

**NAPA**

	<b>Oak Tree Retention/ Replacement Provisions</b>	<b>Oak Protection During Construction</b>	<b>Heritage Tree Protection</b>	<b>Riparian Vegetation Protections</b>	<b>Oak Canopy Retention Requirement</b>	<b>Oak Woodland Conservation Program</b>
<b>General Plan Language</b>	The Open Space and Conservation Element directs the County to retain existing oaks as part of residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural land division approvals. Projects should include management plans for fishery and wildlife including provisions to employ supplemental planting and maintenance of trees to provide adequate vegetation cover to keep watersheds in good condition and provide shelter and food for wildlife	None	None	The Open Space and Conservation Element directs the County to adopt natural vegetation retention areas along streams that vary in width with steepness of terrain.  Developers must mitigate for riparian woodland lost. The county should develop a riparian protection ordinance.	None	The Open Space and Conservation Element requires hardwood cutting to maintain adequate stands of oaks for wildlife, slope stabilization, soil protection, and acorn production. Natural groups of oaks should be retained and replanting will be required.
<b>Specific Ordinance</b>	The Zoning Ordinance requires projects in erosion hazard areas to preserve existing vegetation. Erosion control plans must show 6" dbh trees. Wherever removal of vegetation is authorized, the county may require planting of replacement vegetation of an equivalent kind, quality and quantity. Vegetation removed in violation of the permit must be replaced at a ratio of 2:1 at locations approved.	The Zoning Ordinance requires projects in erosion hazard areas to protect retained trees be with of barricades during construction		The Zoning Ordinance prohibits grading within 35' to 150' of streams depending on slope except for existing crops. The Riparian Protection Ordinance requires development set backs of 75-100' from streams depending on size and slope.	The Zoning Ordinance limits clearing activities in municipal watersheds (including oak woodland) and requires maintenance of > 60% of existing canopy cover.	None

<b>Voluntary Guidelines</b>	None	None	None	None	None	None
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**Documents reviewed:**

**Date of Review:** July 2003

- Open Space Element
- Conservation Element
- Land Use Element
- Zoning Ordinance
- Subdivision Ordinance

- Grading and Erosion Ordinance
- Roads/Sidewalk Tree Ordinance
- Tree Removal Ordinance
- Voluntary Guidelines
- Other County Codes: Riparian Protection Ordinance, 2003

**Summary of Oak Protection Policies:**

Conservation and Open Space	<p><b>OAK WOODLAND:</b> The county should retain existing oak woodland and individual valley and live oak as part of residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural land division approvals. Hardwood cutting should require adequate stands of oaks for wildlife and slope stabilization, soil protection and production. Also, the county should preserve, to the maximum extent possible, oaks and other significant vegetation near the heads of drainages on north facing slopes, and maintain an oak species mixture to insure acorn production. In timber clearing areas, natural groups of oaks should be retained for habitat and acorn production. Enough hardwood trees should be retained to insure regeneration. Replanting of oaks will be required.</p> <p><b>WILDLIFE HABITAT:</b> Residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, agricultural and water development projects should include management plans for fishery and wildlife (6A1) including provisions to employ supplemental planting and maintenance of trees to provide adequate vegetation cover to keep watersheds in good condition and provide shelter and food for wildlife. The county should provide financial and other incentives to encourage voluntary dedications to the county of significant habitat areas. Agricultural operations should protect trees, shrubs, and significant vegetation for wildlife habitat.</p> <p><b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION:</b> The County should adopt natural vegetation retention areas along perennial and intermittent streams that vary in width with steepness of terrain. When riparian woodland is lost, developers must provide replacement habitat or in-kind funds for habitat acquisition. The county should develop a riparian woodland protection ordinance.</p>
Zoning Ordinance, 18.108 1997	<p><b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION:</b> Goals of the conservation regulations (18.108) are to preserve riparian vegetation by controlling development near streams. Construction, earthmoving, grading, vegetation removal or agriculture is prohibited within setback areas of 35 to 150' depending on slope. No additional setbacks are required for existing crops. All new residential and nonagricultural structures must comply with setbacks. Revegetation within setbacks may be required.</p> <p><b>CANOPY RETENTION:</b> Municipal watershed areas have limitations on ground clearing activities including maintenance of at least 60% of the existing canopy cover. Exceptions may be granted for additions to existing single- family residences or other structures without a use permit, or when clearing does not involve removal of any living tree from the ridgeline or hilltop</p>

	<p>visible from any public roadway.  <b>VEGETATION RETENTION:</b> Projects in erosion hazard areas must preserve existing vegetation. Erosion control plans must show existing trees at least 6” dbh or stands of trees. Trees to be retained must be protected through the use of barricades or during construction phase. Wherever removal of vegetation is authorized, the county may require planting of replacement vegetation of an equivalent kind, quality and quantity. Vegetation removed in violation of the permit must be replaced at a ratio of 2:1 at locations approved.</p>
<p>Riparian Protection Ordinance, 2003</p>	<p>This ordinance requires development set backs of 75 to 100’ from streams depending on size and slope. Setbacks are slightly smaller for residential developments. Exceptions may be granted when an erosion control plan is developed or sensitive trees (oaks) are not present, or when a specific watershed protection plan has been developed. Vegetation removal within riparian corridors is limited to one native tree of diameter 18” or more, 3 trees 12-17” in diameter, or 6 trees 6”-11” per 100’ of bank. Clearing is restricted to 500 square feet of cover. All cut and fill created from 50-100’ along major watercourses must be reseeded and replanted prior to commencement of use. Maintenance of existing buildings, vineyards or other agriculture are allowed. Revegetation of setbacks currently denuded may be required by the county. Workers conducting activities within stream setbacks must pass a watershed course offered by the Napa RCD.</p>

**Contact Information:**

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**Web site:** <http://www.mynapa.info/departments.asp?DeptID=29000>

**County Contacts:**

- No contacts
- Policies provided by county staff
- Policies discussed with county staff
- Policy inventory confirmed by county staff