination with Regional Water Quality Control Boards, California Department of Fish and Game. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service, and other coordinating resource agencies that identify 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 protection, restoration, and enhancement activities will occur within these identified stream reaches that support or could sup-port native fisheries and other sensitive aquatic organisms to ensure a no net loss of aquatic habitat functions and values within the county's watersheds.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Significance Criteria

The biological resources analysis uses criteria from the State CEQA Guidelines. According to the CEQA Guidelines a proposed project would have potentially significant biological resources impacts if it would:

1. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly, or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.
2. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.
3. Have a substantial or adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
4. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or

migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

5. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
6. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan.

Impact 1: Special Status Species

The proposed project would not adversely affect any special-status species. However, there is a remote possibility that active bird nests protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code could be disturbed during construction if adequate controls are not taken. ***Potentially Significant Impact.***

No special-status plant species occur on the Project site and essential habitat for special-status animal species is absent. This includes absence of breeding, dispersal, or aestivation habitat for California red-legged frog, California freshwater shrimp, and western pond turtle. Foraging by bats, including a number of special-status bat species known from the Napa vicinity is not expected to be significantly disrupted as construction activities would take place during the day and no roosting substrate would be affected. No significant impacts on special-status species are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project.

Grading and construction would be limited to highly disturbed areas within the developed SWRF. No trees or other suitable bird nesting substrate would be directly affected. But construction would occur in relatively close proximity to mature trees and dense vegetation along the west side of the SWRF. Other trees occur along the Soscol Creek riparian corridor to the northeast and the former residence to the southeast. Destruction or abandonment of a nest in active use would be a violation of the MBTA and State Fish and Game Code. Appropriate avoidance measures would be required to ensure compliance with these regulations.

As currently proposed, Project construction is to be completed during the fall and winter months, outside the bird nesting season. This would basically avoid the risk of disturbing any nests in the surrounding area. A standard method to address the potential for nesting birds is either to initiate construction during the non-nesting season, which in the Napa area is typically from September 1 to January 31, or to conduct a nesting survey within 7 days prior to initial construction to determine whether any active nests are present that must be protected with appropriate setbacks until any young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest. Protection of the nest(s), if present, would require that construction setbacks be provided during the nesting and fledging period, with the setback depending on the type of bird species, degree to which the

individuals have already acclimated to other ongoing disturbance, and other factors. Without these controls, construction activities initiated during the nesting season could adversely affect nesting birds if new nests are established in the surrounding trees, which would be a potentially *significant* impact of the proposed Project.

The following mitigation measure is recommended to avoid possible bird nests in active use if construction activities occur during the nesting season.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1.1: Adequate measures shall be taken to avoid inadvertent take of bird nests of native species protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code when in active use. This shall be accomplished by taking the following steps:

- If construction activities are to take place during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a focused survey for nesting raptors and other migratory birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days prior to initiation of construction in order to identify any active nests on the Project site and surrounding area within 500 feet of proposed construction. The proposed development area of the Project site shall be resurveyed to confirm that no new nests have been established if construction has been delayed or curtailed for more than 7 days during the nesting season.
- If no active nests are identified during the construction survey period, or development is initiated during the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), Project construction may proceed with no restrictions.
- If bird nests are found, an adequate setback shall be established around the nest location and construction activities restricted within this no-disturbance zone until the qualified biologist has confirmed that any young birds have fledged and are able to function outside the nest location. Required setback distances for the no-disturbance zone shall be based on input received from the CDFW, and may vary depending on nest location, species, and sensitivity to disturbance. As necessary, the no-disturbance zone shall be fenced with temporary orange construction fencing if construction is to be initiated on the remainder of the proposed development area on the Project site.
- A report of findings shall be prepared by the qualified biologist and submitted for review and approval by the District prior to initiation of construction during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31). The report shall either confirm absence of any active nests or should confirm that any young are located within a designated no-disturbance zone and construction can proceed. Following approval by the District, construction within the nest buffer zone may proceed. No report of findings is required if vegetation removal and other construction is initiated during the non-

nesting season (September 1 to January 31) and continues uninterrupted according to the above criteria.

Significance with Mitigation: Less than significant.

Impact 2: Sensitive Natural Communities
The proposed project would not adversely affect any sensitive natural communities. ***No Impact****.*

No sensitive natural communities, such as riparian woodland or vernal pools, occur on the Project site and no impacts are therefore anticipated. The riparian woodland along Soscol Creek to the northeast qualifies as a sensitive natural community type, but no incursion into the woodland is proposed as part of the proposed Project. No oaks or other native trees are proposed for removal. No sensitive natural communities would be affected, and no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3: Wetlands
The proposed project would not adversely affect jurisdictional wetlands and construction controls would prevent any adverse impacts on the nearby Napa River corridor. ***Less than Significant Impact****.*

No state or federally-regulated waters would be affected by the proposed Project and no direct impacts are anticipated. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared addressing all water-quality, sedimentation, and erosion aspects of the proposed Project, including adequate controls to address any potential direct and indirect impacts on nearby waters. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared by a qualified engineer utilizing Best Management Practices.

No mitigation is required.

Impact 4: Wildlife Habitat and Movement Opportunities
The proposed project would not substantially affect wildlife habitat, nursery areas, or important movement corridors. ***Less-than-Significant Impact.***

The proposed Project would result in disturbance to a small area of low wildlife habitat value contained within the fenced SWRF. It would not adversely affect any particularly sensitive wildlife habitat, nursery areas, or important movement

corridors. Construction would temporarily disrupt wildlife activities in the vicinity during daylight hours, but these would be temporary, and the area would remain accessible for foraging by birds and other wildlife common in the area. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would ensure that any active nests for native birds are protected during the nesting season. No significant adverse impacts on wildlife movement opportunities or nursery areas are anticipated.

No mitigation is required.

Impact 5: ***Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances***
The proposed project would not conflict with any local plans or ordinances protecting biological resources. Adequate controls would be implemented to ensure avoidance of any active bird nests ***Less-than-Significant Impact.***

The proposed Project would not conflict with any goals or policies of the Napa County General Plan. This BRA serves to provide the background information called for in **Policy CON-16**. No sensitive resources occur on the Project site. No native trees would be removed as part of the Project and the site is a highly disturbed and fenced part of the SWRF with low wildlife habitat values. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 recommended above, calls for avoidance of any native bird nests when in active use, and ensure compliance with the MBTA and State Fish and Game Code. No conflicts with local plans and policies are anticipated and no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

No mitigation is required.

Impact 6: ***Conflict with Habitat or Community Conservation Plans***
The proposed project would not conflict with any adopted Habitat or Community Conservation Plans. ***No Impact****.*

The proposed Project would not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved conservation plan. No such conservation plans have been adopted encompassing the Project vicinity, and no impact is therefore anticipated.

No mitigation is required.

TABLE 1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Growth Form, Habitat(s) and Blooming Season	Range (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)
		Federal	State	CNPS		
Astragalus tener var. tener	Alkali milkvetch	None	None	1B.2	Annual herb found in vernal pools and alkali flats within annual grasslands. Blooms: March-June	Southern Sacramento Valley, northern San Joaquin Valley and east San Francisco Bay. Populations in San Francisco Bay region now believed to be extirpated. **(None)**
Atriplex Joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	None	None	1B.2	Annual herb found in vernal pools and alkali flats within annual grasslands. Blooms: April-September	Southern Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley and east slope of Inner Coast ranges. **(None)**
Atriplex persistens	Vernal pool smallscale	None	None	1B.2	Annual herb found in vernal pools and mesic grasslands Blooms: June-October	Sparsely distributed through Central Valley and Solano County. **(None)**
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	Big scale balsamroot	None	None	1B.2	Perennial herb found in grassland, scrub, and woodland. Blooms: March-June	Inner Coast Range, Northern Central Valley and Sierra Nevada from Modoc to Mariposa and Santa Clara Counties. **(None)**
Blepharizonia plumose	Big tarplant	None	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in grassland, woodland, and chaparral. Blooms: July-October	Scattered locations in Inner Coast Range from Solano to Kern Counties. **(None)**
Calochortus pulchellus	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	None	None	1B.2	Perennial herb found in grassland and woodland. Blooms: April-June	Contra Costa, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Humboldt Counties. **(None)**
Centromadia parryii ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	None	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in grassland habitats. Blooms: March-October	Found in Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo Counties. **(None)**
Centromadia parryii ssp. parryii	Pappose tarplant	None	None	1B.2	Annual herb found in grassland habitats. Blooms: March-November	Inner Coast Range to Central Valley, from Santa Clara to Colusa County. **(None)**
Cicuta maculata var. bolanders	Bolander's water-hemlock	None	None	2B.1	Perennial herb known from coastal salt marsh, brackish, and riparian habitat. Blooms: July-September	Sparsely distributed from Sacramento, to Marin, to Santa Barbara Counties. **(None)**
Cirsium hydrophyilum var. hydrophilum	Suisun thistle	Endangered	None	1B.1	Perennial herb found in coastal salt marshes and wetland areas. Blooms: June-September	Restricted to Suisun Marsh in Solano County. **(None)**
Chloropyron molle ssp. molle	Soft bird's-beak	Endangered	Rare	1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal salt marshes. Blooms: July-November	North San Francisco Bay Counties. **(None)**

TABLE 1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Growth Form, Habitat(s) and Blooming Season	Range (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)
		Federal	State	CNPS		
Downingia pusilla	Dwarf Downingia	None	None	2.2	Annual herb found in vernal pools and other wet sites in annual grasslands. Blooms: March-May	Inner North Coast Ranges, Southern Sacramento Valley, northern and central San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay. **(None)**
Fritillaria lilacea	Fragrant fritillary	None	None	1B.2	Perennial herb from grasslands, prairie, and coastal scrub. Blooms: February-April	Inner Coast Range and Central Valley. **(None)**
Helianthella castanea	Diablo helianthella	None	None	1B.2	Perennial herb from chaparral, woodland and grassland. Blooms: March-June	Limited distribution from Solano, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco Alameda and Santa Clara Counties. **(None)**
Isocoma argute	Carquinez goldenbush	None	None	1B.1	Perennial shrub from grasslands. Blooms: April-December	Restricted to Solano and Contra Costa Counties. **(None)**
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	None	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in grassland. Blooms: June-October	Solano to Monterey Counties. **(None)**
Juglans hindsii	Northern California black walnut	None	None	1B.1	Deciduous tree found in riparian habitats but widely naturalized. Blooms: April-May	Only two native stands still exist in Contra Costa and Napa Counties. **(None)**
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Endangered	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools, shallow swales, and low depressions in open grasslands. Blooms: March-June	Endemic to California, reported in eight counties but many populations have been extirpated. **(None)**
Lasthenia ferrisiae	Ferris' goldfields	None	None	4.2	Annual herb found in vernal pools and mesic grasslands Blooms: February-May	Distributed throughout Central Valley. **(None)**
Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii	Delta tule pea	None	None	1B.2	Perennial sub-shrub found in freshwater to brackish water marshes. Blooms: May-September	Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta. **(None)**
Legenere limosa	Legenere	None	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools and shallow swales. Blooms: May-June	North Coast Ranges, Southern Sacramento Valley, northern San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay. **(None)**
Lilaeopsis masonii	Mason's lilaeopsis	None	Rare	1B.1	Perennial herb with rhizomes found in freshwater/brackish marshes and riparian scrub. Blooms: April-November	Southern Sacramento Valley and northeast San Francisco Bay. **(None)**

TABLE 1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Growth Form, Habitat(s) and Blooming Season	Range (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)
		Federal	State	CNPS		
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri	Baker's navarretia	None	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in mesic or wet areas in woodlands, meadows, valley foothill grasslands and vernal pools. Blooms: May-July	Range from inner North Coast Range to western Sacramento Valley. **(None)**
Perideridia gairdneri ssp. gairdneri	Gairdner's yampah	None	None	4.2	Perennial herb found in mesic or wet areas in forests, chaparral, valley foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Blooms: June-October	Range from Napa County south to San Diego County. Believed to be endangered in southern portion of range. **(None)**
Polygonum marinense	Marin knotweed	None	None	3.1	Annual herb found in coastal salt/brackish marshes. Blooms: April-October	North San Francisco Bay Counties. Taxonomic status uncertain. **(None)**
Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	None	None	4.2	Annual herb found in mesic areas within woodlands, coniferous forests, and vernal pools within valley grasslands. Blooms: February-May	Coastal regions from Oregon to San Francisco Bay area. **(None)**
Senecio aphanactis	Chaparral ragwort	None	None	2.2	Annual herb found in woodland and coastal scrub. Blooms: February-April	Inner Coast Range and Central Valley from Shasta to San Diego Counties. **(None)**
Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster	None	None	1B.2	Perennial, rhizomatous, herb found in freshwater to brackish marshes. Blooms: May-November	Suisun Bay of Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta region. **(None)**
Trifolium amoenum	Showy Indian or two-fork clover	Endangered	None	1B.1	Annual herb found in swales in valley grasslands and coastal bluff scrub. Blooms: April-June	Endemic to Bay region and southern North Coastal Range. Until recently, this plant was believed to be extinct. **(None)**
Trifolium hydrophilum	Saline clover	None	None	1B.2	Annual herb found in alkaline marshes and vernal pools. Blooms: April-June	Central Coast to Sacramento Valley. **(None)**

Notes:
Federal Status
Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended)
Endangered = Any species, including subspecies, listed as in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of its range.
Threatened = Any species listed as threatened and likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
State Status:

TABLE 1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Growth Form, Habitat(s) and Blooming Season	Range (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)
		Federal	State	CNPS		
California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (as amended)						
Endangered = Any native species that is listed as “endangered” because its survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes.						
Threatened = Any native species, although not presently threatened with extinction, is listed as “threatened” because it’s likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts of the state.						
Rare = Any native species, although not presently threatened with extinction, is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens.						
Other:						
CNPS (California Native Plant Society); Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, electronic edition.						
California Rare Plant Rank:						
1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California.						
1B : Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere.						
2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere.						
3: Plants About Which We Need More Information - A Review List.						
4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List.						
Threat Rank:						
▪ 0.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).						
▪ 0.2 = Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat).						
▪ 0.3 = Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).						

TABLE 2 SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

		Status		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Federal**	**State**	**Preferred Habitat Type (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)**
Invertebrates				
Danaus plexippus	Monarch butterfly	Candidate	Congregation sites of concern	Overwintering colonies in eucalyptus groves with suitable protection **(None)**
Speyeria callippe	Callippe silverspot butterfly	Endangered	None	Open grasslands with golden violet host plant **(None)**
Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	Endangered	Endangered	Permanent streams with pools **(None)**
Branchinecta lynchi	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Threatened	None	Vernal pools and swales **(None)**
Amphibians and Reptiles				
Rana draytoni	California red-legged frog	Threatened	Special Concern/ Fully Protected	Ponds, streams, adjacent riparian and upland **(None)**
Rana boylii	Foothill yellow-legged frog	none	Endangered/ Special Concern	Permanent streams with cobbles **(None)**
Actinemys marmorata	Northwestern pond turtle	none	Special Concern	Pond, rivers and streams **(None)**
Fish				
Hypomesus transpacificusi	Delta smelt	Threatened	Threatened	Brackish zone of Delta; adjacent freshwater for spawning **(None)**
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	Sacramento Splittail	none	Special Concern	Sloughs and other slow-moving waters of Delta **(None)**
Oncorhyncus keta	Chum salmon	None	Special Concern	Open water of Bay and Delta, tributary rivers and streams **(None)**
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Steelhead	Threatened	Special Concern	Open water of Bay and Delta, tributary rivers and streams **(None)**
Oncorhyncus tshawtscha	Winter-run chinook salmon	Endangered	Endangered	Open water of Bay and Delta, tributary rivers and streams **(None)**
Spirinchus thaleichthys	Longfin smelt	Candidate	Threatened/ Special Concern	Open water of Bay and Delta, tributary rivers and streams **(None)**
Birds				
Elanus leucurus	White-tailed kite	none	Fully Protected	Grassland **(None)**
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing owl	none	Special Concern	Grassland **(None)**

TABLE 2 SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

		Status		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Federal**	**State**	**Preferred Habitat Type (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)**
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	none	Threatened/ Fully Protected	Salt marsh **(None)**
Rallus longirostris obsoletus	California Ridgway's rail (California clapper rail)	Endangered	Endangered	Salt marsh **(None)**
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	none	none	Riparian/grassland **(None)**
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested cormorant	none	Special Concern for rookeries	Bays, rivers and lakes **(None)**
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous hawk (wintering)	none	Special Concern	Open grasslands, deserts, where less than 50 percent of the land is under cultivation **(None)**
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	none	Threatened	Open grasslands, alfalfa, or grain fields supporting rodent populations, with nesting in trees. **(None)**
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle	none	Special Concern/ Fully Protected	Open grassland and savanna **(None)**
Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead shrike	none	Special Concern	Grassland and scrub **(None)**
Circus cyaneus	Northern harrier	none	Special Concern	Grassland **(None)**
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Western snowy plover	Threatened	Special Concern	Open water, salt marsh, and open fields **(None)**
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine falcon	De-listed	De-listed/ Fully Protected	Open water and grassland **(None)**
Falco mexicanus	Prairie falcon	none	Special Concern	Grassland **(None)**
Geothlypis trickas sinuosa	Salt marsh common yellowthroat	none	Special Concern	Salt and brackish water marsh **(None)**
Melospiza melodia maxillaris	Suisun song sparrow	None	Special Concern	Salt and brackish water marsh **(None)**
Melospiza melodia samuelis	San Pablo song sparrow	none	Special Concern	Tidal sloughs in coastal salt and brackish marsh **(None)**
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned hawk	none	none	Riparian and grassland **(None)**
Agelaius tricolor	Tricolored blackbird	none	Threatened/ Special Concern	Freshwater marsh and fields **(None)**
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat	none	Special Concern	Roosts under bridges and in caves, mines, and buildings **(None)**

TABLE 2 SPECIAL-STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO OCCUR IN NAPA VICINITY

		Status		
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Federal**	**State**	**Preferred Habitat Type (Potential for Occurrence on Project Site)**
Nyctinomops macrotis	Big free-tailed bat	None	Special Concern	Widely distributed, and found in forest and open habitat **(None)**
Reithrodontomys raviventris	Salt marsh harvest mouse	Endangered	Endangered/ Full Protected	Salt marsh and adjacent grassland **(None)**
Sorex ornatus sinuosus	Suisun shrew	none	Special Concern	Salt marsh **(None)**
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	none	Special Concern	Roosts in buildings, trees mines, caves, bridges **(None)**
Taxidea taxus	American badger	none	Special Concern	Grassland and savanna with friable soils. **(None)**

Notes:

Federal Status:
Endangered = Listed as "endangered" under the FESA.
Threatened = Listed as "threatened" under the FESA.
Candidate = A candidate species under review for federal listing. Includes species for which the USFWS currently has sufficient biological information to support listing endangered or threatened.

State Status:
Endangered = Listed as "endangered" under CESA.
Threatened = Listed as "threatened" under CESA.
Fully Protected = California fully protected or protected species; individual may not be possessed or taken at any time.
Special Concern = Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW; taxa have no formal legal protection, but nest sites and communal roosts are generally recognized as significant biotic features.

APPENDIX A

CNDDB Summary Table and IPac Resource List

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Cuttings Wharf (3812223))

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1 green sturgeon - southern DPS	G2T1 S1	Threatened None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable IUCN_EN-Endangered	0 0	14 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	6 75	955 S:4	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	65 110	420 S:4	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	0
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	55 55	325 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	G2T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	7 15	65 S:2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	2 60	2011 S:5	2	1	0	1	1	0	4	1	4	0	1
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	G3 S3	Threatened None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	15 15	796 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	G4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	30 30	107 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	G5 S4	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	7 101	2561 S:13	0	10	2	0	0	1	0	13	13	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Carex lyngbyei Lyngbye's sedge	G5 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 IUCN_LC-Least Concern	4 4	37 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	G3T3 S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	5 10	138 S:2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Chloropyron molle ssp. molle soft salty bird's-beak	G2T1 S1	Endangered Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	0 5	27 S:4	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	2	0
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 5	54 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Coastal Brackish Marsh Coastal Brackish Marsh	G2 S2.1	None None			30 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Downingia pusilla dwarf downingia	GU S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	15 15	132 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	15 20	1518 S:3	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	5 5	127 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	G5T3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	3 5	112 S:19	3	1	1	0	0	14	15	4	19	0	0
Hydroprogne caspia Caspian tern	G5 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	6 6	3 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hypomesus transpacificus Delta smelt	G1 S1	Threatened Endangered	AFS_TH-Threatened IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	0 0	29 S:3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	100 100	36 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	G3T1 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	0 5	303 S:7	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	6	7	0	0
Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii Delta tule pea	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	0 7	133 S:10	0	2	0	0	0	8	10	0	10	0	0
Legenere limosa legenere	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	40 40	83 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lilaeopsis masonii Mason's lilaeopsis	G2 S2	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	2 10	198 S:2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Melospiza melodia samuelis San Pablo song sparrow	G5T2 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1 5	41 S:7	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	7	0	0
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	G3 S3.2	None None			53 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Northern Vernal Pool Northern Vernal Pool	G2 S2.1	None None		100 100	20 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8 steelhead - central California coast DPS	G5T3Q S3	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened	0 3	44 S:2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus Sacramento splittail	G3 S3	None None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	0 2	15 S:4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Polygonum marinense Marin knotweed	G2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3.1	5 5	32 S:3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	G3T1 S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	1 7	99 S:9	1	1	1	0	0	6	8	1	9	0	0
Rana boylii pop. 1 foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	G3T4 S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	78 78	1608 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	G1G2 S3	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	1 10	144 S:12	0	5	0	0	0	7	10	2	12	0	0
Riparia riparia bank swallow	G5 S3	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	25 25	299 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sorex ornatus sinuosus Suisun shrew	G5T1T2Q S1S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	2 100	15 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt	G5 S1	Candidate Threatened	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	0 0	46 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Symphyotrichum lentum Suisun Marsh aster	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	0 5	175 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Syncaris pacifica California freshwater shrimp	G2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_EN-Endangered	120 120	20 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Taxidea taxus American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	40 40	594 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Trifolium amoenum two-fork clover	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	20 65	26 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Trifolium hydrophilum	G2	None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	10	56	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
saline clover	S2	None		160	S:2											

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Napa County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
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Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

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

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

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

Mammals

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail Rallus longirostris obsoletus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Least Tern Sterna antillarum browni Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Northern Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis caurina Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened

Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus — Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle Chelonia mydas	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii	Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Tidewater Goby Eucyclogobius newberryi	Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus	Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio	Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens	Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058

Showy Indian Clover Trifolium amoenum — Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459

Soft Bird's-beak Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8541	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

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

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

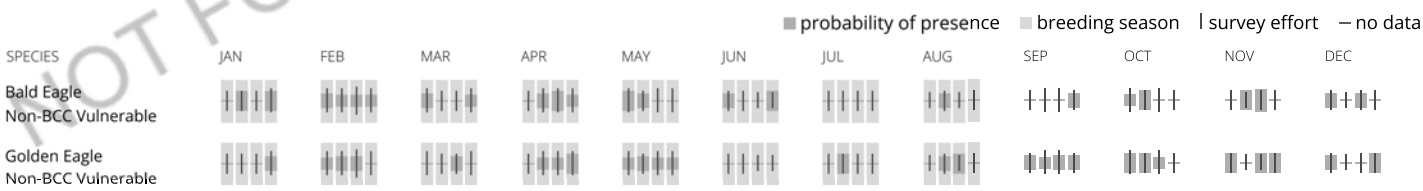
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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

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

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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



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

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

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

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Swift *Cypseloides niger* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Cassin's Finch *Carpodacus cassinii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Willet Tringa semipalmata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for

the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

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

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

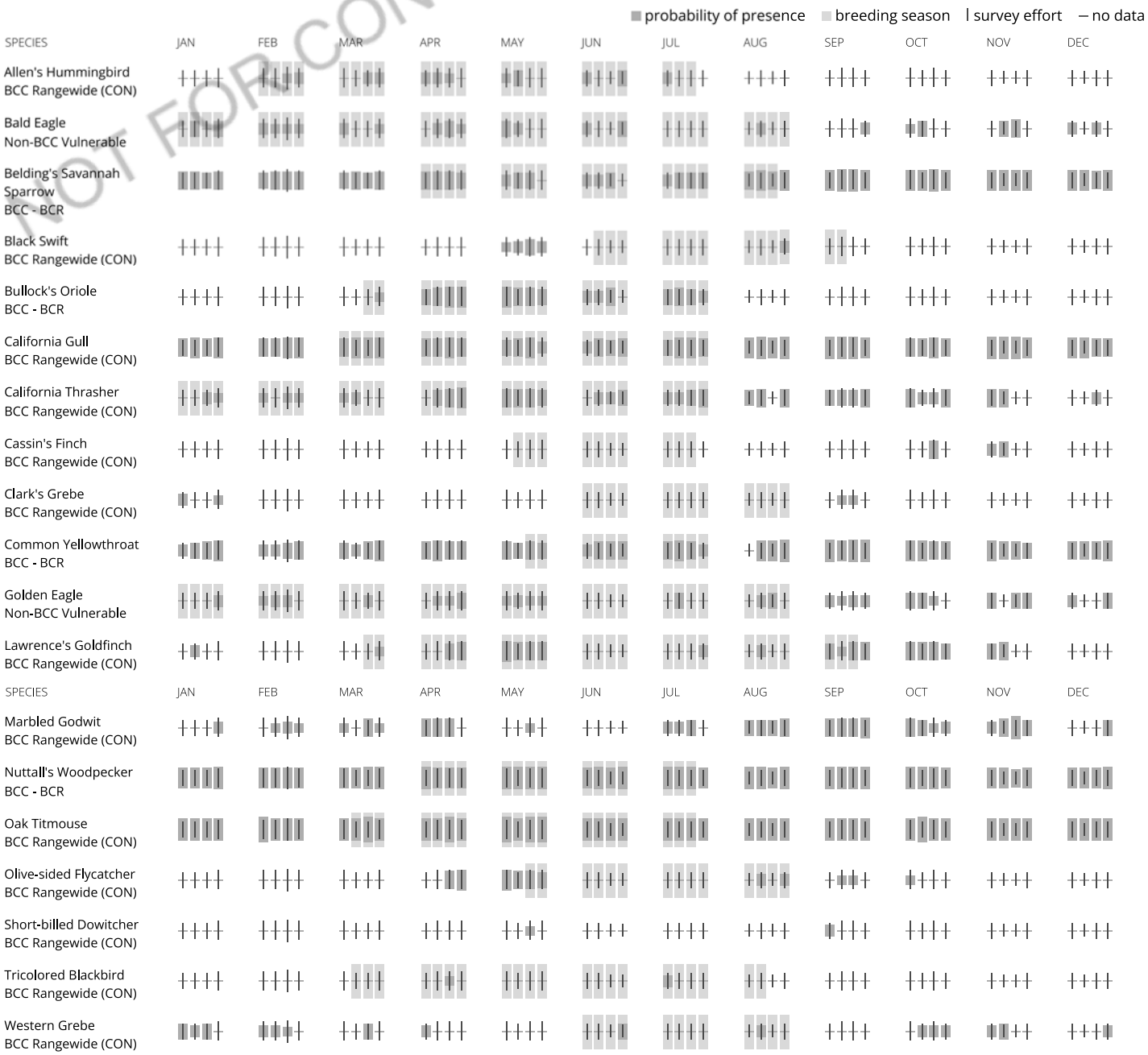
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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

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

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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



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

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

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

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the

existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

R4SBAx

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

APPENDIX B

NWI Map, Google Earth Map, and Photographs of Project Site

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Napa Sanitation District Site

October 7, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper


Napa Sanitation District
SPS Vicinity
Legend
Napa Sanitation District
Napa Sanitation District
Soscol Ferry Rd
ion District
Napa Sanitation District
Google Earth
Image Landsat / Copernicus
N
200 ft

Biological Resources Assessment
Site Photographs

Photo 1: View of the Project Site Looking East

Biological Resources Assessment
Site Photographs

Photo 2: View of the Project Site Looking North East

Biological Resources Assessment
Site Photographs

Photo 2: View of the Project Site Looking West

Biological Resources Assessment
Site Photographs

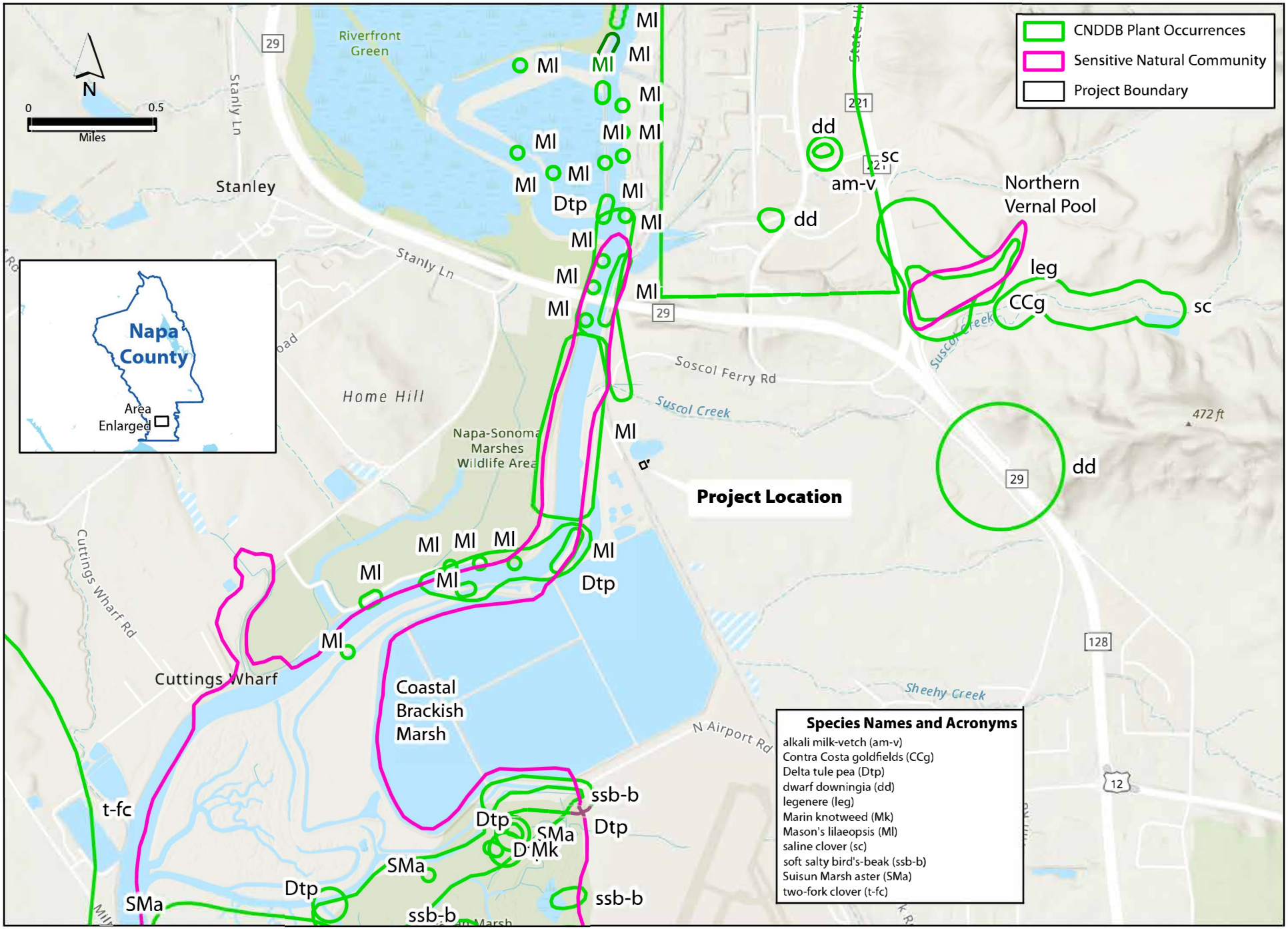
Photo 2: View of the Project Site Looking South West

APPENDIX C

Persons Involved in Report Preparation

This report was prepared by ENVIRONMENTAL COLLABORATIVE under contract to Hazen and Sawyer. Mr. James Martin, Principal of ENVIRONMENTAL COLLABORATIVE, served as the principal biologist and conducted the field reconnaissance survey, and prepared this written report. Any questions regarding this report may be directed to Mr. Martin by telephoning (510) 393-0770.

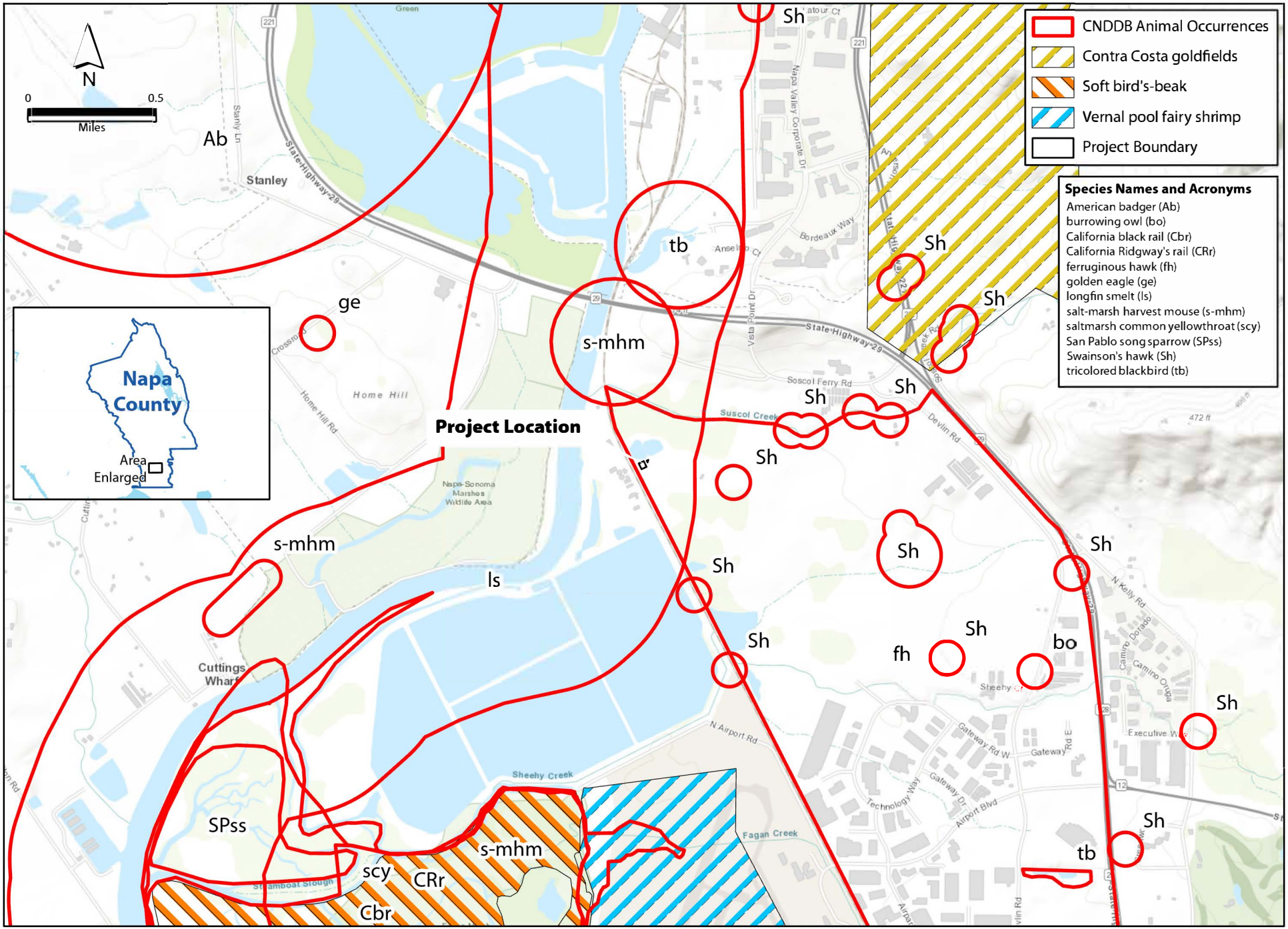
Figure 1. Special-Status Plants and Sensitive Natural Communities NSD Project



SOURCES: California Natural Diversity Database release date 9/2/2023 accessed on 9/13/2023; Basemap by: ESRI. Map produced by www.digitalmappingsolutions.com on 9/14/2023.

Figure 2. Special-Status Animals and Critical Habitat

NSD Project



SOURCES: California Natural Diversity Database release date 9/2/2023 accessed on 9/13/2023; USFWS critical habitat data release date 9/11/2023 accessed on 9/13/2023. Basemap by: ESRI. Map produced by www.digitalmappingsolutions.com on 9/14/2023.

Appendix C

Phase 1 Cultural Resources Evaluation

Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project, Napa County, California

DRAFT

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September 29, 2023

Executive Summary

The proposed Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project (Project) entails the improvement of a recycled water pump station, which serves the people of Napa County, California. The Project lies along the Napa River in an area known to have been inhabited by Native Americans both prior to and after European contact. The area was also an important transportation and agricultural hub in the mid- and late-19th century. As such, a Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation was warranted.

This report includes an interpretation of the environmental, ethnographic, and historical data relevant to an understanding of the cultural sensitivity of the proposed Project site. The research includes a systematic review of relevant archival and historical documents including maps, newspaper articles, historic photographs, and records on file at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park. The research informed a determination that intact, native soils within the Project site are sensitive for buried, Native American cultural resources as well as historic period cultural resources dating from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries.

Because the proposed Project site has been paved or otherwise developed, reconnaissance survey by an archaeologist was not possible. Furthermore, no ground disturbing, pre-construction testing—such as geotechnical borings, which often serves the dual purpose of exposing subsurface soils for archaeological examination—were completed by the Project Sponsor or contractors. Therefore, physical investigation of the Project soils was not possible. This Phase I study is based on archival and historical research.

Our findings confirm that both disturbed and intact native soils within the Project site should be considered highly sensitive for cultural resources. We therefore recommend a program of archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance accompanied by cultural resource training of construction crew members prior to ground modification. Such measures would mitigate impacts arising from accidental discovery of cultural resources.

Contents

Figures

Introduction and Project Description

This report describes the results of a Phase I cultural resources evaluation for the proposed Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project (Project), located at 1515 Soscol Ferry Road in Napa County, California (Figure 1). The Project site lies on the east side of Soscol Ferry Road, east of the California Northern Railroad tracks, within the central-western portion of parcel #057-010-038-000. The parcel currently houses existing Napa Sanitation District infrastructure as well as open fields. The land is zoned as public land and agricultural watershed with airport compatibility). The Project parcel is bounded to the east by parcel #057-010-039-000, which is also owned by the Napa Sanitation District.

This document has been prepared at the request of Hazen and Sawyer for the purposes of evaluating the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed Project parcel in advance of pump station infrastructure improvements within the Project site.

As currently proposed, Project plans include the removal of an existing jockey pump and replacement by two new jockey pumps and one main pump (Figure 2). The Project will also create an additional pump bay for future infrastructure needs. The work is expected to take place either above ground or within the zone of previous ground disturbance associated with Sanitation District infrastructure (which in some areas extends to a depth of roughly 25 feet below the ground surface.) However, the disturbance of small pockets in intact soils is possible.

Review of Previous Geotechnical Borings

In November of 1990, as part of an extensive program of subsurface testing prior to the construction of new Napa Sanitation infrastructure, two geotechnical borings were excavated near the current Project site. The geotechnical report, published in November 1991, describes natural, intact alluvial soils, which had been deposited by Suscol Creek and the Napa River. These soils consisted of brown stiff sandy clay from the surface of the ground to roughly 3 feet below surface. Below the clay to the maximum depth of the borings (31.5 feet below surface) were interbedded layers of dense to very dense gravels and sands and stiff to very stiff silts and silty clays (Kaldveer Associates 1991).

No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were identified in any of the boring logs (Kaldveer Associates 1991).

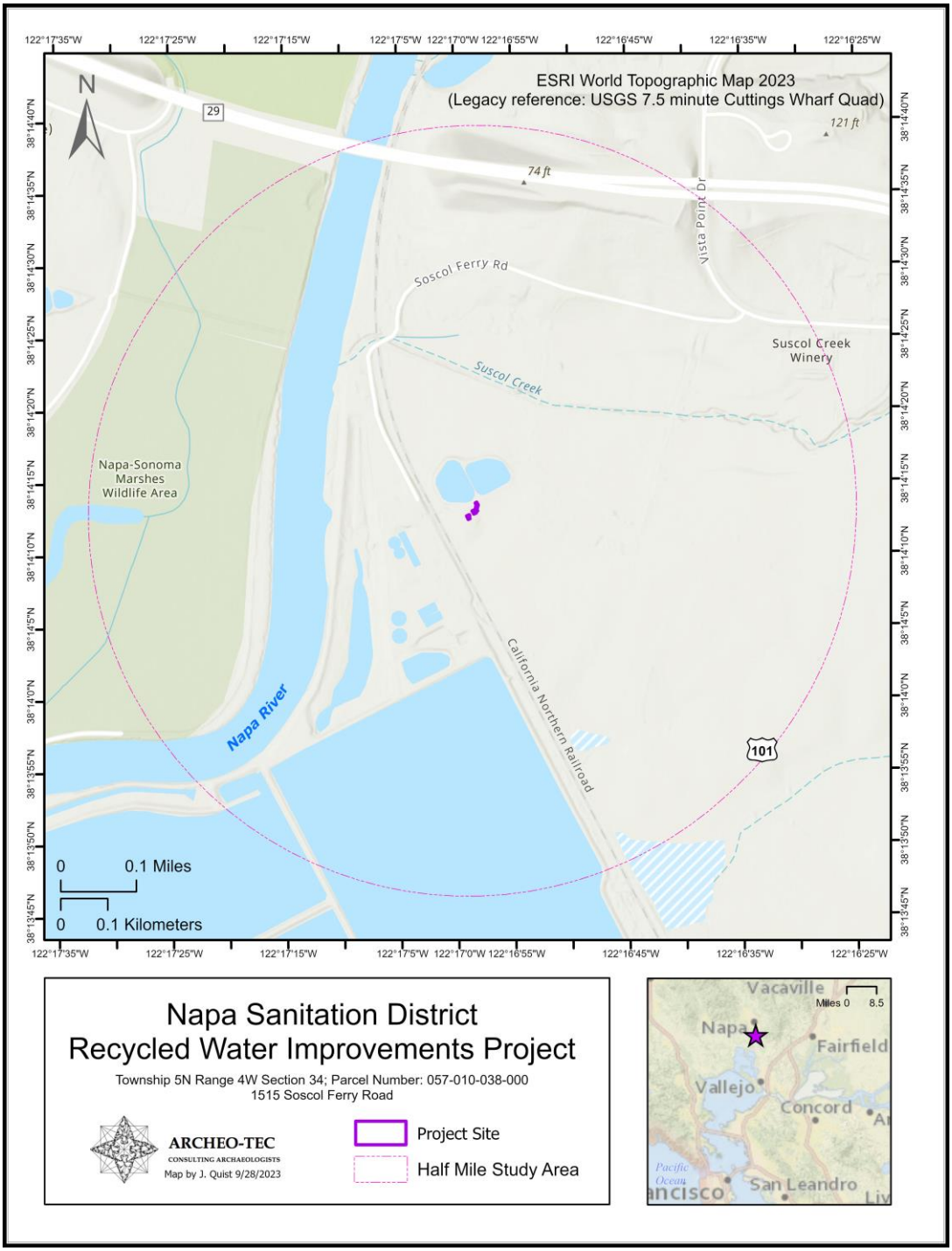

Figure 1: Project Location Map.

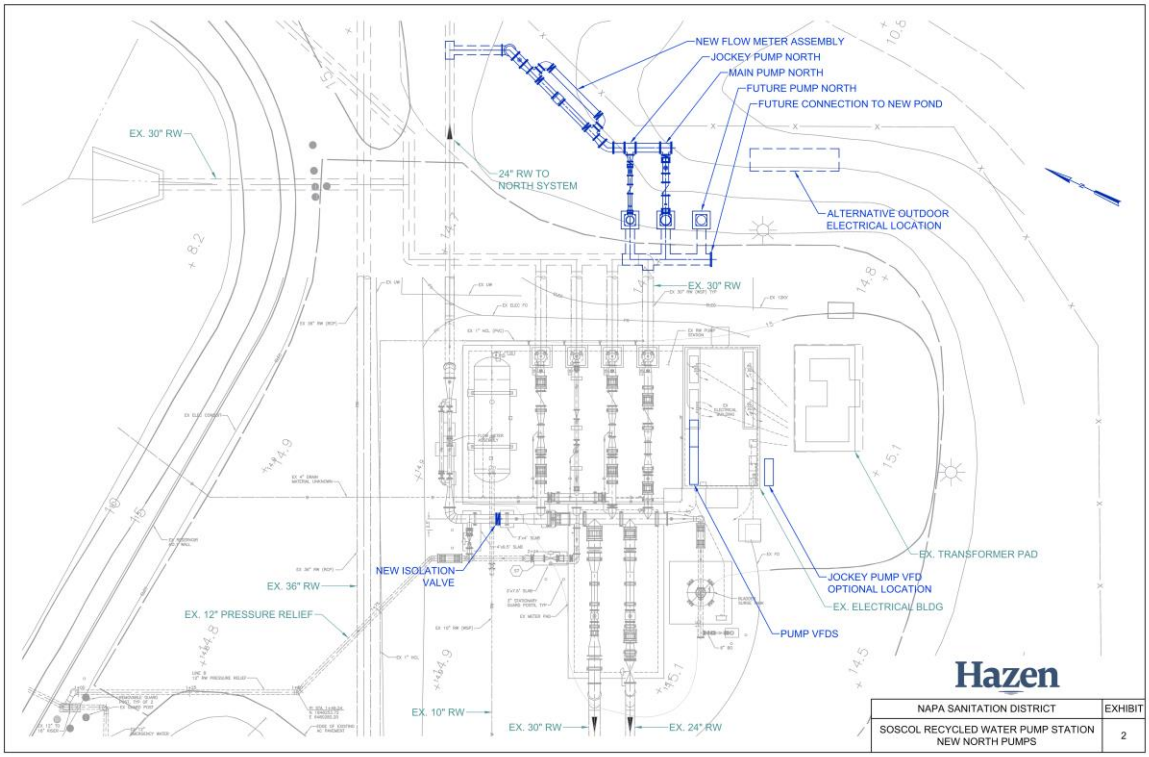

Figure 2: Proposed Construction Plans.

Regulatory Context

This study has been completed to ensure compliance with both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 ("Section 106"), in consideration of the effects of its undertakings on cultural resources.

CEQA-Plus Definition

A portion of the Project's funding may be supplied by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan Program, which is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). As the CWSRF Loan Program is partially funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), it is subject to "cross-cutting" federal environmental regulations, including Section 106, in addition to state environmental regulations. To this end, the EPA and the SWRCB have entered into an Operating Agreement that combines CEQA guidelines with applicable federal statutes to create the "CEQA-Plus" process, which simultaneously fulfills both state and federal environmental review requirements.

CEQA defines a lead agency as the agency that carries out a project, while a responsible agency has some bearing on preparing environmental review documents. The Napa Sanitation District is the Lead Agency

for the Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project, and SWRCB is a Responsible Agency. The EPA has delegated lead federal agency responsibility to SWRCB for carrying out the Section 106 requirements.

The National Register of Historical Places

The National Register is a listing of properties that are important to the history of our nation. To be eligible for listing, a property must typically be 50 years of age or more; it must possess historic significance; and it must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural aspects of a community. These significant resources can be in the form of districts, sites, buildings, or structures. To qualify for the National Register, a property must be significant to American history at the local, state, or federal level(s) (36 CFR 60.4(a-d)), and must:

A) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;

B) be associated with the lives of persons significant to our past;

C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history (State of California 2023).

Archaeological resources are typically eligible under Criterion D for their informational value. Once a cultural resource is determined to exist or potentially exist within the boundaries of the project site, the identified historic property is then evaluated for its potential National Register eligibility.

Personnel Qualifications

All work was overseen by Principal Investigator Allen G. Pastron, Ph.D. Archival research and the analysis of the area's ethnographic, environmental, and historical context was completed by Juliana Quist. Elizabeth Tjoa contributed to planning and review.

Dr. Pastron earned his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley in 1977. He has over four decades of experience with both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Bay Area. Emily Wick earned an interdisciplinary bachelor's degree from the University of Redlands and has 22

years of experience in Bay Area archaeology. Juliana Quist has a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico and a Masters in GIS from North Carolina State University. She has fourteen years of archaeological field experience, including seven years in the Bay Area. Elizabeth Tjoa earned a bachelor's degree from the University of California, Santa Cruz and she has nine years of experience in Bay Area archaeology.

Native American Consultation

Direct engagement with individual tribal contacts has not been requested by the Lead Agency (Napa Sanitation District) and, as such, Native American consultation is not within Archeo-Tec's contracted scope. Instead, it is our understanding that the Lead Agency will carry out any relevant tribal coordination directly. Communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and/or individual tribal contacts should be initiated as required by state and local regulations prior to ground disturbance.

Environmental Context

The Project site is located on the east side of the Napa River approximately 4.2 miles (6.8 kilometers) south of the current and historic City of Napa in an unincorporated area of Napa County, California known as Thompson. This lower portion of the Napa Valley was historically known as the Suscol Valley, although today that name has largely been lost to the history books.

Less than 500 yards north of the Project site, Suscol Creek drains from east to west into the Napa River. Before extensive land and stream modification in the 1850s, that confluence was a low area dominated by tule marsh (S*choenoplectus acutus)* and wet meadow lands described historically as a swampy "morass" (Menefee 1873:132). Mature riparian woodland trees lined the banks of Suscol Creek (Gardner 2006). Today, the Project parcel (# 057-010-038-000) falls within a FEMA flood zone, with soils comprised of clay loams, silt clay loams, and gravelly loams (County of Napa GIS Staff 2023).

Prior to the impacts of overfishing, pollution, and environmental alteration, the Napa River and its tributaries supported large numbers of anadromous fish—including steelhead trout, Chinook, and coho salmon—as well as many species of reptiles, amphibians, and waterfowl (Gardner 2005; WICC of Napa County). In the mid-2000s, author Shari Gardner composed an excellent, two-part report on the Historical Ecology of the Suscol Creek Watershed and readers interested in further environmental detail are encouraged to consult that pair of documents (Gardner 2005; Gardner 2006).

Ethnographic Context

With rich environmental conditions, including freshwater resources and nearby oak woodlands providing abundant acorn harvests, and with convenient access to both marine resources of San Francisco Bay and stone resources of nearby mountains, the lower Napa Valley was an ideal location for human habitation. Indeed, at the time of European contact, Suscol Creek was an important hub of Native American activity and competition, with several trails converged near a historic Native American village called Suscol (Davis 1961).

Suscol was home to the Suscol people—a Southern Patwin speaking group (Golla 2011:144, citing Merriam 1967). The Patwin controlled a territory that extended from the northern shores of the Suisun Bay (present-day Benicia) north to the boundary with the Nomlaki near present-day Willows, California (Golla 2007; Golla 2011). They held both banks of the Sacramento River north of Knights Landing, inland areas extending to the Chiles Valley and Clear Lake Region, and southwest to Napa. The Patwin spoke three regional dialects (Hill, River and Southern Patwin), which corresponded with geographic and ecological zone— with the current Project site falling within Southern Patwin territory. Nearby, the Hill Patwin (sometimes referred to as the *Ulucas* in historical sources) controlled the village of Tulocay, near the modern City of Napa (Barrett 1908; Golla 2011:144; Menefee 1873:19). Further upriver, north of Yountville, lived the Caymus Wappo (also known as the *Onasatis*) (Suscol Intertribal Council) and to the west, the valleys of Sonoma and Petaluma were mostly Coast Miwok territory (Golla 2011; Milliken 1995).

As a group, the Patwin are the southernmost band of the Wintun people. Linguistic sources indicate that the Wintun entered California around AD 500 and began settling the lower Sacramento Valley by AD 700 (Golla 2011; Moratto 1984; Whistler 1977). "The most probable homeland of the Wintuan family before AD 500 is the interior of southwestern Oregon, somewhere between the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers" (Golla 2011:250). Many anthropologists hypothesize that the Wintun migration into California brought with it bow and arrow technology (Bennyhoff 1977; Golla 2011; Whistler 1977). The Patwin language, which is basically Southern Wintuan, appears to represent the most recent wave of Wintun migration (Golla 2011:140–141, 250; Moratto 1984) .

In contrast to the Patwin, who spoke a Penutian language hailing from Oregon, the Wappo of the Napa Valley spoke a Yukian dialect isolate, which was related only to Northern Yokian of the mountains of northern Mendocino County (Golla 2007:81). Many archaeologists believe that the Yukian language family is the oldest of California's North Coast (Golla 2007:79). At the time of European contact, the Wappo controlled those portions of the Napa Valley north of Yountville (including the obsidian source at Napa Glass Mountain) as well as portions of Sonoma Valley.

Thus, at the time of European contact, the current Project site was a cultural crossroads as well as a physical one. Patwin encroachment into former Wappo and Miwok lands was ongoing when the historic period began (Golla 2011:250). Indeed, the modern Suscol Intertribal Council, which is dedicated to preserving and protecting Native American culture and traditions in the Napa Valley, which they call (*Talahalusi)* considers the "southern tidal areas of the Napa Valley" to be Mayakmah Wappo territory, rather than Southern Patwin. Reportedly, Suscol[1] means "wet and green" in the Wappo dialect (Suscol Intertribal Council). Later Mission roles often identified those residing on the east side of the lower the Napa River as simple members of the Napa tribe.

Historical Context

Spanish and Mexican Period (1769-1848)

The Spanish first arrived in San Francisco Bay in 1769 and rather quickly established missions in San Francisco (1776), Santa Clara (1777), and later San Jose (1797). Although it was often couched in paternalistic rhetoric that claimed to be in the best interest of the existing Native populations, the true purpose of the Mission system was to work in concert with the military to facilitate expansion of the Spanish empire. Territorial annexation was accomplished through compulsory labor, religious conversion, and cultural subjugation of the Native population.

The geographic placement and administration of the individual Spanish Missions was both economic and geopolitical. During the closing decades of the 18th century, although the immediate Bay Area was firmly under Spanish control, the more far flung reaches of the North Bay and the hills and valleys beyond remained, at least from the perspective of the Spanish authorities, uncharted "frontier lands". To the north, Russian fur traders settled in Alaska in 1784, and by 1803 they had explored as far south as San Diego Bay. The presence of the Russians, and especially the 1812 establishment of a permanent Russian settlement at Fort Ross, was viewed as a threat to Spanish hegemony in California.

[1] The spelling *Suscol* is consistent with both early recordation as well as current Native American usage (Suscol Intertribal Council). However, the alternative spelling of *Soscol* was adopted during the land grant period and continues to be widely used today. For example, Soscol Avenue and Soscol Ferry Road are the current road names. For general clarity, the spelling Suscol will be used in this report, except where current formal nouns dictate otherwise.

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and in 1823, Luis Antonio Argüello, the first Mexican governor of Alta California, sent military Army Lieutenant José Sanchez along with Don Francis Castro and Father José Altimura, a Jesuit priest, in search of a suitable location to establish a new mission foothold to protect the northern frontier. The expedition explored the Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano valleys—coming in contact with several Native groups—before settling on present-day Sonoma.

Established in 1823, Mission San Francisco Solano was the last California Mission. It was also the only mission founded during the Mexican era. Mission Solano (as it is sometimes called for brevity) served as the administration center for the Mexican government and Catholic church in what was then far northern California. In theory, the current Project site, situated in the adjoining Napa/Suscol Valley, fell within the extended landholdings of this new mission; however, due to distance, it is unlikely that the mission had any direct impact on the Project vicinity.

In 1833, the Mexican government passed the secularization act, which called for the closure of the California Missions. Former mission resources and lands were supposed to be granted to the Native American residents (who were known as "neophytes"). In 1834, General Mariano G. Vallejo was named administrator to oversee the process at Mission Solano. Apparently, some lands were initially apportioned as required by law, but those lands west of Sonoma Creek became part of Vallejo's personal Rancho Petaluma. Meanwhile, the lower Napa/Suscol Valley and Solano plain was delineated as the Rancho Nacional Soscol. Bounded on the north by Suscol Creek, the 50,000-acre, government owned ranch supplied cattle and horses for the Mexican Army. Perhaps not surprisingly, General Vallejo was also the administrator. In 1843, Vallejo paid a "consideration" of $5K to the government, and new Governor Micheltorena personally granted him the private, 94-thousand-acre Rancho Suscol (Figure 3). Named for the nearby Patwin village of Suscol, from which the creek also derives its name, the location was an important crossroads with ancient origins. Indeed, General Vallejo planned to build a great urban center called "Soscol City" along the banks of the Napa River (Figure 3). At that time, the Project site itself was tulé marsh.

In the late 1830s, the crossroads of Suscol became a place of conflict when a large group of native American invaders from the Central Valley fought a battle against the forces of General Vallejo and Chief Solano (of the neighboring Suisun Patwin tribe). The attack was repelled, and the dead were deposited in a mass grave in a ravine along Suscol Creek, less than a mile northeast of the Project site. Some of those skeletal remains would be unearthed in the coming decades as the land was brought into cultivation (Camp and Yount 1923; Gardner 2005).

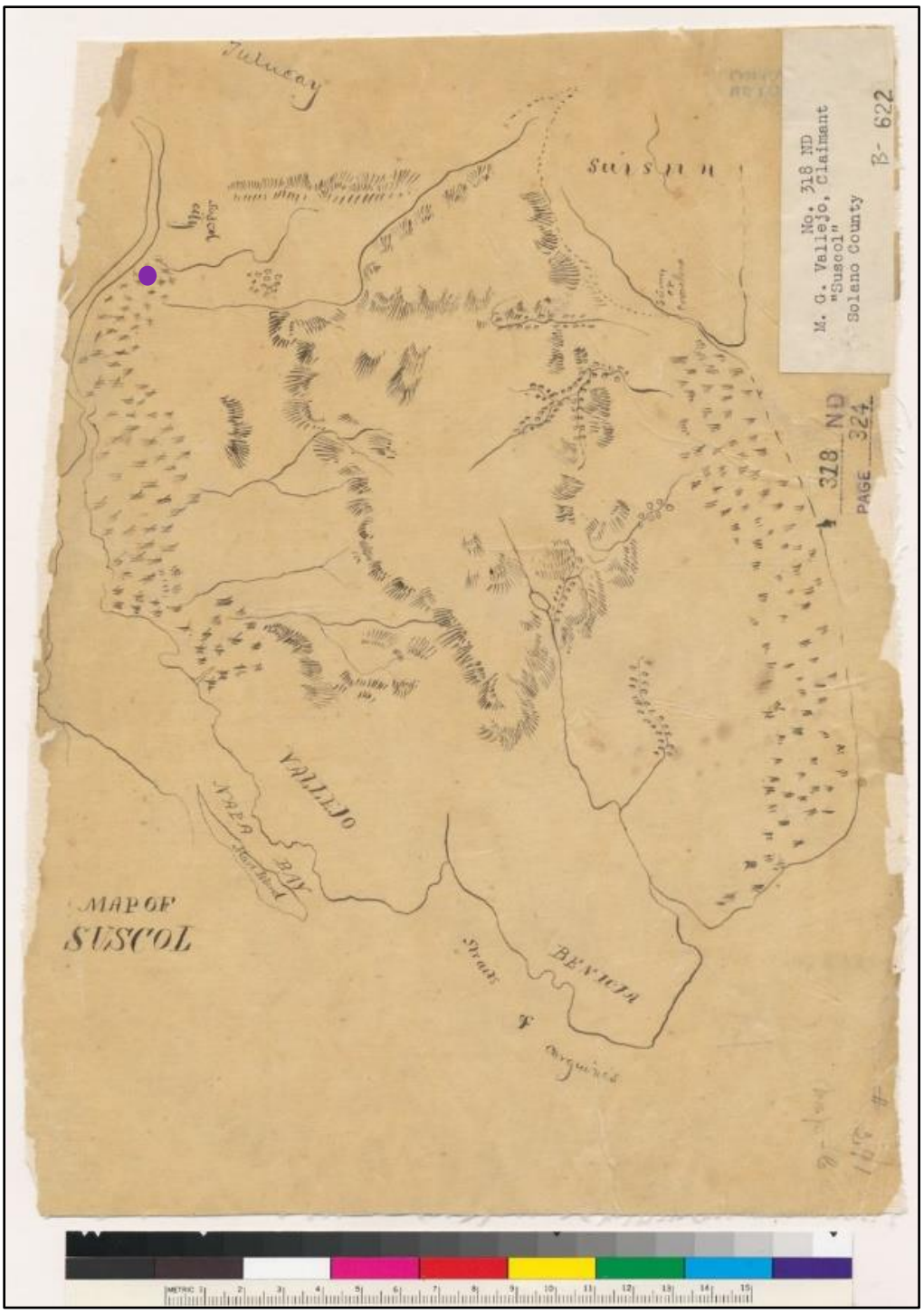

Figure 3: Map of General Vallejo's Rancho Suscol (Vallejo and United States District Court 1862), approximate location of Project site in purple.

American Period (1848 to present)

In 1848, California became part of the United States and Vallejo retained physical control of the rancho. However, as more settlers—drawn by the Gold Rush—moved to California, competition for land drove conflicts with squatters[2]. Trading and travel patterns too were changing as new urban centers, such as the City of Napa (founded 1847), began to grow.

In 1850, perhaps realizing that better business potential lay elsewhere (Gardner), General Vallejo traded 320 acres along Suscol Creek with San Francisco lumberman William Neeley Thompson in exchange for timber to build the first state house in the newly founded city of Vallejo (Slocum 1881:575). Not long thereafter, William's brother Simpson Thompson arrived in San Francisco by ship to try his hand at the gas business. Finding the cost of coal (the raw material needed for gas production) prohibitively expensive, Simpson instead bought 300 acres of Napa bottomlands adjoining those of his brother, and the two founded the Suscol Nursery (also known as the Suscol Orchard or Thompson's) (Figure 4). The Thompson brothers channelized the lower reach of Suscol Creek and proceeded to drain and reclaim former tule marsh lands adjacent to the Napa River (Menefee 1873:197). They then employed a controversial method of dry farming that required deep tiling rather than irrigation. Other farmers mocked the practice until the 1853 planting proved fantastically productive— especially for fruit trees. Their peaches, plums, pears, apricots, apples, figs and cherries generated considerable wealth for the family and were "acknowledged to be among the best, if not *the* best, in the State" (The Sonoma County Journal 1858). The Thompsons also grew row crops and ornamental trees.

The current Project site falls within the lands of the Thompson nursery (Figures 5-7). Specifically, the large Thompsons mansion stood only about 200 feet to the east of the current pump station project. An 1873 biography of Simpson stated that "The family mansion in which he and his youngest son reside, is a

[2] The Land Act of 1851 defined procedures for claimants to settle private land claims arising from earlier Spanish/Mexican land grants. General Vallejo applied for patent for Rancho Soscol in 1853. At first, the claim was granted, and Vallejo's son-in-law sold many parcels to San Francisco investors. Then, in 1862 the patent was rejected on appeal by the government, citing the fact that former Governor Micheltorena had exceeded his legal power in selling the grant (Vallejo and United States District Court 1862). As a result, the former rancho land became public and subject to federal homestead laws, which allowed settlers to claim 160-acre tracts, provided that they live on and "improve" their plot by cultivating the land for five years (Congress of the United States 1862). Some conflict erupted between "squatters" and those who had purchased land from Vallejo. However, by that time, the Project site itself had long ago peacefully passed into private hands.

model of convenience, widely known for his generous hospitality. The grounds are laid out with great beauty and dotted over with rare shrubs and trees from every part of the Union" (Menefee 1873:134).

About a thousand yards north of the Thompson family farmhouse was Soscol Landing where, beginning in 1852, a ferry served as the main east-west crossing of the Napa River for many miles (Slocum 1881). Soscol was also the ferry landing for boats arriving from the Bay, and the jumping off point for all roads north into Napa Valley. In 1858, the Thompsons built a new wharf to facilitate river traffic and trade (Slocum 1881:288). The small but bustling town of Soscol that grew up near the crossing boasted a traveler's inn, a saloon, a blacksmith, and a general store. Simpson Thompson served as postmaster. At that time, a daily stagecoach departed Petaluma and traveled through Sonoma to Soscol, where passengers could change stages to continue on to Sacramento, Benicia, or up the Napa Valley (Robinson 1856).

At the urging of Samuel Brannon, the owner of a health spa in Calistoga, the 1864-65 state legislative session approved a bond to construct a railroad in the Napa Valley. Service between Soscol/Thompson Station and Napa City was completed in 1865 as the Napa Valley Railroad and by 1869 the line was extended from Napa Junction through Napa and on to Calistoga (Bowen 2003) (Figures 5-7). The railroad fundamentally altered travel and quickly rendered the town of Soscol and its ferry service obsolete. The town of Soscol began a rapid decline[3].

Simpson Thompson died in 1888 and his sons Thomas H. and James M. became the primary managers of the orchard. In 1899, James officially subdivided the land and offered lots for sale (The St. Helena Star 1889) Although some individual lots did sell, the majority were purchased by the Somky family. In this way, the farm remained mostly intact. The Thompson mansion apparently burned in the late 1800s or very early 1900s, although reports are scarce.

In 1911, the so-called Somky Mansion was constructed at almost the same location where the Thompson Mansion had once stood. A 1956 newspaper advertised "rye grass, straw" for sale by the Somkys (Napa Valley Register 1956). In the early 1950s, Theodore and Mary Somky and their property were embroiled in an eminent domain dispute brought by Pacific Gas and Electric, who desired to build a gas pipeline through the farm but refused the Somky's financial compensation demand (Napa Valley Register 1952). A resolution to the case could not be found in local newspapers. Even after the property was sold to the

[3] In 1978, in order to make room for the Butler bridge/Southern Crossing Project, the Soscol House hotel, which was the last remaining element of the town, was moved from the ferry landing to its current location at the intersection of Soscol Ferry Road and Highway 29.

Napa Sanitation District in 1966, daughter Marie Somky continued her tenancy until a run-in with a burglar in 1970, after which she never returned. The house remained abandoned for several decades.

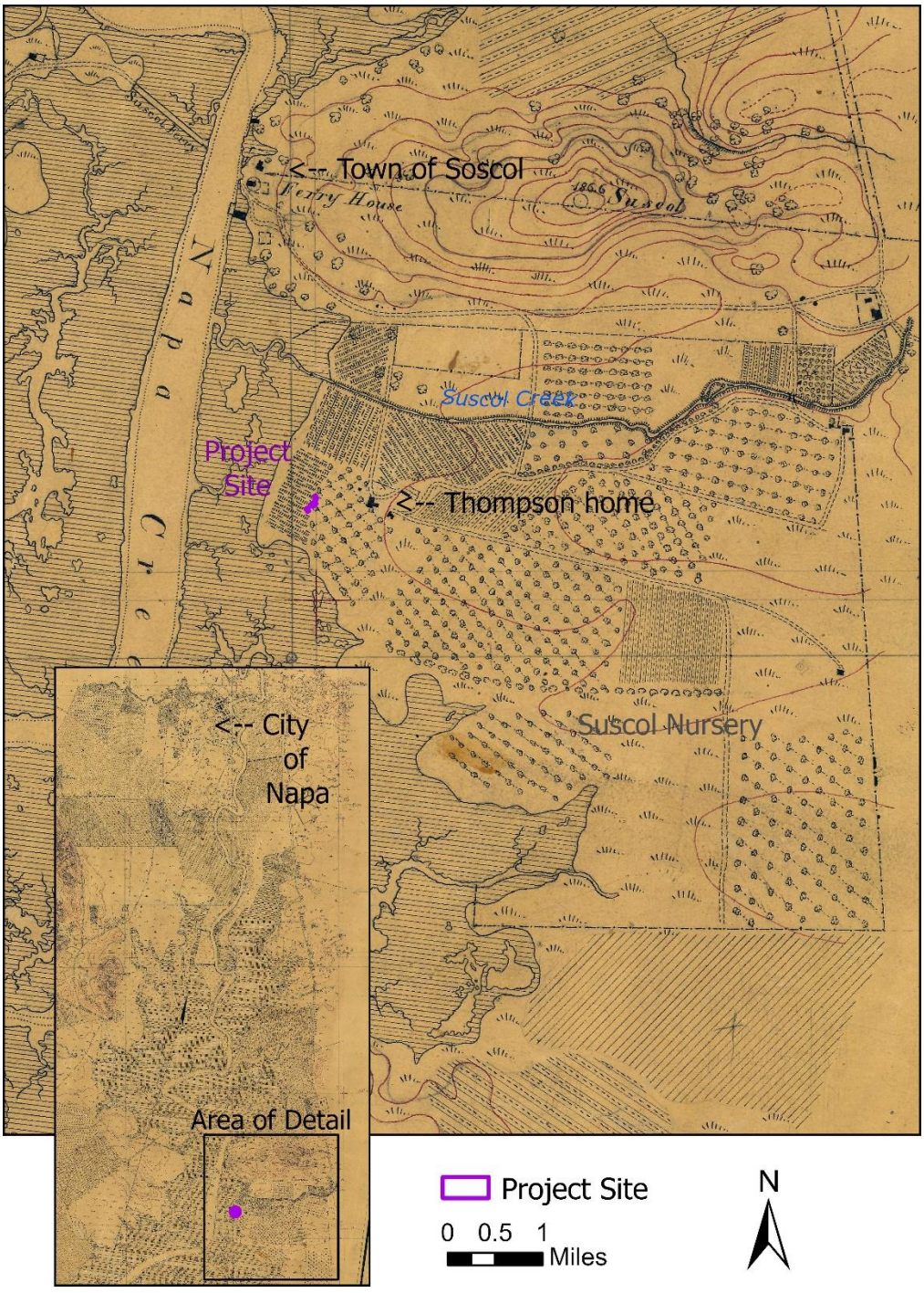

Figure 4: 1858 Coast Survey Map showing the Project site in relation to the City of Napa, the Town of Soscol, and the Thompson's home and farm (U.S. Coast Survey 1858).

The Project vicinity remained agricultural/ranchland until it was obtained by the Napa Sanitation District in the late 1960s (Figures 8 and 9). In 2007, the abandoned Somky house was moved by barge to the City of Benicia, although several outbuildings remain on the property.

Today the project vicinity is an unincorporated area along the Carolina Northern Railroad known as Thompson. The Project site currently houses two small holding ponds and a pump station and the current Project scope involves improvements to the existing pumping station.

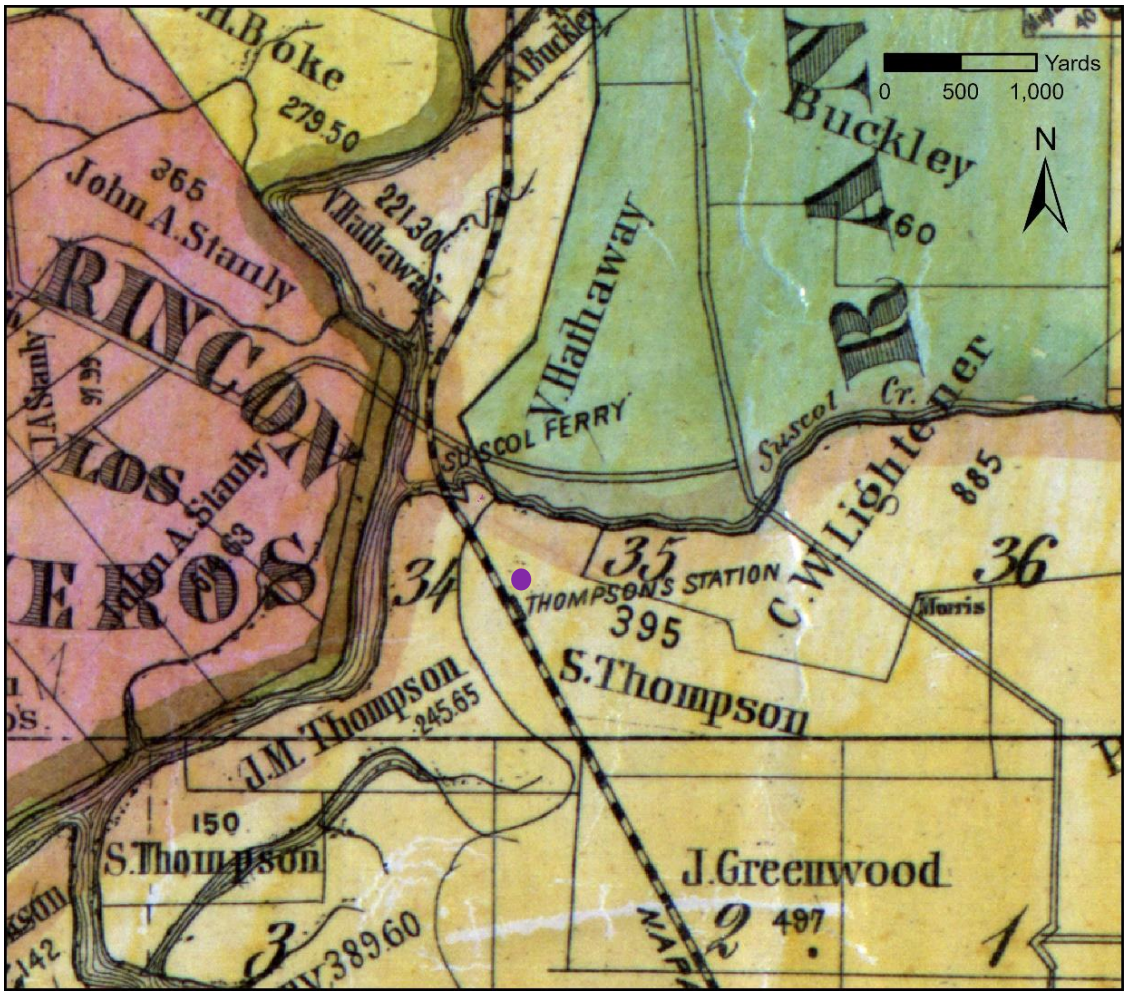

Figure 5: A Napa County Map from 1876 shows the newly constructed railroad (Lyman et al. 1876). "Thompson's Station" suggests that it was on the Thompson property- rather than adjacent to the ferry stop. The current Project site is depicted in purple.

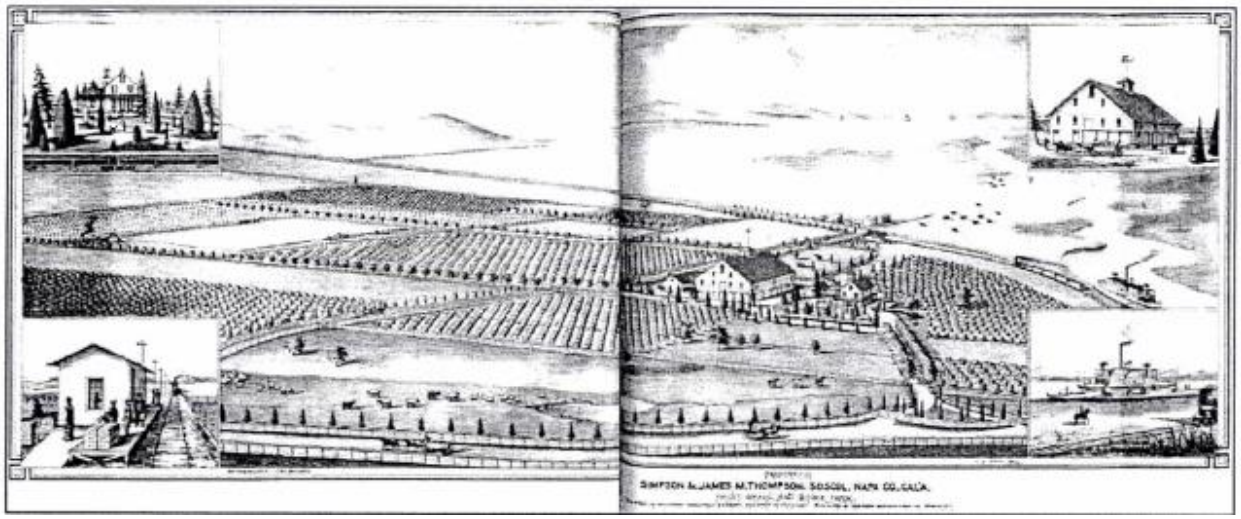

Figure 6: Historic Illustration of the Thompson Property (Pacific Legacy and Urbana Preservation and Planning 2005:citing Smith & Elliott, History of Napa County, 1878)

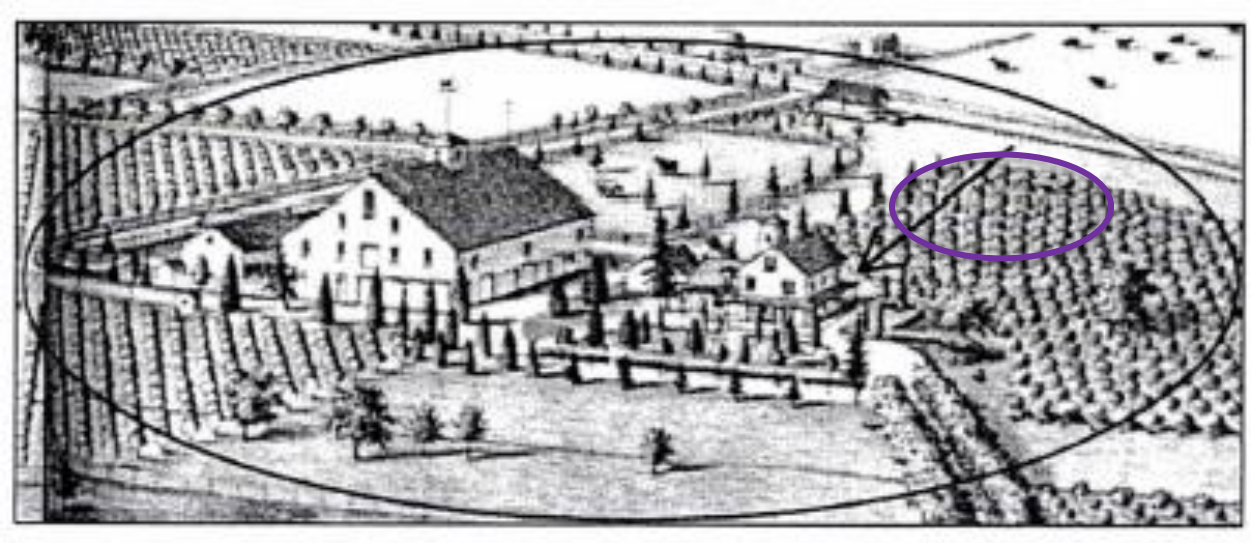

Figure 7: Detail of the Thompson Property illustration shows that the railroad station was just west of the Thompson home. The estimated location of the current Project site is in purple. (Pacific Legacy and Urbana Preservation and Planning 2005:citing Smith & Elliott, History of Napa County, 1878)**.**

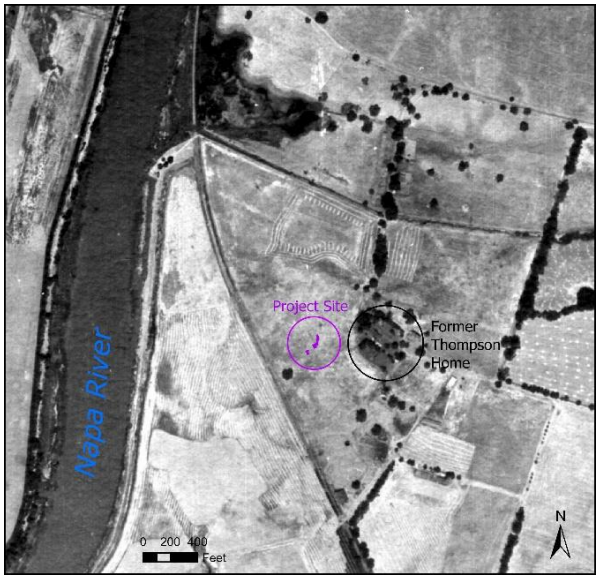

Figure 8: Aerial Imagery from 1940 shows that the land remained agricultural well into the 20th century (EXXON 1940).

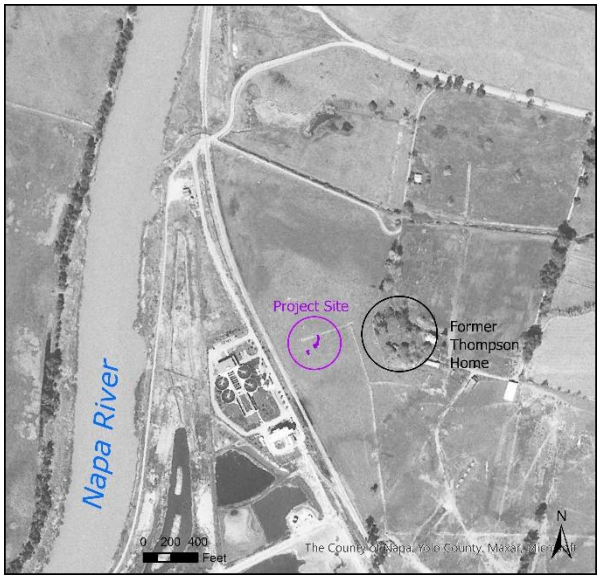

Figure 9: Aerial Imagery from 1984 shows the newly constructed elements of the Napa Sanitation District (Western Aerial Contractors 1984:Frame 4-51).

Archaeological Context

The present Project site involves improvements to an existing sanitation facility which has been the subject of several previous environmental assessments. The most recent of these included a 2016 information center record search. The high both prehistoric and cultural sensitivity of the area combined with the passage of seven years since the last archival review necessitated an updated record search for the current evaluation.

An in-person records search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) archives at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University was conducted by staff archaeologist Juliana Quist on September 19, 2023 (Access Agreement 23-0353).

Resources

Five cultural resources were identified within a half mile Study Area of the Project site. The following section provides summaries of each resource and addresses the potential that it may be impacted by ground disturbance associated with the currently proposed Project.

CA-NAP-860/H (P-28-000001)

This resource is commonly known as the Thompson/Somky Site and is represented by several different components (Thompson 2005). A survey completed in 1994 identified the then extant Somky house,

several sheds, an ornamental fountain, tanks, troughs, and foundation likely associated with the old Thompson house. Near those foundation remains was a "moderately dense scatter of prehistoric obsidian flakes and tool fragments" identified stylistically as late period native American in origin. The surface survey was conducted for a water pipeline project and no further investigation was carried out at that time.

In 2005, the Somky Mansion, (ca 1911) was assessed as part of a historical resource survey. Two years later, the house was sold and moved by barge to Benicia.

Ca-NAP-860 is extremely proximate to the current Project site. According to the formal GIS data on file with the CHRIS archives, the site lies only 85.6 meters to the east. The resource includes components from multiple time periods and cultural origins yet has never been subjected to rigorous, scientific archaeological investigation. For this reason, the extent and nature of the resources cannot be determined, and the adjacent Project site should be considered highly sensitive for potentially significant cultural resources dating to late prehistoric, protohistoric, and early historic periods.

CA-NAP-585H (P-28-000467)

This resource represents the physical remnants of the Suscol Wharf constructed by the Thompson brothers in 1858 at the western end of Soscol Ferry Road (Baker and Shoup 1980). As a component of the stagecoach and ferry network of the day, the wharf served as an important element in regional trade and transport prior to the construction of the railroad in 1865 and 1869. At the time that CA-NAP-585H was recorded in 1980, the resource consisted of three rows of partially submerged pilings with metal attachments.

The location of the former wharf is approximately one thousand yards north of the current Project site and no cultural impacts or associations are anticipated with proposed development.

P-28-000966

This cultural resource is the historic alignment of the Napa Valley Railroad, which extended from Napa Junction north to Suscol and was completed in 1869 (Sriro et al. 1998). (This section lay south of Suscol station and thus was not part of the original 1865 rail line between Suscol and Napa City.) The rail tracks form the western boundary of the current Project parcel and are today owned and operated by the California Northern Railroad.

The Project site is located approximately fifty (50) meters east of the rail line. Therefore, it is unlikely that objects dropped or discarded from the trains—such as trash and other personal items—may have ended up within the Project site.

P-28-001186

This resource consists of four (4) early twentieth-century stone bridges located on the west side of the Napa River along Stanly Lane (PAR Environmental Services et al. 2014) . The resource also includes several eucalyptus trees lining Stanly Lane, which are the remnants of over 25,000 saplings that were planted in 1856. This historic resource is sufficiently distant from the current Project site as to have no potential association or impact to the current Project.

P-28-001659

This resource is the extant Napa Sanitation District Influent Pump Station (IPS), which was constructed in 1965. In 2012, the building was formally assessed for its "significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage" but determined to be not significant under CEQA guidelines (HDR Engineering Inc. 2012).

Nearby Sites

Ethnographic and historic research confirms that the Suscol Creek area was inhabited by Native American people at the time of European contact. Indeed, several sites have been identified along the creek, just upstream from the Project site (Figures 10 and 11). However, because those sites fall beyond the half mile Study Area threshold defined for this study, they did not appear in the initial record search results. Still, given the spatial and historical context of the area, they are important to an understanding of the cultural sensitivity of the region and are presented here as summarized in Shari Gardner's thorough historical ecology report about the watershed (2006).

Reports

The spatial footprints of eighteen (18) previously completed cultural resource reports at least partially intersect the half mile Study Area of the current Proposed Project. Each was reviewed for this study. It should be noted that some of the studies include documentation relating to the identification and/or excavation of Native American cultural sites located outside of the half mile parameter of the current Study Area (Figure 10). The reports obtained and reviewed are summarized in Table 1.

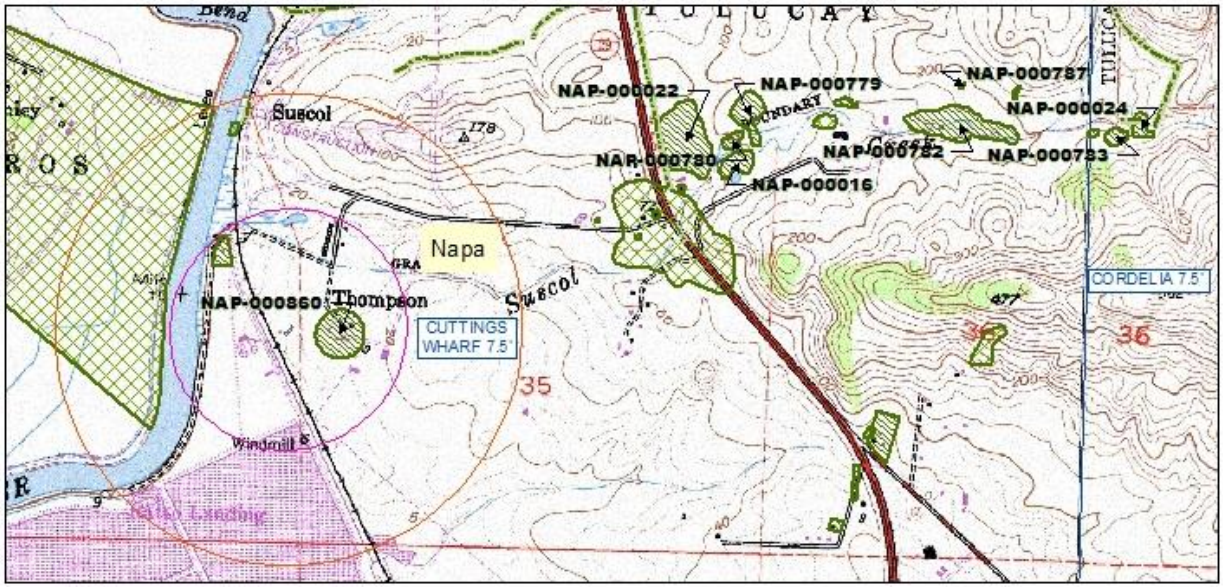

Figure 10: Cultural Resources of the Study Area (large, orange circle) as well as a nearby Native American sites along Suscol Creek.

Number	location	details
Nap-15	north bank of Suscol Creek west of highway (100 ft. diameter)	Historic Patwin village "Soscol". Midden. Historic burials and artifacts
Nap-15a	directly across from Nap-15 on southern bank of Suscol Creek	Extension of Nap-15
Nap-16	Suscol Mound. On south bank of Suscol Creek, east of highway	Shell, beads, obsidian points and chips. Elk bones abundant. Burials and mortars. (195 ft EW, 135 ft NS, 80" deep) Excavated 1945
Nap-17	north side of Suscol Creek east of the Napa Vallejo Highway	Habitation site (300 ft. diameter, 3 ft deep)
Nap-22	located on a low ridge directly across the creek from Nap-16 on north side of Suscol Creek east of the Napa Vallejo Highway	Village site (100 by 150 ft). Dark earth, Midden.
Nap-23	south side of Suscol Creek one mile east of the Napa Vallejo Highway.	Village site (200 ft diameter, 3 ft deep)
Nap-24	north side Suscol Creek 1 mile east of Napa Vallejo Highway.	Village site (100 ft by 30 ft, 2.5 ft deep)

Figure 11: Archaeological sites adjacent to Suscol Creek from Gardner, 2006.

Table 1: Report results of the CHRIS archival search.

Study	Firm/Author	Study Type/Brief Description	Archaeological Findings within Current Study Area
Partially Within/Intersecting Project Site			
S-002435	Archaeological Consultants, 1980	Archival review for Napa Industrial Park	Identified the remains of Suscol Wharf (CA-NAP-585H), and CA-NAP-860/H consisting of: the Thompson house, the Somky house, and the possible Native American site near the Somky house as potentially significant cultural resources
S-002547	Salzman, 1981	Field survey for Napa Industrial Park, north of HWY 12	Identified elements of a historic water conveyance system (AC-45), which lies well outside of the current Study Area
S-012429	Far Western, 1991	Archival review and field survey, Napa Sanitation District Master Plan Update	Suscol Wharf (CA-NAP585H) and Somky house (CA_NAP-860/H) identified but no prehistoric resources.
S-013025	CALTRANS, 1979	Archival review and field survey, assessment of CA-NAP-518H, test excavations and site reporting for CA-NAP-15. Includes earlier site research by King, 1974, Tamez, 1978, Gardner 1979.	Investigation of the Suscol House and Site (CA-NAP-518H) as well as the prehistoric site of CA-NAP-15. Although extremely relevant to area archaeology, neither resource falls within the current Project Study Area.
S-030521	Pacific Legacy, 2005	Archival review and field survey for the Montalcino Resort Project, which was to include the Thompson/Somky ranch area	Native American artifacts recovered. Extensive documentation pertaining to the Thompson and Somky farm site (CA-NAP-86/H), recommended formal CRHR evaluation.
Within 1/2-mile Study Area			
S-000004	Fredrickson, David A., 1967	Field survey for Army Corp of Engineers flood control	No resources identified within current project Study Area
S-000089	Moratto, Michael J., 1974	Survey of spoils from Napa River dredging, on the west side of the Napa River	No archaeological material was identified within Parcel 19,
S-001200	Ann S. Peak & Associates, 1978	Archival review and field survey in advance of sanitation reservoirs	No resources identified within the reservoir footprints or new pipe alignments.

S-009935	Stadley, Stone, and Associates, 1988	Archival review and field survey, north of Soscol Ferry Road	No archaeological findings.
S-016063	Origer, 1994	Archival review and field survey, Napa Carneros Pipeline (relevant pipeline segment along east side of railroad tracks, adjacent and parallel to current Project parcel)	No archaeological findings.
S-021260	Tremaine & Associates, 1998	Archival review and field survey, Rock Fences of Napa County	No archaeological findings.
S-022736	Jones & Stokes, 2000	Archival review and field survey, Fiber optic cable project	No new archaeological findings in Study Area.
S-033061	SWCA, 2006	Archaeological monitoring, Quest Network Construction Project (coincident with rail line adjacent to Project parcel)	CA-NAP-860/H research.
S-035015	URS, 2008	Archival review and field survey, Napa-Sonoma Marshes Wildlife Area Land Management Plan, Southern Crossing Unit is pertinent to current Project site.	No new archaeological findings in Study Area.
S-038004	CALTRANS, ARS 2007	Historic property survey report for the Soscol Interchange/Flyover Improvement Project, north and east of current Project site	Detailed review and recordation of Suscol House (P-28-28) and prehistoric sites of CA-NAP-15/H, -16, -22. All fall outside of the current Study Area.
S-038187	Beard, 2010	Archival review and field survey, Napa Pipe water and Wastewater Feasibility Study, north of Project site	Other than known CA-NAP-15, no findings.
S-043823	Jones & Stokes, 2003	Archival review and field survey, Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration Project, west side of Napa River	No archaeological findings.
S-048733	Shroup, 2016	Archival review and field survey, Replacement of reservoir liners in immediate Project vicinity	No archaeological findings.

Sensitivity Assessment

Potential Pre-Contact Resources

Based on the extremely close proximity of the Project site to Native American cultural resources associated with CA-NAP-860/H, as well as the established historical documentation of Suscol Patwin people in the area, subsurface soils of the Project site are highly sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. If a prehistoric site were to be encountered within the current Project boundaries, it almost certainly would meet Criterion D of CEQA as yielding or being likely to yield information important to prehistory. For the purposes of this discussion, potential resources include–but are limited to—lithic tools, modified and unmodified faunal bone specimens, tool or ornament production debris, midden soils, hearth features, and human burials.

A great wealth of information can be obtained from often limited prehistoric remains. For example, chipped stone artifacts can be identified by type to aid in cultural and temporal association. Some chipped stone material can be analyzed with X-Ray Florescence (XRF) to determine quarry source, contributing to research issues related to resource acquisition and trade. If midden is present, an analysis of faunal bone, shell and plant remains can provide species and frequency data relevant to prehistoric diet and foraging practices, seasonality of occupation, and may also contribute to paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Radiocarbon testing of charcoal can provide absolute dates for temporal identification of the site and can place it in context relevant to other important archaeological sites in the southern Napa Valley. Potential comparative research topics include site selection, distribution, and degree of differentiation based on specialized functions or populations.

Potential Historic Period Resources

The site of CA-NAP-860/H is an early-American residential and agricultural site. The Thompsons were successful farmers who pioneered farming techniques in the Napa Valley and their family name is still used to describe this part of unincorporated Napa County. Furthermore, the establishment of the Thompson farm in the early 1850s coincided with and would have been influenced by the California Gold Rush—which by any measure was a major catalyst of social, demographic, environmental, and technological change that forever shaped the State of California. For this reason, cultural resources associated with the Thompson farm are likely to be deemed significant under multiple criteria of CEQA. These include: A) association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; B) association with the lives of persons significant to our past; and/or D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

The Somky farmhouse, which was erected within the Study Area in 1911 is also of potential historic cultural sensitivity under Criterion D.

Potential historic period cultural resources associated with either the Thompson or Somky farms include—but are not limited to—trash pits or privies, wells, building and floor remains, roof tiles, bottles, dishes, shoes, buttons, animal bones, hardware, household items or even human graves.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Subsurface soils within the boundaries of the proposed Project site are sensitive for cultural resources. Potential resources include pre-contact Native American as well as historic-period materials—both of which are likely to qualify as significant under current guidelines.

Archeo-Tec recommends a program of archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance of all native (disturbed and intact) soils accompanied by cultural resource training of construction crew members (to be conducted as a brief tailgate-style setting and accompanied by a handout Alert Sheet) prior to any ground modification. In the case that potential resources are identified, all ground disturbance should cease pending archaeological investigation. These measures are intended to mitigate impacts arising from accidental discovery of cultural resources.

Procedures Regarding Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are encountered, the following procedures will be implemented:

a. Per the stipulations of the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b), the Alameda County Coroner's Office will be contacted immediately; this will occur whether or not a Most Likely Descendant has already been appointed.
b. The Coroner's Office has two working days in which to examine the identified remains. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, then—if a Most Likely Descendant has not yet been appointed—the Office will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.
c. Following receipt of the Coroner's Office notice, the NAHC will contact a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant then has 48 hours in which they can make recommendations to the project sponsor and consulting archaeologist regarding the treatment and/or re-interment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.
d. Appropriate treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and associated grave goods will be collaboratively determined in consultation between the appointed Most Likely

Descendant, the consulting archaeologist, and the landowner or authorized representative. The treatment of human remains may potentially include the preservation, excavation, analysis and/or reburial of those remains and any associated artifacts.

If the remains are determined not to be Native American, the Coroner, archaeological research team, and Napa Sanitation District will collaboratively develop a procedure for the appropriate study, documentation, and ultimate disposition of the historic human remains.

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Appendix D

Native American Heritage Commission Response

Northwest Information Center Response

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

June 2, 2023

Andrew Damron
Napa Sanitation District

Via Email to: adamron@napasan.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project, Napa County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

  All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Napa County
6/2/2023

Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community
Daniel Gomez, Chairman
3730 Highway 45 — Wintun
Colusa, CA, 95932
Phone: (530) 458 - 8231
dgomez@colusa-nsn.gov

Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians
Charlie Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1630 — Wintun
Williams, CA, 95987
Phone: (530) 473 - 3274
Fax: (530) 473-3301

Guidiville Indian Rancheria
Donald Duncan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339 — Pomo
Talmage, CA, 95481
Phone: (707) 462 - 3682
Fax: (707) 462-9183
admin@guidiville.net

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians
Jose Simon, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035 — Lake Miwok Pomo
Middletown, CA, 95461
Phone: (707) 987 - 3670
Fax: (707) 987-9091
sshope@middletownrancheria.com

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley
Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road — Wappo
Windsor, CA, 95492
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scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 — Costanoan
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
monicavarellano@gmail.com

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
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cnijmeh@muwekma.org

Pinoleville Pomo Nation
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Fax: (707) 463-6601

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Anthony Roberts, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18 — Patwin
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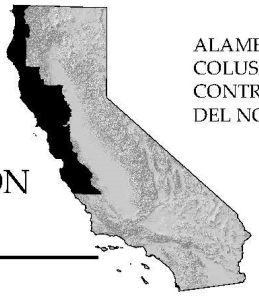
Phone: (530) 796 - 3400
thpo@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Yvonne Perkins, THPO, Cultural Resources Chairman
P.O. Box 18 — Patwin
Brooks, CA, 95606
Phone: (530) 796 - 3400
thpo@yochadehe-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project, Napa County.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
https://nwic.sonoma.edu

ACCESS AGREEMENT SHORT FORM

File Number: 23-0098

I, the the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Califronia Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III(A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixy (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

Print Name: Gavin Glascott Date:

Signature:

Affiliation: Napa Sanitation District

Address: City/State/ZIP:

Billing Address (if different from above):

Special Billing Information

Telephone: (707) 258-6012 Email: gglascott@napasan.com

Purpose of Access:

Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable):

Napa Sanitation District Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade

County: NAP USGS 7.5' Quad: Cuttings Wharf

credit card

This is not an invoice. Sonoma State University will send separate Invoice

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

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August 16, 2023 NWIC File No.: 23-0098

Gavin Glascott
Napa Sanitation District
1515 Soscol Ferry Road
Napa, CA 94558

Re: Record search results for the proposed Napa Sanitation District Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project

Dear Gavin Glascott:

Per your request received by our office on July 25, 2023, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Napa County. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

The proposed project is located in Napa, California. The address for this project is 1515 Soscol Ferry Road, Napa, CA 94558. The Napa Sanitation District (District) is located within Napa Valley and serves both residents and businesses in the City of Napa, Silverado Country Club, and the Napa County Airport, as well as several surrounding unincorporated areas. The District has been serving the public since November 1945 and currently provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services.

The District owns and operates the Soscol Water Recycling Facility (SWRF or facility) which is a state-of-the-art wastewater treatment plant that utilizes many complex processes to produce treated wastewater and recycled water. The recycled water facilities include a recycled water pump station and two recycle water reservoirs. The recycled water is utilized for landscape irrigation on industrial parks, golf courses, and vineyards within the District. The facility also supplies recycled water to the District's treated wastewater disposal fields. The SWRF currently consists of three 600-horsepower (Hp) pumps, one 125- Hp pump, valves, flow meters, and electrical and controls equipment. There have been ongoing issues related to the reliability of recycled water supply and delivery pressures and other operational challenges at the SWRF. To address these challenges, the District is proposing to increase the redundancy and reliability of the existing recycled water pump station. The existing jockey pump will be removed; two new jockey pumps, one large main pump, and one additional pump bay will be installed. The proposed project was selected following an alternative analysis that considered five different options for increasing the pump station operational reliability and redundancy. All work will take place within the fence line of the existing facility. Excavation will be limited to areas directly surrounding the existing onsite pump station.

Review of the information at our office indicates that there have been five cultural resource studies that in total cover approximately 100% of the Water Pump Station Upgrade project area (see enclosed Report List). This Water Pump Station Upgrade project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed Water Pump Station Upgrade project area, although there is one listing at the project address, 1515 Soscol Ferry Road, P-28-001659, the Napa Sanitation District Bldg P1 | Influent Pump Station, OTIS # 694142, with a status code of 6Y, meaning this resource has been Determined ineligible for the National Register by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for the California Register or local listing. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed Water Pump Station Upgrade project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Patwin language, which is part of the Southern Wintuan language family (Johnson 1978:354). There are Native American resources in close proximity to the proposed Water Pump Station Upgrade project area that are referenced in the ethnographic literature [Suskol and Aguasto (Johnson 1978:354)].

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Napa County have been found in areas marginal to the Napa River, and other intermittent and perennial watercourses. The Water Pump Station Upgrade project area is located in Napa County approximately 220 meters from the Eastern shore of the Napa River in the community area of Thompson. The project area is adjacent to the East side of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Aerial maps indicate a parcel area with buildings and two large concrete lined reservoirs. Given the similarity of these environmental factors, and the ethnographic and archaeological sensitivity of the area, there is a high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed Water Pump Station Upgrade project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated historic-period activity within the Water Pump Station Upgrade project area. Early Napa County maps indicated the project area was located within the lands of E.W. Lightener, included a fence, and may overlap into the lands of S. Thompson (Gilyman & Throckmorton 1876:7). With this information in mind, there is a high potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed Water Pump Station Upgrade project area.

The 1949 Cuttings Wharf USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle fails to depict any buildings or structures within the Water Pump Station Upgrade project area; therefore, there is a low potential for any buildings or structures 45 years or older to be within the Water Pump Station Upgrade project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) There is a high potential for Native American archaeological resources and a high potential for historic-period archaeological resources to be within the project area. Although this area has been previously studied, prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we

recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify cultural resources and provide project specific recommendations.

The proposed project area has been highly developed and is presently covered with asphalt, buildings/structures, or fill that obscures the visibility of original surface soils, which negates the feasibility of an adequate surface inspection. Therefore, field study may include, but is not limited to, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of buried archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

2) We recommend the lead agency contact the local Native American tribe(s) regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at 916/373-3710.

3) Although not within the current proposed project area, the proposed Water Pump Station Upgrade project address, 1515 Soscol Ferry Road, contains one recorded building that is also included in the OHP BERD, P-28-001659, the Napa Sanitation District Bldg P1 | Influent Pump Station, OTIS # 694142. Therefore, prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that any potential effects to this resource be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of Napa County. If the proposed project area contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement, prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that this resource be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of Napa County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

4) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

5) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction,** work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

Jillian Guldenbrein

Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resources Information System, the following literature was reviewed:

Barrett, S.A.
1908 *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 6(1):1-322. University of California Press, Berkeley. (Reprint by Kraus Reprint Corp., New York, 1964).

Bowman, J.N.
1951 *Adobe Houses in the San Francisco Bay Region*. In Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties, Bulletin 154. California Division of Mines, Ferry Building, San Francisco, CA.

Cook, S.F.
1956 *The Aboriginal Population of the North Coast of California*. University of California Anthropological Records 16(3):81-130. Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Fickewirth, Alvin A.
1992 *California Railroads*. Golden West Books, San Marino, CA.

General Land Office
1863, 1891, 1923 Survey Plat for Township 5 North/Range 4 West.

Gilyman & Throckmorton
1876 Napa County Maps Sheet 7

Heizer, Robert F. (editor)
1953 *The Archaeology of the Napa Region*. University of California Publications Anthropological Records 12(6):225-358. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. (Reprint by Kraus Reprint Co., Millwood, New York, 1976).

Helley, E.J., K.R. Lajoie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair
1979 *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - Their Geology and Engineering Properties, and Their Importance to Comprehensive Planning*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943. United States Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Johnson, Patti J.
1978 Patwin. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 350-360. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Kroeber, A.L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Reprint by Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1976).

1932 *The Patwin and their Neighbors*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 35(2):15-22. University of California Press, Berkeley. (Reprint by Kraus Reprint Corp., New York, 1965)

Milliken, Randall
1995 *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 43, Menlo Park, CA.

Nelson, N.C.
1909 *Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Region*. In University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 7(4): 309-356. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. The University Press, Berkeley. (Reprint by Kraus Reprint Corp., New York, 1964).

Nichols, Donald R., and Nancy A. Wright
1971 Preliminary Map of Historic Margins of Marshland, San Francisco Bay, California. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Map. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation
1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **
2022 *Built Environment Resources Directory*. Listing by City (through September 23, 2022). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Thornton, Mark V.
1993 An Inventory and Historical Significance Evaluation of CDF Fire Lookout Stations. CDF Archaeological Reports No. 12.

Williams, James C.
1997 Energy and the Making of Modern California. The University of Akron Press, Akron, OH.

**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.

Report List

NWIC File # 23-0098 Napa Sanitation District Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation
S-012429		1991	Pat Mikkelsen, John Berg, and Paul Bouey	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Napa Sanitation District Master Plan Update, Napa County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-016063		1994	Thomas M. Origer	A Cultural Resources Study for the Napa Carneros Pipeline Project, Napa County, California	Tom Origer & Associates
S-033061	Submitter - SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 06-507; Submitter - SWCA Report No. 10715-180	2006	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
S-033061a		2006		Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants
S-033061b		2007	Nancy E. Sikes	Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)	SWCA Environmental Consultants
S-043823		2003		Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration Project, Napa and Sonoma Counties, California	Jones & Stokes
S-048733	Other - CWSRF No. C-06-8250-110; OTIS Report Number - EPA_2017_0605_002	2016	Daniel Shoup	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Report, Napa Sanitation District Recycled Water Reservoir Improvements Project, Napa, Napa County, California	Archaeological/Historical Consultants
S-048733a		2016		Napa Sanitation District, Recycled Water Reservoir Improvements Project, Section 106 Cultural Resources Investigation Report	SMB Environmental, Inc.
S-048733b		2017	Cedric Irving and Julianne Polanco	Recycled Water Reservoir Lining Project, Napa Sanitation District, Napa County, California	California Water Resources Control Board; California Office of Historic Preservation

Appendix E

AB 52 Consultation Letter

Response from Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

8/2/2023

Yvonne Perkins
THPO, Cultural Resources Chairman
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA, 95606

Re: Napa Sanitation District Soscol Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade Project– Notification of Consultation Opportunity Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 and Public Resources Code §21080.3.1

Dear Chairperson Perkins:

The Napa Sanitation District (District) is preparing an Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the above-referenced project in Napa, CA. The District invites your participation and consultation regarding any concerns related to Tribal Cultural Resources pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Public Resources Code (PRC) §21080.3.1, *Formal Notification of Decision to Undertake a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity*.

Following the receipt of a Notification of Consultation Opportunity PRC §21080.3.1(d) provides California Native American tribes 30 days to request consultation regarding possible significant effects that implementation of the Project may have on Tribal Cultural Resources. The District will begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the Tribe's request for consultation. The District understands that Tribal information submitted to our agency will be kept confidential. The purpose of AB 52 consultation is to obtain Tribal input on the subject Project area via Tribal submittal of comments, information and/or design measures. Included for your information is a brief description of the proposed Project and location, and Lead Agency contact person.

Brief Description of the Proposed Project and Location

The District is located within Napa Valley and serves both residents and businesses in the City of Napa, Silverado Country Club, and the Napa County Airport, as well as several surrounding unincorporated areas. The District has been serving the public since November 1945 and currently provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services.

The District owns and operates the Soscol Water Recycling Facility (SWRF or facility) which is a state-of-the-art wastewater treatment plant that utilizes many complex processes to produce treated wastewater and recycled water. The recycled water facilities include a recycled water pump station and two recycle water reservoirs. The recycled water is utilized for landscape irrigation on industrial parks, golf courses, and vineyards within the District. The facility also supplies recycled water to the District's treated wastewater disposal fields. The current recycled water pump station is comprised of three

NapaSan
1515 Soscol Ferry Road
Napa, CA 94558

Office (707) 258-6000
Fax (707) 258-6048

www.napasan.com

600-horsepower (Hp) pumps, one 125- Hp pump, valves, flow meters, and electrical and controls equipment. The recycled water distribution system is separated into two systems, North and South.

The District is proposing to increase the redundancy and reliability of the existing pump station by replacing the existing jockey pump with two new jockey pumps and installing an additional large pump, as well as an additional pump bay. The proposed project was selected following an alternative analysis that considered five different options for increasing the pump station operational reliability and redundancy. A preliminary site layout of the proposed project is included as Attachment 1. Some belowground disturbance would be associated with construction of the proposed project. Shoring will be used to secure the excavation necessary to install the new pumps, and the excavation will not exceed 25 feet. This depth of excavation is necessary to connect the suction of the new pumps into the existing pump station.

In addition, excavation would be required to install a new belowground electrical feed and/or implement necessary enhancements to the existing electrical system. There would also be above grade piping work included in the project; piping would be installed up to three feet about the ground surface. The proposed project activities would not have an impact on any roadways and all work will be done within the existing fence line of the SWRF.

Contact

If you have any questions regarding the project or the content of this letter, please contact me at (707) 258-6007 or via email at adamron@NapaSan.com.

Sincerely,

Andrew Damron
Assistant General Manager | District Engineer

Enclosures: Project Vicinity (Attachment 1)

cc: Allan Briggs, Hazen and Sawyer

YOCHA DEHE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

August 29, 2023

NapaSan
Attn: Andrew Damron, Assistant General Manager
1515 Soscol Ferry Road
Napa, CA 94558

RE: Napa Sanitation District Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade YD-08032023-02

Dear Mr. Damron:

Thank you for the project notification dated August 3, 2023, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Napa Sanitation District Recycled Water Pump Station Upgrade. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the study and concluded that the project is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area.

Based on the information provided, the Tribe has concerns that the project could impact known cultural resources. Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation highly recommends including cultural monitors during development and ground disturbance.

To setup a monitoring agreement, please contact:

Eric Hernandez, Site Protection Manager
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Phone: (530) 723-3313
Email: ehernandez@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Please refer to identification number YD–08032023-02 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
Yvonne Perkins
8DD0BD089ED6438...

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

0 2.5 5 10
Miles

Napa Sanitation District Boundary

Project Boundary

Project Vicinity Map

1515 Soscol Ferry Rd, Napa, CA 94558