

Sample Summary for Electronic Document Submittal

15 copies of this document may be included when a Lead Agency is submitting electronic copies of environmental impact reports, negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, or notices of preparation to the SCH. The SCH will still accept other summaries, such as an EIR summary prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15123, attached to the electronic copies of the document.

SCH # _____

Lead Agency: Town of Yountville Department of Public Works

Project Title: Hopper Creek Multi-Use Pedestrian Path Project

Project Location: Yountville Napa
City *County*

Please provide a Project Description (Proposed Actions, location, and/or consequences).

The Town of Yountville (Town) proposes to construct a multi-use pedestrian path between Oak Circle and Mission Street along Hopper Creek in the Town of Yountville. As a part of the Town's General Plan, the Town has approved the long-term goal of establishing a Pedestrian Path along Hopper Creek. A number of segments have been built to date, but a segment from Oak Circle Park to Mission Street along Hopper Creek remains to be built. The proposed project includes the construction of a pedestrian bridge over Hopper Creek and a 5 foot wide concrete path leading up to the bridge on both sides of the creek. The proposed bridge would connect two existing pedestrian path segments. The total length of the proposed trail segment, including the bridge, would be approximately 450 linear feet. The pedestrian bridge would be approximately 79 feet long and would span the length of the creek. The abutments for the bridge would be situated a minimum of 5 feet away from the top of bank and would use helical screw-in type anchors for support. The pedestrian bridge would consist of a prefabricated, precast steel overcrossing that would be manufactured off-site. The abutments would be constructed onsite to allow the one-piece bridge to be placed and secured in a single day.

Project construction would occur over an approximately 30 day period. Equipment and materials would likely be staged within the existing parking area at the Oak Circle Park. During the construction period, the western portion of the park may be closed temporarily for equipment and materials staging. Staging areas would be located primarily on existing paved surfaces. Signage would be placed at the staging area advising the public of the duration of construction activities and any closure restrictions. Upon construction completion, the staging area would be returned to its original condition.

Please identify the project's significant or potentially significant effects and briefly describe any proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect.

Air Quality - Construction could result in fugitive dust. Mitigation includes implementation of BAAQMD Basic Construction Measures.


Special-Status Species - The proposed project may impact western pond turtle, Central California Coast steelhead, California red-legged frog, nesting birds, and bat species. Measures incorporated into the project include: pre-construction surveys, establishment of buffers/exclusion areas; relocation (if needed); and implementation of BMPs to protect water quality.

Sensitive Communities - The proposed project may impact creeping rye grass turfs, blue wild rye meadows, and riparian vegetation. Measures incorporated into the project include: establishing ESA fencing and compensatory mitigation (e.g., planting), if needed.

Wetlands - The project could result in indirect wetland impacts during construction. Measures incorporated into the project include: installing silt fencing and temporary exclusion fencing, and implementing other Best Management Practices.

Cultural Resources - Additional historical or archaeological resources, paleontological resources, or human remains could be discovered during ground disturbing activities associated with construction of new facilities. Measures incorporated into the project include: stopping work in the event of a discovery, consulting a qualified archaeologist/paleontologist/County coroner, and implementing appropriate measures to evaluate, and protect the resource.

Noise - Construction noise would result in a temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. Measures incorporated into the project include: includes various noise-reduction measures (e.g., muffling, limited idling, equipment maintenance).

Traffic - Construction would result in temporary disruption to traffic in the project area. Measures incorporated into the project include: notification of surrounding properties, limiting construction hours, and implementing a Traffic Control Plan. 

If applicable, please describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

No areas of controversy are anticipated.

Please provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

California Department of Transportation
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

**INITIAL STUDY/
NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**HOPPER CREEK MULTI-USE PEDESTRIAN PATH
TOWN OF YOUNTVILLE, CALIFORNIA**



LSA

September 2019

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PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

**INITIAL STUDY/
NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**HOPPER CREEK MULTI-USE PEDESTRIAN PATH
TOWN OF YOUNTVILLE, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

Debby Hight, P.E.
Deputy Director of Public Works
Town of Yountville
6550 Yount Street
Yountville, California 94599

Prepared by:

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Project No. TOY1901.01



September 2019

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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title:

Hopper Creek Multi-Use Pedestrian Path.

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

Town of Yountville Public Works Department
6550 Yount Street
Yountville, CA 94599

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Debby Hight, P.E.
Deputy Director of Public Works
(707) 944-8851

4. Project Location:

The project site is located between Oak Circle and Mission Street along Hopper Creek in the Town of Yountville, Napa County. The project site is located in Township 6 North, Range 5 West, in the central eastern portion of Section 01 of the Yountville U.S. Geological 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2).

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

Debby Hight, P.E.
Deputy Director of Public Works
Town of Yountville Public Works Department
6550 Yount Street
Yountville, CA 94599

6. General Plan Designation:

Residential Scale Commercial (RSC), Mobile Home Park (MHP) and Parks and Playfields (P).

7. Zoning:

Residential Scale Commercial (RSC), Mobile Home Park (MHP) and Parks and Playfields (P).

8. Description of Project:

The Town of Yountville (Town) proposes to construct a multi-use pedestrian path between Oak Circle and Mission Street along Hopper Creek in the Town of Yountville. As a part of the Town's General Plan, the Town has approved the long-term goal of establishing a Pedestrian Path along Hopper Creek. A number of segments have been built to date, but a segment from Oak Circle Park to Mission Street along Hopper Creek remains to be built. The proposed project includes the construction of a pedestrian bridge over Hopper Creek and a 5-foot-wide concrete path leading up to the bridge on both sides of the creek. The proposed bridge would connect two

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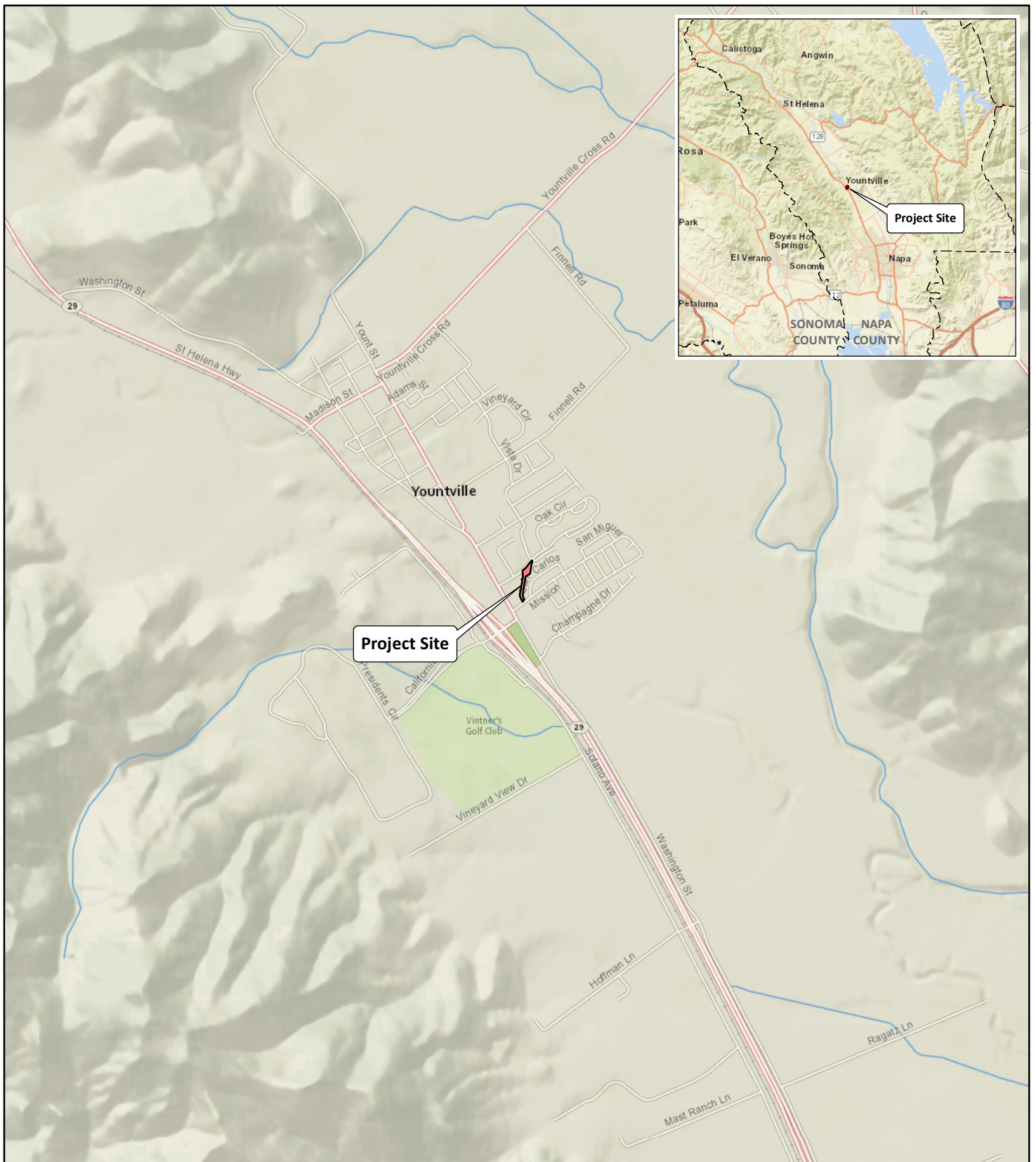
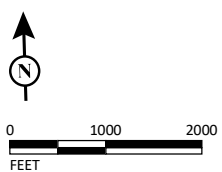


FIGURE 1

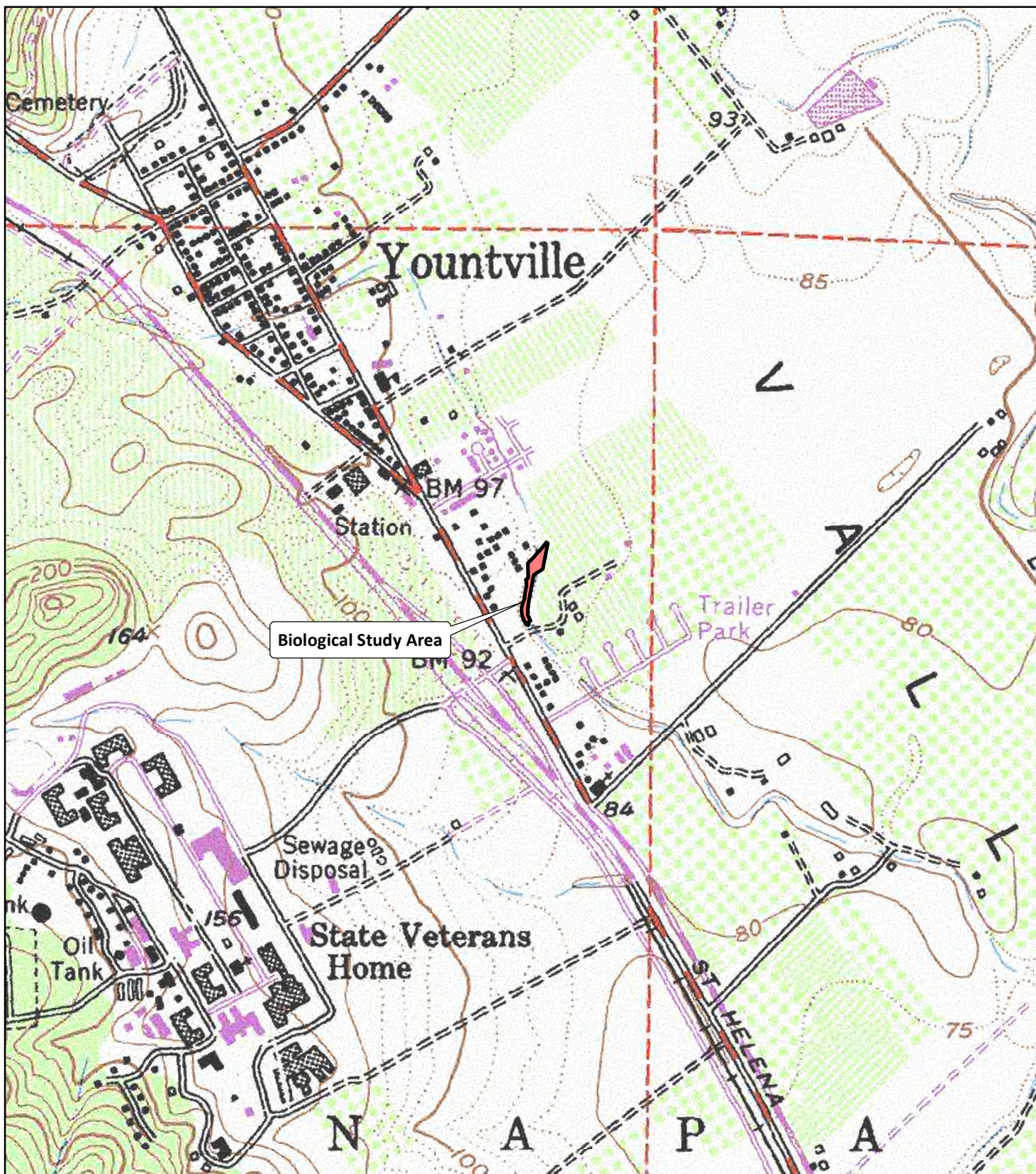


SOURCE: National Geographic (c) 2018; Esri World Street Map (c) 2018.

I:\TOY1901\GIS\Maps\NES\Figure 1_Project Vicinity Map.mxd (9/12/2019)

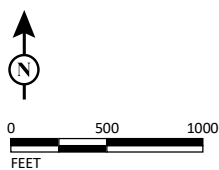
Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path
 Federal Project No.: STPL5395(003)
 Yountville, Napa County, California
 Project Vicinity Map

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LEGEND

Biological Study Area



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-minute Topo Quads - Yountville, Calif. (1968) and Rutherford, Calif. (1968).

I:\TOY1901\GIS\Maps\NES\Figure 2_Project Location Map.mxd (9/12/2019)

FIGURE 2

Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path
Federal Project No.: STPL5395(003)
Yountville, Napa County, California
Project Location Map

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existing pedestrian path segments. The project area and the proposed path are shown on Figures 3 and 4.

Bridge Design. The total length of the proposed trail segment, including the bridge, would be approximately 450 linear feet. The pedestrian bridge would be approximately 79 feet long and would span the length of the creek. The abutments for the bridge would be situated a minimum of 5 feet away from the top of bank and would use helical screw-in type anchors for support.

The pedestrian bridge would consist of a prefabricated, precast steel overcrossing that would be manufactured off-site. The abutments would be constructed onsite to allow the one-piece bridge to be placed and secured in a single day.

Construction. Project construction would occur over an approximately 30 day period. Construction access would be from Oak Circle via Washington Street and State Route 29. Equipment and materials would likely be staged within the existing parking area at the Oak Circle Park (Figure 5). During the construction period, the western portion of the park may be closed temporarily for equipment and materials staging. Staging areas would be located primarily on existing paved surfaces. Signage would be placed at the staging area advising the public of the duration of construction activities and any closure restrictions. Upon construction completion, the staging area would be returned to its original condition.

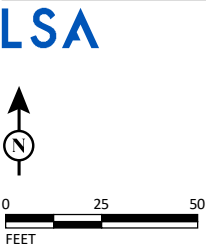
Equipment required for the proposed project would include a minor grading machine for path construction, a small backhoe to dig the footings for the abutments, a crane to set the bridge and concrete trucks to pour concrete.

Vegetation removal for the project would be limited to existing weeds, blackberry, and miscellaneous shrubs. Trees to be removed would include one non-protected redwood and potentially a few small fruit trees.

Right-of-Way. The project would be situated on public and private lands. The project would require two permanent easements from private landholders on APNs 036-090-020 (Ad Hoc Restaurant) and 036-090-021 (West America Bank). These two landholders have agreed to deed right-of-way for the proposed pedestrian path to the Town.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures. With the receipt of federal funds, the Town has been working with Caltrans, under their delegated authority from the Federal Highway Administration, through the environmental process. Consistent with Caltrans' Local Assistance Procedures, the Town has prepared a series of technical studies for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. These studies identified avoidance and minimization measures that the Town has incorporated into the proposed project in order to comply with agency requirements and minimize environmental effects. The following measures would be implemented as part of the project:

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SOURCE: RSA (10/2018); Google Satellite Map (c)2018.
I:\TOY1901\GIS\Maps\NES\Figure 3_Biological Study Area.mxd (9/12/2019)

- LEGEND
- Biological Study Area
 - Developed/Landscaped
 - Riparian Vegetation
 - Proposed Path
 - Hopper Creek Enhancement Area
 - Trees To Be Removed

FIGURE 3

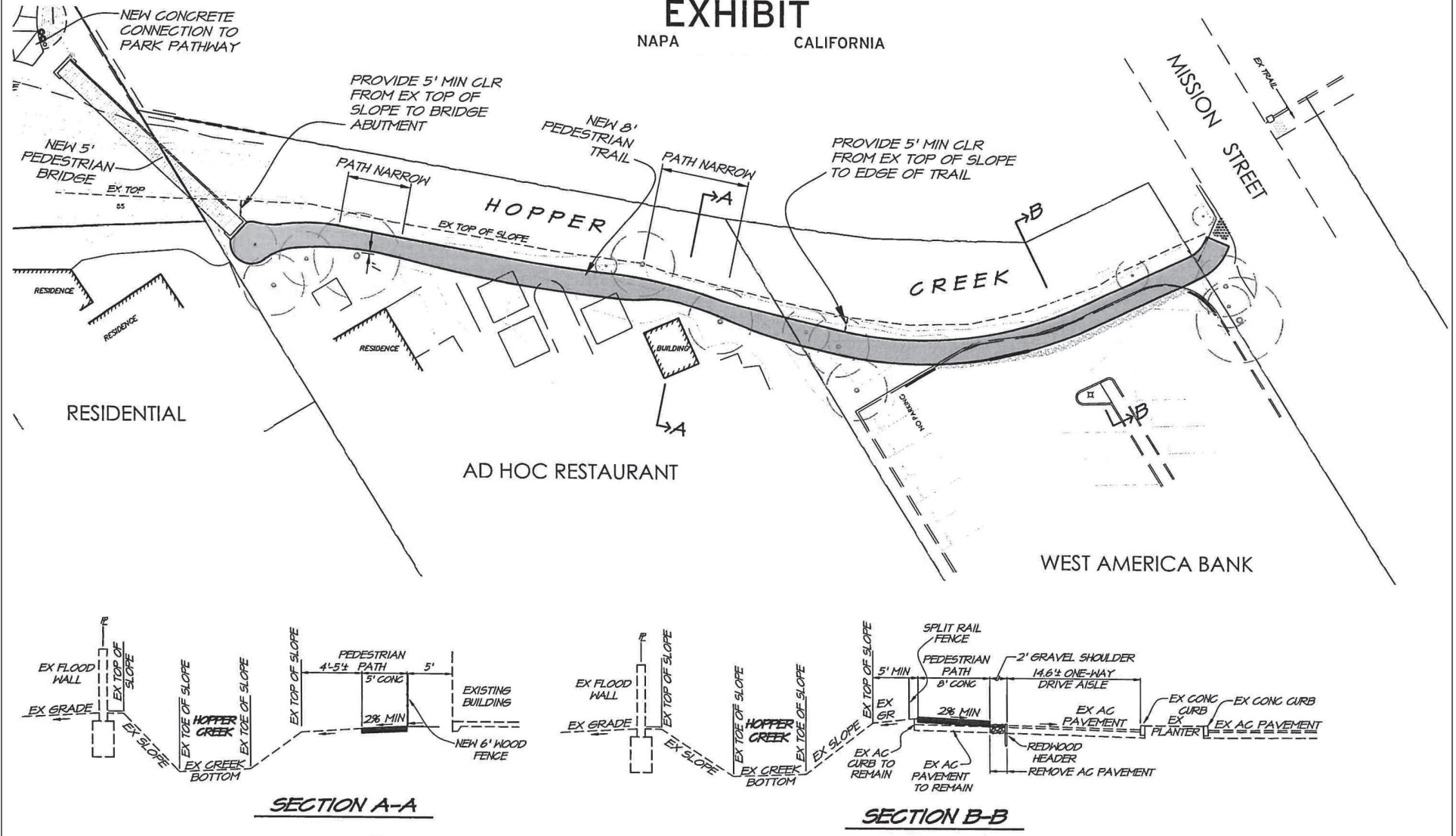
Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path
Federal Project No.: STPL5395(003)
Yountville, Napa County, California
Biological Study Area

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HOPPER CREEK PEDESTRIAN PATH EXHIBIT

NAPA

CALIFORNIA



LSA

FIGURE 4

NOT TO SCALE



Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path
Federal Project No.: STPL5395(003)
Yountville, Napa County, California
Proposed Path

SOURCE: RSA+, AUGUST 30, 2018.

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HOPPER CREEK PEDESTRIAN PATH EQUIPMENT & MATERIAL STAGING EXHIBIT

NAPA

CALIFORNIA

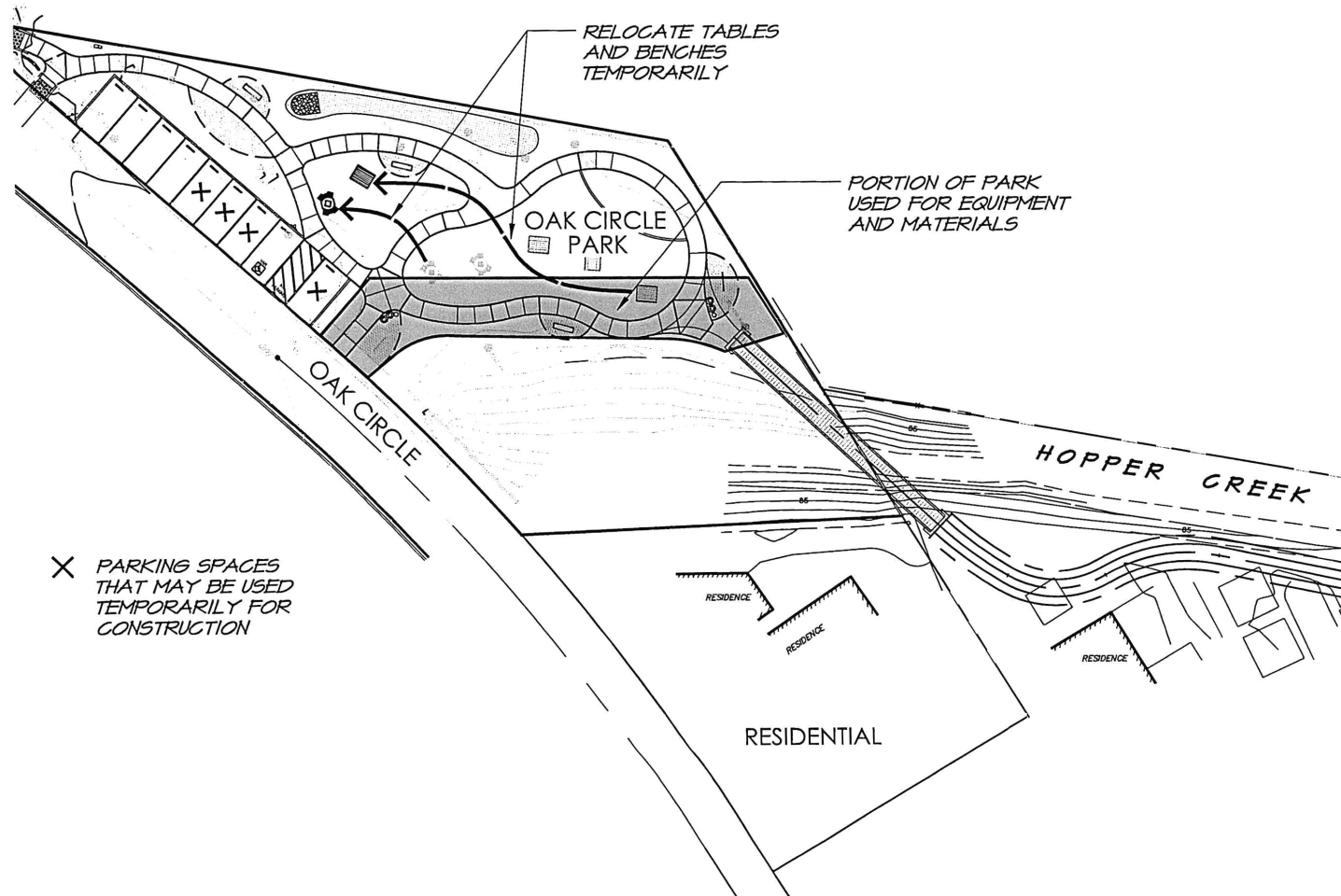


FIGURE 5

LSA

NOT TO SCALE



SOURCE: RSA+, JULY 10, 2018.

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Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path
Federal Project No.: STPL5395(003)
Yountville, Napa County, California
Equipment and Materials Staging

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) Basic Construction Mitigation Measures. Consistent with the Basic Construction Mitigation Measures required by the BAAQMD, the following actions would be incorporated into construction contracts and specifications for the project:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day with reclaimed water, if available.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt tracked-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible.
- Structural pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the Town of Yountville regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BAAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Jurisdictional Waters/Aquatic Wildlife Habitat Avoidance. To minimize impacts on jurisdictional waters and aquatic wildlife habitat, the project is being designed to avoid impacting Hopper Creek. The proposed trail will be built in the upland area above the top of bank of the creek and will not impact the creek bed or bank.

To minimize temporary impacts and potential indirect impacts to Hopper Creek due to construction-related runoff and increased sedimentation, the project would implement the following avoidance and minimization measures:

1. The contractor would prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) guidelines. The SWPPP would include the following major components, at a minimum:
 - a. A comprehensive erosion and sediment control plan, depicting areas to remain undisturbed and providing specifications for revegetation of disturbed areas.
 - b. A list of potential pollutants from building materials, chemicals, and maintenance practices to be used during construction and the specific control measures to be implemented to minimize release and transport of these constituents in runoff.
 - c. Specifications and designs for the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) (see below) for controlling drainage and treating runoff in the construction phase.
 - d. A program for monitoring all control measures that includes schedules for inspection and maintenance and identifies the party responsible for monitoring.
 - e. A site map that locates all water quality control measures and all restricted areas to be left undisturbed.
2. BMPs would be implemented as recommended or required by the RWQCB and the Town to protect water quality. These measures would include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) a moratorium on grading during a rain event; (2) a requirement that erosion and sediment control measures be installed prior to unseasonable rain storms; (3) prohibiting erosion or sediment control measures within vegetated areas; (4) limiting the extent of disturbed soil to the minimum area that can be protected prior to a forecasted rain event and the minimum area needed to complete the proposed action; (5) delineating and protecting environmentally sensitive areas to prevent construction impacts; (6) installing fiber rolls as appropriate to control sediment and erosion; (7) spill and litter control (e.g., installing temporary impervious debris containment netting to prevent cement and/or debris from falling into Hopper Creek during bridge widening work); (8) control of fuels and other hazardous materials; (9) management of temporary sewage facilities to prevent water quality impacts; (10) liquid waste management; and (11) preserving existing vegetation wherever possible.
3. Hopper Creek would be avoided during construction and no fill would be allowed to enter the creek. Exclusion fencing (i.e., silt fence) would be installed to mark the limits of the construction footprint. A biological monitor would oversee the installation of the fencing and periodically monitor the work area to ensure avoidance of the creek.
4. During project construction, no soil or other construction materials would be stored in or allowed to enter Hopper Creek. All stockpiled fill and other materials would be kept at least 50 feet from the channel edges.

Creeping Rye Grass Turfs and Blue Wild Rye Meadow Avoidance and Compensation. The planted creeping rye grass turfs and blue wild rye meadows would be surveyed in the spring (when the

grasses are more easily identifiable) and flagged in the field. Sensitive plant populations would be delineated with Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) orange construction fencing prior to construction and protected to the greatest extent possible. Where the creeping rye grass and blue wild rye cannot be avoided, the rye grass and blue wildrye would be planted/replaced at another location within the project area. If possible, the creeping rye grass and blue wild rye would be salvaged and replanted on site. Seeding and/or planting of additional creeping rye grass plugs or blue wild rye may also be necessary.

Impacted creeping rye grass turfs and blue wild rye meadows would be replaced at a minimum 1:1 ratio at another suitable location along the banks of Hopper Creek within the project area. The size of the populations to be replaced would be determined in the spring prior to construction. A planting and monitoring plan would be prepared that stipulates plant sources, planting areas, and monitoring requirements.

Riparian Vegetation Avoidance and Compensation. Most of the creekside vegetation that would be impacted by the project includes non-native invasive plant species, such as English ivy, periwinkle, mustard, and non-native grasses. Impacted riparian trees and shrubs would be replaced at a 3:1 ratio. The replaced trees and shrubs would be planted along Hopper Creek within the project area. Impacted non-native trees and shrubs would be replaced with the appropriate native trees and shrubs, such as coast live oak, mulefat, and California rose.

Town of Yountville Protected Trees. The trail has been designed to avoid protected native trees as much as possible, with the large valley oak given the highest priority for protection. The project would implement all tree protection specifications recommended by the consulting arborist.

Prior to removing the trees, the Public Works Department would obtain a tree permit pursuant to Section 12.16.010 of the municipal code. Replacement plantings (one for each removed tree) would be selected from the Town's Master Tree List.

Special-Status Plant Species Protection. Protective (silt) fencing would be installed along the perimeter of the Hopper Creek wetland channel.

Central California Coast Steelhead Protection. Construction activities associated with the bridge over Hopper Creek would be limited to the non-migratory period for steelhead (June through October).

Western Pond Turtle Avoidance. The following avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented to minimize construction-related impacts on western pond turtles:

- At least 15 days prior to any ground disturbance, the Town would submit the names and qualifications of the proposed monitoring biologist(s) to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for review and approval.
- The CDFW-approved biologist would conduct environmental awareness training for all contractors working adjacent to aquatic habitat during project construction. The training

would include a review of environmental laws and avoidance and minimization measures being implemented to reduce or avoid impacts on special-status species, including pond turtles. Training would also be provided to any new workers who do not attend the initial training session prior to their beginning work.

- Within 48 hours of any construction adjacent to or within aquatic pond turtle habitat, the CDFW-approved biologist would survey the work area for pond turtles. A visual encounter (VEC) would be used. If any pond turtles are found in the work area, the biologist would move them to nearby suitable habitat a minimum of 300 feet from the work area. Pond turtle relocation activities would only be conducted under a project-specific Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) authorizing such relocation activities. The biologist would maintain detailed records of any individuals that are moved (e.g., size, coloration, any distinguishing features, photos) to assist him or her in determining whether translocated animals are returning to their original point of capture.
- Exclusion fencing would be installed along the upper banks of the Hopper Creek channel paralleling the work area to prevent pond turtles from entering the work area. The fencing would consist of silt fabric (or similar material) at least 3 feet high. The lower 6 inches of the fabric would be buried in the ground to prevent animals from crawling under the fence. Orange plastic mesh construction fencing would be installed around the outside perimeter (i.e., approximately 1 foot outside) of the silt fencing to identify its location. Fencing would remain in place and be maintained in good condition throughout the construction period. Fence installation would be conducted under the supervision of a qualified biologist.
- After exclusion fencing has been installed, the qualified biologist would visit the work area(s) on a weekly basis to confirm that the fence is still functional and to document avoidance of aquatic habitat.
- Disturbance to existing grades and vegetation would be limited to the actual work area and necessary access routes. Placement of all staging areas, roads, and other facilities would avoid and limit disturbance to aquatic habitat.
- All construction-related holes would be covered at the end of each work day to prevent entrapment of pond turtles.
- All fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment and staging areas would occur at least 50 feet from any riparian habitat or water body. Prior to the onset of work, the Town would provide written documentation that it has prepared a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills. All workers would be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of appropriate measures to take should a spill occur.

Nesting Bird Avoidance. To avoid impacts to nesting white-tailed kites and other native birds, the project would implement the following:

- To the extent feasible, vegetation removal activities would occur during the non-nesting season (September 1 to January 31). For any construction activities conducted during the

nesting season, a qualified biologist would conduct a preconstruction nest survey of all trees and other suitable nesting habitat in and within 300 feet of the limits of work. The survey would be conducted no more than 15 days prior to the start of work. If the survey indicates the presence of nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or California Fish and Game Code, the biologist would determine an appropriate sized buffer around the nest in which no work would be allowed until the young have successfully fledged (or the nest has been abandoned). The size of the nest buffer would be determined by the biologist and would be based on the nesting species and its sensitivity to disturbance. In general, buffer sizes of up to 300 feet for raptors and 50 feet for other birds should suffice to prevent substantial disturbance to nesting birds, but these buffers may be increased or decreased, as appropriate, depending on the bird species and the level of disturbance anticipated near the nest.

- If any active Swainson's hawk nests are found in or near the work area(s), the biologist would determine an appropriate sized buffer around the nest in which no work would be allowed until the young have fledged or the nest fails. The size of the buffer may be 300 feet if regular (bi-weekly or weekly) nest monitoring by a qualified biologist demonstrates that the nesting pair are not disturbed by construction activities outside the buffer. Given the existing disturbance levels within the residential areas surrounding the project area, it is likely that any Swainson's hawks choosing to nest in the project area would tolerate moderate disturbance levels. The buffer may be further reduced to 100 or 200 feet as the nesting period commences since adult hawks are much more tolerant of disturbance once the young have hatched.
- If any Swainson's hawks are found nesting in trees proposed for removal during the above-described survey, the Town shall apply for a Fish and Game Code Section 2081 incidental take permit (ITP) from CDFW pursuant to CESA. As part of the ITP application, the Town and/or its representative would prepare a mitigation plan that identifies compensatory measures for the loss of the nest tree(s), such as replacement via replanting on or off site or protection of known nest trees. The ratio of new trees planted to trees impacted would be based on up-to-date knowledge of Swainson's hawk habitat use in the Napa Valley as well the location of proposed mitigation activities.

Roosting Bat Protection Measures. To avoid impacts to roosting bats, the project would implement the following measures:

- A roosting bat survey would be conducted by a qualified biologist within suitable roosting habitat within 30 days prior to the start of construction activities to determine whether or not bats are roosting within or adjacent to the project area. If no roosting bats are found, no further minimization or avoidance measures would be necessary.
- If roosting pallid bats or other bat species are detected and directly impacted by the project, excluding any bats from roosts would be accomplished by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW prior to the removal of the roosts. Exclusionary devices, such as plastic sheeting, plastic or wire mesh, may be used to allow for bats to exit but not re-enter any occupied roosts. Materials from roost sites would be salvaged, when feasible, to be

used in the construction of artificial roosts. If special-status bats (i.e., pallid bat) are found onsite, and the roost would be destroyed during development, an artificial roost would be provided for the bats. The roost would be constructed and placed on-site prior to removal of the original roost. Removal of maternity roosts for special-status bats would be coordinated with CDFW prior to removal. Maternity roosts for any species of bat, either common or special-status, would not be demolished until the young are able to fly independently of their mothers. Trees and branches that support potential bat roosts that are being removed as part of the project, would be left in-place overnight before being wood-chipped or hauled away to allow any possible roosting bats present within the fallen trees to fly away.

- If an active bat night roost is found within the project area but would not be directly impacted, the following avoidance and minimization measure, adapted from the California Bat Mitigation Techniques, Solutions, and Effectiveness report prepared for Caltrans by H.T. Harvey & Associates in 2004 (H.T. Harvey & Associates 2004, p. 25) would be implemented:
 - Work activities would not occur within the project site between sunset and sunrise. No lighting that would illuminate the roost would be used. Combustion equipment, such as generators, pumps, and vehicles are not to be parked, nor operated, under or adjacent to the roost. Personnel are not to be present at the roost during the evening or at night.

Invasive Species Prevention Measures. To avoid the introduction of invasive species into the project area during project construction, contract specifications would include, at a minimum, the following measures:

- All earthmoving equipment to be used during project construction will be thoroughly cleaned before arriving on the project site.
- All seeding equipment will be thoroughly rinsed at least three times prior to arriving at the project site and beginning seeding work.

To avoid spreading (to off-site areas) any non-native invasive species already existing on-site, such as periwinkle, fennel, pampas grass, poison hemlock, and English ivy, all equipment would be thoroughly cleaned before leaving the site.

Archaeological Deposits. If deposits of prehistoric or historical archaeological materials are encountered during project activities, all work within 25 feet of the discovery would be redirected and a qualified archaeologist contacted to assess the situation, in consultation with tribal stakeholders (as appropriate), and to make and implement feasible recommendations for the assessment and treatment of the discovery. Project personnel should not collect or move any archaeological materials.

Archaeological materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, and choppers) or obsidian, chert, basalt, or quartzite toolmaking debris; bone tools; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash and charcoal, shellfish remains, bones, and other cultural materials); and stone-milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, and handstones). Prehistoric archaeological sites often contain human remains.

Historical materials can include wood, stone, concrete, or adobe footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, glass, ceramics, metal, and other refuse.

It is recommended that adverse effects and/or significant impacts to archaeological cultural resources be avoided by project activities. If such resources cannot be avoided, they should be evaluated in consultation with the Town, tribal stakeholders (as appropriate), and the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) eligibility. If the deposit is eligible for the NRHP and/or the CRHR, disturbance of the deposit would need to be avoided or additional minimization measures would need to be implemented. Adverse effects and/or significant impacts may be avoided through the implementation of a treatment plan developed in consultation with the Town, tribal stakeholders (as appropriate), and SHPO. Measures may consist of, but are not necessarily limited to, systematic recovery and analysis of archaeological deposits; recording the resource; preparation of a report of findings; accessioning recovered archaeological materials at an appropriate curation facility; and community outreach. All reports produced as part of the evaluation and treatment of cultural resources identified during the project should be submitted to the Town, tribal stakeholders (as appropriate), and SHPO for review and comment. All final, approved documents would be submitted to the Northwest Information Center (NWIC).

Encountering Human Remains. If human remains are encountered during project activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery would be redirected and the County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist would be contacted to assess the situation and consult with the Town, tribal stakeholders (as appropriate), and SHPO regarding treatment of the remains. The requirements of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 must be followed as part of this process (as discussed below).

Project personnel would not collect or move any human remains and associated materials. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

The archaeologist would prepare a report that provides recommendations for the treatment of the human remains and any associated cultural materials, as well as any results from initial excavation and/or analysis. Treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials would be done in coordination with the recommendations of the MLD, the Town, and SHPO. The report would be submitted to the Town, tribal stakeholders (as appropriate), and SHPO for review and comment. All final, approved documents would be submitted to the NWIC.

Discovery of Paleontological Resources. Should paleontological resources be encountered during project subsurface construction activities, all ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet would be redirected and a qualified paleontologist contacted to assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery. For purposes of this mitigation, a “qualified paleontologist” would be an individual with the

following qualifications: (1) a graduate degree in paleontology or geology and/or a person with a demonstrated publication record in peer-reviewed paleontological journals; (2) at least two years of professional experience related to paleontology; (3) proficiency in recognizing fossils in the field and determining their significance; (4) expertise in local geology, stratigraphy, and biostratigraphy; and (5) experience collecting vertebrate fossils in the field. If the paleontological resources are found to be significant and project activities cannot avoid them, measures shall be implemented to ensure that the project does not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the paleontological resource. Measures may include monitoring, recording the fossil locality, data recovery and analysis, a final report, and accessioning the fossil material and technical report to a paleontological repository. Upon completion of the assessment, a report documenting methods, findings, and recommendations would be prepared and submitted to the Town for review. If paleontological materials are recovered, this report would also be submitted to a paleontological repository such as the University of California Museum of Paleontology, along with significant paleontological materials. Public educational outreach may also be appropriate.

Construction Noise Abatement. The following measures would be implemented during project construction to minimize the temporary noise impacts from construction:

1. All equipment would have sound-control devices that are no less effective than those provided on the original equipment.
2. Proper maintenance and operation of machinery.
3. The contractor would implement appropriate additional noise reduction measures, as needed, including but not limited to changing the location of staging construction equipment, turning off idling equipment, and using temporary noise barriers.
4. The contractor would notify adjacent residents in advance of construction of the work hours and scheduled work.
5. The construction contractor's specifications would stipulate that noise-generating activity between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, between the hours of 12:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays or at any time on Sundays or legal holidays would not be allowed except for an extreme situation and only be allowed under a special permit to be obtained from the Public Works Director.

Specific measures to be employed to reduce construction noise impacts would be developed by the contractor, as necessary and approved by the Town. A Noise Control Plan may be required of the construction contractor. The Noise Control Plan would describe abatement measures to be utilized to comply with the noise regulations and any other more stringent criteria established for the project. The Plan would also include a noise monitoring program to be implemented by the construction contractor.

Traffic Control. The project contractor would be required to develop and implement a Traffic Control Plan (TCP), consistent with the Town of Yountville Municipal Code. Input and approval of

the TCP would be obtained from the Town of Yountville. Temporary speed limit restrictions should be considered within the construction zone. The TCP would define the use of flaggers, warning signs, lights, barricades, cones, etc. according to guidelines required by the Town and consistent with Caltrans construction specifications and the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD). Further, the contractor shall maintain the work site, including traffic control, in a safe condition at all times, even outside of normal work hours. Notices would be posted along the construction right-of-way that explain the specific location and duration of the construction activities in advance of construction. The Town would identify any potential obstructions to property access and would make alternative access provisions for each landowner, if necessary.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The project site is bordered by Oak Circle to the north, Mission Street to the south, and residential development to the east and west. The Hopper Creek corridor runs roughly in a north-south direction and continues beyond Oak Circle and Mission Street. The proposed trail alignment occurs within upland areas along the western edge of Hopper Creek and includes easements that are situated within portions of the backyards of adjacent properties west of Hopper Creek. Oak Circle Park is situated in the northern portion of the project area and includes a parking lot, footpaths, and native and ornamental plantings. The Town of Yountville Hopper Creek Enhancement Area, which is a mitigation area that was planted with native riparian plants as part of the Town of Yountville Beard Ditch Bank Repair Project, is located along 180 linear feet of the northern portion of Hopper Creek just south of Oak Circle and west of Oak Circle Park. The Rancho de Napa mobile home park borders the project site to the south and east; residential and commercial development border the project site on west.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required (e.g., permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Transportation

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resource Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

In August 2019, the Town provided formal notification to those California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area within which the proposed project is located pursuant to the consultation requirements of AB 52.

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2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

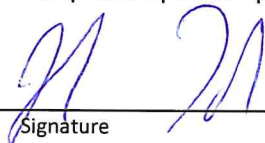
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist in Chapter 3.0.

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

2.1 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 by 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 (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.


Signature

9/10/19
Date

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3.0 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

3.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. In non-urbanized 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 a 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project have a substantial effect on a scenic vista? (Less Than Significant Impact)

A scenic vista is defined as a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the general public. The Town of Yountville General Plan identifies the Town's scenic quality as one of its principal assets and includes policies to maintain the Town's scenic beauty, protect view corridors towards surrounding vineyards and mountains, and enhance primary gateways to the Town, including the Washington-California intersection. The General Plan also includes policies to preserve Hopper Creek, as the primary natural watercourse through the Town.

Scenic vistas along the project corridor are limited due to the dense vegetation and site topography. Visible elements of the proposed project would include the proposed trail, bridge, and associated drainage improvements. The majority of the project elements would be at-grade and are not expected to adversely affect surrounding views. Implementation of the proposed project would require trimming and/or removal of vegetation and trees within the project corridor, including three trees (one planted coast live oak and two planted ornamental silk trees) meeting the criteria for "Protected Native Trees" by the Town of Yountville. As described in Section 3.4.e., replacement planting at a ratio of 1:1 would be conducted consistent with Section 12.16.010 of the Town's Municipal Code. Vegetation and tree removal would not result in substantial adverse impacts to scenic views, given the limited extent of tree removal. Therefore, the impact of the project on scenic vistas would be less than significant.

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? (Less Than Significant Impact)

A scenic corridor is associated with a road that has been designated by either Caltrans or a local agency, such as the Town of Yountville, as being a scenic highway or road or determined to be eligible for such a designation. Scenic highways are recognized as having exceptional scenic qualities or as affording panoramic views. According to the Napa County General Plan, approximately 280 miles of county-designated scenic roadways are located in Napa County. Although none of these roads are officially designated as Scenic Highways by the State of California, segments of State Route (SR) 29, SR 121, and SR 221 are eligible for scenic highway designation. The City of Napa General Plan designates SR 29 as a scenic corridor. Although SR 29 is located approximately 0.1-mile west of the project site, due to the low lying topography of the site and intervening buildings, the project site is not visible from this roadway.

As described above, the proposed project would construct a new trail facility and bridge along/over Hopper Creek between Mission Street and Oak Circle. The proposed project would not be located near any rock outcroppings or historic buildings and, therefore, would not impact such resources.

The proposed project would result in tree removal and trimming in order to accommodate the proposed trail alignment. As described further in Section 3.4.e, the proposed project would require the removal of approximately three trees identified as protected native trees by the Town of Yountville. Due to intervening development, these trees would not be visible from SR29. As outlined in the project description, mitigation planting would be installed as part of the proposed project. Therefore, potential impacts associated with removal of significant or protected trees within view of a scenic highway or scenic corridor would be less than significant.

c. In non-urbanized areas, would the project 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 a 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The project is located in an urban area, within the Town of Yountville. As described above, the proposed project is a multi-use trail with associated improvements. The project corridor consists of Hopper Creek and associated vegetation. Surrounding land uses include residential development, park, and commercial uses (e.g., bank, Ad Hoc office). Due to the nature of the proposed project (multi-use trail) and the existing vegetation in the project area, the project site is not readily visible from surrounding public sites.

As noted in Section 1.0, Project Information, the project site is located within the MHP (Mobile Home Park) and P (Parks and Playfields) zoning districts. Consistent with Section 17.44.050 of the Town's Municipal Code, recreational uses within the MHP district require a Use Permit, which would provide for the review of the physical improvements to the project site, including the scale, massing, and design to ensure compatibility and compliance with Town requirements governing scenic quality.

In addition, the proposed project is identified in the Town of Yountville Bicycle Plan¹ as a proposed Class I Multi-Use Path. The Yountville Bicycle Plan provides design guidelines for the path along Hopper Creek and Section 18.12.040, Hopper Creek, of the Town's Municipal Code includes policies to provide new segments of the path as well as requirements for creek setbacks and landscaping and maintenance standards. Therefore, because site-specific review of the proposed trail would be required as part of this process and the project has been designed consistent with the Town's Municipal Code, the proposed project would not conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality, and this impact would be less than significant.

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? (No Impact)

Streetlights, vehicle head and tail lights, and lighting associated with existing nearby development provide the existing sources of light and glare in the project area. The proposed project would include construction of a new multi-use trail. No light standards would be installed as part of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a new source of light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views and there would be no impact.

¹ Yountville, Town of, 2012. *Town of Yountville Bicycle Plan*. May.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project 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? (No Impact)

The project site is located within an urbanized area of the Town. No agricultural uses are located within or adjacent to the project site. Additionally, the site is classified as "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the State Department of Conservation.² Therefore, development of the proposed project would not convert agricultural land to a non-agricultural use. The proposed project would not result in the

² California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, 2017. *Napa County Important Farmland 2016*. June. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Napa.aspx> (accessed August 21, 2019).

conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use and no impact would occur.

b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? (No Impact)

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. The project site is designated MHP (Mobile Home Park) and P (Parks and Playfields) in the Town of Yountville General Plan and is zoned Mobile Home Park and Parks and Playfields. The project site is not zoned for agricultural use and is not under a Williamson Act contract.³ Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.

c. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))? (No Impact)

The project site is located within an existing urban area zoned Mobile Home Park and Parks and Playfields within the Town. The proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses, and no impact would occur.

d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forestland to non-forest use? (No Impact)

Refer to Section 3.2.c. The proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses, and no impact would occur.

e. Would the project 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)

Refer to Sections 3.2.a and 3.2.c. The project site is located within an existing urban environment and would not result in the conversion of farmland to on-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest uses. Vineyards are present approximately 0.2 mile southwest, 0.2 mile southeast, 0.3 mile northeast, and 0.7 mile northwest of the project, and would not be affected by the proposed project. The proposed project would not adversely affect agricultural or forestry resources, and no impact would occur.

³ California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, 2015. *Napa County Williamson Act FY 2015/2016* (map).

3.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project is located within the Town of Yountville in Napa County, and is within the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), which regulates air quality in the San Francisco Bay Area. Air quality conditions in the San Francisco Bay Area have improved significantly since the BAAQMD was created in 1955. Since that time, ambient concentrations of air pollutants and the number of days during which the region exceeds air quality standards have fallen substantially. In Yountville, and the rest of the air basin, exceedances of air quality standards occur primarily during meteorological conditions conducive to high pollution levels, such as cold, windless winter nights or hot, sunny summer afternoons.

Within the BAAQMD, ambient air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}), and lead (Pb) have been set by both the State of California and the federal government. The State has also set standards for sulfate and visibility. The BAAQMD is under State non-attainment status for ozone and particulate matter standards. The BAAQMD is classified as non-attainment for the federal ozone 8-hour standard and non-attainment for the federal PM_{2.5} 24-hour standard.

a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The applicable air quality plan is the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan, which was adopted on April 19, 2017. The 2017 Clean Air Plan/Regional Climate Protection Strategy serves as a roadmap for the BAAQMD to reduce air pollution and protect public health and the global climate. The 2017 Clean Air Plan also includes measures and programs to reduce emissions of fine particulates and toxic air contaminants. In addition, the Regional Climate Protection Strategy is included in the 2017 Clean Air Plan, which identifies potential rules, control measures, and strategies that the BAAQMD can pursue to reduce greenhouse gases throughout the Bay Area.

Consistency with the 2017 Clean Air Plan is determined by whether or not the proposed project would result in significant and unavoidable air quality impacts or hinder implementation of control measures (e.g., excessive parking or preclude extension of a transit lane or bicycle path). The proposed project would construct 250 feet of multi-use pathway along Hopper Creek between Oak Circle and Mission Street, connecting two existing pedestrian path segments. The project would promote the BAAQMD initiatives to reduce vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled and would increase the use of alternate means of transportation.

The project is a trail project that would contribute to the use of non-motorized means of travel. In addition, as indicated in the analysis that follows, the proposed project would not result in significant operational and construction-period emissions. Therefore, the proposed project supports the goals of the Clean Air Plan and would not conflict with any of the control measures identified in the plan or measures designed to bring the region into attainment. Moreover, the proposed project would not substantially increase the population, vehicle trips, or vehicle miles traveled. The proposed project would not hinder the region from attaining the goals outlined in the Clean Air Plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not hinder or disrupt implementation of any control measures from the Clean Air Plan. This impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b. Would the project 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Both State and federal governments have established health-based Ambient Air Quality Standards for six criteria pollutants: CO, O₃, NO₂, SO₂, Pb, and suspended particulate matter (PM). These standards are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety.

According to BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines, to meet air quality standards for operational-related criteria air pollutant and air precursor impacts, the project must not:

- Generate average daily construction emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), or PM_{2.5} greater than 54 pounds per day or PM₁₀ exhaust emissions greater than 82 pounds per day;
- Contribute to CO concentrations exceeding the State ambient air quality standards; or
- Generate operation emissions of ROG, NO_x, or PM_{2.5} of greater than 10 tons per year or 54 pounds per day or PM₁₀ emissions greater than 15 tons per year or 82 pounds per day.

Construction and operation emissions associated with the proposed project are analyzed below. As discussed, the proposed project would not generate significant operation-period emissions and, with implementation of the BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, the project would not generate construction-period emissions in excess of established standards. Therefore, the project would not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Construction Impacts. Construction of the proposed project would be completed in approximately 30 days and only a few pieces of equipment would be used at any one time. Daily emissions from equipment operation, vehicles transporting equipment and workers, and hauling materials would be minimal. These emissions would be temporary and limited to the immediate area around the project site. Additionally, construction of the proposed project would not be expected to significantly increase traffic congestion in the area over existing levels. Therefore, exhaust emissions are not expected to be substantial and would not result in a violation of air quality standards.

In addition to exhaust emissions, the effects of construction activities would be increased dustfall and locally elevated levels of particulate matter downwind of construction areas, which are potentially significant if unmitigated. Water or other soil stabilizers can be used to control dust, resulting in emission reductions of 50 percent or more. The BAAQMD has established standard measures for reducing fugitive dust emissions (PM₁₀). With the implementation of these Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, fugitive dust emissions from construction activities would not result in adverse air quality impacts.

Operational Emissions – Regional Emissions Analysis. Long-term air emission impacts are associated with stationary sources and mobile sources. Stationary source emissions result from the consumption of natural gas and electricity. Mobile source emissions result from vehicle trips and result in air pollutant emissions affecting the entire air basin. As discussed above, the proposed project would construct approximately 250 feet of trail to create better access and a more pedestrian-friendly environment. Thus, the project would not generate a significant number of vehicle trips that would increase air pollutant emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not be a significant source of operational emissions and this impact would be less than significant.

Localized CO Impacts. Emissions and ambient concentrations of CO have decreased dramatically in the Bay Area with the introduction of the catalytic converter in 1975. No exceedances of the State or federal CO standards have been recorded at Bay Area monitoring stations since 1991. The BAAQMD 2017 CEQA Guidelines include recommended methodologies for quantifying concentrations of localized CO levels for proposed transportation projects. A screening level analysis using guidance from the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines was performed to determine the impacts of the project. The screening methodology provides a conservative indication of whether the implementation of a proposed project would result in significant CO emissions. According to the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines, a proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact to localized CO concentrations if the following screening criteria are met:

- The project is consistent with an applicable congestion management program established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways, and the regional transportation plan and local congestion management agency plans.
- Project traffic would not increase traffic volumes at affected intersections to more than 44,000 vehicles per hour.
- The project would not increase traffic volumes at affected intersections to more than 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is substantially limited (e.g., tunnel, parking garage, bridge underpass, natural or urban street canyon, or below-grade roadway).

The proposed project consists of a multi-use trail segment to provide connections to existing area trails. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the Napa County Countywide Transportation Plan for designated roads or highways, a regional transportation plan, or other agency plans. The project site is not located in an area where vertical or horizontal mixing of air is substantially limited. The project would not increase traffic volumes at any intersections and intersection level of service associated with the project would not decline with the project. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in localized CO concentrations that exceed State or federal standards and this impact would be less than significant.

c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Sensitive receptors are defined as residential uses, schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, and medical centers. Individuals particularly vulnerable to diesel particulate matter are children, whose lung tissue is still developing, and the elderly, who may have serious health problems that can be aggravated by exposure to diesel particulate matter. Exposure from diesel exhaust associated with construction activity contributes to both cancer and chronic non-cancer health risks.

According to the BAAQMD, a project would result in a significant impact if it would: individually expose sensitive receptors to TACs resulting in an increased cancer risk greater than 10.0 in one million, increased non-cancer risk of greater than 1.0 on the hazard index (chronic or acute), or an annual average ambient PM_{2.5} increase greater than 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³). A significant cumulative impact would occur if the project in combination with other projects located within a 1,000-foot radius of the project site would expose sensitive receptors to TACs resulting in an increased cancer risk greater than 100.0 in one million, an increased non-cancer risk of greater than 10.0 on the hazard index (chronic), or an ambient PM_{2.5} increase greater than 0.8 µg/m³ on an annual average basis. Impacts from substantial pollutant concentrations are discussed below and would be less than significant.

The closest sensitive receptors include the single-family residential uses located adjacent to the project site. As described in Section 3.3b, above, construction of the proposed project may expose surrounding sensitive receptors to airborne particulates, as well as a small quantity of construction equipment pollutants (i.e., usually diesel-fueled vehicles and equipment). However, construction contractors would be required to implement the Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to reduce construction dust impacts. With implementation of these measures, project construction emissions would be below the BAAQMD significance thresholds and, once the project is constructed, the project would not be a source of substantial emissions. In addition, individuals using the trail would not be impacted by existing roadway emissions due to the short-term nature of trail use. Therefore, sensitive receptors are not expected to be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations during project construction or operation, and potential impacts would be considered less than significant.

d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people? (Less Than Significant Impact)

During project construction, some odors may be present due to diesel exhaust. However, these odors would be temporary and limited to the construction period. The proposed project would not include any activities or operations that would generate objectionable odors and once operational, the project would not be a source of odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people, and this impact would be less than significant.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

This section is based on Natural Environment Study (NES) prepared by LSA in May 2019, unless otherwise noted.⁴ The NES included background research and a reconnaissance field survey.

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

For the purpose of this analysis, special-status species are defined as follows:

- Species that are listed, formally proposed, or designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Species that are listed, or designated as candidates for listing, as rare, threatened, or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

⁴ LSA, 2019. *Natural Environment Study – Minimal Impacts*. May.

- Plant species assigned to California Rare Plant Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, and 4
- Animal species designated as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Species that meet the definition of rare, threatened, or endangered under Section 15380 of the CEQA guidelines
- Species considered to be a taxon of special concern by local agencies

Special Status Plants. Table A provides a list of special-status species that could occur in the region surrounding the project site. Of the 81 plant species listed in the table, 75 were eliminated from consideration due to a lack of habitat (e.g., chaparral, coniferous forest, vernal pools, and serpentine) or because they are considered extirpated from the area (i.e., Northern California black walnut). Suitable freshwater marsh or grassland habitat may be present within the Hopper Creek channel or along the lower grassy banks of the channel for Lyngbye's sedge (*Carex lyngbyei*), johnny-nip (*Castilleja ambigua* ssp. *ambigua*), white seaside tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*), Lobb's aquatic buttercup (*Ranunculus lobbii*), Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), marsh zigadenus (*Toxicoscordion fontanum*), delta tule pea (*Lathyrus jepsonii* var. *jepsonii*), California beaked-rush (*Rhynchospora californica*), Napa bluecurls (*Trichostema ruygtii*), two-fork clover (*Trifolium amoenum*), and saline clover (*Trifolium depauperatum* var. *hydrophilum*), but the project would not impact the freshwater marsh within the channel, and the banks of the channel are likely too disturbed with introduced invasive and ornamental plants to support special-status plants. Therefore, impacts to special status plant species would be less than significant.

Special Status Wildlife. Based on a review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) online species list, and observed habitat conditions, LSA identified seven special-status animal species as potentially occurring in the project vicinity (Table A). Species with ranges outside the upper Napa Valley and/or those requiring specific habitat conditions not present in the vicinity of the project were eliminated from consideration. The remaining six species (steelhead, western pond turtle, white-tailed kite, Swainson's hawk, and pallid bat) have the potential to occur in the project area based on the presence of suitable habitat. As described further below, measures have been incorporated into the proposed project to minimize potential impacts to special status species. With implementation of these measures, impacts to special status wildlife would be less than significant.

Table A: Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
PLANTS					
Henderson's bent grass	<i>Agrostis hendersonii</i>	3	Mesic grassland, vernal pools. Elevation: 70–305 meters (m). Blooms April to June.	N	Mesic grassland and vernal pools absent from the project area.
Franciscan onion	<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>	1B	Clay or volcanic soils in oak woodland and annual grassland. Elevation: 52–300 m. Blooms May to June.	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area.
Napa false indigo	<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i>	1B	Openings in mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, and oak woodland. Elevation: 120–1,200 m. Blooms April to July	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 3–500 m. Blooms March to June	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area.
Twig-like snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum virga</i>	4	Rocky, serpentine soils in chaparral and coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–2,015 m. Blooms June to July	N	Chaparral and coniferous forest absent from project area.
Modest rockcress	<i>Arabis modesta</i>	4	Chaparral and coniferous forest. Elevation: 120–800 m. Blooms March to July	N	Chaparral and coniferous forest absent from project area.
Baker's manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i>	1B	Serpentine in mixed evergreen forest and chaparral. Elevation: 75–300 m. Blooms February to April.	N	Chaparral and forest absent from project area.
Sonoma canescent manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos canescens</i> ssp. <i>sonomensis</i>	1B	Chaparral and coniferous forest. Elevation: 180–1,675 m. Blooms January to June.	N	Chaparral and forest absent from project area.
Rincon Ridge manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos stanfordiana</i> ssp. <i>decumbens</i>	1B	Chaparral and oak woodland. Elevation: 75–370 m. Blooms February to May.	N	Chaparral and oak woodland absent from project area.
Brewer's milk vetch	<i>Astragalus breweri</i>	4	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (open, often gravelly). Elevation 90–730 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Suitable habitat may be present in the grassland along the bank of Hopper Creek, but project area is outside of elevation range known for species.
Clara Hunt's milk vetch	<i>Astragalus claranus</i>	FE, ST, 1B	Serpentine or volcanic, rocky soils in chaparral, oak woodland, and annual grassland. Elevation: 75–275 m. Blooms March to May.	N	Serpentine and rocky soils absent from project area.
Cleveland's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus clevelandii</i>	4	Serpentine seeps in chaparral, oak woodland, and riparian forest. Elevation: 200–1,500 m. Blooms June to September.	N	Serpentine seeps absent from project area.
Alkali milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	1B	Alkaline playas, clay grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation 1–60 m. Blooms March to June.	N	Alkaline playas, clay grassland, and vernal pools absent from project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
Big-scale balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	1B	Chaparral, oak woodland, annual grassland. Elevation: 90–1,555 m. Blooms March to June.	N	Chaparral and oak woodland absent from project area.
Sonoma sunshine	<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i>	FE, SE, 1B	Mesic annual grassland and vernal pools. Elevation: 10–110 m. Blooms March to May.	N	Mesic grassland and vernal pools absent from project area.
Narrow-anthered brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea leptandra</i>	1B	Volcanic soils in mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, and annual grassland. Elevation: 110–915 m. Blooms May to July	N	Volcanic soils absent from project area
Brewer's calandrinia	<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	4	Sandy or loamy disturbed sites and burns in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation: 10–1,220 m. Blooms March to June.	N	Chaparral and coastal scrub absent from project area.
Mt. Diablo fairy lantern	<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i>	1B	Chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, annual grassland. Elevation: 30–840 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Project area is too disturbed to support this species.
Small-flowered calycadenia	<i>Calycadenia micrantha</i>	1B	Roadsides, rocky talus and scree, sparsely vegetated areas in chaparral, meadows and seeps, and annual grassland. Elevation: 5–1,500 m. Blooms June to September.	N	Rocky soils absent from project area.
Mt. Saint Helena morning-glory	<i>Calystegia</i> ssp. <i>oxyphylla</i>	4	Serpentine in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation 279–1010 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Lyngbye's sedge	<i>Carex lyngbyei</i>	2	Brackish or freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0–10 m. Blooms April to August.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in the Hopper Creek channel, but project area outside of elevation range known for species.
Tiburon paintbrush	<i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>	1B	Serpentine in annual grassland. Elevation: 60–400 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Johnny-nip	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>ambigua</i>	4	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, marshes and swamps, annual grassland, vernal pool margins. Elevation: 0–435 m. Blooms March to August.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in the Hopper Creek channel, but prior disturbance in the creek likely precludes presence.
Mead's owl's-clover	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> ssp. <i>meadi</i>	1B	Gravelly, volcanic, and clay soils in meadows and seeps and vernal pools. Elevation: 450–475 m, blooms April to May.	N	Meadows, seeps, and vernal pools absent from project area; project area outside of elevation range known for species.
Rincon Ridge ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus confusus</i>	1B	Volcanic soils or serpentine in chaparral, coniferous forest, and oak woodland. Elevation: 75–1,065 m. Blooms February to June.	N	Volcanic soils and serpentine absent from project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
Calistoga ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus divergens</i>	1B	Serpentine or rocky soils in chaparral. Elevation: 170–950 m. Blooms February to April.	N	Chaparral and absent from project area. Only ceanothus within the project area are ornamental varieties planted within the Oak Circle Park.
Holly-leaved ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus purpureus</i>	1B	Volcanic, rocky soils in chaparral and oak woodland.	N	Volcanic, rocky soils absent from project area. Only ceanothus within the project area are ornamental varieties planted within the Oak Circle Park.
Sonoma ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i>	1B	Sandy, serpentine, or volcanic soils in chaparral. Elevation: 215–800 m. Blooms February to April.	N	Chaparral absent from project area. Only ceanothus within the project area are ornamental varieties planted within the Oak Circle Park.
Parry's rough tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i>	4	Alkaline soils and vernal mesic seeps in annual grassland and vernal pools. Elevation: 0–100 m. Blooms May to October.	N	Alkaline soils and vernal pools absent from project area.
Sonoma spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe valida</i>	FE, SE, 1B	Sandy soils in coastal prairie. Elevation: 10–305 m. Blooms June to August.	N	Coastal prairie absent from project area.
Brewer's clarkia	<i>Clarkia breweri</i>	4	Chaparral, oak woodland, and coastal scrub. Elevation: 215–1,115 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Chaparral, oak woodland, and coastal scrub absent from project area.
Tracy's clarkia	<i>Clarkia gracilis</i>	4	Openings in chaparral. Elevation: 65–650 m. Blooms April to July.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Serpentine collomia	<i>Collomia diversifolia</i>	4	Serpentine, rocky or gravelly substrate in chaparral and oak woodland. Elevation: 300–600 m. Blooms May to June.	N	Chaparral and oak woodland absent from project area.
Serpentine bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>brunneus</i>	4	Usually serpentine in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Elevation: 305–915 m. Blooms July to August	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Serpentine cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha clevelandii</i> var. <i>dissita</i>	1B	Serpentine in chaparral. Elevation: 395–580 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Dwarf downingia	<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	2B	Mesic grassland and vernal pools. Elevation: 1–445 m. Blooms March to May.	N	Mesic grassland and vernal pools absent from project area.
Streamside daisy	<i>Erigeron biolettii</i>	3	Rocky and mesic substrates in mixed evergreen forest, oak woodland, and coniferous forest. Elevation: 30–1,100 m. Blooms June to October.	N	Forest and woodland absent from project area.
Greene's narrow-leaved daisy	<i>Erigeron greenei</i>	1B	Chaparral. Elevation: 80–1,005 m. Blooms May to September.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Jepson's coyote-thistle	<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	1B	Clay soils in valley and foothill grassland in vernal pools. Elevation: 3–300 m. Blooms April to August.	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
San Joaquin spearscale	<i>Extriplex joaquiniana</i>	1B	Alkali soils in chenopod scrub, meadows, seeps, playas, and annual grassland. Elevation: 1–835 m. Blooms April to October.	N	Alkali soils absent from project area.
Woolly-headed gilia	<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>tomentosa</i>	1B	Serpentine and rocky outcrops in coastal bluff scrub and annual grassland. Elevation: 10–220 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Serpentine and rocky outcrops absent from project area.
Nodding harmonia	<i>Harmonia nutans</i>	4	Rocky, gravelly, volcanic soils in chaparral and oak woodland. Elevation: 75–975 m. Blooms March to May.	N	Chaparral and oak woodland absent from project area.
White seaside tarplant	<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	1B	Annual grassland, sometimes along roadsides. Elevation: 20–560 m. Blooms April to November.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present along grassland banks of Hopper Creek within the project area, but prior disturbance in the creek likely precludes presence.
Two-carpellate western flax	<i>Hesperolinon bicarpellatum</i>	1B	Chaparral. Elevation: 60–1,005 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Brewer's western flax	<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i>	1B	Serpentine in chaparral, oak woodland, and annual grassland. Elevation: 30–900 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Sharsmith's Western Flax	<i>Hesperolinon sharsmithiae</i>	1B	Serpentine in chaparral. Elevation: 270–300 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Thin-lobed horkelia	<i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i>	1B	Mesic openings and sandy soils in mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, and annual grassland. Elevation: 50–500 m. Blooms May to August.	N	Sandy soils absent from project area.
Northern California black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	1B	Riparian forest and woodland. Elevation: 0–440 m. Blooms April to May.	N	Naturalized specimens present in project area but lack of a native riparian woodland and forest precludes native occurrence.
Contra Costa goldfields	<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	FE, CH, 1B	Vernal pools, swales, and moist alkaline depressions. Elevation: 0–470 m. Blooms March to June.	N	Vernal pools absent from project area.
Delta tule pea	<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i>	1B	Freshwater and brackish marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0–4 m. Blooms May to September.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in Hopper Creek channel within the project area, but project area outside of elevation range known for species.
Bristly leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon acicularis</i>	4	Chaparral, oak woodland, coastal prairie, and annual grassland. Elevation: 55–1,500 m. Blooms April to July.	N	Suitable habitat may be present along grassland banks of Hopper Creek within the project area, but project area is outside of elevation range known for species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
Jepson's leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i>	1B	Usually volcanic soils in chaparral and oak woodland. Elevation: 100–500 m. Blooms March to May.	N	Chaparral and oak woodland absent from project area.
Broad-lobed leptosiphon	<i>Leptosiphon latisectus</i>	4	Mixed evergreen forest and oak woodland. Elevation: 170–1,500 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Mixed evergreen forest and oak woodland absent from project area.
Mason's Lilaeopsis	<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i>	1B	Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater) and riparian scrub. Elevation: 0–10 m. Blooms April to November.	N	Suitable habitat may be present within the Hopper Creek channel within the project area, but project area is outside of elevation range known for species.
Redwood lily	<i>Lilium rubescens</i>	4	Mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, and coniferous forest. Elevation: 30–1,910 m. Blooms April to September.	N	Forest and chaparral absent from project area.
Sebastopol meadowfoam	<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i>	FE, 1B	Vernally mesic meadows and seeps, annual grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 15–305 m. Blooms April to May.	N	Vernal pools absent from project area.
Napa lomatium	<i>Lomatium repostum</i>	4	Serpentine in chaparral and oak woodland. Elevation: 90–830 m. Blooms March to June.	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Cobb Mountain lupine	<i>Lupinus sericatus</i>	1B	Mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, oak woodland, and coniferous forest. Elevation: 275–1,525 m. Blooms March to June.	N	Forest, chaparral, and oak woodland absent from project area.
Heller's bush-mallow	<i>Malacothamnus helleri</i>	3	Chaparral (sandstone) and riparian woodland (gravel). Elevation: 305–635 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area and project area is outside of known elevation range for species.
Mt. Diablo cottonweed	<i>Micropus amphibolus</i>	3	Rocky substrates in mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, oak woodland, and annual grassland. Elevation: 45–825 m. Blooms March to May.	N	Rocky substrates absent from project area.
Green monardella	<i>Monardella viridis</i>	4	Mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, and oak woodland. Elevation: 100–1,010 m. Blooms June to September.	N	Forest, chaparral, and oak woodland absent from project area.
Cotula navarretia	<i>Navarretia cotulifolia</i>	4	Adobe soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 4–1830 m. Blooms May to June.	N	Adobe soils absent from project area.
Tehama navarretia	<i>Navarretia heterandra</i>	4	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic) and vernal pools. Elevation: 30–1010 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area and project area is outside of known elevation range for species.
Few-flowered navarretia	<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i>	FE, 1B	Vernal pools. Elevation 400–855 m. Blooms May to June.	N	Vernal pools absent from project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
Marin County navarretia	<i>Navarretia rosulata</i>	1B	Serpentine, rocky soils in closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral. Elevation: 200–635 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Serpentine absent from project area.
Sonoma beardtongue	<i>Penstemon newberryi</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	1B	Chaparral. Elevation 700–1,370 m. Blooms April to August.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Lobb's aquatic buttercup	<i>Ranunculus lobbii</i>	4	Mesic soils in oak woodland, coniferous forest, annual grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 15–470 m. Blooms February to May.	Y (grassland)	Suitable habitat may be present along grassland banks of Hopper Creek within the project area, but prior disturbance within the project area likely precludes presence.
California beaked-rush	<i>Rhynchospora californica</i>	1B	Bogs and fens, coniferous forest, seeps, and freshwater marshes. Elevation: 45–1,010 m. Blooms May to July.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in Hopper Creek channel within the project area, but project area is outside of known elevation range for species.
Sanford's arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	1B	Shallow freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0–650 m. Blooms May to October.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in Hopper Creek channel within the project area but prior disturbance in the creek likely precludes presence. LSA observed this species in the flood control channel approx. 1,700 feet north of Hoffman Lane in 2013.
Cleveland's ragwort	<i>Senecio clevelandii</i> var. <i>clevelandii</i>	4	Serpentine seeps in chaparral. Elevation: 365–900 m. Blooms June to July.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Napa checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> var. <i>napensis</i>	1B	Chaparral. Elevation: 415–610 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Marin checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> var. <i>viridis</i>	1B	Chaparral. Elevation: 50–430 m. Blooms May to June.	N	Chaparral absent from project area.
Keck's checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea keckii</i>	1B	Serpentine and clay soils in oak woodland and annual grassland. Elevation: 75–650 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Serpentine and clay soils absent from project area.
Green jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus hesperidis</i>	1B	Serpentine and rocky substrates in chaparral and oak woodland. Elevation: 130–760 m. Blooms May to July.	N	Serpentine and rocky substrates absent from project area.
Suisun Marsh aster	<i>Symphyotrichum lentum</i>	1B	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater). Elevation: 0–3 m. Blooms (Apr) May to November.	N	Suitable habitat may be present in Hopper Creek channel within the project area, but project area is outside of known elevation range for species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
Marsh zigadenus	<i>Toxicoscordion fontanum</i>	4	Vernally mesic, often serpentine in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps. Elevation: 15–1000 m. Blooms April to July.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in Hopper Creek channel, but prior disturbance in the creek likely precludes presence.
Napa bluecurls	<i>Trichostema ruygtii</i>	1B	Chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, annual grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 30–680 m. Blooms June to October.	Y (grassland)	Suitable habitat may be present along grassland banks of Hopper Creek within the project area, but project area is outside of known elevation range for species.
Two-fork clover	<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	FE, 1B	Coastal bluff scrub and annual grassland. Elevation: 5–415 m. Blooms April to June.	Y (grassland)	Suitable habitat may be present along grassland banks of Hopper Creek within the project area.
Saline clover	<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i>	1B	Marshes and swamps, mesic alkaline grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 0–300 m. Blooms April to June.	Y	Suitable habitat may be present in Hopper Creek channel within the project area, but prior disturbance in the creek likely precludes presence.
Dark-mouthed triteleia	<i>Triteleia lugens</i>	4	Mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and coniferous forest. Elevation: 100–1,000 m. Blooms April to June.	N	Forest, chaparral, and scrub absent from project area.
Oval-leaved viburnum	<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	2B	Chaparral, oak woodland, and coniferous forest. Elevation: 215–1,400 m. Blooms May to June.	N	Chaparral, oak woodland, and coniferous forest absent from project area.
INVERTEBRATES					
Conservancy fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	Large, cool-water vernal pools with moderately turbid water	N	Vernal pools absent from project area.
California freshwater shrimp	<i>Syncaris pacifica</i>	FE, SE	Low-elevation and low-gradient perennial coastal streams with exposed tree roots, undercut banks, and/or overhanging woody debris or vegetation.	N	Reach of Hopper Creek within project area does not contain adequate streamside cover.
Obscure bumble bee	<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	--	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara County north to Washington State where food plant genera, including <i>Baccharis</i> , <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Lotus</i> , <i>Grindelia</i> and <i>Phacelia</i> , is present.	N	Species tracked in CNDDB and has been recorded in the vicinity of Mount Veeder, but is not considered special-status; species not likely to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.
FISH					
Delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FE, ST, CH	Lower tidal reaches of large rivers flowing into the San Francisco estuary and open waters of the estuary.	N	Project area located outside known range of species. No tidal rivers or streams present in project area or vicinity.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
Longfin smelt	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	ST	Bays, estuaries, and nearshore oceanic waters.	N	Project area located outside known range of species. No tidal rivers or streams present in project area or vicinity.
Steelhead (central California coast DPS ⁵)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT, CSC, CH	Coastal streams from Russian River south to Aptos Creek (Santa Cruz Co.), including streams tributary to San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.	Y	Could occur in Hopper Creek during high water flows; known to occur in Dry Creek, in which Hopper Creek is a tributary (Leidy et al. 2005).
Steelhead (Central Valley DPS)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT, CH	Central Valley and foothill rivers and streams with cold water and deep (3 feet or greater) pools and runs; for spawning requires clean, silt-free gravel (0.5-5 inches) beds, with clear flowing water and shaded stream reaches. Spawning adults occur during winter high water.	N	Project area located outside known range of this DPS. Does not occur in streams tributary to San Francisco Estuary (excepting Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers).
Chinook salmon (Central Valley spring-run ESU ⁶)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT, ST	Freshwater habitat: cold water and deep pools and runs; for spawning requires clean, silt-free gravel beds, with clear flowing water.	N	Project area located outside known range of this ESU. Does not occur in smaller streams tributary to San Francisco Estuary.
Chinook salmon (Sacramento River winter-run ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FE, SE	Freshwater habitat: cold water and deep pools and runs; for spawning requires clean, silt-free gravel beds, with clear flowing water.	N	Project area located outside known range of this ESU. Does not occur in streams tributary to San Francisco Estuary.
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES					
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT, CH, CSC	Ponds, streams, drainages and associated uplands; requires areas of deep, still, and/or slow-moving water for breeding.	Y	Not likely to occur due to intermittent nature of Hopper Creek, limited suitable upland habitat, project area's location outside the species' distribution in the County (which is more than 5 miles from project area), absence of suitable breeding habitat within or adjacent to project area, and barriers for movement to and from occupied habitat.
Foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	CSC	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate.	N	Hopper Creek within the project area does not provide suitable aquatic habitat with rocky substrate.

⁵ DPS = distinct population segment⁶ ESU = evolutionarily significant unit

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
California giant salamander	<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	CSC	Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds; adults known from wet forests under rocks; known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County.	N	Suitable aquatic habitat absent from project area.
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	CSC	Ponds, streams, drainages, and associated uplands.	Y	Hopper Creek provides suitable aquatic habitat and herbaceous vegetation adjacent to channel provides marginally suitable habitat for nesting.
BIRDS					
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	CFP	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes. Requires dense-topped trees or shrubs for nesting and perching.	Y	Trees provide suitable nest sites.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SE	Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, lagoons, and seashores; usually nest in large trees or snags near water.	N	Large water bodies and associated large trees or snags absent from project area.
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ST	Open grasslands and agricultural fields. Nests in large trees such as valley oak, cottonwood, or eucalyptus.	Y	Large trees in project area provide suitable nest sites but foraging habitat is limited due to absence of low-growing agricultural crops in vicinity.
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Sandy beaches, alkali flats, hard-pan surfaces (salt ponds).	N	Project area located outside known range of this species. Suitable habitat absent from project area.
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old growth and mature trees.	N	Old-growth coniferous forest absent from project area.
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	CSC	Open grasslands and woodlands with scattered shrubs, fence posts, utility lines, or other perches. Nests in dense shrubs and lower branches of trees.	N	Trees and shrubs suitable for nesting present within the project area, but not likely to occur due to the urban setting and lack of open foraging habitat.
Black swift	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	CSC	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf in the coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties, central and southern Sierra Nevada, and San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.	N	Suitable habitat absent from project area.
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CSC	Nests in dense vegetation near open water, forages in grasslands and agricultural fields.	N	No suitable nesting habitat within the project area. Could forage or nest in other portions of Hopper Creek.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Rationale
MAMMALS					
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	CSC	Roosts in caves, tunnels, buildings, under bridges, and in tree hollows; forages over a variety of habitats.	Y	Could roost in culverts along Hopper Creek within the project area. LSA observed night roost for pallid bat along Dry Creek, approximately 2.6 miles from the project area.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendi</i>	SC	Requires spacious cavern-like structures for roosting, typically caves or mines but also in large hollows of trees, attics and abandoned buildings, lava tubes, and under bridges. Forages over a variety of habitats.	N	No suitable roost sites present. No known occurrences within 5 miles of project area (CDFW 2018b). No large spacious cavities observed in trees within the project area.
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	CSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests; prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Y	Could roost in trees within project area.
Salt-marsh harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Tidal salt marshes of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Requires tall, dense pickleweed (<i>Salicornia</i> sp.) for cover.	N	Project area located outside known range of species. Tidal salt marsh absent from project area and vicinity.

Status:

FE = federally endangered

FT = federally threatened

CH = federal critical habitat designated

SE = State endangered

ST = State threatened

SC = State candidate

SR = State rare

CSC = California Species of Special Concern

CFP = California Fully Protected Species

1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B (rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere)

2 = California Rare Plant Rank 2 (rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere)

CEQA = impacts may be considered significant under CEQA

Central California Coast Steelhead. Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) are anadromous, migrating from the ocean to freshwater streams to spawn. The Central California Coast (CCC) steelhead distinct population segment (DPS) is federally threatened and includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead in coastal streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, and the drainages of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays eastward to Chipps Island at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; and tributary streams to Suisun Marsh.

Hopper Creek is a tributary to Dry Creek, which is known to support CCC steelhead. However, CCC steelhead are not likely to occur in Hopper Creek within the project area due to the lack of year-round flows and the presence of an underground box culvert at its northern end, which may prevent upstream migration to any potential spawning habitat (which appears to be absent). Given that the project area is located well upstream of this reach and that no steelhead have been recorded in the immediate vicinity, the species is presumed absent.

No construction would occur along the banks, stream channel, or bed of Hopper Creek and thus no direct impacts on aquatic habitat are expected. Implementation of the SWPPP and associated BMPs would maintain the existing water quality of Hopper Creek, thus avoiding indirect impacts on CCC steelhead. As such, the project would result in a less than significant impact on CCC steelhead or NMFS-designated critical habitat for the species.

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog and California Red-legged Frog. The foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*) is a Candidate State Threatened Species and California Species of Special Concern that occurs along open, sunny stream courses with shallow, turbulent waters running over rocks, pools, at least some cobble-sized substrate, and favors clear pools with slow currents, backwaters, or off-channel pools for egg laying and rearing of tadpoles.

The California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) is a Federally Threatened species and California Species of Special Concern. This species occurs in and along freshwater marshes, streams, ponds, and other semi-permanent water sources. Optimal habitat contains dense emergent or shoreline riparian vegetation closely associated with deep (i.e., greater than 2.3 feet), still, or slow-moving water.

The project is not likely to impact foothill yellow-legged frog since no construction would occur in the stream channel or banks of Hopper Creek and the project would have no effect on California red-legged frog since species would not likely occur along the creek due to the intermittent nature of the creek, limited suitable upland habitat, species' known distribution, absence of nearby suitable breeding habitat, and presence of movement barriers. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on these frog species.

Western Pond Turtle. Western pond turtle is a California Species of Special Concern. Pond turtles occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats, including ponds, lakes, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches that typically have a rocky or muddy bottom and contain stands of aquatic vegetation.

The project is expected to have minimal impact on western pond turtle aquatic habitat or turtles occurring in such habitat since the work would occur outside Hopper Creek. If present, pond turtles nesting along the trail alignment could be impacted by construction activities since they are underground and thus very difficult to detect. Grading and minor excavation activities could result in mortality of adult females and loss of egg clutches. Such impacts are unlikely, however, given the low habitat quality for nesting. Implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures, incorporated into the proposed project, would minimize construction-related impacts on western pond turtles.

Increased human use of the project area due to the construction of a new trail would further limit upland habitat suitability for western pond turtles, if present in the project area. However, given that upland habitat quality adjacent to Hopper Creek is already compromised by existing residential development, the further reduction in upland habitat quality is not expected to be significant.

Swainson's Hawk, White-tailed Kit, and Other Nesting Birds. Swainson's hawk is State-listed as threatened. The California population is primarily based in the Central Valley, where its range

extends from Tehama County southward to Tulare and Kings Counties, and is isolated from the rest of the species' range east of the Sierra Nevada. In recent years, pairs have been observed in Napa County.

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is designated by the CDFW as a Fully Protected Species. The bulk of the State's population is found west of the Sierra Nevada in lowlands and foothills, where they are often seen year-round. This species nests in densely foliated trees and large shrubs located near suitable foraging habitat (e.g., grasslands, marshes, agricultural fields).

If conducted during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31), vegetation removal activities could directly impact the special-status bird species by removing trees or shrubs that support active nests. Construction-related disturbance could also indirectly impact nesting birds by causing adults to abandon nests, resulting in nest failure and reduced reproductive potential. Implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures, incorporated into the proposed project, would minimize such impacts.

As outlined in the project description, if any Swainson's hawks are found nesting in trees proposed for removal during the above-described survey, the Town would apply for a Fish and Game Code Section 2081 incidental take permit (ITP) from CDFW pursuant to CESA. As part of the ITP application, the Town would prepare a plan that identifies compensatory measures for the loss of the nest tree(s), such as replacement via replanting on or off site or protection of known nest trees. The ratio of new trees planted to trees impacted would be based on up-to-date knowledge of Swainson's hawk habitat use in the Napa Valley as well the location of proposed minimization activities. With implementation of these measures, impacts to Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other nesting birds would be less than significant.

Pallid Bat, Townsend's Big-eared Bat, and Western Red Bat. Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), and the western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) are all California Species of Special Concern. Suitable roosting habitat may be present in the large culverts and pipes within the project area that are associated with Hopper Creek. LSA did not observe any large tree cavities suitable for bat roosting during the field survey. No sign of roosting bats, such as guano or urine stains were observed during LSA's survey. Implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures, incorporated into the proposed project, would minimize potential impacts to roosting pallid bats and other bat species. With implementation of these measures, impacts to bats would be less than significant.

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

The CDFW tracks the occurrences of natural plant communities that are of limited distribution Statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects. In the CDFW's Natural Communities List⁷, vegetation alliances with State rarity rankings of

⁷ California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2010. List of vegetation alliances and associations. Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program, Sacramento, California. September.

S1–S3 are considered “highly imperiled” and project impacts to “high-quality occurrences” of these alliances could be considered significant under CEQA. Most types of wetlands and riparian communities are also considered special-status natural communities due to their limited distribution in California.

Although the CNDDDB does not identify any sensitive natural communities within 5 miles of the project area, the northern end of the project site within the channel and banks of Hopper Creek were recently restored with native grass species as part of the Hopper Creek Habitat Enhancement Plan project (Figure 3). LSA observed creeping rye grass turfs (*Elymus (Leymus) triticoides* Herbaceous Alliance) in the project area and blue wild rye meadows (*Elymus glaucus* Herbaceous Alliance) may also be present within the project site. Natural stands of these vegetation types have a State rarity ranking of “S3” for creeping rye grass turfs and “S3?” for blue wild rye meadows (21-100 viable occurrences Statewide) in the Manual of California Vegetation⁸ and are therefore, recognized as sensitive natural communities. This area was also restored with blue wild rye, although it was not identifiable during the survey due to the season in which the survey was conducted (late fall when grasses were not seeding and therefore, less identifiable). Creeping rye grass turfs and blue wild rye meadows may be impacted by construction of the trail and bridge. Measures have been incorporated into the proposed project to minimize and mitigate potential impacts to creeping rye grass turfs and blue wild rye meadows. With implementation of these measures, impacts to these sensitive natural communities would be less than significant.

Riparian vegetation occurs along Hopper Creek within the project area. Riparian vegetation includes planted black walnut and Oregon ash trees along with woody riparian and herbaceous plants, such as Himalayan blackberry, California rose, sedges, fennel, periwinkle, and English ivy. The riparian habitat along Hopper Creek is also considered a sensitive natural community due to its habitat value for native wildlife.

Construction of the trail would impact approximately 3,170 square feet and 420 linear feet of riparian habitat along Hopper Creek. One silk tree, one black walnut, and one coast redwood tree would be removed as part of the project, but these trees are located within the backyards of the adjacent parcels rather than along the banks of Hopper Creek. The 520-square-foot bridge would completely span the Hopper Creek channel near the northern end of the project site. The bridge construction and tree removal would result in the removal of Himalayan blackberry, English ivy, sedges, and other riparian habitat. Some of the riparian mitigation plants that were planted along the northern portion of the project area as part of the Town of Yountville Hopper Creek Habitat Enhancement Plan would also be affected. Landscaping such as ornamental plants within the Oak Circle Park and oleander planted along the edge of the parking lot of one of the adjacent parcels would also be affected by the trail and bridge.

Most of the creekside vegetation that would be affected by the project includes non-native invasive plant species, such as English ivy, periwinkle, mustard, and non-native grasses. Adverse effects to riparian trees and shrubs would be minimized by replacing the removed or damaged tree or shrub

⁸ Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A manual of California vegetation. Second edition. California Native Plant Society Press, Sacramento.

at a 3:1 ratio, as outlined in the project description. With implementation of this measure, impacts to riparian habitat would be less than significant.

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

The reach of Hopper Creek within the project area is a potentially jurisdictional water of the United States. Hopper Creek is dominated by freshwater wetland vegetation, such as tall nutsedge, willow weed, dock, Bermuda grass, and Italian rye grass. Trail construction would not result in any permanent or temporary impacts to Hopper Creek or other jurisdictional waters. Construction may result in indirect impacts such as excess sediment or pollutants entering Hopper Creek if not contained properly. Implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures included as part of the proposed project would minimize such impacts. Therefore, impacts to State or federally protected wetlands would be less than significant.

- d. *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

Wildlife Movement. Wildlife movement includes migration (i.e., usually annual roundtrip), inter-population movement (i.e., long-term genetic flow), and small travel pathways (i.e., daily movement corridors within an animal's territory). While small travel pathways usually facilitate movement for daily home range activities such as foraging or escape from predators, they also provide connection between outlying populations and the main corridor, permitting an increase in gene flow among populations. In the San Francisco Bay Area, landscape elements that facilitate local and/or regional wildlife movement include stream drainages, canyons, ridges, or other prominent natural or man-made landscape features.

The proposed project would not substantially interfere with wildlife movement or corridors. Because of the densely developed areas on both sides of the project site, the extent of terrestrial or amphibian wildlife movement is limited. Wildlife that currently move through the site would likely continue to move through the site during and after construction of the project since most of the species that likely occur in the area are generalists that are adept at moving through urban landscapes. Therefore, impacts to wildlife movement corridors would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Nursery Sites. Nests of all native bird species are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, which prohibits the take, possession, or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird. The trees and shrubs on the site provide nesting habitat for resident bird species such as white-tailed kite (a California Fully Protected Species), California scrubjays, northern mockingbird, and house finch, among others. As described above and in the project description, vegetation removal activities would be conducted in a manner that avoids direct impacts to nesting birds. With implementation of the measures included in the proposed project, impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant.

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

Trees within the project area include silk tree, coast redwood, Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), privet (*Ligustrum* sp.), plum (*Prunus* sp.), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and valley oak (*Q. lobata*). Only the Oregon ash, and oaks are considered protected native trees as defined by the Town's Tree Preservation and Management Ordinance (Town of Yountville Municipal Code, Chapter 17.98).⁹ The trail has been designed to avoid protected native trees as much as possible, with the large valley oak given the highest priority for protection. Three trees, including one planted coast live oak and two planted ornamental silk trees, would be removed due to conflicts with the trail alignment. As outlined in the project description, the project would implement all tree protection specifications recommended by the consulting arborist. In addition, the Town would comply with Section 12.16.010 of the Town's Municipal Code, which requires replacement plantings (one for each removed tree) selected from the Town's Master Tree List. With compliance with the Town's Tree Preservation and Management Ordinance, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. This impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? (No Impact)

The proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan and no impact would occur.

⁹ Chapter 17.98 of the Town's Municipal Code defines a protected tree as: 1) a heritage tree; 2) any native oak tree with a trunk that measures 10 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) (31 inches in circumference) or greater; 3) any tree with a trunk that measures 12 inches DBH (38 inches in circumference) or more or a multi-stemmed perennial plant having an aggregate DBH of 20 inches (63 inches in circumference) or more; 4) a tree shown to be preserved on an approved Development Plan or specifically required by the Town Council or Zoning and Design Review Board to be retained as a condition of approval of an entitlement; and 5) a tree required to be planted as a replacement tree.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following section is based on the information provided in the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR),¹⁰ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR),¹¹ and Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER),¹² prepared for the proposed project. These studies rely upon background research, literature review and a field survey. The results of the analysis are summarized below.

Background Research. LSA conducted background research for this study, including a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC); a Sacred Lands File search at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and a literature and map/photograph review. The purpose of the background research was to identify recorded cultural resources and/or human remains in or adjacent to the project corridor, as well as to assess the potential that such resources and remains may exist based on the nature of prior land use. LSA also reviewed local, State, and federal cultural resource inventories, historic-period U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, and aerial photographs. The records search did not identify any previously recorded archaeological cultural resources within the project area. Four recorded archaeological sites are located within a 0.5-mile of the project area, consisting of pre-contact Native American habitation sites with midden soil and milling features (P-28-000274 and P-28-000442), and obsidian debitage and tool scatters (P-28-000511 and P-28-001201).

Field Survey. An LSA archaeologist surveyed the entire project area on November 27, 2018. Overall, ground visibility was approximately 20 percent and was limited by vegetation cover—including dense ivy, grasses, and dead leaves—and an asphalt parking lot at the southern portion of the project area. No archaeological cultural resources were identified in the project area that warrant additional recordation or evaluation.

Native American Heritage Commission. On December 10, 2018, the NAHC was contacted via email to request a search of that agency's Sacred Lands File of the project area and to obtain a list of local Native American tribes that should be contacted for additional information. The NAHC is a State

¹⁰ LSA Associates, Inc., 2019a. *Historic Property Survey Report*. April 24.

¹¹ LSA Associates, Inc., 2019b. *Archaeological Survey Report, Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path Project, Yountville, Napa County, California, Caltrans District 4, Federal Air No. STPL-5395 (003)*. 25 February.

¹² LSA Associates, Inc., 2019c. *Historic Resource Evaluation Report, Hopper Creek Pedestrian Path Project, Yountville, Napa County, California, Caltrans District 4, Federal Air No. STPL-5395 (003)*. 28 February.

agency that maintains the Sacred Lands File, an official list of sites that are of cultural and religious importance to California Native American tribes.

Ms. Sharaya Souza, NAHC Staff Services Analyst, responded via a letter dated December 12, 2018, that sacred sites were identified in the project area and that the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley should be contacted for more information about potential sacred sites and tribal cultural resources within the project study area. The NAHC also provided a list of four local tribes that may have information or concerns regarding potential historic properties in the project area. These tribes were contacted and the results of the consultation are provided in Section 3.18.

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5? (Less Than Significant Impact)

A historical resource as defined by CEQA meets one or more of the following criteria: 1) the resource is listed, or found eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); 2) listed in a local register of historical resources as defined by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k); 3) identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or 4) determined to be a historical resource by the project's lead agency (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.(a)). Under CEQA, historical resources include built-environment resources and archaeological sites.

The project site and surrounding area are characterized by post-World War II suburban development consisting primarily of modern single-family and multiple-family residential units to the east and north, and commercial development along Washington Street on the west side of the parcel. A field survey was conducted on November 27, 2018, and identified one building (the Ad Hoc Restaurant office), located at 6476 Washington Street (Assessor Parcel Number: 036-090-020), requiring evaluation for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the CRHR due to its age.

The Ad Hoc Restaurant office was evaluated for this project and does not appear to possess historical associations under any NRHP criteria, and, therefore, is not a historic property as defined for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, the resource does not appear eligible for inclusion under any criteria of the CRHR, and, therefore, is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, there would be no direct or indirect impacts to built-environment historic resources as a result of the proposed project and this impact would be less than significant.

Despite the negative results of the cultural resources studies, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits and/or human remains during project construction cannot be ruled out. Any impacts to such resources would be significant under CEQA. As outlined in the project description, contract specifications would stipulate that construction shall stop in the area if buried historical or prehistoric resources (e.g., structure/building remains, bottle glass, ceramics, unusual amounts of shell, stone tools, animal bone, etc.) are encountered until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the findings. Implementation of standard contract specifications would ensure that undiscovered resources are not adversely affected. Therefore, potential impacts to cultural resources or their accidental discovery during project construction would be less than significant.

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5? (Less Than Significant Impact)

According to the CEQA Guidelines, “When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(1)). Those archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources shall be assessed to determine if these qualify as “unique archaeological resources” (California PRC Section 21083.2).

No archaeological cultural resources were identified as a result of the cultural resources study. However, the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley has registered the general vicinity with the NAHC’s Sacred Lands File and, the tribe considers creekside locations in the Yountville area sensitive for ancestral archaeological deposits and human remains. In addition, due to the proximity of a natural water source (Hopper Creek) and mapped Holocene alluvial deposits, subsurface paleosols may be present within the project area that contain evidence of Native American habitation or general use of the area during the precontact period.

However, the project’s potential to adversely affect unrecorded archaeological historic properties is limited. While deep excavations would occur for bridge footing excavations (3 to 6 feet) and for helical screw-in anchors (30 to 60 feet), these deeper disturbances would be localized to the pedestrian bridge installation and would not occur throughout the entire length of the project corridor. As described above, contract specifications would require that if previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, work would be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Implementation of standard contract specifications would ensure that undiscovered resources are not impacted. Therefore, potential impacts to cultural resources or their accidental discovery during project construction would be less than significant.

c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Despite the negative results of the cultural resources study, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits and/or human remains during project construction cannot be ruled out. Implementation of standard contract specifications would ensure that undiscovered resources are not impacted. Therefore, potential impacts to human remains or their accidental discovery during project construction would be less than significant.

3.6 ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

This analysis evaluates energy consumption for both construction and operation of the proposed project, including diesel fuel use for construction off-road equipment.

Construction. Construction of the proposed project would require the use of energy to fuel grading vehicles, trucks, and other construction vehicles. All or most of this energy would be derived from non-renewable resources. In order to increase energy efficiency on the site during project construction, the project would restrict equipment idling times to 5 minutes or less and would require construction workers to shut off idle equipment, as required by the BAAQMD's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures. In addition, construction activities are not anticipated to result in an inefficient use of energy as gasoline and diesel fuel would be supplied by construction contractors who would conserve the use of their supplies to minimize their costs on the project. Energy usage on the project site during construction would be temporary in nature and would be relatively small in comparison to the State's available energy sources. Therefore, construction energy impacts would be less than significant.

Operation. Typically, energy consumption is associated with fuel used for vehicle trips and natural gas and energy use. However, the proposed project would construct a segment of multi-use trail to connect two existing trail segments. The proposed project would provide a pedestrian/bicycle trail connection to promote the use of alternative modes of transportation, which allow for a decreased dependence on nonrenewable energy resources. Operation of the proposed project would not require the consumption of natural gas. Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in a long-term substantial demand for electricity and natural gas nor would the project require new service connections or construction of new off-site service lines or substations to serve the project. The nature of proposed improvements would not require substantial amounts of energy for either construction or maintenance purposes. Therefore, the proposed project would not use non-renewable resources in a wasteful or inefficient manner.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? (Less Than Significant Impact)

In 2002, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 1389, which required the California Energy Commission (CEC) to develop an integrated energy plan every two years for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels, for the California Energy Policy Report. The plan calls for the State to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies a number of strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators in implementing incentive programs for zero emission (ZE) vehicles and their infrastructure needs, and encouragement of urban designs that reduce VMT and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

The CEC recently adopted the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report. The 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report provides the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the State is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining energy reliability and controlling costs. The 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report covers a broad range of topics, including implementation of Senate Bill 350, integrated resource planning, distributed energy resources, transportation electrification, solutions to increase resiliency in the electricity sector, energy efficiency, transportation electrification, barriers faced by disadvantaged communities, demand response, transmission and landscape-scale planning, the California Energy Demand Preliminary Forecast, the preliminary transportation energy demand forecast, renewable gas (in response to Senate Bill 1383), updates on Southern California electricity reliability, natural gas outlook, and climate adaptation and resiliency.

As indicated above, energy usage on the project site during construction would be temporary in nature. In addition, operation of the proposed project would require no energy use. Because California's energy conservation planning actions are conducted at a regional level, and because the project's total impact to regional energy supplies would be minor, the proposed project would not conflict with California's energy conservation plans as described in the CEC's 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report. Further, the proposed project would construct a multi-use trail segment to promote the use of alternative modes of transportation, which allow for a decreased dependence on nonrenewable energy resources. Thus, as shown above, the project would avoid or reduce the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy and not result in any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of energy. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. *Would the project 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

Fault Rupture. Fault rupture is generally expected to occur along active fault traces that have exhibited signs of recent geological movement (i.e., 11,000 years). Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones delineate areas around active faults with potential surface fault rupture hazards that would require specific geological investigations prior to approval of certain kinds of development within

the delineated area. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.¹³ Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to fault rupture.

Seismic Ground Shaking. The project site is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, a region of intense seismic activity, as noted above. Ground shaking is likely to occur within the life of the proposed project as a result of future earthquakes. The closest known active faults to the project site are the West Napa Fault, which is located approximately 4 miles south, the Rodgers Creek Fault, which is located approximately 13 miles west, and the Green Valley Fault, which is located approximately 9 miles southeast of the project site. Due to the proposed project's location in a seismically active area, strong seismic ground shaking at the project site is highly probable during the life of the proposed project. The intensity of the ground shaking would depend on the characteristic of the fault, distance from the fault, the earthquake magnitude and duration, and site-specific geologic conditions.

The most significant adverse impact associated with strong seismic shaking is potential damage to structures and improvements. No habitable structures would be constructed as part of the proposed project; however, improvements are proposed that could be affected by strong ground shaking. The Town requires projects to comply with the 2016 California Building Code (CBC) (Title 24, California Code of Regulations), which provides for stringent construction requirements on projects in areas of high seismic risk based on numerous inter-related factors. It is acknowledged that seismic hazards cannot be completely eliminated, even with implementation of advanced building practices. However, the seismic design standards of the California Building Code are intended to prevent catastrophic structural failure in the most severe earthquakes currently anticipated. Therefore, compliance with the 2016 California Building Code, which is required by both the Town and the State, would ensure that the potential impacts associated with ground shaking would be less than significant.

Liquefaction. Soil liquefaction is a phenomenon primarily associated with saturated soil layers located close to the ground surface. During ground shaking, these soils lose strength and acquire "mobility" sufficient to permit both horizontal and vertical movements. Soils that are most susceptible to liquefaction are clean, loose, uniformly graded, saturated, fine-grained sands that lie relatively close to the ground surface. However, loose sands that contain a significant amount of fines (silt and clay) may also liquefy. The project site is located in an area of moderate liquefaction risk.¹⁴

As described above, no habitable structures would be constructed as part of the proposed project; however, the proposed trail and bridge could be at risk from seismic-related ground failure. The proposed project would be designed and constructed consistent with the most current earthquake resistance standards for Seismic Zone 3 in the California Building Code, which includes specifications for site preparation. Compliance with California Building Code requirements would ensure that impacts associated with liquefaction would be less than significant.

¹³ California, State of, 2019. Department of Conservation, California Earthquake Hazards Zone Application. Website: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geohazards/eq-zapp> (accessed August 23, 2019).

¹⁴ Association of Bay Area Governments, 2018. Earthquake and Hazards Program, Liquefaction Susceptibility Map. Available online at: <http://resilience.abag.ca.gov/earthquakes/> (accessed August 23, 2019).

Lateral Spreading. Lateral spreading is a phenomenon in which surficial soil displaces along a shear zone that has formed within an underlying liquefied layer. Upon reaching mobilization, the surface soils are transported downslope or in the direction of a free face by earthquake and gravitational forces. The project site is relatively flat and development of the proposed project would not exacerbate lateral spreading. Additionally, compliance with the California Building Code would ensure potential impacts associated with lateral spreading would be less than significant.

Landslide. A landslide generally occurs on relatively steep slopes and/or on slopes underlain by weak materials. The proposed project is located on gently sloping terrain and the potential for landslide is low. Therefore, impacts related to landslides would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Construction activities would include vegetation removal and clearing, and grading for the multi-use path. Such activities have the potential to disrupt soil and cause erosion. The BAAQMD's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures require the construction site to be watered twice per day as a fugitive dust control measure, preventing loss of topsoil in the form of construction-caused dust.

Sandy soils on moderate slopes or clayey soils on steep slopes are susceptible to erosion when exposed to concentrated water runoff. The project site is relatively flat in most areas so the risk of widespread erosion affecting the asphalt-paved pathway would be minor. Erosion and scour is a potential hazard along the banks of the creek channel adjacent to the proposed trail alignment. Due to the meandering, natural condition of the creek, the potential for future localized erosion, lateral bank scour and shallow slumping is considered moderate, especially following peak flows. As outlined in the project description, the abutments for the bridge would sit a minimum of 5 feet away from the top of bank and would use helical screw-in type anchors for support to minimize environmental impacts. In addition, following construction, the project area would be landscaped with native species, which would help to control erosion.

Construction specifications require the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP)/Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP) prior to any ground disturbance activities as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit (GP) for Construction (Order 2009-009-DWQ) and the Town of Yountville Municipal Code. The SWPPP/WPCP will provide the details of the erosion control measures to be applied on the project site during the construction period, including Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion control that are recognized by the RWQCB.

Implementation of a SWPPP/WPCP would reduce potential impacts related to soil erosion or the loss of topsoil to less than significant. No mitigation is required.

- c. *Would the project 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

The project site is not located on Karst formations and has not been subjected to mining activities; thus, the risk of subsidence or collapse is expected to be low. Locally steep creek banks may be susceptible to minor creep and localized bank instability, especially during heavy winter rains and peak channel flow. The proposed trail alignment would be designed and constructed with adequate foundations and bedded in accordance with the recommendations in the geotechnical investigation and the California Building Code to address the possible effects of unstable soils. No significant geologic hazards to the proposed project from landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse would occur. This impact would be less than significant.

- d. *Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

Expansion and contraction of volume can occur when expansive soils undergo alternating cycles of wetting (swelling) and drying (shrinking). During these cycles, the volume of the soil changes markedly. Expansive soils are common throughout California and can cause damage to foundations and slabs unless properly treated during construction. Changes in soil volume could result in significant expansion pressure on proposed improvements at the project site including damage to the bridge foundation and the trail alignment, unless properly treated during construction using methods such as water conditioning, over excavation, and appropriate foundation design. Soils at the project site contain clay, and therefore have shrinking and swelling potential.¹⁵ Damage from expansive soils would be minimized or eliminated using the site-specific engineering techniques as recommended in the geotechnical investigation and by complying with requirements outlined in the California Building Code. This impact would be less than significant.

- e. *Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water? (No Impact)*

Septic tanks and alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be installed on the project site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in impacts to soils associated with the use of such wastewater treatment systems.

- f. *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

The project area is situated on relatively flat terrain at the southern edge of downtown Yountville in central Napa Valley, a northwest trending synclinal trough that generally follows the trend of the San Andreas Fault System. Quaternary alluvial sediments (Qf, Qha, Qht, Qpt, Qhff, Qhay) deposited

¹⁵ Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2018. Web Soil Survey (map). Website: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx> (accessed August 23, 2019).

by the Napa River and its tributaries comprise the surface geology of central Napa Valley, with Holocene age (Qha) sand, silt, and gravel alluvial deposits mapped at the project location.^{16,17} Holocene soils are too young to contain fossil resources. However, the possibility of accidental discovery of paleontological resources during project construction cannot be discounted. As outlined in the project description, contract specifications would stipulate that construction shall stop in the area if paleontological resources are encountered during project subsurface construction activities until a qualified paleontologist evaluates the findings. Implementation of standard contract specifications would ensure that undiscovered resources are not adversely affected. Therefore, potential impacts to paleontological resources or their accidental discovery during project construction would be less than significant.

¹⁶ Bezore, Stephen, Kevin B. Clahan, Janet M. Sowers, and Robert C. Witter, 2005. *Geologic Map of the Yountville 7.5' Quadrangle, Napa County, California: A Digital Database*. California Geological Survey, Sacramento.

¹⁷ Graymer, R.W., E.E. Brabb, D.L. Jones, J. Barnes, R.S. Nicholson, R.E. Stamski, 2007. *Geologic Map and Map Database of Eastern Sonoma and Western Napa Counties, California*. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are present in the atmosphere naturally, released by natural sources, or formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change are:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂);
- Methane (CH₄);
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O);
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆).

Over the last 200 years, humans have caused substantial quantities of GHGs to be released into the atmosphere. These extra emissions are increasing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, believed to be causing global warming. While manmade GHGs include naturally-occurring GHGs such as CO₂, methane, and N₂O, some gases, like HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ are completely new to the atmosphere.

Certain gases, such as water vapor, are short-lived in the atmosphere. Others remain in the atmosphere for significant periods of time, contributing to climate change in the long term. Water vapor is excluded from the list of GHGs above because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are largely determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation.

These gases vary considerably in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. The GWP is based on several factors, including the relative effectiveness of a gas to absorb infrared radiation and length of time that the gas remains in the atmosphere ("atmospheric lifetime"). The GWP of each gas is measured relative to CO₂, the most abundant GHG. The definition of GWP for a particular GHG is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the GHG to the ratio of heat trapped by one

unit mass of CO₂ over a specified time period. GHG emissions are typically measured in terms of pounds or tons of “CO₂ equivalents” (CO₂e).

a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The following section describes the proposed project’s construction- and operation-related GHG emissions and contribution to global climate change. As discussed below, the proposed project would not generate substantial GHG emissions either directly or indirectly that would have a significant effect on the environment; therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Construction Emissions. Construction activities would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction of the project, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker vehicles, each of which typically uses fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Furthermore, CH₄ is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change.

Construction of the proposed project would be completed in approximately 30 days. Only a few pieces of equipment would operate at any one time, and annual emissions would be only a small fraction of total emissions.

Operational Emissions. The proposed project would construct 250 feet of multi-use path between Mission Street to Oak Circle, to connect two existing trail segments and to create better access and a more pedestrian-friendly environment. Implementation of the project would not result in new vehicle trips to the project site that would contribute to an increase in GHG emissions. Therefore, contributions to GHG emissions would be less than significant.

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The Town adopted the Town’s Climate Action Plan (CAP) in September 2016, which includes strategies and recommendations aimed at reducing GHG emissions from daily activities of residents and local businesses. The proposed project would construct a 250-long multi-use trail segment with a bridge crossing over Hopper Creek. The proposed project would be consistent with Community Action CAP-2.1a of the Town’s CAP, which requires the Town to establish and maintain a system of pedestrian facilities and crossing enhancements that are consistent with the Town’s Bicycle Master Plan. In addition, as discussed in Section 3.8.a., the proposed project’s short-term construction and long-term operational GHG emissions would not result in significant impacts. Therefore, because the proposed project is consistent with the Town’s CAP, no impacts would occur, and no mitigation is required.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Hazardous substances include chemicals regulated under both the United States Department of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) "Hazardous Materials" regulations. Hazardous waste requires specific handling and disposal procedures because of potential damage to public health and the environment.

During construction, small quantities of commercially available hazardous materials could be used by construction vehicles (e.g., oil, gasoline), and drips and small spills of solvents, lubricants, and adhesives could occur. Any release of these hazardous materials that occurs in close proximity to a sensitive habitat (e.g., a wetland) could have a significant impact on the environment, if not properly controlled. As outlined in the project description, the project contractor would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP/WPCP in accordance with the Construction General Permit and the Town of Yountville Municipal Code. Implementation of the SWPPP/WPCP would reduce the potential for hazardous materials releases to occur during construction, and would reduce the potential for spills to impact sensitive habitat or human health, to less than significant.

Operation of the proposed project (i.e., use of the proposed trail by cyclists and pedestrians) would not involve routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, impacts related to this topic would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

b. Would the project 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Construction activities may involve the use of commercially available hazardous materials. Use of such materials would be in compliance with all applicable local, State, and federal regulations. Operation of the proposed project (i.e., use of the proposed trail by cyclists and pedestrians) would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to this topic and no mitigation is required.

c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? (No Impact)

Yountville Elementary School is located approximately 0.35 mile north of the proposed trail project. However, the proposed project would not routinely emit hazardous emissions, and handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste on the project site (if any) would be temporary and cease upon project completion. Therefore, the proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

d. Would the project 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? (No Impact)

The project site is not on a State-listed hazardous materials clean-up site. According to the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Geotracker website,¹⁸ three State-listed hazardous materials clean-up sites are located in proximity to the project site:

- Consentino Winery, 7415 Saint Helena Way (Cleanup Program Site)
- Palm Vineyard, 6200 Washington Street (Leaking Underground Storage Tank [LUST] Cleanup Site)
- Rinehart Oil Tanker Spill, State Route 29 (Cleanup Program Site)

All of these sites are designated “closed.” A closed site indicates that regulatory requirements for response actions, such as site assessment and remediation, have either been completed or were not

¹⁸ State Water Resources Control Board, 2015. Geotracker website. Available online at: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/> (Accessed August 23, 2019)

necessary and therefore potential migration of residual contaminants in groundwater beneath the project corridor (if any) does not likely pose a risk to human health and the environment. According to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor website,¹⁹ no listed hazardous sites are located within 1,000 feet of the project site.

- e. Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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? (No Impact)*

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The closest airports to the project site are the Napa County Airport, approximately 12 miles south; Angwin-Parrett Field, approximately 13.5 miles north; and the Charles Schulz Sonoma County Airport, located approximately 25 miles northwest. Therefore, given that the proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an existing airport, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

- f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (No Impact)*

The proposed project is the construction of a multi-use trail recreational facility and would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No impact related to this topic would occur and no mitigation is required.

- g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? (No Impact)*

A wildland fire is a fire occurring in a suburban or rural area which contains uncultivated land, timber, range, brush, or grasslands. Wildland fires are primarily a concern in areas where there is a mix of developed and undeveloped lands. The project site is located in an urban area and is not within or adjacent to a wildland fire hazard area.²⁰ Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

¹⁹ Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2019. Envirostor website. Available online at: <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/> (Accessed August 23, 2019)

²⁰ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2007. Draft Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA, Napa County. 17 September. Available online at: https://frap.fire.ca.gov/media/6396/fhszl06_1_map28.pdf (Accessed August 23, 2019).

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Development of the proposed project would result in an increase in the amount of impervious surface area and an associated increase in the rate and volume of stormwater runoff from the site. The proposed project would be required to comply with Town of Yountville regulations related to stormwater runoff, including implementation of post-construction best management practices and the requirements of the Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit (NPDES Permit Order No. 2013-0001). Compliance with these regulations would ensure that long-term operation of the proposed trail would have a less than significant impact on water quality.

Construction activities have the potential to disrupt soil and cause erosion and increase sediment runoff. Materials used during construction of paved trails may have chemicals that are potentially harmful to aquatic resources and water quality. Accidents or improper use of these materials could release contaminants to the environment. Additionally, oil and other petroleum products used to maintain and operate construction equipment could be accidentally released.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit (GP) for Construction (Order 2009-009-DWQ) requires construction sites over one acre that do not qualify for a waiver to prepare and implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP shall incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control sedimentation and runoff. These measures would be consistent with the application for a stormwater permit from the RWQCB. Compliance with the NPDES Permit is mandated by State and federal laws and new construction projects are required to comply with storm water general permits. Consistent with the GP, the SWPPP would be required to adhere to the following requirements:

- The SWPPP would include measures to avoid creating contaminants, minimize the release of contaminants, and water quality control measures to minimize contaminants from entering surface water or percolating into the ground during and following the completion of construction.
- Fluvial erosion and water pollution related to construction would be controlled by the SWPPP and kept current throughout all site development phases.
- The SWPPP would include BMPs, as appropriate, given the specific circumstances of the site and project.
- The SWPPP would be submitted to the RWQCB in compliance with the requirements of the GP.
- A spill prevention and countermeasure plan would be incorporated into the SWPPP.

In addition, the project contractor is also required to prepare a WPCP in accordance with the Town of Yountville Municipal Code (Section 13.128.010). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. This impact would be less than significant.

b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The project site is located within the boundaries of the Napa-Sonoma Valley-Napa Valley groundwater basin.²¹ However, the proposed project would not result in the construction of large areas of impervious surfaces that would prevent groundwater from infiltrating into the ground, nor would it result in direct additions or withdrawals to existing groundwater. Bridge abutment construction would occur 5 feet from the top of bank of Hopper Creek and would use helical screw type anchors for support. Dewatering may be required if groundwater is encountered during excavation. However, no groundwater would be extracted such that groundwater supplies or recharge would be affected. Dewatering, if necessary, would be conducted in compliance with requirements of the RWQCB. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially deplete

²¹ California Department of Water Resources, 2019. Water Management Planning Tool. Available online at: <https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/boundaries/> (accessed August 26, 2019).

groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. This impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

- c. Would the project 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 substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;*
 - ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;*
 - 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

The proposed project would not alter the course of a stream or river. The proposed project would construct approximately 250 feet of multi-use pathway on the west side of Hopper Creek, outside of the top of bank, crossing Hopper Creek at the Oak Circle Park. As outlined in Section 1.0, Project Description, the pedestrian bridge would be approximately 79 feet long and would span the length of the creek. The abutments for the bridge would sit a minimum of 5 feet away from the top of bank and would use helical screw-in type anchors for support. The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite. Furthermore, compliance with construction and operation phase stormwater requirements, as described above, would further ensure that development of the project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

- d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

The project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard zone as mapped by FEMA; but it is located just outside an area with reduced flood risk due to levee with the levee/dike/floodwall, located at the project boundary.²² Due to the nature of the proposed project (e.g., multi-use trail and bridge overcrossing), the proposed project would result in a minimal risk of release of pollutants due to inundation. The project site and surrounding areas are generally level and would not be subject to mudflows. The project site is not located within a mapped tsunami area for Yountville²³ and no seismically induced seiche waves have been documented in the San Francisco Bay throughout history.²⁴ Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

²² Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2008. FEMA Flood Map Service Center (map). Website: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=Mission%20Street%2C%20Yountville%2C%20CA#searchresultsanchor> (accessed August 26, 2019).

²³ California, State of, 2019. California Emergency Management Agency. Napa County Tsunami Inundation Maps. Website: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps/Napa> (accessed August 26, 2019).

²⁴ Association of Bay Area Governments and Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 2013. *Plan Bay Area*. July 18.

e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? (Less Than Significant Impact)

As noted in Section 3.10.a, State and local regulations would require preparation and implementation of both a SWPPP/WPCP and compliance with the MS4 permit, and would ensure that the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to stormwater runoff. Therefore, the proposed project would not obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project physically divide an established community? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Physically dividing an established community generally refers to installation of physically obstructive infrastructure such as an interstate highway or railroad tracks, or removal of access such as a bridge or local road that would impair mobility within an existing community or between a community and outlying areas. The project site is located within land designated as Mobile Home Park, and Park and Playfield. Habitable development (e.g., mobile home park) is located adjacent to the project site; however, the proposed trail would connect two existing trail segments and would improve connectivity for the nearby residents. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and this impact would be less than significant.

b. Would the project 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The Plan policies and regulations applicable to the proposed project include: the Town of Yountville General Plan, the Town of Yountville Zoning Ordinance, the Town of Yountville Bicycle Plan, the Napa Countywide Pedestrian Plan, and the NCTPA Countywide Bicycle Plan. The proposed project directly supports these plans and policies. The proposed project conforms to the Town's General Plan policies regarding Hopper Creek and the proposed trail is an allowed use in both the Mobile Home Park (MHP) (with a use permit) and the Parks and Playfields (P) zoning districts. Specifically, the proposed project would implement Section 18.12.040 of the Yountville Municipal Code, which establishes a setback area along Hopper Creek and provide a continuous path, which follows the bank of the creek throughout most of the Town. The proposed project would be built consistent with the design standards specified in the Yountville Bicycle Plan.

Additional relevant policies relate to the protection of natural resources, water quality, and provision of utilities. Many project impacts related to these topics are less than significant or limited to the short term construction phase of the project described in relevant sections of this Initial Study. With The proposed project is consistent with all the applicable regulations and policies contained in these documents. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to this topic.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project 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? (No Impact)

Minerals are any naturally occurring chemical elements or compounds, or groups of elements and compounds formed from organic processes and substances including, but not limited to, coal, peat, and oil bearing rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum. The State Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) identifies and protects California's mineral resources by providing information regarding the location of mineral resources to local jurisdictions.

According to the Napa County General Plan, three mines in Napa County are designated as active by the State Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation: 1) Napa Quarry (Syr Industries, Inc.), Pope Creek Quarry (Don Wesner, Inc.), and American Canyon Quarry (Syr Industries, Inc.) (initiated reclamation in July 2007). Only the Napa Quarry is a significant mine.²⁵ None of these mines are located in the project area. Therefore, the proposed project would not 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.

b. Would the project 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)

Refer to Response 3.12.a. The proposed project would not 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.

²⁵ Napa, County of. 2009. Napa County General Plan. 23 June.

3.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 2 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to noise if it would substantially increase the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas or conflict with the adopted environmental plans and goals of the community in which it is located. The applicable noise standards governing the project site are the criteria in the Town of Yountville General Plan Noise Element.

Noise impacts can be described in three categories. The first is audible impacts that increase noise levels noticeable to humans. Audible increases in noise levels generally refer to a change of 3.0 decibels (dB) or greater since this level has been found to be barely perceptible in exterior environments. The second category, potentially audible, is the change in the noise level between 1.0 and 3.0 dB. This range of noise levels has been found to be noticeable only in laboratory environments. The last category is changes in noise level of less than 1.0 dB, which are inaudible to the human ear. Only audible changes in existing ambient or background noise levels are considered potentially significant. For the purpose of this analysis, the proposed project would create a significant noise impact if the project-related noise increase at an existing sensitive receptor is greater than 3 dB and the resulting noise level is greater than the standards cited below or if the project-related increase in noise is greater than 5 A-weighted decibels (dBA), yet the resulting noise levels are within the applicable land use compatibility standards for the sensitive use.

The proposed trail is located within the Town of Yountville, which addresses noise in the Noise Element of the General Plan.²⁶ The Town of Yountville Noise Element contains goals and policies that seek to maintain appropriate noise conditions throughout the Town. Policy 1.1 requires the Town to adopt a Noise Ordinance to address noise resulting from vehicular traffic, building construction, landscape maintenance machines, amplified music, animals, trains, and similar sources. Chapter 8.04, *Noise Control Regulations*, of the Town of Yountville Municipal Code specifies that:

²⁶ Yountville, Town of, 2000. *Town of Yountville General Plan*. March.

No person engaged in work as a contracted service shall operate or cause the operation of any tools or equipment, including petroleum or electrically powered equipment such that the sound therefrom creates intrusive noise across a residential or commercial real property boundary, except: (1) between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (excluding holidays); (2) between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays on the condition that a property owner or tenant is present; or (3) except by permit issued pursuant to Section 8.04.040(E).

Certain land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others. Examples of these include residential areas, educational facilities, hospitals, childcare facilities, and senior housing. As noted above, the project site is located within the Town of Yountville. The proposed project is surrounded by a mix of uses, including recreational, residential, and commercial uses. The closest sensitive receptors include the residential uses (e.g., mobile homes) located adjacent to the project boundary and approximately 45 feet east of the proposed trail alignment.

The primary existing noise sources contributing to ambient noise within the vicinity of the project sites are traffic associated with Mission Street and other noise from motor vehicles generated by engine vibrations, the interaction between the tires and the road, and vehicle exhaust systems.

a. Would the project result in 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The following section addresses the short-term construction and long-term operational noise impacts of the proposed project.

Short-Term (Construction) Noise Impacts. Project construction would result in short-term noise impacts on adjacent land uses. Maximum construction noise would be short-term, generally intermittent depending on the construction phase, and variable depending on receiver distance from the active construction zone. The duration of noise impacts generally would be from one day to several days depending on the phase of construction. The level and types of noise impacts that would occur during construction are described below.

Short-term noise impacts would occur during grading and site preparation activities. Table B lists typical construction equipment noise levels (L_{max}) recommended for noise impact assessments, based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor, obtained from the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model. Construction-related short-term noise levels would be higher than existing ambient noise levels currently in the project area but would no longer occur once construction of the project is completed.

Two types of short-term noise impacts could occur during construction of the proposed project. The first type involves construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to the site for the proposed project, which would incrementally increase noise levels on roads leading to the site. As shown in Table B, there would be a relatively high single-event noise exposure potential at a maximum level of 84 dBA L_{max} with trucks passing at 50 feet.

Table B: Noise Emission Reference Levels and Usage Factors

Equipment Description	Acoustical Usage Factor ¹	Predicted L _{max} at 50 feet (dBA, slow) ²	Actual Measured L _{max} at 50 feet (dBA, slow) ³
All Other Equipment > 5 HP	50	85	N/A ⁴
Auger Drill Rig	20	85	84
Backhoe	40	80	78
Blasting	N/A	94	N/A
Chain Saw	20	85	84
Clam Shovel (dropping)	20	93	87
Compactor (ground)	20	80	83
Compressor (air)	40	80	78
Concrete Mixer Truck	40	85	79
Concrete Pump Truck	20	82	81
Concrete Saw	20	90	90
Crane	16	85	81
Dozer	40	85	82
Drill Rig Truck	20	84	79
Drum Mixer	50	80	80
Dump Truck	40	84	76
Excavator	40	85	81
Flat Bed Truck	40	84	74
Front-End Loader	40	80	79
Generator	50	82	81
Grader	40	85	N/A
Grapple (on backhoe)	40	85	87
Horizontal Boring Hydraulic Jack	25	80	82
Hydra Break Ram	10	90	N/A
Jackhammer	20	85	89
Man Lift	20	85	75
Mounted Impact Hammer (hoe ram)	20	90	90
Paver	50	85	77
Pickup Truck	40	55	75
Pneumatic Tools	50	85	85
Pumps	50	77	81
Refrigerator Unit	100	82	73
Rivet Buster/Chipping Gun	20	85	79
Rock Drill	20	85	81
Roller	20	85	80
Scraper	40	85	84
Slurry Plant	100	78	78
Soil Mix Drill Rig	50	80	N/A
Tractor	40	84	N/A
Vacuum Excavator (Vac-Truck)	40	85	85
Vacuum Street Sweeper	10	80	82
Vibratory Concrete Mixer	20	80	80
Vibratory Pile Driver	20	95	101
Welder/Torch	40	73	74

Source: FHWA Highway Construction Noise Handbook, Table 9.1 (FHWA 2006).

Table B Continued

Note: Noise levels reported in this table are rounded to the nearest whole number.

- ¹ Usage factor is the percentage of time during a construction noise operation that a piece of construction equipment is operating at full power.
- ² Maximum noise levels were developed based on Specification (Spec.) 721.560 from the Central Artery/Tunnel (CA/T) program to be consistent with the City of Boston's Noise Code for the "Big Dig" project.
- ³ The maximum noise level was developed based on the average noise level measured for each piece of equipment during the CA/T program in Boston, Massachusetts.
- ⁴ Since the maximum noise level based on the average noise level measured for this piece of equipment was not available, the maximum noise level developed based on Spec 721.560 would be used.

dBA = A-weighted decibels

HP = horsepower

L_{max} = maximum instantaneous noise level

kVA = kilovolt-amperes

N/A = not applicable

RCNM = Roadway Construction Noise Model

VMS = variable message sign

The second type of short-term noise impact is related to noise generated during excavation, grading, and construction on the project site. Construction is performed in discrete steps, or phases, each with its own mix of equipment and, consequently, its own noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise generated on site. Therefore, the noise levels vary as construction progresses. Despite the variety in the type and size of construction equipment, similarities in the dominant noise sources and patterns of operation allow construction-related noise ranges to be categorized by work phase.

Table B lists maximum noise levels recommended for noise impact assessments for typical construction equipment, based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor. Typical maximum noise levels range up to 87 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet during the noisiest construction phases, which include the site preparation phase (e.g., excavation and grading). Typical operating cycles for the types of construction equipment used during this phase may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full-power operation followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower power settings.

The nearest sensitive receptors are the adjacent mobile homes, located approximately 45 feet from the project site. At 45 feet, there would be an increase of approximately 1 dBA from the increased distance from the active construction area. Therefore, the closest off-site sensitive receptors may be subject to short-term construction noise reaching 88 dBA L_{max} when construction is occurring at the project site boundary. This maximum noise level would exceed the Town's noise standards of 75 dBA L_{max} during the daytime (8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.) and 70 dBA L_{max} during the nighttime (9:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.) at receiving residential land uses. However, construction would not occur during nighttime hours except under extreme circumstances and the regular hours of construction would be limited to between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays or at any time on Sundays or legal holidays.

As discussed above, construction noise would result in a temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the proposed project. At a typical receptor, the noise levels would be highest during the early phases of construction, when demolition and daily truck traffic would occur. These early phases would be relatively short (one to two weeks). As outlined in the Section 1.0, Project Description, measures would be implemented during construction to minimize temporary noise impacts from construction, including muffling of construction equipment, limiting construction hours, and notification of adjacent residents in

advance of construction. Implementation of these measures would reduce potential construction period noise impacts for the indicated sensitive receptors to less-than-significant levels.

Operational Noise Impacts. Operation of the proposed trail would not result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards in the Town's General Plan, since the project is not expected to generate substantial vehicular traffic or other operational noise. Pedestrians or bicyclists may converse resulting in intermittent noise while using the trail; however, this noise level would be similar to existing conditions and would not generate noise levels that would exceed the applicable standards. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose persons to noise levels in excess of local standards. This impact would be considered less than significant.

b. Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Vibration refers to groundborne noise and perceptible motion. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors. Vibration energy propagates from a source, through intervening soil and rock layers, to the foundations of nearby buildings. The vibration then propagates from the foundation throughout the remainder of the structure. Building vibration may be perceived by the occupants as the motion of building surfaces, rattling of items on shelves or hanging on walls, or as a low-frequency rumbling noise. The rumbling noise is caused by the vibrating walls, floors, and ceilings radiating sound waves. Annoyance from vibration often occurs when the vibration exceeds the threshold of perception by 10 dB or less, which is an order of magnitude below the damage threshold for normal buildings.

A significant vibration impact would occur if the project would expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels. Common sources of groundborne vibration and noise include trains and construction activities such as blasting, pile driving and operating heavy earthmoving equipment. Construction of the proposed project would involve grading, site preparation, and construction activities but would not involve the use of construction equipment that would result in substantial groundborne vibration or groundborne noise on properties adjacent to the project site. No pile driving, blasting, or substantial grading activities are proposed. The proposed bridge would be installed using torque down piles for the bridge foundations, which provides for reduced ground vibrations compared to driven piles. Furthermore, operation of the proposed project would not generate substantial groundborne noise and vibration. This impact would be less than significant.

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 2 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The closest airports to the project site are the Napa County Airport, approximately 12 miles south; Angwin-Parrett Field, approximately 13.5 miles north; and the Charles Schulz Sonoma County Airport, located approximately 25 miles northwest. Aircraft flyover noise is occasionally audible at the project site, due to the flightpath of the regional airports in the

vicinity; however, no portion of the project site lies within the 65 dBA CNEL noise contours of any public airport nor does any portion of the project site fall within two miles of any private airfield or heliport. Therefore, there would be no impact of noise levels from aviation sources.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a. Would the project 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)? (No Impact)*

The proposed project would not induce population growth in the project area either directly or indirectly. The proposed project would not accommodate vehicle traffic, nor does the project propose the construction of any major infrastructure. Additionally, the proposed project would not facilitate development of any homes or commercial or industrial structures. Therefore, no impact relating to this topic would occur as a result of the proposed project.

- b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? (No Impact)*

No housing exists along the proposed trail alignment and no residential property would be acquired for the implementation of the proposed project. Additionally, no habitable or commercial or industrial structures would be removed or constructed as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no impact relating to this topic would occur as a result of the proposed project.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project 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?*
- v. Other public facilities? (No Impact)*

The proposed project would not result in an increase in population or the construction of new facilities that would require fire or police, schools, parks, or other public services, or result in the need for physically altered facilities. The demand for public services would be the same under existing conditions and after the construction of the proposed project. No permanent or habitable structures are proposed as part of the project and users of the trail would be at the project location for a limited duration of time. Furthermore, the proposed trail alignment is located in a fairly urban area and easily accessible by road. In the event of an emergency, trail users would call 911 and emergency responders would be dispatched from the nearest facilities, which are located within 2.5 miles of the proposed project. Therefore, no impacts to public services would occur.

3.16 RECREATION

	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

Construction of the proposed project would complete a missing segment of the Hopper Creek trail, which runs along Hopper Creek throughout the Town of Yountville. The proposed project would not result in a population increase or corresponding increase in the use of recreational facilities within the Town. Use of existing parks or other recreational facilities would not increase such that substantial physical deterioration of a facility would occur or be accelerated. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on existing neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational facilities.

- 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

The proposed project is the construction of a recreational trail facility. Potential adverse effects of the proposed project on the environment have been addressed in this Initial Study. With implementation of the measures identified in the project description, all impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed trail would be reduced to less than significant.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines §15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The proposed project consists of the installation of a new multi-use trail segment and overcrossing of Hopper Creek. The proposed project is included in the Town of Yountville Bicycle Plan and the Napa Countywide Pedestrian Plan. Operation of the proposed trail would have negligible impacts on the area's transportation system as only inspection and maintenance activities would generate vehicular traffic. The proposed project would provide a trail connection between two existing segments of the Hopper Creek trail. After completion, the proposed project would not generate additional vehicle trips, but would increase the effectiveness of the circulation system by adding a new pedestrian and bicycle connection.

During construction, an increase in traffic would occur in the project area from construction vehicles and construction workers accessing the site. However, these impacts would be short-term, occurring only during the construction period and are not expected to exceed a level of service standard for roads or highways in the Town of Yountville. As required as part of the Town's standard specifications, the project contractor would be required to maintain vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle access as part of their traffic control plan for every phase at every location of the project. Further, the project contractor would be required to improvement a traffic control plan that conforms to the Caltrans construction specifications, as well as, the California supplement to the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Use of the existing informal trail would not be permitted during construction of the proposed trail undercrossing, but closure of this informal trail would not affect traffic using existing crossings at First Street and Lincoln Avenue. Contract specifications would require that traffic barricades and signage be placed at appropriate locations adjacent to the work area prior to and during construction to alert visitors that the informal trail facility is not accessible. This impact would be less than significant.

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines §15064.3, subdivision (b)? (Less Than Significant Impact)

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 describes the specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts. Generally, vehicle miles traveled²⁷ is the most appropriate measures of transportation impacts. Transportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, vehicle miles traveled should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. The proposed project would install a multi-use pathway and overcrossing of Hopper Creek to connect two segments of the existing trail. The proposed project would have no impact on vehicle miles traveled and may reduce vehicle miles traveled by improving safety and connectivity for alternative modes of travel, encouraging people to walk or bike rather than drive their automobile. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3.

c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The proposed project consists of installation of a multi-use trail and overcrossing of Hopper Creek. As described in 3.17.a above, the proposed project would connect to existing segments of the Hopper Creek pathway. The proposed path would be located adjacent to Hopper Creek, outside of the top of bank. The proposed path will be constructed per local, State, and federal requirements and would consist of an 8-foot wide, cement concrete path with shoulders. No incompatible uses or hazardous design features are associated with operation of the proposed project.

During construction activities, a short-term increase in the potential for accidents involving motor vehicles, bicycles, and/or pedestrians could occur due to the increase in traffic associated with construction, and the proximity of construction equipment to public right-of-way. Construction hours will be limited to between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. If needed, flagged one-way control would be limited to between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Contract specifications would require that signage be placed to appropriate locations adjacent to the work area prior to and during construction. As a result, the proposed project would not substantially increase hazards for vehicles due to a design feature or incompatible uses. This impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access, but would provide connections between existing recreational uses and trails. The proposed trail would not be designed to handle large, heavy emergency vehicles. However, the proposed project would provide a connection between two existing trails allowing for easier ingress and egress for pedestrians and bicyclists during an emergency. Therefore, the project would not result in inadequate emergency access and this impact would be less than significant.

²⁷ "Vehicle miles traveled" refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 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:				
i. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. 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 Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 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:*
- i. 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*
 - ii. 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 Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. **(Less Than Significant Impact)***

LSA conducted a records search at the NWIC, which included a review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Places, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. LSA also reviewed local, State, and federal cultural resource inventories, historic-period U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, and aerial photographs. The records search identified no previously recorded cultural resources within the project corridor. Four recorded archaeological sites are located within a 0.5-mile of the project area, consisting of pre-contact Native American habitation sites with midden soil and milling features (P-28-000274 and P-28-000442), and obsidian debitage and tool scatters (P-28-000511 and P-28-001201).

LSA sent an email to the NAHC in Sacramento describing the project and requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for any Native American tribal cultural resources that might be impacted by the proposed project. Ms. Sharaya Souza, NAHC Staff Services Analyst, responded via a letter dated December 12, 2018, that sacred sites were identified in the project area and that the Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley should be contacted for more information about potential sacred sites and tribal cultural resources within the project study area. The NAHC also provided a list of four local tribes that may have information or concerns regarding potential historic properties in the project area.

The Town has sent letters to tribal representatives identified by the Native American Heritage Commission pursuant to the consultation requirements of AB 52. To date, the Town received no responses from the tribal representatives; however, the consultation period is ongoing.

As described above, no California Native American tribal cultural resource that is 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), occurs in the project vicinity.

Despite the negative results of the cultural resources study, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits and/or human remains during project construction cannot be ruled out. Should such deposits exist intact and qualify as tribal cultural resources, their disturbance could result in a significant impact under CEQA. Implementation of the measures included in the project description would reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? (No Impact)*

The proposed project is a multi-use trail for use by bicyclists and pedestrians. Operation of the project would not require water or wastewater treatment as no potable water and/or toilets would be provided as part of the project. Implementation of the proposed project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural, gas or telecommunications facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in an impact related to this topic.

- b. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? (No Impact)*

Construction of the proposed project would temporarily require small amounts of water for cleanup activities and dust control. During trail construction, water would be provided via a water truck, and use of water would cease upon construction completion. Sufficient water supplies are available to provide for the project's minimal water needs during the construction phase of the project. No new or expanded entitlements would be required as a result of the proposed project, as no potable water and/or toilets would be provided as part of the project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in an impact related to this topic.

- c. Would the project 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? (No Impact)*

The proposed project does not include restrooms and operation of the project would not generate wastewater. The proposed project would not exceed existing capacity of the sanitary sewer delivery system or the existing capacity of treatment facilities in the area. No impact related to this topic would occur.

- d. Would the project 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

Construction of the proposed project could generate a small amount of solid waste. The majority of construction waste would be organic materials such as excavated soil and vegetation from grading activities. Trash generated from construction workers would also result from project construction. The generation of such solid waste would be temporary and cease upon construction completion. Existing facilities have the capacity to handle the small amount of construction waste generated by the proposed project.

Operation of the proposed project (i.e., trail use) is not anticipated to generate a significant amount of solid waste. Users of the proposed trail would dispose of garbage, but not in amounts that would exceed average per capita garbage generation rates. Waste receptacles would be located at the Oak Circle Park, allowing the project to be in full compliance with waste diversion goals mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. Therefore, impacts related to solid waste and landfill facilities would be less than significant.

- e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (No Impact)*

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires cities and counties to adopt and implement waste diversion plans known as a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans (CIWMP). These plans describe local waste diversion and disposal conditions as well as create programs to meet State goals for diverting waste from landfills. Mandatory diversion goals of diverting 25 percent of waste from landfills by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000, and maintaining 50 percent thereafter were established.

On August 25, 1992, the Town of Yountville, in collaboration with Calistoga, St. Helena and the unincorporated parts of Napa County, adopted four documents pertaining to the source reduction and recycling of solid wastes. Additionally, most of all yard (green) waste from maintenance of public parks and street trees is composted by the Town.²⁸ The proposed project would comply with local requirements related to solid waste, as well as any other applicable federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid wastes. No impact related to this topic would occur as a result of the proposed project.

²⁸ Yountville, Town of, 2000. Town of Yountville General Plan.

3.20 WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (No Impact)

The project site is not located within any State responsibility areas (SRA) for fire service,²⁹ and is not within a very high fire hazard severity zone.³⁰ In addition, as noted in Section 3.9.f, the proposed project would not impair the implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan and no impact would occur.

b. Would the project, 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? (No Impact)

Refer to Section 3.20.a. Additionally, as noted in Section 1.0, Project Description, the project site is generally level, and is bound by existing development on all sides. Therefore, the proposed project would not exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire and no impact would occur.

²⁹ California, State of, 2007. Napa County Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA (map). Available at: https://frap.fire.ca.gov/media/6216/fhszs_map28.pdf (accessed August 25, 2019).

³⁰ California, State of, 2007. Napa County Draft Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA (map). Available at: https://frap.fire.ca.gov/media/6396/fhszl06_1_map28.pdf (accessed August 25, 2019).

- c. Would the project 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? (No Impact)*

Refer to Section 3.20.a. The proposed project is not located within an SRA for fire service and is not within a very high fire hazard severity zone. The proposed project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire or risk or result in impacts to the environment. No impact would occur.

- d. Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? (No Impact)*

Refer to Section 3.20.a. The project site is generally level and is not located within an SRA for fire service or a very high fire hazard severity zone. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of post-fire slope instability or drainage and runoff changes.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

Implementation of the mitigation measures recommended in this Initial Study would ensure that the construction and operation of the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment; reduce the habitat, population, or range of a plant or animal species; or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory. The proposed project has been designed to avoid impacts to Hopper Creek, by constructing a clear span bridge for trail users. The project design includes measures to minimize impacts to special status species, nesting birds, sensitive communities (e.g., creeping ryegrass turfs) and jurisdictional waters. Contract specifications would include measures to be implemented in the event that unanticipated archeological or paleontological resources and/or human remains are identified in the project area during construction. With implementation of these design features, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to the quality of the environment.

- 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 other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

The CEQA Guidelines require a discussion of significant environmental impacts that would result from project-related actions in combination with "closely related past, present, and probably future projects" located in the immediate vicinity (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130[b][1][A]). Cumulative environmental impacts are those impacts that by themselves are not significant, but when considered with impacts occurring from other projects in the vicinity would result in a cumulative impact. Related projects considered to have the potential of creating cumulative impacts in association with the proposed project consist of projects that are reasonably foreseeable and that would be constructed or operated during the life of the proposed project. The proposed project would be located in a highly developed urban area that is largely built out. No other construction projects are anticipated in the immediate area of the proposed trail.

As described in this Initial Study, the majority of environmental impacts associated with the proposed project would be temporary, construction-related and would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of the measures incorporated into the project design. Therefore, the proposed project would not make a considerable contribution toward a cumulative impact related to construction. Additionally, the proposed project would not generate a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions and would therefore not result in a cumulatively considerable impact to global climate change. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

- c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? (Less Than Significant Impact)*

As described in this Initial Study, any potential environmental impacts from the project would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of the measures included in the project description. With implementation of the measures incorporated into the project design, the project would not result in substantial adverse effects on human beings.

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