

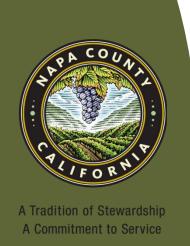
Tree Protection Ordinance

A Tradition of Stewardship A Commitment to Service

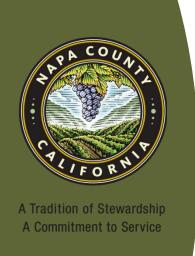
- The purpose of the Conservation Regulations is to:
 - Ensure long-term viability of agriculture
 - Protect water quality and quantity
 - Promote economic productivity
 - Preserve riparian areas, natural habitat, and existing vegetation
 - Minimize impacts to land forms
 - Protect drinking water



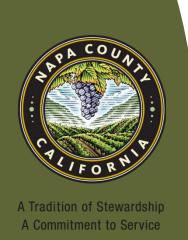
- The Conservation Regulations have been regularly reviewed and updated
 - Adopted in 1991
 - Amended in 1994 to add Technical Standards
 - Amended in 2002 to add municipal watershed protections
 - Amended in 2003, but recalled by referendum in 2004
 - Amended in 2007 to add annual deadlines for grading



- The Conservation Regulations have a long tradition of being based on facts and evidence.
- The Conservation Regulations have allowed growth in agricultural and residential development with limited forest loss.
- Watershed issues have been and continue to be of great interest to the community.

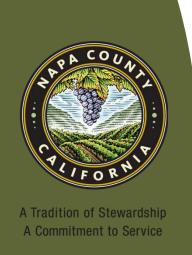


- The Conservation Regulations:
 - Apply to all zoning designations
 - Apply to all earth-moving activity, including vineyards and building construction
 - Supplemented by Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, and Regional Water Quality Control Board General Permit
 - Erosion Control Plans are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act





- The amount of total agricultural land has increased 8.7%.
- The amount of urban land has increased 4.6%.
- The amount of producing vineyards has increased 4.0%.
- The amount of shrub/grasslands has decreased 4.1%.
- The amount of forested land has decreased 1.2%.



Tree Protection Ordinance			
Existing Requirements		Board Direction	
Slopes	Code Section 18.108.060: Development on 30% to 50% slope prohibited unless exempt or with a Use Permit; development prohibited over 50% unless exempt	Prohibit new planting and structures on slopes over 30%, with certain exemptions	
Municipal Reservoir Setbacks	Code Section 13.28.040.A: 200-foot septic setback	Create a buffer of 200 feet around municipal reservoirs, subject to comment from the cities about specific reservoirs.	
	Not specified in Code:	Adopt the federal definition of	

Wetland CE
Definition de

CEQA documents use federal definition with soil, plant, and saturation parameters.

Adopt the federal definition of wetlands but monitor the state's process and consider adoption of a final state definition of wetlands

	Wetland Setbacks	Code Section 18.40.170.D: 25-foot minimum in Industrial Park (IP) Zone; 50-foot minimum setback is imposed via CEQA	Create a 50-foot minimum setback around wetlands.
Stream Definition 19, 0		Code Section 18.108.025: Watercourses designated by USGS, listed in Resolution 94- 19, or with well-defined channel and stream vegetation	Preserve existing definition and amend code to include Class III equivalent streams.
	Stream Setbacks	Code Section 18.108.025: Varies between 35 feet and 150 feet, depending on slope	Create a 35-foot minimum setback from Class III equivalent streams.

Tree Canopy Definition	Code Section 18.108.027: Defines tree canopy as the crown area in a natural and continuous stand of trees, when viewed from the latest aerial photograph.	Maintain the existing definition of tree canopy.
Tree Canopy Retention	Code Section 18.108.027: 60% minimum retention in municipal reservoir watersheds and subject to CEQA	Increase tree canopy retention from 60 percent to 70 percent and extend it from development in municipal reservoir watersheds only to development in all unincorporated areas.

Shrub Canopy Tree Mitigation Ratio

Code Section 18.108.027:
40% minimum retention in municipal reservoir watersheds and subject to CEQA

Extend a 40-percent shrub canopy retention requirement for development in municipal watershed reservoirs to development in all unincorporated areas (exclude grassland retention outside of municipal watersheds).

24: Minimum 2:1 preservation ratio

Not specified in Code:

Policies CON-17 and CON-

Increase the tree mitigation ratio from 2-1 to 3-1. Mitigation prioritized to the highest biological value, preferably onsite but allowed off-site, and may take place on slopes greater than 30 percent, and in stream setbacks where restoration is proposed

Mitigation Location	Not specified in Code: County practice is a tiered approach. Mitigation occurs first on developable land on-site. Where that is insufficient (in whole or in part), mitigation occurs in a combination of ways including a reduction in project size, and off-site mitigation for habitat of same or better quality, within the same watershed. Where that is not feasible, mitigation occurs within Napa County where there is public benefit.	Amend code to specify tiered approach.
Effective Ordinance Date	Specific to each ordinance.	Apply to existing incomplete and new applications after effective date.

	Code Section 18.108.050 (H): Creation and/or maintenance of firebreaks required by and completed under CalFire direction.	Continue to exempt fire management from the new ordinance requirements.
Exemptions	Code Section 18.108.050(I): Exempts clearing of vegetation and/or grading authorized by a timber harvesting permit where erosion control measures were included in the project; but does not exempt projects that include a timber conversion permit	Continue to exempt forest health management practices from the new ordinance requirements.

Policy Manual 12.B:

	1 olloy Wallaal 12.D.		
	Rebuild structures not		
	subject to new road or		
	wastewater requirements,		
	if they don't exceed 125%		
	of the legal footprint.		
	Section 18.108.050.S:		
	_Replanting less than 1		
Exemptions	acre exempt within the		
	same footprint.		
	Section18.108.025.B.2.b:		
	Stream setbacks not		
	required for replanting		
	within the same footprint.		
	Section 18.108.055.A:		
	Replanting exempt from		
	slope limitations within		
	same footprint,		

Exempt reconstruction of residences lost to declared emergencies (and singular catastrophic events) from the new ordinance requirements

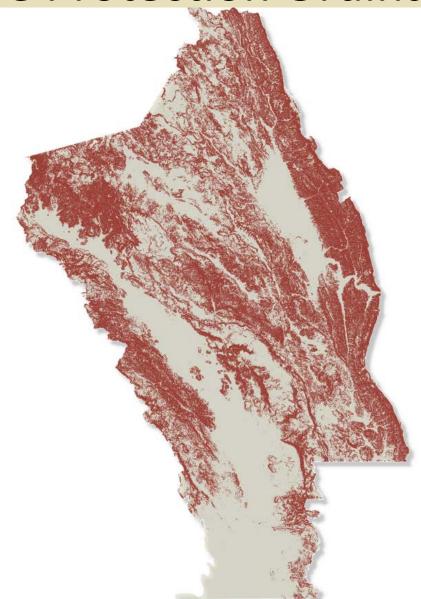
Continue to exempt vineyard replanting in the same footprint from the new ordinance requirements.

Exemptions

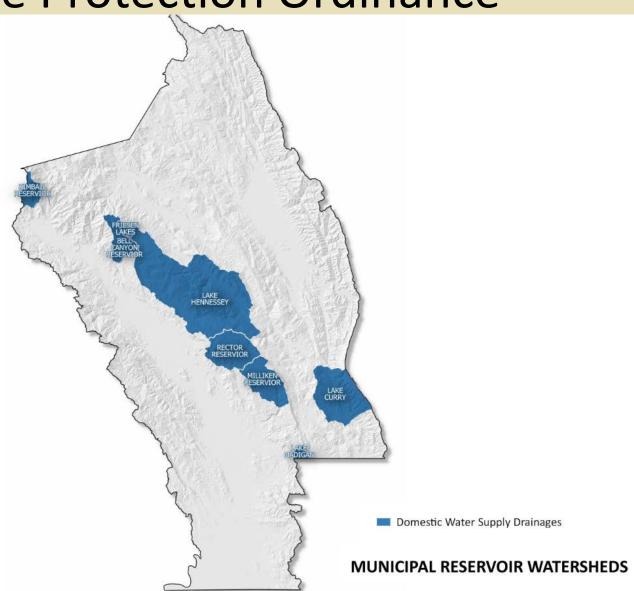
Local CEQA Guidelines: Creation of a 5.5 acre or less vineyard qualifies for Categorical Exemption. **CalFire Forest Practices** Rules Section 1104.1(a): Conversion of timberland to a non-timber use of less than 3 acres is exempt from Timber Conversion Plan requirements. Regional Water Quality **Control Board General** Order R2-2017-0033: Exempts existing or new vineyards of less than 5 acres and on slopes of less than 30% from Waste Discharge requirements.

Exempt 5.0 acres of vineyard development on slopes less than 15% from the new ordinance requirements. Limit of once per legal lot.

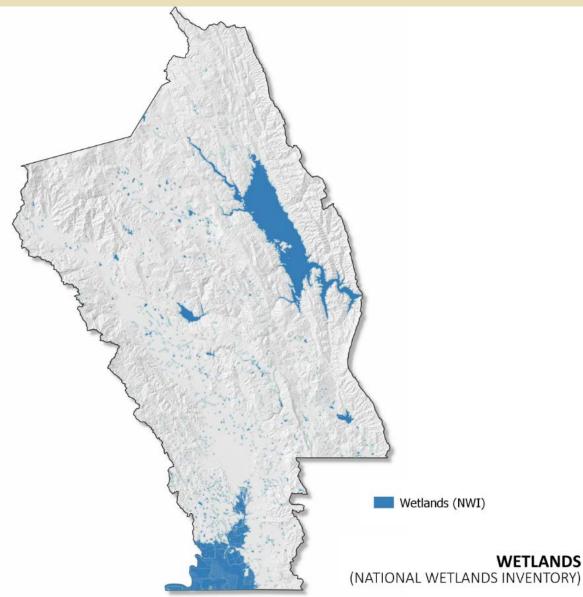


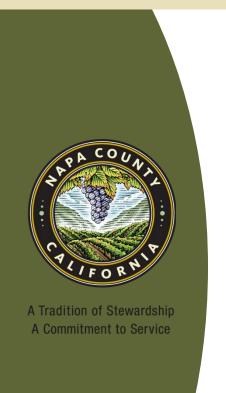


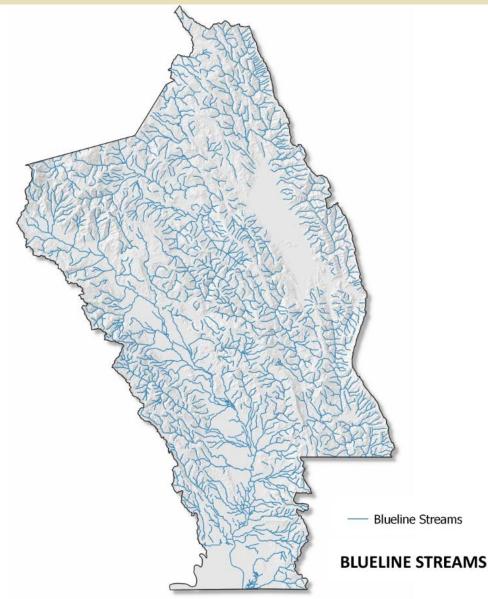




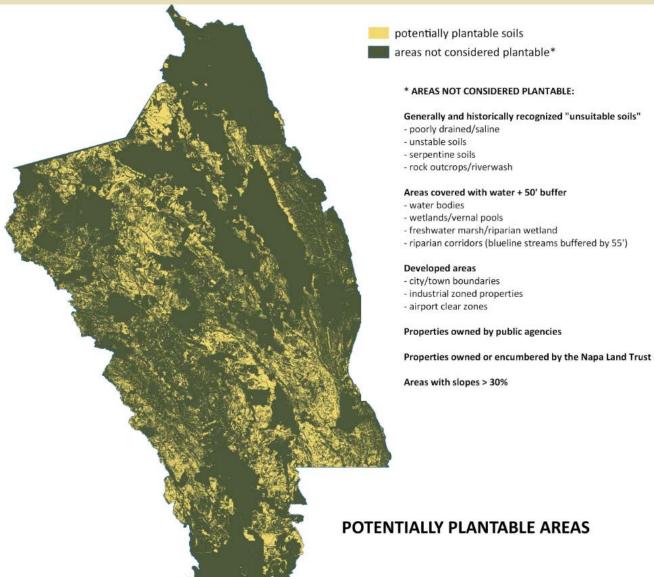


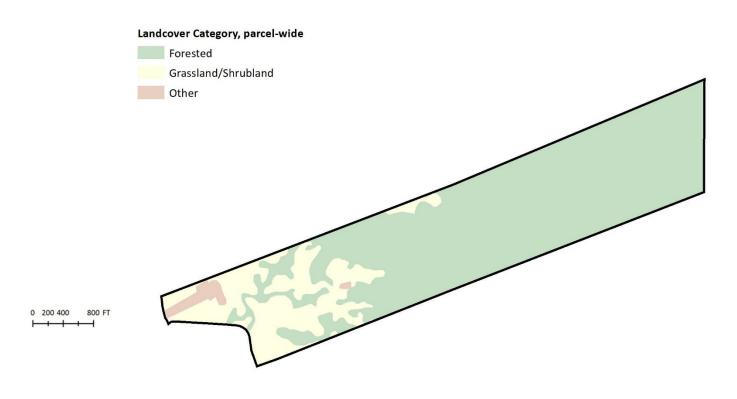












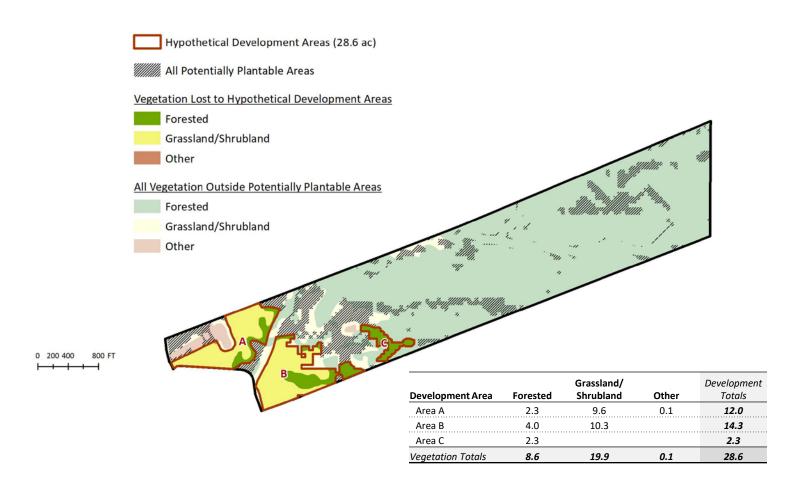
PARCEL SIZE: 220 ac

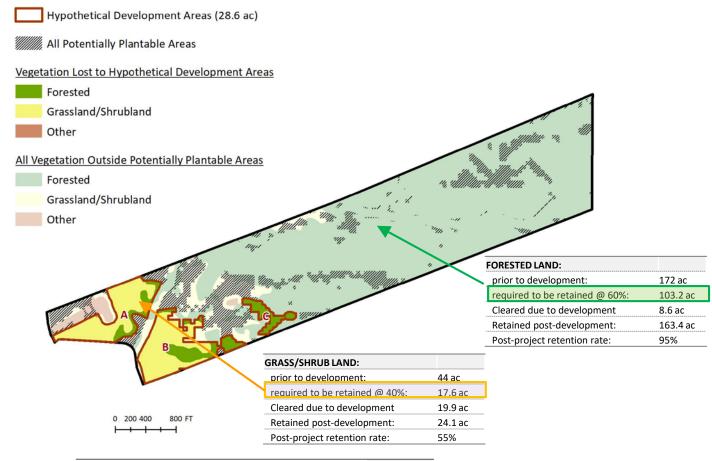
TOTAL FORESTED: 172 ac (78%)
TOTAL GRASS/SHRUBLAND: 44 ac (20%)



TOTAL PPS: 68 ac

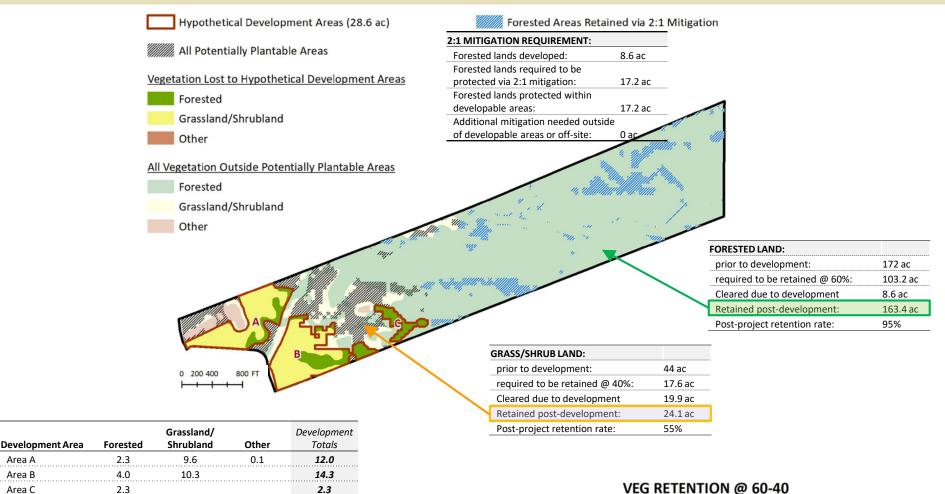
FORESTED PPS: 31 ac (18%)
GRASS/SHRUBLAND PPS: 34 ac (77%)





		Grassland/		Development
Development Area	Forested	Shrubland	Other	Totals
Area A	2.3	9.6	0.1	12.0
Area B	4.0	10.3		14.3
Area C	2.3			2.3
Vegetation Totals	8.6	19.9	0.1	28.6

VEG RETENTION @ 60-40



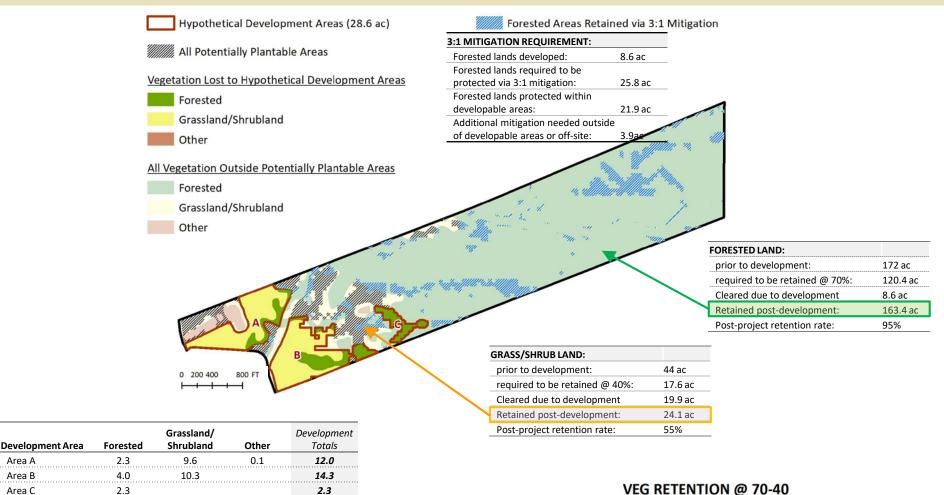
Vegetation Totals

8.6

19.9

0.1

28.6



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