

Mount Veeder Stewardship Council

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MAY 07 2014

Agenda Item # 9D

May 6, 2014

RECEIVED

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Napa County Planning, Building
& Environmental Services

Napa County Planning Commission
County Administration Building
1195 Third Street, Suite 201
Napa, CA 94559

Re: Napa County Planning Commission Notice of Intent to Adopt Negative Declaration
Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification No. P13-00387
Hearing Scheduled for May 7, 2014

Dear Planning Commission:

The Mount Veeder Stewardship Council submits the following letter in Opposition to the Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification currently pending before the Napa County Planning Commission, and urges the Planning Commission to reconsider its intent to adopt a Negative Declaration for the Winery Use Permit Major Modification.

The goal of the Mount Veeder Stewardship Council is to encourage sustainability of our natural resources and to ensure that the rich biodiversity and rural quality of life in the private and public lands of our pristine watershed are respected, conserved and protected for future generations through education, local community involvement and outreach to government and business stakeholders. At this time, the Mount Veeder Stewardship Council is concerned about the approval of new uses for water, during this serious drought.

Based upon our review of the Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification and subsequent submittals, it is our opinion that the Planning Commission should not adopt the proposed Negative Declaration, due to the fact that an adequate analysis of actual water available for the project was not performed, nor did the Planning Department take into consideration, while reviewing this application, the fact that Northern California is currently in a serious drought. Furthermore, the notice to the neighboring properties is insufficient given the rural setting, and the applicant has not adequately attempted to mitigate any greenhouse gas effects of its project, and there has been no consideration of the cumulative impact of this and other projects on the County of Napa as a whole.

Notice to Neighbors

In Napa County, with a large percentage of properties located in the County, the notice which was provided to neighboring properties, only those neighbors who own a property within 300 feet of the project property, were provided notice. Given the fact that the impact of the project extends well beyond 300 feet of the subject parcel, the notice by the County should really be extended to a distance of at least 1,000 feet from the boundary of the subject parcel, to alert neighbors to the proposed project and allow them to contact the applicant directly or contact the County regarding their concerns for the proposed project.

Greenhouse Gas Impacts of the Project

The County now includes a Voluntary Best Management Practices Checklist for Development Projects with any use permit application. Completion of the checklist should be mandatory. Since the County of Napa sets forth one of its tasks to be stewardship of this County and its natural resources, the County should require all applicants to complete the checklist. In addition, the applicant should be required to implement a certain number of the items in the checklist.

It should be noted that there are a total of 34 Best Management Practices which the applicant can implement in their proposed development project, in this case, the construction of a new winery facility and covered crush pad. New construction is an opportunity for the integration of sustainable, high efficiency water, waste water and energy technology to help achieve the County's resources and climate goals which are set forth in the General Plan Update of June 23, 2009 in the section containing the Conservation Element guidelines.

In reviewing the Voluntary Best Management Practices Checklist for Development Projects completed by the applicant, it should be noted that the applicant only checked 8 Best Management Practices which it already has or will implement during the project. In this case, 2 of the 8 Best Management Practices, are practices which are already in place, so the applicant is only implementing 6 Best Management Practices into the entire project.

California is currently in serious drought. The applicant is demolishing the existing winery on the property and is installing a new winery facility and covered crush pad. And yet, the applicant, who has just recently purchased the property, cannot be bothered to implement Best Management Practices such as BMP-14, including the installation of water efficient fixtures in the new 7,200 square foot "state of the art winemaking facility". They can spend the money to demolish the existing winery and install a new "state of the art winemaking facility" but they cannot install water efficient fixtures.

Nor can the applicant be bothered to implement BMP-15 which is to implement Best Management Practices and install low-impact development features to manage storm water on

the newly purchased property where they plan to install a “new state of the art winemaking facility”.

Nor can the applicant, during this drought, be bothered to implement BMP-16 which is to implement Best Management Practices to install water efficient landscaping.

The applicant will not implement BMP-5 which is to construct their “new state of the art winemaking facility” to a standard of CALGREEN Tier 2. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the applicant cannot be bothered to implement BMP-25 in its construction of the “state of the art winemaking facility” to meet a standard of LEED Silver, LEED Gold, or LEED Platinum.

Applicant also fails to implement BMP-26 and will not become a certified Green Business or be certified as a “Napa Green Winery”. Nor does the applicant plan to implement BMP-27 and will not become a “Certified Green Land”.

The list goes on, as to what the applicant is not willing to do when they construct the proposed “state of the art winemaking facility.” Given the fact that the applicant is not willing to implement many Best Management Practices into the construction of the new facility, one has to wonder what exactly is meant by a “state of the art winemaking facility”. This begs the question as to the meaning of “state of the art”. State of the art wine production in 2014 is sustainable with a low carbon footprint. This project has not shown evidence that it is either one. It seems that a more accurate characterization would be an obsolete winemaking facility given the applicant’s unwillingness to implement Best Management Practices into a new facility.

The Project Fails to Consider Several Water Related Concerns

Currently, the State of California is experiencing one of the most significant droughts in the State’s recorded history. Yet, the Planning Department, in its evaluation of the Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification , fails to take the drought into consideration.

Not only does the Planning Department fail to consider the drought, it fails to require the applicant to provide any actual water availability data in support of its application. While the applicant does say that it has a well which produces 20 gallons per minute, which will be the source of water for the project, there is no data to back up that claim.

The County presumption that one acre of land on the Valley Floor, in the County, has 1.0 acre foot of water, per year, available beneath each acre of land is flawed. In the midst of the drought, to assume that the same amount of water is available, as during a year with normal or higher than normal rainfall, after two winters with less than normal rainfall is not supported by any evidence. Followed by the current winter, which is clearly a drought year.

California Water Code section 106 states “It is hereby declared to be the established policy of this State that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation.”

Water Code section 1254 states “In acting upon applications to appropriate water the board shall be guided by the policy that domestic use is the highest use and irrigation is the next highest use of water.”

The use of water, for a winery, is neither domestic, nor is it irrigation, accordingly, it is a less important use of water, as set forth by the State of California.

The Planning Department has failed to consider state law in the allocation of scarce water; that domestic water use is the primary use of water, and irrigation is secondary use of water. The proposed Goosecross Cellars Winery is neither domestic use nor is it irrigation. It falls into a category lower than domestic and irrigation uses.

The Project Fails to Address Actual Water Availability for the Project

While the application indicates that there is a well which produces 20 gallons per minute, there is no hard data to back up this claim. There are no well tests, or pump tests submitted with the application, to substantiate this claim. There is only a number written on a line on the application, nothing more.

Furthermore, the amount of water used by the existing winery, appears to be based upon numbers provided by the County, rather than actual records showing what the actual amount of water is which is being used by the current winery operation.

The lack of analysis of the water availability for the site, by the applicant and the Planning Department, as well of the lack of consideration of the current drought, and how the drought has and will impact the water availability at the site, the lack of required controls for water usage on the project, to deal with what could be a prolonged drought, all suggest that the Planning Department failed to perform a thorough review of the actual water available for this project. Instead, the Planning Department appears to have just accepted the flawed information which the applicant decided to provide in their application, without verification, and whether the information is correct or not, does not seem to have been considered.

If the applicant is incorrect about the amount of water which its well can really produce during this drought, the applicant may be in a position where their well does not produce enough water for the vineyard on the property and the proposed winery. If the applicant runs out of water and has to begin hauling water to support the existing vineyard and winery, where will that water come from? Has the Planning Department or Planning Commission even considered this

Napa County Planning Commission

~~May 6, 2014~~

Page 6

There is a problem with water availability in the Agriculture, Watershed and Open Space areas, even in years of "normal" rainfall. This is not a year of even normal rainfall; California is in a severe drought.

The adoption of a Negative Declaration for the Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification, at this time, without an adequate study of the actual amount of water available for the project, would set the stage for a whole class of applications, whose cumulative impacts would severely harm the County, its resources, and their neighbors.

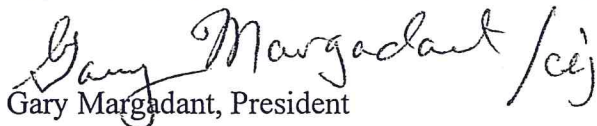
Accordingly, this use permit and any upcoming permit applications should be seriously weighed by the Planning Commission, and should contain a complete and thorough analysis of actual water availability, during this, California's worst drought, in the history of the State, instead of resting upon the faulty assumption upon which the County currently relies for water calculations.

The Mount Veeder Stewardship Council objects to the adoption of a Negative Declaration for the Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification on the basis that there has been no consideration of the current drought, no consideration of the actual amount of water available for the proposed permitted activity, other than a statement that a well on the property produces 20 gallons per minute at that location. There are no pump tests, nothing to support that presumption. Furthermore, there is no analysis of the reduced aquifer recharge and subsequent water availability analysis in the face of significantly reduced rainfall.

The Mount Veeder Stewardship Council respectfully requests that the Planning Commission not adopt the Negative Declaration for Goosecross Cellars Winery Use Permit Major Modification, and instead have the applicant conduct an Environmental Impact Report, addressing water availability in the midst of the current drought.

Respectfully Submitted.

MOUNT VEEDER STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL


Gary Margadant, President

