

Topo Map and ECP Detail

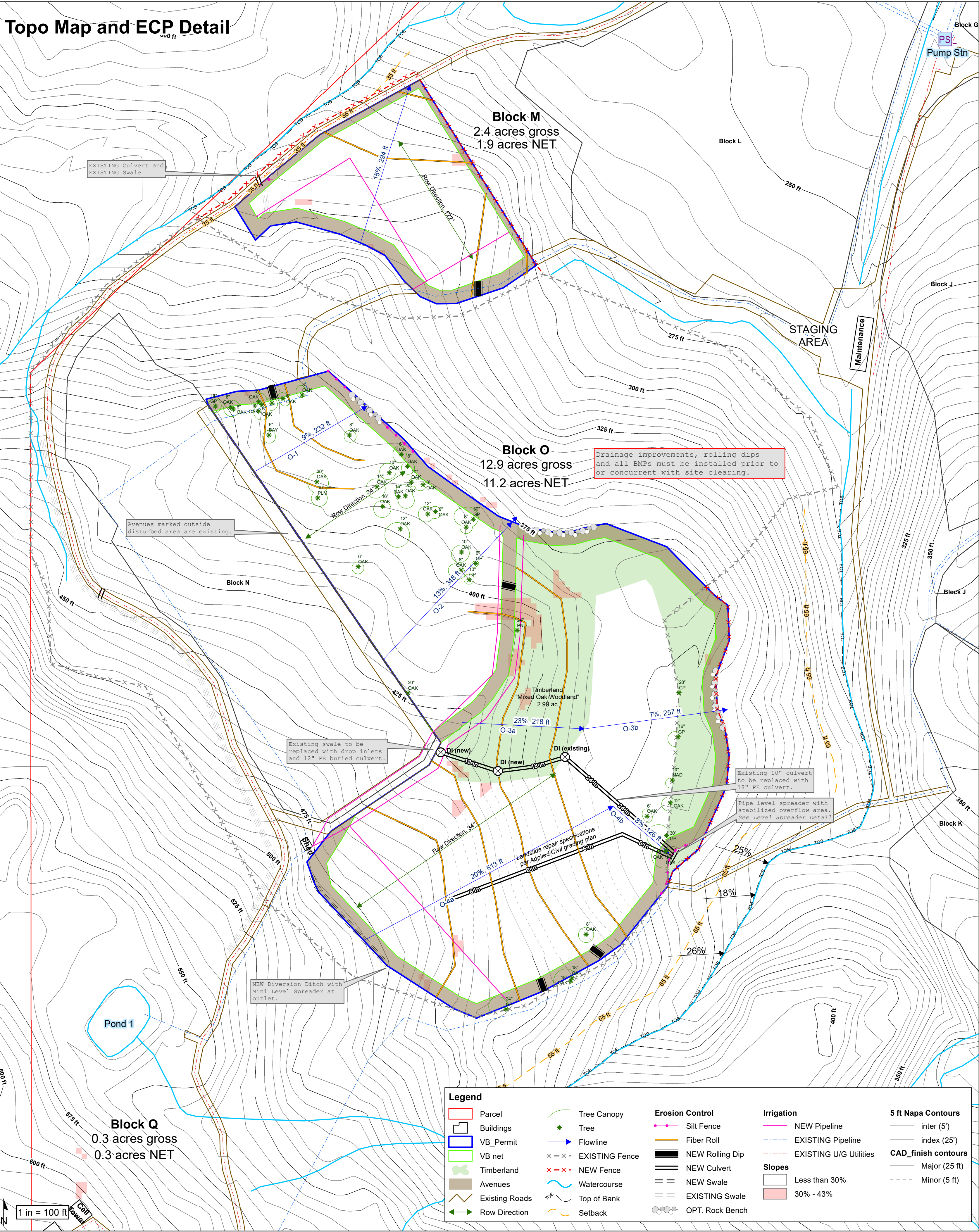
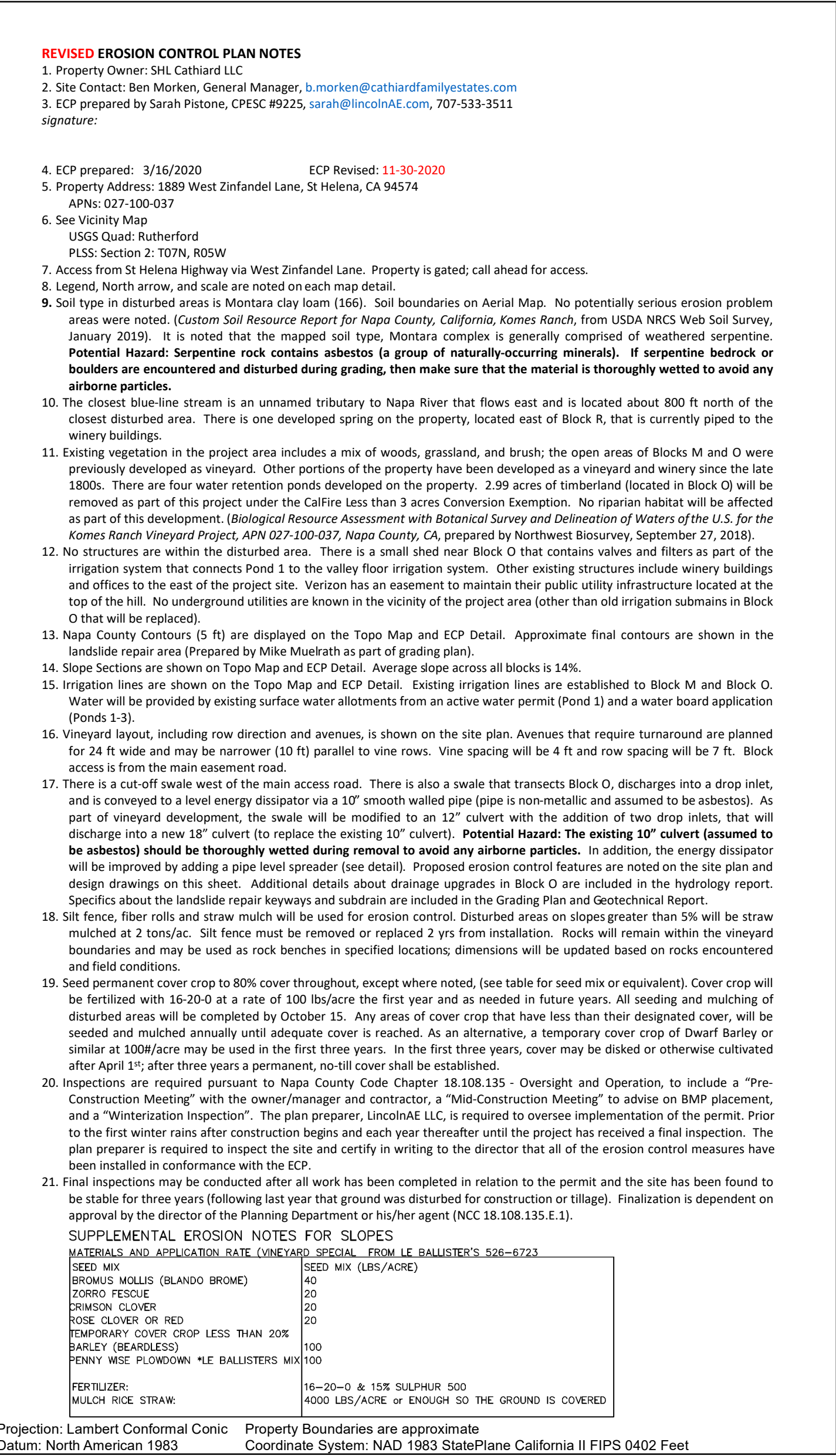
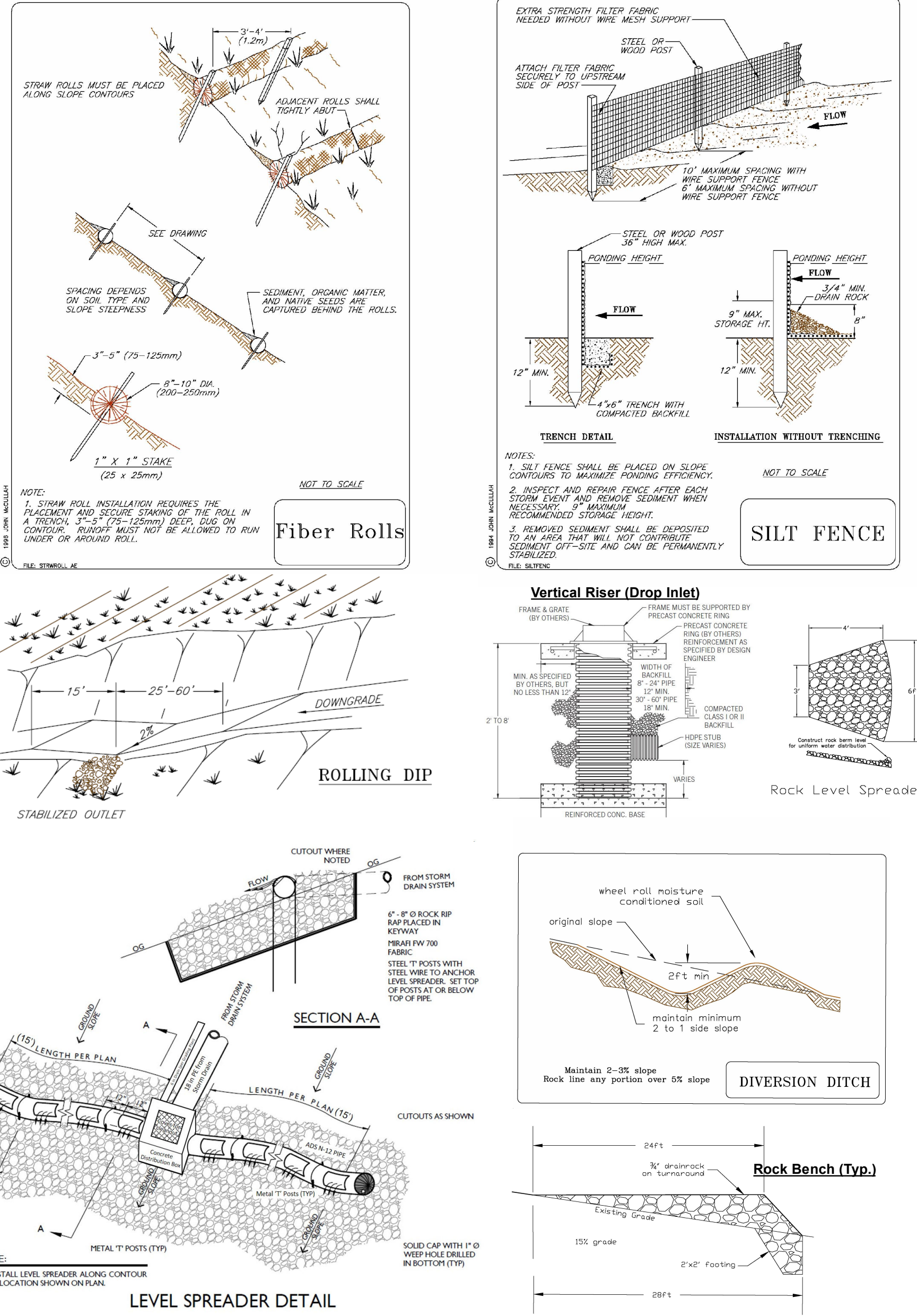
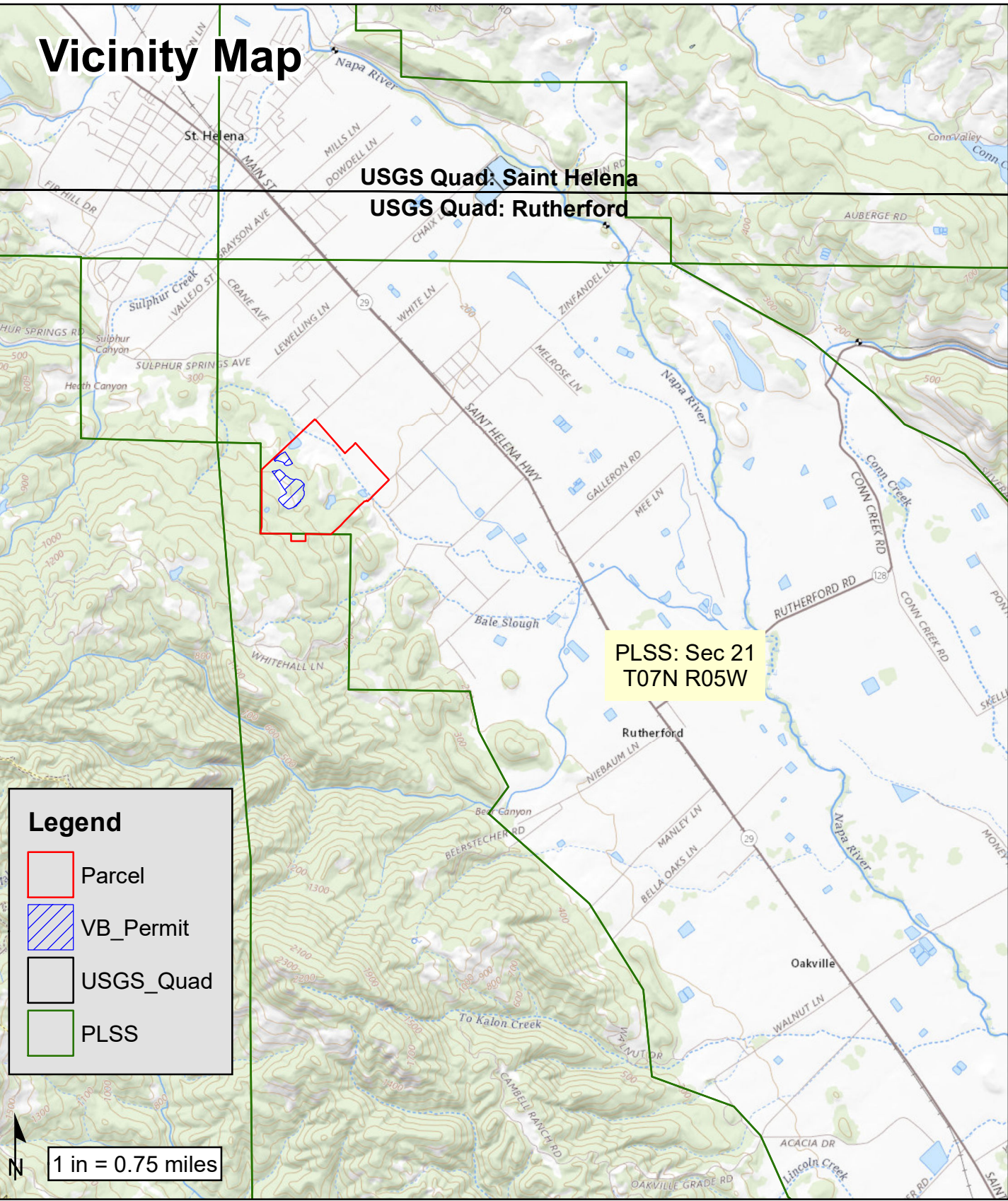
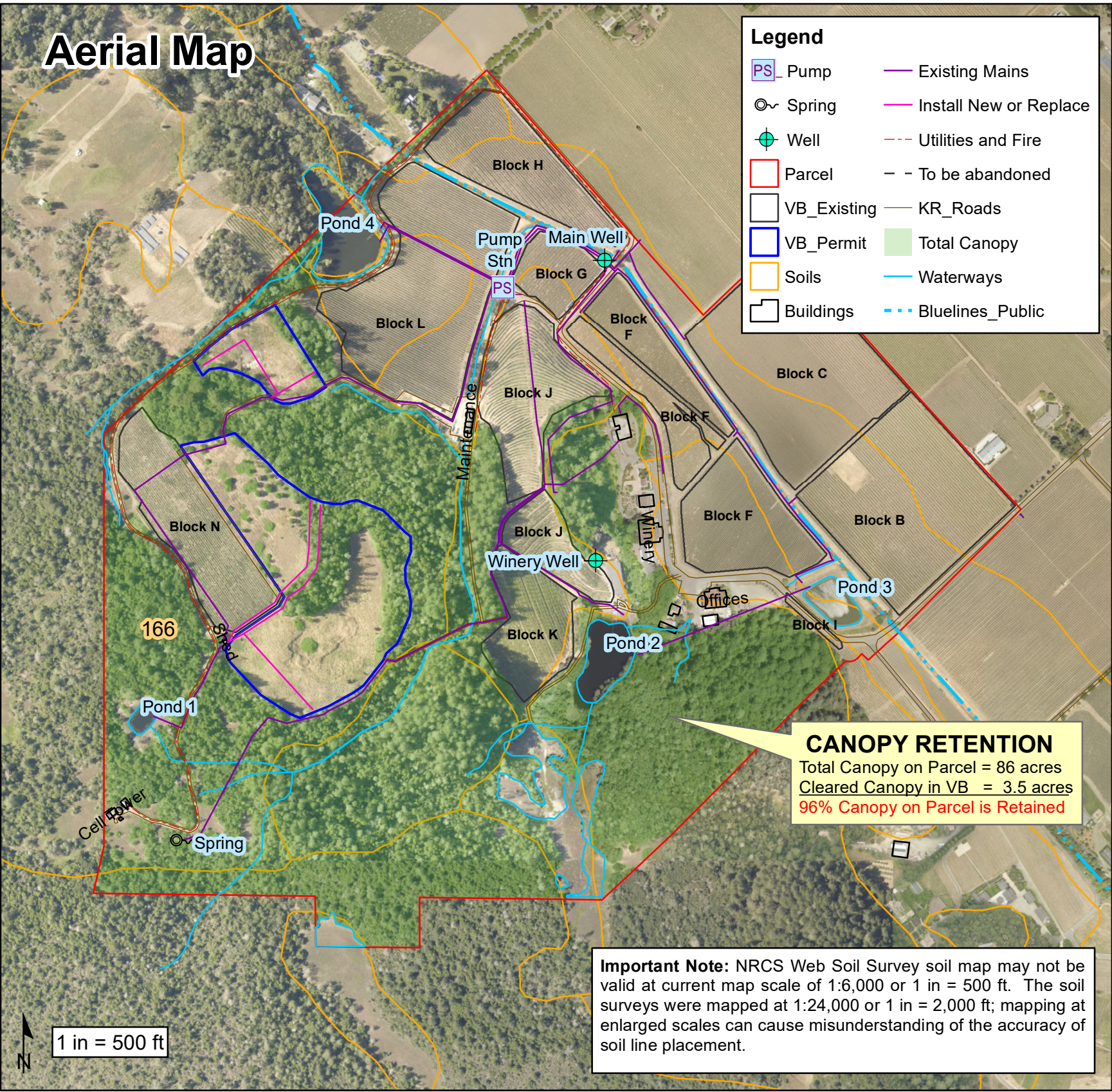


Exhibit A-1





**REVISED**

**TRACK I**

**P20-00103-ECPA  
for  
SHL Cathiard LLC  
Vineyard Development**

**Project Site Address:**

APN 027-100-037  
1889 West Zinfandel Lane  
St Helena, CA 94574

**Preparation Date:**

~~March 16, 2020~~  
November 30, 2020

**Prepared for:**

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# Erosion Control Plan

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## A. Narrative

The applicant submits the enclosed development plan for 15.3-acres of vineyard at the subject site located at APN 027-100-037, 1889 West Zinfandel Lane, St Helena, CA. Access to the site is from St Helena Highway, via West Zinfandel Lane. Property is gated; call ahead for entry.

Note that supplemental reports in the reference section refer to “Komes Ranch”, which was the prior owner of the property. All reports were prepared to support the proposed vineyard design at 1889 West Zinfandel Lane, St Helena, CA.

### 1. Land Clearing, Grading or Earthmoving Activity

This vineyard permit application will require clearing of about 15.3 acres of land in order to plant about 13.1 acres of vines. Slopes range from 9% to 23% with an average of 14%. In Block O, 0.4 acres of land are greater than 30%. The need for spoils and disposal areas is not anticipated but would remain within the disturbed areas. Minimal rocks are expected, but any encountered will be stored within the disturbed area or may be used for vineyard avenues or landscaping (Note: Serpentine boulders, if encountered, shall not be crushed or otherwise disturbed in a way that would create airborne dust). Potential areas for rock benches and a generic specification drawing are included on the updated ECP Site Plan. Other activities planned include drainage upgrades, trellising, installing end posts; disking; ripping (up to 4'; 3' over landslide repair area); vineyard layout; drip system installation; erosion control system installation; trellising, planting and seeding; and mulching of areas with no cover. Vineyard Blocks are summarized as follows:

Block	VBGr	Vbnet	Canopy	Shrub/grass
M	2.4	1.9	0.00	2.40
O	12.9	11.2	3.50	9.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>
		Total	85.60	23.40
		% Retained	96%	50%

**TABLE 1** Vineyard Block Summary

### 2. Existing Site Conditions

**Topography:** The subject site is located on the western side of Napa Valley with a mix of steeply sloping terrain and gently-sloping ridgelines and knolls. The main access road serves existing vineyard Block N as well as a Verizon cell tower at the top of the hill. Vineyard development areas are sited on land that ranges from 9%-23% slopes that generally slope to the east; average slope across all blocks is 14%. Block O contains 0.4 acres greater than 30%.

**Vegetation:** The dominant vegetation types in the proposed vineyard blocks are wild oat grassland and mixed oak woodland [1]; the woodland within Block O does qualify as timberland and will be cleared under a less than 3-acre Timberland Conversion Exemption [7]. The open spaces in Block M and Block O were previously developed as vineyard, but vines were removed in the late 1990s or early 2000s (as such are not eligible to Track II replant). There is potential to expand the proposed vineyard blocks and develop additional areas if a full Timber Harvest Plan were to be pursued in the future.

Other habitat types on the subject parcel include douglas fir forest, blue oak woodland, wetland/marsh areas, ruderal and existing vineyard [1].

The subject parcel contains about 86 acres of canopy and about 23 acres of shrub/grassland [1]. A total of about 3.5 acres of canopy and 11.8 acres of shrub/grassland is proposed for clearing, which corresponds to retention ratios of 96% and 50%, respectively (see TABLE 1).

**Soils:** The NRCS web soil survey lists the soil type in the vineyard area as 166 Montara clay loam [8]; see Site Plan – Aerial Map for soil boundaries. The Napa County Soil Survey describes the Montara series as well-drained soils on uplands derived from weathered serpentine. Plant cover is typically grassland and grey pine. Run-off is rapid and the hazard of erosion is moderate. **Potential Hazard: Serpentine rock contains asbestos (a group of naturally-occurring minerals). If serpentine bedrock or boulders are encountered and disturbed during grading, then make sure that the material is thoroughly wetted to avoid any airborne particles.**

**Watershed:** The subject site is part of the Bear Canyon planning watershed, that flows into Napa River (via an unnamed tributary to the Napa River), and San Pablo Bay. The project is not located in a municipal watershed nor a water-deficient area. The closest blueline stream is an unnamed tributary to Napa River that is located about 800 ft north of the closest disturbed area (Block M).

The plan preparer, Sarah Pistone of LincolnAE LLC (CPESC #9225), visited the site on the following occasions:

DATE	PURPOSE
02/20/19	Bill Lincoln site visit to take photos
9/19/19	Site visit to review conditions and take photos and collect data
10/10/19	Site Meeting with Scott Butler (RFP) to review Timberland areas
11/25/19	Site visit to measure spring flow and review site conditions
12/6/19	Pre-Application Site Meeting with Daniel Basore (Napa County Engineering Department) to establish existing cover conditions.
5/5/20	Post-Application Site Visit with Don Barrella & Daniel Basore.
11/12/20	Additional GPS Data Collection

The topographic map was prepared in 2002 by Napa County. Item 7 (Photos) contains photographs documenting existing conditions.

### 3. Natural and Man-Made Features

The parcel has been a vineyard and winery property since the late-1800s and is comprised of winery and office buildings, vineyard, water storage ponds, and undeveloped forest. The existing vineyard fence was installed concurrent with vineyard development and pre-dates 1993 (well before the February 16, 2007 cut-off).

### 4. Location and Source of Water

Irrigation water will be provided by surface water. There are two CA State Waterboard Water Rights Documents for the subject site:

- Permit #17297 (Application #24287) issued 1978. Point of diversion is reservoir on the north side of the property (labelled on LincolnAE Site Plan as “Pond 4”). This permit authorizes up to 90 AF per year to be used for irrigation of vineyard, and/or heat control, and/or frost protection. This permit was amended in 1997 to add 93 acres of new development to the authorized use areas, which includes the previously planted portions of Block M and Block O.
- Application #30597 submitted 1997 authorizes up to 52 AF per year to be used for irrigation and/or frost protection of vineyard. Point diversion/rediversion include three impoundments (labelled on LincolnAE Site Plan as Pond 1, Pond 2, and Pond 3). The authorized use area includes the previously planted portions of Block M and Block O.

In addition to the water use summary included in Attachment D [2], a breakdown of water use requirements by block is included in TABLE 3. In total, all proposed vineyard blocks will require a maximum of about 4.4 acre-feet per year and there is adequate supply to support it. No groundwater use is proposed for this development so a full water availability study is not required.

		1556 vines/ac 70 gal/vine/yr
Block	NET Vineyard Area (acres)	Surface Water Use (AF/yr)
M	1.9	0.63
O	11.2	3.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>

**TABLE 2** Estimated water usage

## **5. Soil Types/Soil Series**

The NRCS web soil survey lists the soil type in the vineyard area as 166 Montara clay loam [8]; see Site Plan – Aerial Map for soil boundaries. The Napa County Soil Survey describes the Montara series as well-drained soils on uplands derived from weathered serpentine. Plant cover is typically grassland and digger pine. Run-off is rapid and the hazard of erosion is moderate. **Potential Hazard: Serpentine rock contains asbestos (a group of naturally-occurring minerals). If serpentine bedrock or boulders are encountered and disturbed during grading, then make sure that the material is thoroughly wetted to avoid any airborne particles.**

## **6. Critical Areas of Erosion and Slope Instability**

A landslide is evident on the southeastern portion of Block O. A Stability Report and Landslide Repair was conducted by PJC Associates. The report included repair specifications for the landslide and concluded that the land is suitable for vineyard development as planned [4]. A grading plan prepared by Applied Civil Engineering is included as part of this project.

## **7. Erosion Calculations**

See Soil Loss Analysis included with this application [6]. See Site Plan – Aerial Map for soil boundaries and flow lines used in soil loss analysis.

## **8. Erosion Control Methods**

Silt fencing will be used along the downslope side of all vineyard blocks as noted on the site plan. Fiber rolls will be placed every 50-75 ft along topographic contours to distribute concentrated flow and break up slope lengths. Disturbed areas will be straw mulched at a rate of 2 tons per acre. Rolling dips are specified to breakup flow path along vineyard avenues. Rock benches are noted along the north and northeast perimeter of Block O and may be used for rock storage areas, which will also reduce the run-off and erosion potential from the vineyard block.

Vegetative erosion control areas are designated on the Site Plan: Topo Map and ECP Detail. Post-cover conditions will establish an 80% cover crop throughout. Cover is specified to be a permanent, no-till cover crop as noted on the plans. Cover crop will be fertilized with 16-20-0 at a rate of 100 lbs/acre the first year and as needed in future years. All seeding and mulching of disturbed areas will be completed by October 15. Any areas of cover crop that have less than their designated cover, will be seeded and mulched annually until adequate cover is reached. As an alternative, annual cover crop of Dwarf Barley at 80#/acre may be used in the first three years. In the first three years, cover may be disked or otherwise cultivated after April 1st; after three years a permanent, no-till cover shall be established.

## 9. Storm Water Stabilization Measures

One watershed was defined for the project area. There will be no increase or a slight decrease in peak flow at the site as a result of vineyard development. See Hydrology Report included with this application [5].

## 10. Implementation Schedule

The following is the proposed implementation schedule. Drainage improvements specified in the ECP (including rolling dips, diversion ditches, drainage improvements, fiber rolls, silt fence, rock benches etc.) must be installed prior to or concurrent with site clearing. Unless prior approval has been obtained, construction must occur within the grading season (April 1 – October 15) of any given year. Schedule may shift due to permit approval timeline.

DATE	ACTIVITY
Apr 1, 2021 to	Clear and prepare planting area Install erosion control, drainage improvements, rolling dips, etc. Install trellis and plant
Oct 15, 2021	Seed cover crop and straw mulch disturbed areas

Construction schedule must also account for the potential presence of wildlife species with sensitive regulatory status [1]:

- Raptors/birds/bats: Avoid breeding and roosting seasons by clearing trees between September 15 and February 1. Otherwise, have a qualified biologist conduct a tree survey within 2 weeks of clearing trees to identify if any special status species are present.

BMP installation must be complete prior to October 15 of any given year. The following inspections will be conducted by the plan preparer and verified by Napa County Resource Conservation District (RCD) as required in Napa County Code Chapter 18.108.135 - Oversight and Operation:

- Pre-construction meeting with vineyard owner/operator and contractor
- Mid-construction meeting with contractor to review placement and installation of BMPs
- Winterization inspection to document that site is stable and all BMPs are installed

Winterization inspection are required for three years following planting of the vineyard. If tilling or disking is permitted in the first three years after planting, then the winterization schedule will be extended for each year that tilling occurs, up to a total of six years, or more if adequate cover has not been established. Final inspections may be conducted after all work has been completed in relation to the permit and the site has been found to be stable, with minimum cover achieved, for three consecutive years.



Finalization is dependent on approval by the director of the Planning Department or his/her agent (NCC 18.108.135.E.1).

## **11. Estimated Cost**

The estimated cost of implementing the erosion and sediment control measures defined in this plan is about \$6,000 - \$8,000 per acre and does not include landslide repair cost. Costs are based on estimates outlined in the CA Stormwater BMP Handbook [10] and industry experience. Copies of BMP Fact Sheets were presented to site contact.

## **B. Site Plan**

The site plan for this project is included as Item 6: Site Plan, which includes the 7 ½ min USGS vicinity map, Topographic map and ECP detail, and Aerial Image Map. The Site Plan also includes specifications for erosion control BMPs and all items set forth in the document titled “Erosion Control Plan (ECP) Review Application Packet,” dated 02/11/2008 and created by the Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department.

## **C. Scale and Contour Intervals for Erosion Control Plans**

The site plan was prepared in accordance with the scale and contour requirements set forth in the document titled “Erosion Control Plan (ECP) Review Application Packet,” dated 02/11/2008 and created by the Napa County Conservation, Development and Planning Department.

## **D. References**

1. Attachments B&C, *Biological Resource Assessment with Botanical Survey and Delineation of Waters of the U.S. for Komes Ranch Vineyard Project, APN 027-100-037, Napa County, CA*, prepared by Northwest Biosurvey, September 27, 2018.
2. Attachment D, *Phase I Water Availability Analysis*, form
3. Attachment E, *Cultural Resources Study for the Komes Ranch Project 1889 W. Zinfandel Lane, St Helena, CA, Napa County, California*, prepared by Tom Origer and Associates, November 11, 2019
4. Attachment F, *Stability Report & Landslide Repair, Proposed Vineyard, 1889 W. Zinfandel Lane, St Helena, CA*, prepared by PJC & Associates, Job No. 9479.01, December 12, 2019
5. Attachment G, *REVISED Hydrology Report – Komes Vineyard, WinTR55 Modeling*, prepared by LincolnAE LLC, November 30, 2020
6. Attachment H, *Soil Loss Analysis – Komes Vineyard, USLE Calculations*, prepared by LincolnAE LLC, December 20, 2019
7. Butler, Scott (RFP), *Review of Komes Ranch, definition of Commercial Timberland*, March 13, 2019



8. *Custom Soil Resource Report for Napa County, California, Komes Ranch Vineyard*, from USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, January 2019
9. Lambert, G., Kashiwagi, J. et al., *Soil Survey of Napa County, California*, USDA in cooperation with UC Agricultural Experiment Station, August 1978
10. *Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook Portal: Construction*, California Stormwater Quality Association, November 2009