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Biological Evaluation

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PROJECT NAME: Napa Airport Hwy 12 & 29 Relo
PROJECT NUMBER: SF25XC335-A

7 October 2019

Prepared by:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to establish compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California state regulations Sentinel Science Inc has performed a Biological Evaluation (BE) at a proposed wireless telecommunications service (WTS) facility location at the Eagle Vines Golf Club at 580 Kelly Street near American Canyon in unincorporated Napa County California.

Proposed Action and Cumulative Impacts

According to information provided the proposed action would consist of the following (Figure 3):

- Constructing a 55-foot tall stealth tree tower (monopine), the faux branches of which would extend the height an additional 5-feet creating an overall height of 60 feet above ground level (agl), next to the golf driving range at the Eagle Vines Golf Club;
- Developing a proposed 15-foot by 20-foot lease area adjacent to the monopine to house associated electronics equipment;
- Mounting an array of panel antennas and a 2-foot diameter microwave antenna to the structure at radiating center elevations of 48 feet and 54 feet agl respectively;
- Connecting the WTS facility to power and telecommunications connections via underground trench to subsurface connections to the south;
- Accessing the site via an existing access road from the south.

This report has also been prepared to address the cumulative impacts of a future proposed AT&T Mobility wireless telecommunications facility to be located proximal to the Sprint facility. According to information provided the AT&T Mobility facility would feature a 15-foot by 20-lease area about 50 feet north-northwest and a monopole approximately 150 feet northeast of the Sprint facility (Figure 3). Both facilities would be accessed from the same access road to the south.

It is our opinion the following special status species have the potential to occur at the site:

1. Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
2. Nesting migratory birds

No Burrowing owls or suitable nest burrows were noted during the site inspection. However, suitable habitat is present at the site and site surroundings and the field inspection was performed during the non-nesting season. Since Burrowing owls move between burrows and often use different burrows during breeding and non-breeding seasons, the potential exists for Burrowing owls to move into the area of the site during the breeding season.

Suitable habitat for nesting birds is also present at the site, particularly within redwood trees near the trench route between the golf cart storage building and the netting on the edge of the driving range. Other trees, shrubs, wood poles, and the ground surface at the site present nesting opportunities for nesting birds.

As a result of the presence of suitable nesting habitat at the site for migratory birds and Burrowing owls, the following precaution should be implemented:

1. If construction will occur during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31), a nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 10-days prior to the start of construction. In the event active

nests or Burrowing owls are identified during the survey, appropriate nest buffers and impact avoidance measures will be developed based upon the avian species and site-specific conditions.

Opinion

Provided the precautions prescribed above are followed, it is our opinion the proposed action would:

- Have "no effect" upon special status species (Supporting documentation found in Section 5);
- Not jeopardize the continued existence of a federally endangered, threatened, proposed or candidate species (Supporting documentation found in Section 5);
- Not result in destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat area of a federally endangered or threatened species (Supporting documentation found in Section 7); and
- Not result in "take" of migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other state, local or federal laws (Supporting documentation found in Section 8).
- Result in negligible cumulative impacts from the future proposed AT&T facility.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

COMPLETED AT A PROPOSED WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY LOCATION AT 580 SOUTH KELLY ROAD NEAR AMERICAN CANYON IN UNICORPORATED NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NAME: Napa Airport Hwy 12 & 29 Relo
PROJECT NUMBER: SF25XC335-A

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted criteria for evaluating the environmental impact of proposed telecommunication projects pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Section 1.1307(a)(3) of the FCC's rules implementing NEPA, 47 C.F.R. §1.1307(a)(3), requires applicants, licensees, and tower owners (Applicants) to consider the impact of proposed actions on listed species and their habitat pursuant to the requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA), 16 U.S.C. s. 1531 et seq. Applicants must determine whether proposed facilities may affect federally listed, threatened, or endangered species or designated critical habitats, or are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any proposed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitats. Applicants are also required to notify the FCC and file an environmental assessment if any of these conditions exist.

This Biological Evaluation (BE) has been performed at a proposed wireless telecommunications service (WTS) facility location at the Eagle Vines Golf Club at 580 South Kelly Road near American Canyon, in unincorporated Napa County, California (Figure 1).

Proposed Action

According to information provided the proposed action would consist of the following (Figure 3):

- Constructing a 55-foot tall stealth tree tower (monopine), the faux branches of which would extend the height an additional 5-feet creating an overall height of 60 feet above ground level (agl), next to the golf driving range at the Eagle Vines Golf Club;
- Developing a proposed 15-foot by 20-foot lease area adjacent to the monopine to house associated electronics equipment;
- Mounting an array of panel antennas and a 2-foot diameter microwave antenna to the structure at radiating center elevations of 48 feet and 54 feet agl respectively;
- Connecting the WTS facility to power and telecommunications connections via underground trench to subsurface connections to the south;
- Accessing the site via an existing access road from the south.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed WTS facility would be situated adjacent to the driving range at the Eagle Vines Golf Club golf course. A large net, held up by tall wood poles, is situated adjacent to the proposed facility to the east, which separates the driving range from the proposed lease area location. Outbuildings used for golf cart storage and maintenance are located the south of proposed lease area. The access road is situated partially on paved soils,

then dirt and grass surfaced soils proximal to the proposed lease area. The future proposed AT&T facility will be situated in a grove of trees northeast of the Sprint facility between an existing golf cart path and one of the golf holes (Figure 2).

Photographs of the site are included in Appendix A.

Site Habitat and Vegetation

Vegetation at the site consists of disturbed areas associated with the golf course vegetated with grasses, common weeds and introduced landscaping trees mixed with native oak trees.

Wildlife

Wildlife in the area of the project site consisted of; European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*).

3.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work performed included a review of the site and site surroundings and characterization of existing habitats at and near the site in order to make an impact determination of the proposed action upon federally endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species and their associated critical habitats. In addition, impacts of the proposed action upon state-listed special status species and migratory birds, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and other federal, state, and local laws and ordinances are also evaluated in this report. Impact avoidance strategies are also herein developed if necessary.

4.0 METHODS

In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Sentinel Science Inc (Sentinel) has consulted with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) by obtaining an official species list through the Information Planning and Consultation (iPac) Program, a component of the USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System (Appendix B). In addition, a comprehensive list of state and/or federally listed species documented within the within the Cuttings Wharf USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, within which the site is located, was obtained via the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) online Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) portal (Appendix B). Species identified and evaluated in the table below are representative of all species on the list(s) and hence represent the comprehensive list of all special status species that may be present at the site and potentially impacted by the proposed action.

Subsequent to obtaining the species list(s), lead biologist Mark Bellini, performed a field inspection within the context of determining the availability of suitable habitat, possibility of occupation, and the potential for impact to special status species. In addition, Sentinel reviewed USFWS and NOAA fisheries-maintained critical habitat maps in order to determine whether or not the site is situated within or proximal to a designated or proposed critical habitat area for a federally endangered or threatened species (Figure 4).

Fieldwork was performed on foot by walking transects through areas of proposed land disturbance and within a roughly 30-foot buffer area of such areas. Presence of any significant habitat features such as ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands, serpentine, or other sensitive habitats were noted at, and within the vicinity of, the site. Potential bird-nesting areas at the site including trees, shrubs, burrows, structures and the ground surface were observed with the naked eye and via the use of binoculars. The field inspection was performed on 27 September 2019.

5.0 EFFECT DETERMINATION / MITIGATION MEASURES

An effect determination, explanation, and mitigation measures, if needed, are outlined in the following table (Table 1) and remainder of this section for each special status species with the potential to occur at the site.

TABLE 1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT THE SITE
SOURCES: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE / CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Birds			
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: FP / WL GBEPA	Open and semi-open country featuring native vegetation across most of the Northern Hemisphere. They avoid developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest. They are found primarily in mountains up to 12,000 feet, canyonlands, rimrock terrain, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. Golden Eagles nest on cliffs and steep escarpments in grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forest, and other vegetated areas. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Nesting not likely due to high human presence. Potential foraging area.
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Fed: None State: E CDFW: FP GBEPA	Breeding mainly in mountainous habitats and coastal areas near reservoirs, lakes and rivers. Large nests are normally built in the upper canopy of large trees, usually conifers. Prefer large diameter, tall trees with broken tops or natural nest platforms.	NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable riparian nesting habitat. Potential foraging area.
White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: FP MBTA	Agricultural areas, grasslands, marshes, savannas, and other open land or sparsely wooded areas. Nest is a platform of sticks in the fork of a tree or bush. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Nesting not likely due to high human presence. Potential foraging area.
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: WL MBTA	Ferruginous Hawks are open-country birds that breed in grasslands, sagebrush country, saltbush-greasewood shrublands, and edges of pinyon-juniper forests at low to moderate elevations. Their breeding habitat includes features such as cliffs, outcrops, and tree groves for nesting. West of the Rockies, Ferruginous Hawks spend the winter in grasslands or deserts with abundant rabbits, pocket gophers, or prairie dogs. East of the Rockies they live mostly in grasslands, especially those with abundant prairie dogs. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Nesting not likely due to high human presence. Potential foraging area.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Northern Harrier *Circus hudsonius*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Breeding Northern Harriers are most common in large, undisturbed tracts of wetlands and grasslands with low, thick vegetation. They breed in freshwater and brackish marshes, lightly grazed meadows, old fields, tundra, dry upland prairies, drained marshlands, high-desert shrubsteppe, and riverside woodlands across Canada and the northern United States. Western populations tend to breed in dry upland habitats, while northeastern and Midwestern populations tend to breed in wetlands. During winter they use a range of habitats with low vegetation, including deserts, coastal sand dunes, pasturelands, croplands, dry plains, grasslands, old fields, estuaries, open floodplains, and marshes. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Nesting not likely due to high human presence. Potential foraging area.
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Fed: T State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune habitat, levees and flats at salt-evaporation ponds, river bars, along alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Mountain Plover *Charadrius montanus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Breeds on open plains at moderate elevations. Winters in short-grass plains and fields, plowed fields, and sandy deserts. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	Fed: None State: T CDFW: None MBTA	Bank Swallows live in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, and reservoirs. Their territories usually include vertical cliffs or banks where they nest in colonies of 10 to 2,000 nests. Though in the past Bank Swallows were most commonly found around natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks, they now often nest in human-made sites, such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts. They forage in open areas and avoid places with tree cover. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
California Least Tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP MBTA	Seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes and rivers, breeding on sandy or gravelly beaches and banks of rivers or lakes, rarely on flat rooftops of buildings. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Thick, tangled vegetation in a wide range of habitats—from wetlands to prairies to pine forests—across North America. Their breeding range stretches across most of the United States, the Canadian provinces, and western Mexico. Yellowthroats are most common in wet areas, which tend to have dense vegetation low to the ground, ideal for skulking and building hidden nests. But they are also found in dry upland pine forests, palmetto thickets, drainage ditches, hedgerows, orchards, fields, burned-over oak forests, shrub-covered hillsides, river edges, and disturbed sites. They winter in similar habitats with dense vegetation in the southern United States, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Bryant's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	On both their summer and winter ranges, Savannah Sparrows live in grasslands with few trees, including meadows, pastures, grassy roadsides, sedge wetlands, and cultivated fields planted with cover crops like alfalfa. Near oceans, they also inhabit tidal saltmarshes and estuaries. In Alaska and northern Canada, they live among the shrubby willows of the tundra. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Marginal habitat for nesting and foraging at the site. Nesting unlikely.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: WL MBTA	Double-crested Cormorants are colonial waterbirds that seek aquatic bodies big enough to support their mostly fish diet. However, they may roost and form breeding colonies on smaller lagoons or ponds, and then fly up to 40 miles to a feeding area. In addition to fishing waters, cormorants need perching areas for the considerable amount of time they spend resting each day. After fishing, cormorants retire to high, airy perches to dry off and digest their meals—rocks, wires, tops of dead trees, ship masts. They tend to form breeding colonies in clusters of trees in or near water. After a while, masses of cormorant guano may kill these trees and the trees may topple, at which point the cormorants may switch to nesting on the ground. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
California Clapper Rail *Rallus longirostris obsoletus*	Fed: E State: E CDFW: WL	Coastal salt and brackish marshes and tidal sloughs mainly in the upper to lower zones of coastal salt marshes dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass: some of the birds live in coastal brackish marshes.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
California Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Fed: None State: T CDFW: FP MBTA	Nest in marshes and wet meadows across North America, including riparian marshes, coastal prairies, saltmarshes, and impounded wetlands. All of its habitats have stable shallow water, usually just 1.2 inches deep at most. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Black Rails nest in the higher, drier parts of marshes, where tidal activity is least and where different types of grasses, sedges, and rushes occur in mosaic-like patches. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
California Ridgway's Rail *Rallus obsoletus obsoletus*	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP MBTA	Live in saltmarsh swamps with extensive vegetation, which they use as refuges, especially at high tide. These birds live in low portions of coastal saltmarshes dominated by cordgrass and pickleweed, or in mangroves. The Yuma form of Ridgway's Rail lives inland, in the Salton Sea and in freshwater marshes along tributaries of the Colorado River. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.

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Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Fed: None State: T CDFW: SSC	Cattail or tule marshes; forages in fields, farms. Breeds in large freshwater marshes, in dense stands of cattails or bulrushes. At all seasons (including when breeding), does most of its foraging in open habitats such as farm fields, pastures, cattle pens, large lawns. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Marginal habitat for foraging at the site. No suitable nesting habitat.
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	Fede: None State: None CDFW: FP MBTA	Breeds in open landscapes with cliffs (or skyscrapers) for nest sites. They can be found nesting at elevations up to about 12,000 feet, as well as along rivers and coastlines or in cities, where the local Rock Pigeon populations offer a reliable food supply. In migration and winter in nearly any open habitat, but with a greater likelihood along barrier islands, mudflats, coastlines, lake edges, and mountain chains. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Nesting not likely due to high human presence and lack of nest substrate. Potential foraging area.
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Fed: None State: T CDFW: None MBTA	Open habitats for foraging. Although much of their native prairie and grassland habitat has been converted to crop and grazing land, these hawks have adjusted well to agricultural settings. They hunt above hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops, or perched atop adjacent fence posts and overhead sprinkler systems. They rely on scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT Nesting not likely due to high human presence. Potential foraging area. Not known to nest in the area.
Suisun Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia maxillaris*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Occurs in virtually every tidal marsh in Suisun Bay, though densities vary considerably, presumably reflecting variation in habitat suitability (PRBO unpubl data). As with all Song Sparrow subspecies, dense vegetation is required for nesting sites, song perches, and cover for refuge from predators (Marshall 1948). Where vegetation is too short and sparse, Suisun Song Sparrow nests are more likely to be exposed to predators or flooding during high tides. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.

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Yellow Rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Shallow marshes with fairly short vegetation. For breeding, taller emergent vegetation like cattails does not attract Yellow Rails, but they sometimes nest nearby, where water is shallower and vegetation shorter. They often nest among sedges of the genus *Carex*. Migrating Yellow Rails turn up in wet meadows, shallow marshes, and agricultural fields with grassy cover or heavy stubble. Wintering Yellow Rails use shallow wetlands as they do in breeding areas, typically dominated by sedges, rushes, bulrushes, and grasses.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC MBTA	Open, treeless areas with low, sparse vegetation, usually on gently sloping terrain. The owls can be found in grasslands, deserts, and steppe environments; on golf courses, pastures, agricultural fields, airport medians, and road embankments; in cemeteries and urban vacant lots. They are often associated with high densities of burrowing mammals such as prairie dogs, ground squirrels, and tortoises. Breeding pairs stay near a dedicated nesting burrow, while wintering owls may move around and may roost in tufts of vegetation rather than in burrows. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL EFFECT No Burrowing owls or suitable nest burrows were noted during the site inspection. However, suitable habitat is present at the site and site surroundings and the field inspection was performed during the non-nesting season. Since Burrowing owls move between burrows and often use different burrows during breeding and non-breeding seasons, the potential exists for Burrowing owls to move into the area of the site during the breeding season.
Northern Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis caurina*	Fed: T State: T CDFW: SSC	Typically found in old growth forests of northern California, Oregon, and Washington, and southern British Columbia. Very territorial and intolerant of habitat disturbance. Prefer old-growth forests with tree canopies that are high and open enough for the owls to fly between and underneath the trees. Preferred areas have large trees with broken tops, deformed limbs, or large holes used as nesting sites.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Amphibians			
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*	Fed: T State: T CDFW: SSC	Dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep (greater than 2 1/3-foot deep) still or slow moving water. The largest densities of California red-legged frogs are associated with deep-water pools with dense stands of overhanging willows (*Salix spp.*) and an intermixed fringe of cattails (*Typha latifolia*). Well-vegetated terrestrial areas within the riparian corridor may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. Require ponds or pools for 11 – 20 weeks to standing water to complete life cycle. May travel more than a mile away from breeding ponds in upland habitat and aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods. Source: USFWS	NO EFECT Critical habitat is established for the California red-legged frog (CRLF) approximately 1.5-miles to the southeast. CRLF are known from the area; however, one of the ponds near the site on the golf course was found to contain American bullfrogs at the time of the site inspection. The presence of the more dominant bullfrog in the immediate area of the site lessens the likelihood of CRLF presence. The proposed action would have no direct or indirect affect upon water features or CRLF breeding or non-breeding habitat.
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog *Rana boylii*	Fed: None State: C CDFW: SSC	Highly aquatic and rarely found more than 3.3 feet from water. They can be found sitting on rocks along the shoreline where there may be little or no vegetation. Found in rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands. Sometimes found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools from sea level to 6,000 ft. (1,830 m.). Source: California Herps/USFWS	NO EFEECT This species is highly aquatic. No streams, ponds, wetlands or other water features will be directly or indirectly affected.
Reptiles			
Western pond turtle / *Actinemys marmorata*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Vegetated ponds, lakes, marshes, and slow-moving streams with deep pools and basking sites. Source: California Herps	NO EFEECT This species is highly aquatic. No streams, ponds, wetlands or other water features will be directly or indirectly affected.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas*	Fed: T State: None	Marine species. Green turtles primarily use three types of habitat: oceanic beaches (for nesting), convergence zones in the open ocean, and benthic feeding grounds in coastal areas. Adult females migrate from foraging areas to mainland or island nesting beaches and may travel hundreds or thousands of kilometers each way. After emerging from the nest, hatchlings swim to offshore areas, where they are believed to live for several years, feeding close to the surface on a variety of pelagic plants and animals. Once the juveniles reach a certain age/size range, they leave the pelagic habitat and travel to nearshore foraging grounds. Once they move to these nearshore benthic habitats, adult green turtles are almost exclusively herbivores, feeding on sea grasses and algae. Source: National Marine Fisheries Service.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Invertebrates			
California Freshwater Shrimp *Syncaris pacifica*	Fed: E State: E CDFW: None	Habitat conditions include streams of 12 to 36 inches in depth with exposed live roots of trees such as alder and willow along undercut banks greater than 6 inches with overhanging woody debris or stream vegetation and vines such as stinging nettles, grasses, vine maple and mint.	NO EFEECT This species is highly aquatic. No streams, ponds, wetlands or other water features will be directly or indirectly affected.
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	Fed: T State: None CDFW: None	A variety of different vernal pool habitats, from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. Although the species has been collected from large vernal pools, including one exceeding 25 acres, it tends to occur in smaller pools. It is most frequently found in pools measuring less than 0.05 acre. These are most commonly in grass or mud bottomed swales, or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands.	NO EFEECT No vernal pools present at or proximal to the site.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	Fed: E State: None CDFW: None	Vernal Pools. Currently known from several disjunct populations: the Vina Plains in Tehama County, south of Chico in Butte County, the Jepson Prairie Preserve and surrounding area in Solano County, Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge in Glenn County, Mapes Ranch west of Modesto, San Luis National Wildlife Refuge and the Haystack Mountain/Yosemite Lake area in Merced County, and two locations on the Los Padres National Forest in Ventura County.	NO EFEECT No vernal pools present at or proximal to the site.
Callipe Silverspot Butterfly *Speyeria callipppe callippe*	Fed: E State: None CDFW: None	Closely associated with its host plant; Johnny jump up (*Viola pedunculata*). Females lay their eggs on *V. pedunculata*, or on the surrounding debris. Larvae eat the foliage of their host plant, *V. pedunculata* is a low-growing, yellow-flowered violet that blooms from early January through April. Known historically to occur in seven populations in the San Francisco Bay region. The historic range included the inner coast range on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay from northwestern Contra Costa County south to the Castro Valley area in Alameda County. On the west side of the Bay, it ranged from San Francisco south to the vicinity of La Honda in San Mateo County. Five colonies, including the one located at Twin Peaks in San Francisco, were extirpated. The remaining colonies exist on mostly privately-owned land, but also on city, county, and State-owned land. Since 1988, callippe silverspot butterflies have been recorded at San Bruno Mountain and Sign Hill near South San Francisco (San Mateo County), in the hills near Pleasanton (Alameda County), at Sears Point (Sonoma County), and in the hills between Vallejo and Cordelia. Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service.	NO EFEECT Host plant not noted during the site inspection and is unlikely to be present due to disturbed ruderal conditions. The adult life cycle stage could pass through but is not expected to utilize the site for anything more.

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
San Bruno Elfin Butterfly / *Incisalia mosii bayensis*	Fed: E State: None CDFW: None	Coastal mountains near San Francisco Bay, in the fog-belt of steep north facing slopes that receive little direct sunlight. It lives near prolific growths of the larval food plant, stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*), which is a low growing succulent. Stonecrop is associated with rocky outcrops that occur at 900-1075 feet elevation. The adult food plants have not been fully determined. Montara Mountain colonies are suspected to use Montara Mountain manzanita (*Arctostaphylos montaraensis*) and huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*). Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service.	NO EFEECT Host plant not noted during the site inspection and is unlikely to be present due to disturbed ruderal conditions. The adult life cycle stage could pass through but is not expected to utilize the site for anything more.
Fish			
White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Anadromous fish but may spend much or all of their lives in fresh water if they cannot reach the sea (Hart 1973). White sturgeon historically occurred on the Pacific Coast, reproducing in at least three large river systems, including Sacramento-San Joaquin River in California. Source: Animal Diversity Web	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Sacramento Splittail *Pogonicthys macrolepidotus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Adapted for estuarine life so they are tolerant of a wide range of salinities (0-29 ppt) and temperatures (5-33°C). Found year-round in Suisun Marsh and the Petaluma River estuary, generally in sloughs < 4 m deep, where summer salinities are typically 6-10 ppt and temperatures range from 15 to 23°C. Splittail require a rising hydrograph for upstream migration and flooded vegetation for spawning and rearing areas for their early life history stages. Large flooded areas need to be at least 1 m deep with deeper, more open, areas as refuges from predation for adults and larger juveniles during the day (Sommer et al. 2008). On floodplains, small juveniles prefer to be among vegetation in shallow water during the day but move into deeper water at night. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.

TABLE 1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT THE SITE
SOURCES: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE / CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	Fed: T State: E CDFW: None	Estuarine and brackish waters of the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Primarily found in shallow brackish water upstream of salt-water-freshwater interface. Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Longfin Smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	Fed: C State: T CDFW: None	Found along the Pacific coast of the United States from Alaska to California. In California, Longfin Smelt is historically found in the San Francisco Estuary and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta), Humboldt Bay, and the estuaries of the Eel River and Klamath River— and uses a variety of habitats from nearshore waters, to estuaries and lower portions of freshwater streams (Garwood 2017). Eggs are thought to be released in freshwater over sandy, or gravel substrates, rocks and aquatic plants (Moyle 2002). Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Pacific Lamprey / *Entosphenus tridentatus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal, anadromous. Adults live at least one to two years in the ocean and then return to fresh water to spawn in similar stream habitat as pacific salmon and trout. Lampreys construct a nest (redd) in small gravel in streams.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Central California Coast Steelhead DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus (pop. 8)*	Fed: T State: None CDFW: None	Naturally spawned steelhead originating below natural and manmade impassable barriers from the Russian River to and including Aptos Creek, and all drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to Chipps Island at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Also steelhead from two artificial propagation programs: Don Clausen Fish Hatchery Program and Kingfisher Flat Hatchery Program (Monterey Bay Salmon and Trout Project). Average spawning water depth is 14 inches, water velocity average is 2 cfs, prefer gravel sized material for spawning with clear water between 39 to 52 degrees F.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Central Valley Fall Late Run Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (pop. 13)*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Found in the Sacramento River and tributaries including the Feather River, Butte Creek, Lower American River, Cottonwood Creek, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Cool clear water and gravel beds free of excessive silt required for spawning.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.

TABLE 1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT THE SITE
SOURCES: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE / CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Mammals			
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris*	Fed: E State: E CDFW: FP	Salt marshes & tidal flats around the San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays. Dependent on dense cover and their preferred habitat is pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*). In marshes with an upper zone of peripheral halophytes (salt-tolerant plants), mice use this vegetation to escape the higher tides, and may even spend a considerable portion of their lives there. Mice also move into the adjoining grasslands during the highest winter tides.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
American Badger / *Taxidea taxus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Foothills and mountain meadows where it feeds on ground squirrels, rats, mice, gophers and chipmunks. Lives in burrows.	NO EFEECT Suitable habitat present. However, no badgers or potential badger burrows were noted during the site inspection. Also high human presence at the site contributes to the unlikeliness of habitation.
Suisan Shrew *Sorex ornatus sinuosus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Salt and brackish marshes around the northern margins of San Pablo and Suisun bays, tidal marshes characterized in order of decreasing tolerance to inundation, by *Spartina foliosa*, *Salicornia ambigua*, and *Grindelia cuneifolia*, and brackish marshes dominated by *Scirpus californicus* and *Typha latifolia*." Areas of low, dense vegetation, which provide adequate cover and nesting places along with a plentiful supply of invertebrates. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	NO EFEECT No suitable habitat.
Pallid Bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Fed: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Arid regions with rocky outcroppings, to open, sparsely vegetated grasslands. Water must be available close by to all sites. They typically will use three different types of roosts. A day roost which can be a warm, horizontal opening such as in attics, shutters or crevices; the night roost is in the open, but with foliage nearby; and the hibernation roost mentioned above, which is often in buildings, caves, or cracks in rocks. Source: Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum	NO EFEECT Proposed action is not expected to impact any potential roost sites. The site could be used for foraging but no significant impact to forage is expected.

TABLE 1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT THE SITE
SOURCES: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE / CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Plants			
Mason's Lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii* Perennial rhizomatous herb	Fed: None State: Rare CNPS: 1B.1	Locally common in Suisun Bay. Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater). Riparian scrub. Elevation: 0 – 10 meters Blooming Period: Apr-Nov Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable marsh habitat at or near the site.
Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens* Annual herb	Fed: E State: None CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal pools within open grassy areas in woodlands and valley grasslands from sea level to 1,500 feet. Currently, 22 populations are believed to be extant in Mendocino, Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda, Solano and Monterey counties. Elevation: 0 – 470 meters Blooming Period: Mar-Jun Source: USFWS / Calflora / CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable vernal pool habitat at or near the site.
Suisun Marsh Aster *Symphyotrichum lentum* Perennial rhizomatous herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater) Elevation: 0 – 3 meters Blooming Period: (Apr)May-Nov Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable marsh habitat at or near the site.
Dwarf Downingia *Downingia pusilla* Annual herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 2B.2	Vernal pools. Valley and foothill grassland (mesic) Elevation: 1 – 445 meters Blooming Period: March - May Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable vernal pool habitat at or near the site.
Legenere *Legenere limosa* Annual herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.1	Vernal Pools Elevation: 1 – 880 meters Blooming Period: Apr - Jun Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable vernal pool habitat at or near the site.

TABLE 1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT THE SITE
SOURCES: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE / CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
San Joaquin Spearscale *Extriplex joaquinana* Annual herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.2	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1 – 835 meters Blooming Period: Apr - Oct Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable alkaline soil habitat.
Lyngbye's Sedge *Carex lyngbyei* Perennial rhizomatous herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish or freshwater) Elevation: 0 – 10 meters Blooming Period: Apr - Aug Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable marsh habitat.
Alkali Milk-vetch *Astragalus tener var. tener* Annual herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.2	Vernal pools with alkaline soils in playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay). Elevation: 1 – 60 meters Blooming Period: Mar - Jun Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable alkaline soil habitat. No vernal pools present at or near the site.
Delta Tule Pea *Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii* Perennial herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater and brackish) Elevation: 0 – 5 meters Blooming Period: May-Jul(Aug-Sep) Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable marsh habitat.
Two-fork (Showy Indian) Clover *Trifolium amoenum* Annual herb	Fed: E State: None CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite). Elevation: 5 – 415 meters Blooming Period: Apr – Jun Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable coastal bluff habitat.
Saline Clover *Trifolium hydrophilum* Annual herb	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.2	Vernal pools, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline). Elevation: 0 – 300 meters Blooming Period: Apr – Jun Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No vernal pools or marsh habitat present at or near the site.

TABLE 1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY PRESENT AT THE SITE
SOURCES: US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE / CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Soft Salty Bird's-beak *Chloropyron molle ssp. mole* Annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Fed: E State: Rare CNPS: 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt) Elevation: 0 – 3 meters Blooming Period: Jun – Nov Source: CNPS	NO EFEECT Not detected during the field inspection. No suitable marsh habitat present at or near the site.

Key:

E: Endangered
T: Threatened
CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife
SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern
MBTA: Migratory Bird Treaty Act
FP: Fully Protected Species in the State of California
CNPS California Rare Plant Rank:
1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California Rank
1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere Rank
2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere Rank
3: Plants About Which We Need More Information - A Review List Rank
4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List
.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2-Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3-Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Based upon our field assessment and evaluation of habitat at the site, it is our opinion the following special status species have a low potential to occur at the site:

- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

No Burrowing owls or suitable nest burrows were noted during the site inspection. However, suitable habitat is present at the site and site surroundings and the field inspection was performed during the non-nesting season. Since Burrowing owls move between burrows and often use different burrows during breeding and non-breeding seasons, the potential exists for Burrowing owls to move into the area of the site during the breeding season. Therefore, in the event construction will occur during the Burrowing Owl nesting season (February 1 – August 31) the following impact minimization measure should be implemented.

2. A nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist within ten-days prior to the start of construction. In the event Burrowing owls are identified during the survey appropriately-sized nest buffers and strategies will be developed to adequately protect the owls.

6.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECT ANALYSIS

This report has also been prepared to address the cumulative impacts of a future proposed AT&T Mobility wireless telecommunications facility to be located proximal to the Sprint facility. According to information provided the AT&T Mobility facility would feature a 15-foot by 20-lease area about 50 feet north-northwest and a monopole approximately 150 feet northeast of the Sprint facility. Both facilities would be accessed from the same access road to the south.

Construction and operation of the AT&T facility would require up to two months for the initial construction and then occasional access for operations and maintenance consisting of about one visit every two to three months. The facility would be situated adjacent to a golf cart path, driving range and golf hole, within an existing golf course. The area surrounding the facility presently receives frequent use by golfers and the golf course maintenance staff. After the initial construction, the increase in vehicle and foot traffic at the facility location would not increase substantially compared to the existing disturbances posed by day to day golf course operations.

Operations and maintenance would not generally require ground disturbance and adequate parking and disturbed access areas are already present to accommodate the increase in human activity at the site. In summary, the cumulative impact of the future proposed AT&T facility is expected to be negligible.

7.0 DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACT ANALYSIS

Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Endangered Species Act. It is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery.

The closest critical habitat area with respect to the site has been established for the Vernal pool fairy shrimp approximately 1.2 miles to the southwest at the Napa County Airport. Additionally critical habitat is established for the California red-legged frog roughly 1.8-miles to the southeast. Due to the distance between the site and critical habitat areas, it is apparent the proposed action would not result in destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat area of a federally endangered or threatened species. A map depicting the location of the site with respect to critical habitat is found in Figure 4.

8.0 MIGRATORY BIRDS

The proposed wireless facility is located within the Pacific Flyway, a migrant route used by migratory birds between Alaska and Mexico. Some migratory birds may be killed by striking structures such as towers, monopoles, or poles of personal communications service facilities even if all reasonable measures to avoid bird impacts are implemented. The "USFWS Guidance on the Siting, Construction, Operation, and Decommissioning of Communications Towers" recommends collocation of facilities when possible and construction of towers less than 200 feet in height, which are absent of guy wires and lighting in order to minimize the opportunity for bird strikes.

Under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA) (16 U.S.C., §703, Supp. I, 1989), it is unlawful to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to barter, barter, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, export, import, cause to be shipped, exported, or imported, deliver for transportation, transport or cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried, or receive for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, any migratory bird, any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof."

In addition, most birds that nest within the state of California are afforded further protections under California Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) code. Section 3503 of CDFW code states "It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto."

The proposed action involves construction of a new 60 foot tall monopine, absent of guy wires and lighting features. Although the construction does not implement a collocation strategy, due to its stealth appearance, low height (not protruding significantly above surrounding features) and absence of guy wires and lighting features, the monopine structure is not expected to pose a birdstrike threat to migrating birds.

Suitable habitat for nesting birds is present at the site, particularly within redwood trees along the trench route between the golf cart storage building and the netting on the edge of the driving range. Other trees, shrubs, wood poles, and the ground surface at the site present nesting opportunities for nesting birds. As a result of the presence of suitable nesting habitat at the site the following precaution should be implemented:

3. In the event construction will occurring during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31), a nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 10-days prior to the start of construction. In the event active nests are identified during the survey, appropriate nest buffers and impact avoidance measures will be developed based upon the avian species and on-site conditions/circumstances.

9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to establish compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California state regulations Sentinel Science Inc has performed a Biological Evaluation (BE) at a proposed wireless telecommunications service (WTS) facility location at the Eagle Vines Golf Club at 580 Kelly Street near American Canyon in unincorporated Napa County California.

Proposed Action and Cumulative Impacts

According to information provided the proposed action would consist of the following (Figure 3):

- Constructing a 55-foot tall stealth tree tower (monopine), the faux branches of which would extend the height an additional 5-feet creating an overall height of 60 feet above ground level (agl), next to the golf driving range at the Eagle Vines Golf Club;
- Developing a proposed 15-foot by 20-foot lease area adjacent to the monopine to house associated electronics equipment;
- Mounting an array of panel antennas and a 2-foot diameter microwave antenna to the structure at radiating center elevations of 48 feet and 54 feet agl respectively;
- Connecting the WTS facility to power and telecommunications connections via underground trench to subsurface connections to the south;
- Accessing the site via an existing access road from the south.

This report has also been prepared to address the cumulative impacts of a future proposed AT&T Mobility wireless telecommunications facility to be located proximal to the Sprint facility. According to information provided the AT&T Mobility facility would feature a 15-foot by 20-lease area about 50 feet north-northwest and a monopole approximately 150 feet northeast of the Sprint facility (Figure 3). Both facilities would be accessed from the same access road to the south.

It is our opinion the following special status species have the potential to occur at the site:

3. Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
4. Nesting migratory birds

No Burrowing owls or suitable nest burrows were noted during the site inspection. However, suitable habitat is present at the site and site surroundings and the field inspection was performed during the non-nesting season. Since Burrowing owls move between burrows and often use different burrows during breeding and non-breeding seasons, the potential exists for Burrowing owls to move into the area of the site during the breeding season.

Suitable habitat for nesting birds is also present at the site, particularly within redwood trees near the trench route between the golf cart storage building and the netting on the edge of the driving range. Other trees, shrubs, wood poles, and the ground surface at the site present nesting opportunities for nesting birds.

As a result of the presence of suitable nesting habitat at the site for migratory birds and Burrowing owls, the following precaution should be implemented:

4. If construction will occur during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31), a nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 10-days prior to the start of construction. In the event active nests or Burrowing owls are identified during the survey, appropriate nest buffers and impact avoidance measures will be developed based upon the avian species and site-specific conditions.

Opinion

Provided the precautions prescribed above are followed, it is our opinion the proposed action would:

- Have "no effect" upon special status species (Supporting documentation found in Section 5);

- Not jeopardize the continued existence of a federally endangered, threatened, proposed or candidate species (Supporting documentation found in Section 5);

- Not result in destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat area of a federally endangered or threatened species (Supporting documentation found in Section 7); and

- Not result in "take" of migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other state, local or federal laws (Supporting documentation found in Section 8).

Result in negligible cumulative impacts from the future proposed AT&T facility.

10.0 TECHNICAL STAFF

The following personnel were responsible for this Biological Evaluation:

Mark J. Bellini
Project Biologist
Senior Biologist

11.0 REFERENCES

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FIGURE 1

PROJECT LOCATION MAP
(Street Map)

Legend

★ Project Location

sentinel science

Figure 1.

Location Map
Napa Airport Hwy 12 & 29 RELO

N

0 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 Kilometers

1:24,000

Transverse Mercator
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

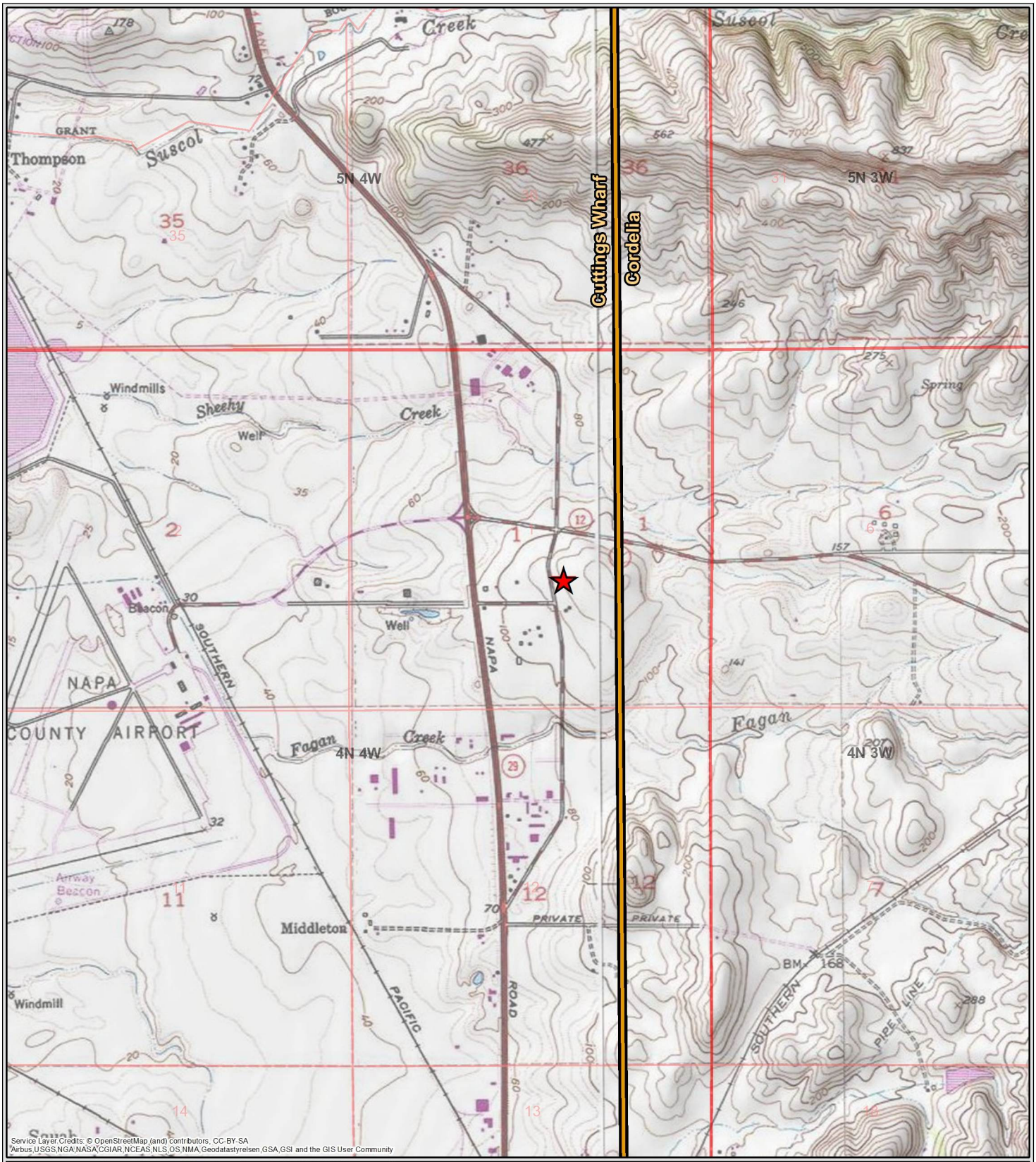
Monopole / Exterior Equipment

580 South Kelly Road
American Canyon, CA 94503

10/7/2019

FIGURE 2

PROJECT LOCATION MAP
(Topographic Map)



Legend

- Project Location
- USGS 24k Quadrangles
- PLSS Township
- PLSS Section / Range

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Figure 2.

Topographic Map
Napa Airport Hwy
12 & 29 RELO

N 0 0.5 Miles
0 0.5 Kilometers
1:24,000
Transverse Mercator
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Monopole / Exterior Equipment

580 South Kelly Road
American Canyon, CA 94503

10/7/2019

FIGURE 3

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Legend

Tower Location

Engineer Plan Lines

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Figure 4.

Site Plan Map
Napa Airport Hwy
12 & 29 RELO

N

0 150 Feet

0 50 Meters

1:1,470

Transverse Mercator
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

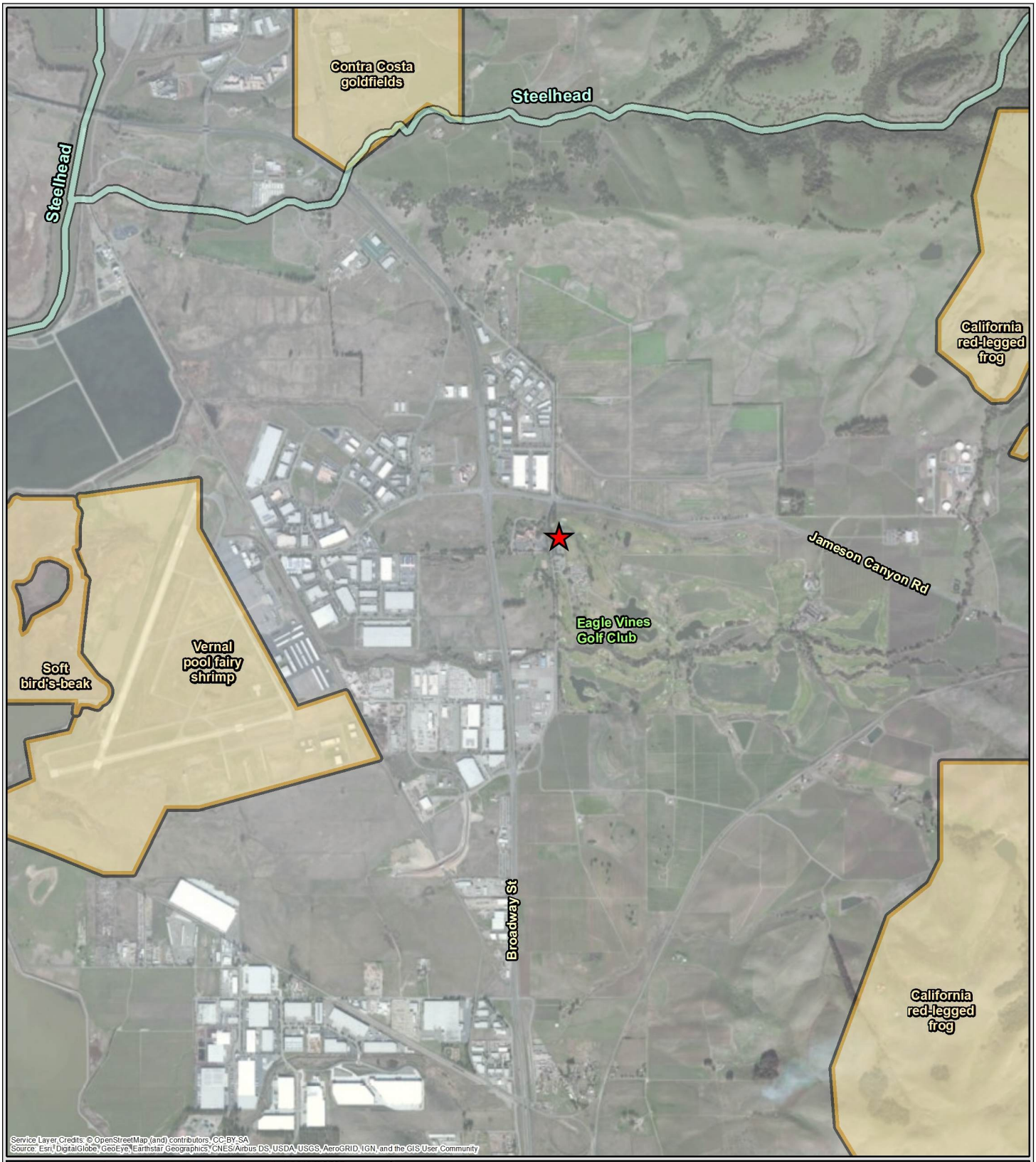
Monopole / Exterior Equipment

580 South Kelly Road
American Canyon, CA 94503

10/7/2019

FIGURE 4

CRITICAL HABITAT MAP



Legend

- Project Location
- Critical Habitat Area
- Critical Habitat Stream Channel

sentinel science	**Figure 3.** **Habitat Map** **Napa Airport Hwy 12 & 29 RELO**	N 0 0.5 Miles 0 1 Kilometers 1:32,500 Transverse Mercator NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N	Monopole / Exterior Equipment 580 South Kelly Road American Canyon, CA 94503	10/7/2019

APPENDIX A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Proposed Wireless Facility Modification
SF23XC335-A (Napa Airport Hwy 12 & 29 Relo)

580 South Kelly Road
Near American Canyon (Napa County), CA

Photograph 1

Description: Site overview. Looking at the proposed monopine and lease area location from the proposed location of the AT&T Mobility monopole.

View: Facing southwest

Photograph 2

Description: View of the access road.

View: Facing south

Photograph 3

Description: Looking into the proposed lease area.

View: Facing north

Photograph 4

Description: View from the proposed lease area at the proposed trench route.

View: Facing south

Photograph 5

Description: Looking into the proposed lease area.

View: Facing west

Photograph 6

Description: View of the utility trench route. Bird nesting opportunities are present within the redwood trees on the west side of the trench route.

View: Facing south

Photograph 7

Description: View of the proposed location of the future AT&T wireless facility, which was assessed for cumulative impacts. The cumulative impact of the AT&T facility is considered negligible.

View: Facing north

Photograph 8

Description: European starling perched next to a woodpecker nest cavity. The wood poles used to support the driving range netting next to the proposed lease area provide nesting opportunities for cavity nesting birds.

View: Facing southeast

Photograph 9

Description: Nesting opportunities existing at the site for a number or migratory birds including this California scrub jay.

View: Facing northeast

APPENDIX B

SPECIES LISTS OBTAINED FROM THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB)

CNDDB Quad Species List 59 records.

Element Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Quad Code	Quad Name	Data Status	Taxonomic Sort
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Candidate Threatened	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Birds	Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP , WL	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Aquila chrysaetos
Animals - Birds	Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	WL	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo regalis
Animals - Birds	Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Buteo swainsoni
Animals - Birds	Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Circus hudsonius
Animals - Birds	Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	FP	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Elanus leucurus
Animals - Birds	Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Egretta thula	snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Egretta thula
Animals - Birds	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Nycticorax nycticorax
Animals - Birds	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus

Animals - Birds	Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	ABNNB03100	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Charadriidae - Charadrius montanus
Animals - Birds	Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Hirundinidae - Riparia riparia
Animals - Birds	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Agelaius tricolor
Animals - Birds	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	ABNNM08020	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Hydroprogne caspia
Animals - Birds	Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Laridae - Sternula antillarum browni
Animals - Birds	Geothlypis trichas sinuosa	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Geothlypis trichas sinuosa
Animals - Birds	Melospiza melodia samuelis	San Pablo song sparrow	ABPBXA301W	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Melospiza melodia samuelis
Animals - Birds	Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus	Bryant's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99011	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Passerellidae - Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Animals - Birds	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Phalacrocoracidae - Phalacrocorax auritus
Animals - Birds	Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	FP	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus
Animals - Birds	Rallus obsoletus obsoletus	California Ridgway's rail	ABNME05011	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Rallidae - Rallus obsoletus obsoletus
Animals - Birds	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Athene cunicularia
											Animals - Crustaceans

Animals - Crustaceans	Syncaris pacifica	California freshwater shrimp	ICMAL27010	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	- Atyidae - Syncaris pacifica
Animals - Crustaceans	Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Animals - Crustaceans - Branchinectidae - Branchinecta lynchi
Animals - Fish	Acipenser transmontanus	white sturgeon	AFCAA01050	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Acipenseridae - Acipenser transmontanus
Animals - Fish	Pogonichthys macrolepidotus	Sacramento splittail	AFCJB34020	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - Pogonichthys macrolepidotus
Animals - Fish	Hysterocarpus traskii traskii	Sacramento-San Joaquin tule perch	AFCQK02012	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Embiotocidae - Hysterocarpus traskii traskii
Animals - Fish	Hypomesus transpacificus	Delta smelt	AFCHB01040	Threatened	Endangered	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Osmeridae - Hypomesus transpacificus
Animals - Fish	Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Osmeridae - Spirinchus thaleichthys
Animals - Fish	Lampetra ayresii	river lamprey	AFBAA02030	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Petromyzontidae - Lampetra ayresii
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8
Animals - Fish	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 13	chinook salmon - Central Valley fall / late fall-run ESU	AFCHA0205N	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Animals - Fish - Salmonidae - Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 13
Animals - Mammals	Reithrodontomys raviventris	salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Reithrodontomys raviventris
											Animals - Mammals -

Animals - Mammals	Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Mustelidae - Taxidea taxus
Animals - Mammals	Sorex ornatus sinuosus	Suisun shrew	AMABA01103	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Soricidae - Sorex ornatus sinuosus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Reptiles	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	SSC	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Emys marmorata
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal Brackish Marsh	Coastal Brackish Marsh	CTT52200CA	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal Brackish Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Northern Coastal Salt Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Northern Vernal Pool	Northern Vernal Pool	CTT44100CA	None	None	-	-	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Northern Vernal Pool
Plants - Vascular	Lilaeopsis masonii	Mason's lilaeopsis	PDAPI19030	None	Rare	-	1B.1	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apiaceae - Lilaeopsis masonii
Plants - Vascular	Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	-	1B.1	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lasthenia conjugens
Plants - Vascular	Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	PDAST5S030	None	None	-	3	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Lessingia hololeuca
Plants - Vascular	Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster	PDASTE8470	None	None	-	1B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Symphyotrichum lentum
Plants - Vascular	Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	PDCAM060C0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Campanulaceae - Downingia pusilla
Plants - Vascular	Legenere limosa	legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	-	1B.1	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Campanulaceae - Legenere limosa

Plants - Vascular	Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	-	1B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Chenopodiaceae - Extriplex joaquinana
Plants - Vascular	Carex lyngbyei	Lyngbye's sedge	PMCYP037Y0	None	None	-	2B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Cyperaceae - Carex lyngbyei
Plants - Vascular	Eleocharis parvula	small spikerush	PMCYP091G0	None	None	-	4.3	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Cyperaceae - Eleocharis parvula
Plants - Vascular	Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	-	1B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Astragalus tener var. tener
Plants - Vascular	Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii	Delta tule pea	PDFAB250D2	None	None	-	1B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii
Plants - Vascular	Trifolium amoenum	two-fork clover	PDFAB40040	Endangered	None	-	1B.1	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Trifolium amoenum
Plants - Vascular	Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	-	1B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Trifolium hydrophilum
Plants - Vascular	Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua	johnny-nip	PDSCR0D401	None	None	-	4.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Orobanchaceae - Castilleja ambigua var. ambigua
Plants - Vascular	Chloropyron molle ssp. molle	soft salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0D2	Endangered	Rare	-	1B.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Orobanchaceae - Chloropyron molle ssp. molle
Plants - Vascular	Polygonum marinense	Marin knotweed	PDPGN0L1C0	None	None	-	3.1	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Polygonum marinense
Plants - Vascular	Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup	PDRAN0L1J0	None	None	-	4.2	3812223	CUTTINGS WHARF	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Ranunculaceae - Ranunculus lobbii

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-0016
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-00058
Project Name: Napa Relo

October 02, 2019

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

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

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-0016

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-00058

Project Name: Napa Relo

Project Type: COMMUNICATIONS TOWER

Project Description: Wireless Telecommunications Facility

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/38.22036345192935N122.25288539743939W

Counties: Napa, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 17 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail *Rallus longirostris obsoletus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Least Tern *Sterna antillarum browni* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Northern Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis caurina* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Population: East Pacific DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 Species survey guidelines: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened
Tidewater Goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Callippe Silverspot Butterfly *Speyeria callippe callippe* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3779	Endangered
San Bruno Elfin Butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3394	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
California Freshwater Shrimp *Syncaris pacifica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7903	Endangered
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Showy Indian Clover *Trifolium amoenum* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459	Endangered
Soft Bird's-beak *Cordylanthus mollis ssp. mollis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8541	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.