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1	NAPA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
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5	IN RE: ITEM 9B REVERIE ON DIAMOND MOUNTAIN WINERY/REVERIE ON DIAMOND
6	MOUNTAIN, LLC. USE PERMIT MAJOR MODIFICATION
7	NO. P13-00027 AND USE PERMIT EXCEPTION TO THE CONSERVATION
8	REGULATIONS NO. P15-00141
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12	TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEOTAPED PROCEEDINGS
13	MEETING OF JUNE 3, 2015
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16	PRESENT: HEATHER PHILLIPS, Chair
17	MATT POPE, Vice-chair MICHAEL BASAYNE, Commissioner
18	ANNE COTTRELL, Commissioner TERRY SCOTT, Commissioner
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	JUNE 3, 2015
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CHAIR PHILLIPS: Which brings us to Item 9B, Reverie on Diamond Mountain Winery Use Permit Major Modification No. P13-0027 and Use Permit Exception to the Conservation Regulations No. P15-00141. Deputy Director McDowell.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Thank you Chair Phillips.

Commissioners, John McDowell representing the Planning Division.

While I'm waiting for the graphics to come up, this project consists of a request to expand an existing winery that was originally approved in, I believe, 1994.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: And I'm sorry. I'm am so sorry, Deputy Director McDowell, but I--we have correspondence that just arrived and I wanted to take a moment to make sure that Staff had--or, I'm sorry, that the Commission had time to review it before we started.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Certainly.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Does that include the joys of Yiddish? [Laughter.]

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Not time enough to translate it into [inaudible]. So with that being said, it is 9:19 and why don't...

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CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you very much. We had quite a bit of material that came in this morning and we want to make sure that we had the ability to process it all. So thank you.

So, Deputy Director McDowell, I'm going to ask that you can continue with your presentation. Thank you.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JOHN MCDOWELL: Thank you. Chair Phillips, Commissioners, John McDowell representing...

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CHAIR PHILLIPS: I think your mic...

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: He's not mic'd?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: How's about now?

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Mucho good.

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: These mics are super hot, too. Boy, you get really close to them--and get the feedback going.

So, I'll walk you through some details on the project and then speak a little bit about Staff recommendation. But I guess before getting into that, Staff recommendation on a project like this is a little more challenging than on other projects due to the circumstances involved. That's why I'm presenting this item instead of one of the rank and file Staff Planners, although Charlene did the lion's share of work on this project. When push came to shove and a recommendation needed to be made, I'm the one who made the recommendation. So, this is why I'm presenting the item.

I was not influenced in any way by the Director or County Counsel. I seek their advice on the recommendation, but this recommendation belongs to me; it doesn't belong to anybody else. I feel personally pretty convicted about this—that's a good—maybe that's a poor word choice, but I don't think it's an option to, double negative here, to not give a recommendation. I think the citizens of this county and Planning Commission and the applicant all are entitled to Staff making their best professional—putting forth their best professional judgment on something.

So, with that, this is a proposal that's located just south of the City of Calistoga. It's in our Agricultural Watershed and

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Open Space General Plan designation. Property is zoned Agricultural Watershed, shown in yellow on the Exhibit. You can see the—let me use the little magic hand here—this is the city limit line for the City of Calistoga. The hillside area south of the City of Calistoga. This is approved for the Enchanted Hills resort development. Unincorporated county land surrounds this particular project site. You'll note that there's two other existing wineries, Diamond Creek Vineyards and von Strasser Winery adjoining this particular property, and then there's the approved Wallis Family Estate, which, for those of you who are on the Commission, that's the Pacheteau Castle property. This property is accessed off of Diamond Mountain Road, which doesn't show all that clearly on this exhibit, but it's in this area here, and there's a private drive aisle that goes through the von Strasser property and connects with the Reverie property.

This geographic area is known as Kortum Canyon. It's an area well known for producing high-quality grapes. The Diamond Creek Vineyards is one of those early wineries that was rather iconic in, I'll say, bringing high-end hillside vineyard production into the limelight for Napa County. Kortum Canyon is also an area of controversy regarding the removal of trees and steep hillside vineyard plantings.

The subject property, as you can see, was planted in vineyards in the late 1980s, early 1990s just prior to the adoption of the County's conservation regulations. As such, the vineyards that are on site are fully compliant with our regulations. The winery is located on the lowest portion of the property where Teal Creek, which runs through the Diamond Creek

Vineyards property and an unnamed tributary merge.

The winery building is located, what was, I'll say, a historic structure at one point, but it's been rehabilitated and I don't think it qualifies as a historic structure anymore, but if you go back to the 1940 aerials and the original USGS maps, this main winery structure, which I think was a barn originally of some sort, exists in those earlier photos, earlier documentation.

So this aerial photo was taken, I believe, in 2014, and it shows several additional structures on site. Some of these involved code violations that were addressed in the Staff Report. If an aerial photo was being taken today, I believe this structure has been removed as well as this structure here as part of our Code Enforcement work with the property owner.

So this is the site plan--actually comes--shows a lot clearer on the overhead than it does on the screen here--of the overall project, and I'll walk you through some of the details, try to differentiate between the existing improvements that were approved versus those that approval is now sought.

But before getting into that, this proposal involves, as I'm sure you've covered in the Staff Report, increasing the wine production from 5,000 gallons annually to 9,200 gallons annually. Presently there are 8,400 gallons annually being made at the facility.

The overall winery coverage area is very low. I don't see it as any sort of issue on the project site. It's generally something that only comes up on smaller properties when you start getting close to the 25 percent coverage requirement.

Accessory to Production Ratio will be changing as a result of this project because upstairs area that was a guesthouse is being converted to office space as well as the addition of the cave areas adds a substantial amount of production space, so overall, as proposed by the applicant, the Accessory to Production Ratio would be 16 percent, which is well below the 40 percent allowed by Code. They are asking for some outdoor wine tasting areas and I'll refer you back to the site plan.

Again, Teal Creek is in this area here on the site plan. There is a small bridge that's existed for many decades that goes to the south part of the property and there's a lawn, a gazebo, and a redwood grove. The applicant is asking that tastings be allowed in these areas. Presently tastings occur in these areas to some degree. Orange is the existing building and this gray area to the west and south of the building was the originally approved 3,000-square-foot outdoor work area where the crush pad is and fermentation tanks.

So new improvements, or improvements that were constructed after the approval of the winery, oops, changed pages, is the 4,710-square-foot cave. The portion of it actually crosses the property line, but an easement has been recorded to deal with the underground facility actually crossing a property line. If you'll recall from past cave applications, that the County does not actually require a setback for the underground portions of the cave, so it really shouldn't cross the property line, but there really is no prohibition against something crossing a property line.

The portals here are located in close proximity to the work $$\tt JUNE~3,~2015$

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27 28 area. But I'll point out that part of this application includes a Conservation Regulation Use Permit Exception to allow earth disturbance or the earth disturbance that occurred when the wine cave was constructed within a creek setback.

So the unnamed tributary that comes off of Teal Creek is piped underneath the property in this area here. The dark dashed line represents the drainage pipe. It daylights for a few yards and then it goes back in underneath a pipe in this area here before daylighting out into the vineyard that goes up the hill.

When the cave was constructed--actually, let me point out-this very faint line here is the creek setback line, so earth disturbance within that zone requires a Conservation Use Permit Exception. So this portal and the access path into this portal resulted in earth-disturbing activities within the creek setback area, which triggers the need for the Conservation Regulation Exception.

What I find very interesting, and hindsight being whatever hindsight is, is at the time that this winery was approved in the mid-1990s, the County's conservation regulations already existed, but we did not require a conservation use permit exception at that time in order to construct the -- hey, I lost my magic hand. There. Okay. I'm back. We did not require a conservation use permit exception to allow the outdoor work pad in that area. I find that very interesting.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: I find--you know, I--that was one of my questions. Sorry to interrupt, Director--Deputy Director McDowell. It's--I was surprised to see a 3,000-square-foot pad so close to a creek. And the --so -- and with the drainage, too. I was unclear as to where that drained to. So if we could--oh I quess the applicant will touch on that.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Yeah, oh, I think the applicant's engineer is here, so he can explain the drainage in more detail. But ultimately, all of these facilities drain to the creek in one form or another. So regardless of how the Commission ultimately moves forward on this project, the drainage improvements all need to comply with County standards anyway, so that'll be worked out between the County Engineer and the project engineer, whether this project's approved, denied, or approved in some other fashion.

Pointing out just a couple more details on the site plan, the project's original septic system is in this area here. The proposal is to abandon that system. It's kind of problematic to have a septic system over in close proximity to a cave portal, so the applicant's proposing to construct a standard domestic septic system that would disperse out on the south part of the property here across Teal Creek, crossing Teal Creek over the bridge with the pipe is standard practice and is not considered something that would normally trigger a conservation regulation exception.

And then they're proposing a hold and haul system but they have an alternative in there that if a hold and haul system is not constructed that they'd be able to do one of these new live systems, which I understand are pretty expensive and I think that's why they would prefer to go down the hold and haul path. The hold and haul tank is located in this area here, which is on the east side of the building. I have a little trouble with the

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directions because from when you're out there and when you're looking at a map that's like, well, east feels like south and north feels like east, so.

So the proposal includes changes to the visitation and marketing plan. Presently the approval—the approved use permit allows the busiest day at 20 visitors and an average of 20 visitors per week. The applicant is seeking to raise that amount to 40 visitors on the busiest day and an average of 200 per week and then to retool the marketing plan such that there are four events for 60 persons, two events for 40 persons, 12 events per year for ten persons and then participation in Auction Napa Valley should that occur at some point. I think you're all well aware that when you participate in Auction Napa Valley you might go several years before you're actually able to participate and then you'll have the—some portion of the event at your facility.

Employment levels are presently at two full-time and one part-time employee. The applicant's proposing to go to five employees. From Staff's perspective, I think, as you recall us most recently talking about this on the Melka Winery, we fully support wineries characterizing employment at a much higher number than being so specific as two full-time and one part-time. I think that gets lost in the details over the years and it's very rare that you'll see a winery actually operate at that level of employment.

So, I guess I can't put off talking about the Staff recommendation for much longer here. You know, as you're aware, this project involves a substantial component of requesting

approval for things that are already occurring. The facility presently makes more wine than what the project's entitled to do. They're presently having more visitors and they constructed a cave that literally doubles the size of the overall winery 15 years ago without any approvals from the County.

This code enforcement process started in 2012 when this winery was selected to participate in the wine audit and the applicant had filed an application in advance of us conducting the wine audit work with them, seeking approval of these improvements. At the time this was a standard practice of the County, to work with applicants and process use permit modifications for projects that were out of compliance and to move forward.

So I imagine some people take exception to the way I characterized it in the Staff Report about the applicant voluntarily submitting, but from my perspective, that's what has been occurring. I'm not trying to spin it in any particular fashion, I was just simply trying to state what I believe are the facts, understanding that everyone's entitled to their own view and they might see it differently.

So recognizing the fact that we are obligated to process this application, and the County does not have an ordinance or a General Plan policy that says if a violation is found you must correct it before you can move forward, you must replace it, we needed to consider this application from a standpoint of does it merit approval. And the only way I was able to peel that onion was to kind of go back in time and say if the cave wasn't there, if the wine production hadn't already started, if the visitation

wasn't beyond what the permit was allowed, would we be supporting the request.

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And I'll walk you through the different pieces of it, but in short, yeah, there are elements of this request that we would clearly support. But likewise, it's troubling to come back, especially in light of most recent direction from the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission to refrain from rewarding violations of the Code with an after-the-fact approval. It's something that frankly is somewhat irreconcilable.

So I broke the project up into pieces and then just tried to figure out, well, do we support that component, do we not support that component. So here it is in a nutshell.

Wine production: We support the project increasing its wine production. Simply from the standpoint of it seems like it was a little shortsighted to approve only 5,000 gallons on a property that had 27 acres. You do the math and the property is at 10,000 gallons, even if they're producing a small tonnage per acre. Twenty-seven acres of fruit for 5,000 gallons is only, I think, 1.2 or 1.3 tons per acre, a pretty low yield. So generally the County in the past has been supportive of estate-grown facilities. So in moving forward we...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: If the site can--if the site is able to-to be able to support that.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Yes. Yeah. So from that perspective, going from 5,000 gallons to 9,200 seemed like a reasonable request.

The cave status: Boy, a big struggle. I look at that cave.

Perhaps it's not fair to sit there and say well what would we have done if we were looking at it. But thinking of it as a new proposal, if I was working with the applicant on trying to decide where the best place for the cave is, my recommendation to them would have been have a portal here outside of the creek setback and loop it around and do your cave system in here, and do a smaller cave where you're not in danger of crossing a property line; 4,700 square feet of caves is a pretty substantial cave for 10,000 gallons of wine. It's not out of the—it's not extraordinarily large, but it's not small either.

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And then if a cave portal had to be here, if there was some rationale why it couldn't be over here, and the applicant said well we really need it in this location for these reasons, x, y, and z, then I think Staff would have been coming back saying, well we need something in turn for the encroachments into the creek. And that's where I arrived at the rather late-hit proposal on the applicant to move forward with some sort of stream restoration project. If we're going to allow a cave after the fact, what benefit is coming back to the County for the encroachment that we're allowing into the creek? And what seems reasonable to me is that the area south of Teal Creek be changed into from what it is now, which is a lawn area, and the redwood grove, and a gazebo, into some area that's showcasing, or restored environmental enhancement area, something that showcases the native plants that were once in that area. And I'm not saying it's some nature preserve that people would never be able to go into. I support the idea of retaining the redwood area as a tasting area, but perhaps something that is a spot

where people can come to and see what this land was like before man came and did what man did to it. Moving on with details.

The second floor office conversion: Again, hindsight being what it is, these are the original plans from the '94/'95 use permit. And we allowed the creation of the office and a reception area on the second floor, and then retention of these guest rooms that were accessed by an internal staircase, and the guest rooms are only allowed under zoning as an accessory use to the single-family home, which is 1,300 feet up the hill. In hindsight being what it is, it's like, gosh, well this really should have been part of the winery from the start. This is maintaining guest quarters in a winery building that's 1,300 feet from the house does not seem to be accessory to the house use. So, yes, it was converted without permits to winery office use, probably should have been converted to winery office use when the project was originally approved.

Outdoor visitation and marketing activities: Staff supports outdoor visitation occurring at wineries within reason. I think if they were asking to establish tastings out in the redwood grove right now, we'd say, great, no problem, sounds like a good thing. But where I really struggle with the marketing plan and the visitation plan is, you know, it's well known that this property is for sale. And for years this winery has been operating without the benefit of an approval to exceed their approved marketing and visitation plan. And it just seems odd now that we're coming in and asking to expand the marketing plan in advance of the sale occurring. It seems like this is completely being driven by a real estate deal. I expressed that

to the applicant last week, and they've responded with their marketing plan, which I have not reviewed in detail. But perhaps that marketing plan will assuage any concern that you might have that I'm putting forward right now. At this point, though, Staff's position is we see no reason for the need to change the visitation and marketing plan. But we support the idea of tastings being established in a limited number of outdoor areas.

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The septic system: In hold and haul there has been no change to the County's policy allowing hold and haul.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Oh, I'm sorry. Commissioner Scott.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I have a question. When you talk about the outdoor visitation and are you—having visited the site I'm very familiar with the lawn areas that exist there, and that can be used for visiting. Are you proposing to just take those out, return them to dirt, or what?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: I would propose that it turns into a wonderful little Napa Valley restoration project of native vegetation out there.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: All of the grass areas? Or just--if I'm at Teal--if I'm on the bridge, there's the grass area that--and the barbecue area, and then there is the redwood grove, and then more grass area. Do we have a shot of that, or no?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: I don't think we have any...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: ...photos of that area. And if the Commission is heading anywhere near Staff's recommendation of requiring a restoration project, this would require continuation of the item. We'd need to develop a plan in the

area, and then bring that back to the Commission for you to adopt.

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I don't think the applicant is in any way supportive of that idea. And I was reluctant to go ahead and put a plan together, because honestly, I have really no idea where you're going to go with this project.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: We like to keep you on your toes, John.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Yeah. So, finishing up on the septic system and the hold and haul. There's been some concerns raised about hold and haul systems. There's been no change to policy that would prohibit a hold and haul system. Staff feels like this is a rather modest amount of wine production. So the hold and haul truck coming and going every once in awhile, I don't think would cause any discernable change in the level of traffic out on the roads. But, if the Commission's not supportive of the hold and haul, I think, you'd simply require the applicant to install the second alternative of the live system.

We are recommending the exception to the Road and Street Standards for the drive aisle going in. There are a number of existing environmental constraints that are detailed in the Public Works memo, and the applicant's request for the Road Mod. This exhibit is somewhat difficult to read, but the hashed areas are the areas where they are widening the road to standards. It is a substantial portion of the road that's going to meet standards, and it's only next down in a few minor areas like where it crosses the creek coming into the property, those sorts of things.

So to conclude, Staff sees four options for the Planning Commission moving forward detailed in the Staff Report. First would be to approve the applicant's proposal, either as proposed or with a limited amount of modification. The Draft Findings and Conditions of Approval that are in your Staff Report are reflective of the applicant's proposal, if you wish to move forward in that fashion. So, you could take a final action today.

The second option, which is Staff's recommendation, that I'm calling the reduced development alternative, would involve the Commission continuing the item and then having us return to you with a package of findings and Conditions of Approval and additional details. Again, to detail that option we would support the wine production increase. We would not support a change to the levels of visitation and marketing. And we would require a stream restoration project of some design as a quid pro quo for allowing the encroachment into the creek setbacks.

Third option would be to deny the project. I think this can be done by a simple motion similar to what was--what occurred on The Caves project. But I think we want to remand that to County Counsel for preparation of detailed findings on the rationale behind the denial of the project.

Staff's not supportive of that approach, simply because the denial—you know, there's advantages to that process, but it now turns the project completely into a code enforcement case, which isn't necessarily a bad thing, it's just it changes the working relationship with the applicant from what it has been, to regulator and those being enforced.

And then the last option would be to commence revocation, or suspension of the use permit in some form. That takes its own separate public hearing process. So, if the Commission is unwilling to move forward with this project and feels that the nature of the past violations are so egregious that it warrants some level of reduction of the existing entitlement, then you would commence a process today, and we'd have to return with a noticed public hearing process to consider the merits of revocation or suspension of the permit.

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I apologize for the long, rambling presentation. But that concludes it. And I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well I have one question, because I just want to clarify. There's so many pieces that we're trying to clean up, so to speak, so just to be clear in terms of the Staff Recommendation, it's the 5,000 to 9,200 gallons. You had discussed that the -- limited solely to the production of wine grapes to 100 percent grown on site. So, I don't know how that would be achieved at that through submitting your 702 every year, or how that is at all enforceable. But, wanted to point out that had been part of the Staff recommendation, that the caves were supported but no marketing or entertaining within the caves in that the requirement of the creek restoration project, the guest quarters to the winery use, the outdoor visitation, the removal -- or the restoration of the grass and barbecue area, and the visitation remains at 1,185 annual maximum, three events, and 20 weekly average. It would also include the exception for the road, and the application also includes the new well, a new septic system, a new drainage system, and a new

hold and haul, or live system.

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: All said, yes correct.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay, thank you. Okay are there any questions for Staff at this time?

I had one question, which years ago, when we were dealing with a hotel with a--it was in the County, but that it had a parcel attached to it that was--that there was the question of whether you could have a--how you accessed a parcel within the Ag Preserve to a commercial use, and I guess we'll have to hear from the applicant, because there--when I was on the tour there was talk of golf carts going between the winery and the hotel, and that wasn't mentioned anywhere in the Staff Report. And I remember with the Carneros Inn that was an issue in terms of accessing a commercial use through the Ag Preserve. So, is there any light that Staff can...

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Yeah, I can think of two examples. One is Carneros where the issue was the driveway for the commercially zoned portion of the property was going to come from the north across Agricultural Watershed land. And the conclusion of the Board of Supervisors was that that triggered a Measure J vote because it was an expansion of a commercial use out onto agriculturally designated land.

The other example that I can think of is Meadowood where the--I forgot the name of the winery that was built by the Meadowood owner that's out closer to Silverado Trail there.

[PLANNING DIRECTOR DAVID MORRISON:] The Reserve.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: The Reserve, yes thank you. The Reserve is completely on Ag Watershed land. I'm not exactly sure

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how they get—how guests get back and forth from Meadowood over to The Reserve, but I'm quite certain that guests of Meadowood go to The Reserve, and they might even be members of The Reserve.

I guess I can't think of any other examples than that. But in discussing this with the applicant, if the owner of a resort buys a winery in Napa County and transports their guests to and from that winery, I don't think that's a violation of any Napa County Agricultural Preservation requirements. This one's a little bit interesting because the resort that's potentially buying this is immediately next door to the winery. But what if this winery was a mile from the resort?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well I--you know, the reason why I ask is that I had been aware of it with the Carneros Inn and I guess I was looking for County Counsel. Because we've never come--at least on my tenure we've never come across this issue. And so there is some, for me--and I hate it when I say precedent setting, but there--it is something that we haven't dealt with before in terms of a question and was wondering if there was any insight that can be provided.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Yeah. The issue isn't on the table though, because it's not part of the proposal.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: You're right.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: It's been discussed, but it still remains speculative whether that'll actually be requested. And then at that time, it would be subject—if it is requested, be subject to a use permit modification that would have come before the Commission.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: You are absolutely right. Okay.

DIRECTOR MORRISON: Yeah. We--Staff had talked about this internally, and for lack of a better example, we'd talked about what if somebody had bundled together a package where you could have dinner at Don Giovanni and go to a tasting at Darioush nearby and they would transport you between the two. As long as it was within Darioush's visitation limits, I don't think the County has a role.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yeah, it's interesting. I mean I--the--I brought it up because it's nothing that I had seen before, so it's always good for discussion.

[COMMISSIONER BASAYNE:] Yeah.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Commissioner Scott.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I was thinking, and this hasn't occurred yet, but that we have approved a resort near the airport industrial area Monte...

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Montalcino.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Montalcino. And I can certainly at the time that we approved that resort, there were only one or two, maybe three wineries in the airport industrial area. Now there are 16. I can see this coming back to us in there being visitation between that resort and the wineries that are located in—and that's a little different. Although, you know, depending on how the resort is constructed, it's possible that there could be a pathway that could lead to some of these resorts that they could take golf carts, or whatever. So it's something that at least has the potential for the airport industrial area in terms of visitation. And of course, and in many cases they would be

using public roads, obviously, to do that as well.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Commissioner Scott. Commissioner Basayne.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Yeah, I just wanted to weigh in in terms of just my opinion with regard to the proximity of wineries to resort properties in the valley. It's abundant. And if you just go up and down either Silverado Trail, or 29, you're going to find numerous examples where you virtually have contiguous situations where you have—it might even have a winery that's nestled right up against a resort, and so there is a temptation to potentially take visitors to that winery as a way of accommodating their needs. So...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well, to that point, this is something that we'll probably being seeing more and more of.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Right.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Commissioner Scott.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah, it occurred to me that I have seen golf carts from the residents in Silverado go to William Hill Winery on, you know, the adjacent road there. And that's not--oh it's not common, but it does happen.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay, since this is—I appreciate as again this is a—it's good discussion, and something you'll probably be seeing more of but as Deputy Director McDowell pointed out that is not on the table in front of us today. So.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: So, if I can beg the Commission's indulgence.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: As long as it's not about golf carts.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: No. It's about pictures from the

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1990's. In your Staff Report materials and up on the screen, it might be helpful for your deliberations today. There's--I find these pictures wonderfully insightful into what the property was like at the time that the winery was originally being considered. Not so much the winery building itself, but to call your attention to the sideline areas.

So, on this particular picture, the cave portal under question is off the screen here, and the road that accesses that cave portal came down through this area here, and crosses just off the screen. And you can see this area, which is literally right next to the creek, is——it's highly disturbed at that time.

Likewise on this picture, where this propane tank is over here, is where the access road is to the tank pad, and the concrete pads are in this area here. And where that propane tank is, is where the road went to get to the cave portal.

And then this is the old pole barn, which was torn down, which was replaced, and then the illegal building was torn down, that sits on top of this unnamed creek channel. And likewise, you can see part of the pole barn in this shot here. And this is the part of the creek that was covered over when the cave portal was installed.

So in one regard you can see that it's not some pristine creek setting at the time the improvements happened. But in another regard, it's--well, a creek was filled in. So. How that all gets resolved.

This one's, I think, really telling because the portal literally sits just to the--would sit just to the right of this photo. This is all work area now. And then that road went off in

this area here.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Deputy Director McDowell. I'm going to now, unless there are no--are there any other questions for Staff at this time? Seeing as there are none, I'm going to open Public Comment, and ask if the applicant would care to speak.

SCOTT GREENWOOD-MEINERT: Commissioners, Staff, Deputy
County Counsel, Scott Greenwood-Meinert of Dickenson, Peatman &
Fogarty on behalf of the applicant, Reverie at Diamond Mountain.

I want to start out by saying thank you to Staff. We have worked diligently with them for almost four years now, consistently for three years on this application. I want to highlight the fact that I know that Staff has put an awful lot of time and consideration and analysis into this matter. That analysis has been revised multiple times by changes, either official or unofficial with regards to policies related to water analyses and so forth. So there's been a lot of movement over the course of time with this application.

I do want to start out by highlighting the fact that regardless of the rhetoric, and regardless of some of the letters of opposition that came in previously, and as early as at the time the hearing started, this was a voluntary process that was begun prior to any audit calls that were made or any audit notices that went to Reverie and that timing shouldn't be nefariously impugned. Mr. Kiken came to our law firm in November of 2011, hired us, and we started vetting with him the various conditions on the property, and the production and marketing increases that were necessary to continue his operations. It's

not unprecedented that use permit applications take some time to process. It is unique, perhaps, the amount of time that it has taken.

We have voluntarily worked with Staff to develop the record on this property with regards to a biological baseline report that is independent and thorough. There is a supplement to that that was submitted in March after further discussions with Staff related the Blueline creek area that some of us affectionately refer to as a ditch. And the record clearly shows that it has been for quite some time in a disturbed format and that Reverie has actually done very little to it other than put a pathway over it at one point and actually remove structures that were over it. We have also submitted voluntarily a traffic analysis that bolsters the negative declaration, the clean negative declaration, that was issued on this application.

As each of the Commissioners has seen, it's a unique location. I know everybody in the Valley believes that they have a unique location, or in the hills, has a unique location. Napa Valley is a unique place. However, as Staff has commented, you get up into that little valley, you don't know what north is, south is, east is or west is and if you're standing in the redwoods, you certainly have no idea.

This is an estate fruit operation. Comments were made earlier about perhaps the original use permit should have been for more. I think there are a lot of wineries out there in the Valley that got applications and permits in the '80s and '90s that looking back on it go, viticulturally speaking, what were we thinking. Maybe that wasn't enough back then. Maybe we've

gotten better at farming in the time.

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I think this process that Reverie has gone through is quite frankly a classic example of just that. The vines were planted before Mr. Kiken owned the property, before Reverie operated, and the goal has always been to make it a sound and a better operation. That's just occurred as time goes along, and then like everybody else in the Valley, the last three harvests at least have been unprecedentedly abundant and the idea here is to acknowledge the organic improvements that have already occurred so that Norm can bottle his estate fruit and then have in this process a little bit of room on the north side, if you will, for continued improvements in the vineyard.

We asked Norm when we were discussing visitation and marketing and production numbers for this to give us his best idea of what this thing was going to look like ten years from now so that we had some margin in there going forward where maybe that margin, frankly, didn't exist when the analysis was done back in 1994, '95.

We appreciate Staff's considered recommendations in the Staff Report. We do differ with them on visitation and marketing, but overall they have been abundantly careful and abundantly thorough in reviewing this project.

In support of the increase in visitation we have provided, apologetically but belatedly, a business plan that demonstrates Reverie's needs now and in the future. This plan has been vetted and supported by winery business experts like Professor Thach of Sonoma State as reasonable. The assumptions in it are not some highfalutin business plan developed down in Silicon Valley for a

startup. These numbers are realistic. They're based on industry standards and in some instances Norm is a victim in his marketing plan and visitation plan of having a rather robust wine club.

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The production and visitation increases are actually supported by the negative declaration and I think this is an important point to make because to a certain extent we have been asked to justify visitation increase requests here when, you know, in a public forum, when that's, to a certain degree, private business operation, and as a lawyer I can stand up here and start talking about some of the information that we've put in the record here in a lot of instances would be considered under contracts as trade secrets and confidential. This is kind of a new tack that we have to take in order to justify this stuff where previously a negative declaration [had] said quite literally there are no significant traffic impacts to the visitation increases. There are no significant impacts to the marketing plan or the production increase. There are no significant impacts even to needing--possibly needing in the future a hold and haul system for two trucks to come in and out if we ever get that high in terms of production. So from that perspective the negative declaration as to our marketing and visitation we believe stands on its own in support.

The negative declaration, the biological analysis, the supplements, clearly establish that the letters that have been submitted so far, even the belated letters that were submitted this morning in opposition to this project, are factually unsupported and legally deficient. We have carefully analyzed

this project and provided a tremendous amount of detail on an application for what is an--essentially an estate fruit operation that is asking for 9,200 gallons of production and a modest and reasonable increase in visitation.

In the record there are a number of letters of support from neighbors and from fellow industry folks around the Valley. Those letters are concise and they outnumber the letters of opposition and on behalf of the applicant I have to say we greatly appreciate the support that we have. They also highlight the fact that Reverie's immediate neighbors support Reverie and support this application. In furtherance of that point I would add that notice went out to everyone on Diamond Creek—excuse me—on Diamond Mountain Road, not just those within the carefully defined notice parameters.

At this point we have our traffic engineer here, Dalene Whitlock. We have Carl Butts, our engineer, and we have as well representatives from the buyer. I want to add one point on that. It's a prospective buyer. I have not been involved in the transactional aspects of that at all, but this buyer has not been a secret to anybody. This has been in process, at some point, I actually don't know when, after we started the land use process here. Be that as it may, you will likely hear from that prospective buyer's representative at some point here, I can almost promise you that.

With that I would close by saying we believe Option 1 is clearly supported by the record here and is a very reasonable request. If you have any questions for us at any time in this process, please go ahead and ask. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Are there any questions at this time? What I'm going to actually—this is a little unorthodox, but what I'm going to actually do is—it's been brought to my attention that we need to take a quick comfort break and so I'm going to close the Public Hearing, we're going to take a quick comfort break, and then open to anyone else that would care to speak on this matter, reserving the time at the end for the applicant to talk. So we have a—so...

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CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay, I'm going to call the meeting back to order and invite anybody that cares to speak on this matter to come to the podium and state your name and address for the record.

YEORYIOS APALLAS: Good morning again, Yeoryios Apallas previously stated the name and address, Madam Chair, gentlemen and ladies of the Planning Commission, Director Morrison, County Counsel, County Staff, and a special reach out and shout out to Mr. McDowell, who has done a yeoman's job of putting a rather complex set of facts and circumstances together in a cogent way and presented in an able manner for all of us mortals in the audience to understand.

I differ with, respectfully, Mr. McDowell in certain analyses that he has performed where he builds supposition on speculation and engages in retrospective analysis of what this project might have looked like in 1990 or in years past. And, you know, that is speculation and I suppose if my aunt had wheels she'd be a wheelbarrow.

The problem with retrospective analysis is that it never is

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right on. We've spent a great deal of time, Staff time, trying to do this where if applicants followed the procedures, I think, this process would have been more efficient. Leaving that aside, I'd like to speak, you know, from a [macro] perspective of what is wrong with this let us build it and seek forgiveness in future.

You see what is going on here. This is the second of the projects that is coming before you again for retroactive approval. And what is wrong with this process? The cumulative violations that are evident on this property and those in Caves and others that will come before you deprives the citizens of this county [on comment,] surely when these projects were put together and brought before all of you, we would have had an opportunity to weigh in on the caves, on the encroachments on creeks, on the impacts on the environment. We cannot now un-ring that bell and those things have already happened.

And what is wrong with this process? We have been denied a CEQA analysis on its--the cumulative impacts. How can you reverse that process now unless you request, if it can be, a CEQA analysis of all that is going here?

And what is wrong with this process? The applicant has been rewarded for many years through an illegal operation. He has made a profit. He has—probably going to capture that profit through the sales price of the property with all these violations on it which will be asked to be sanctioned.

Again, from a [macro] perspective, there is no incentive for anyone out there similarly situated to Reverie's operators to come before you and seek approval when in fact they know that

they can do this--they can engage in this process and ask for approval. That is not sound pubic policy.

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I submit to you that you should at the very least capture or harvest the increased benefits from the illegal activities from the sale price. It is not fair to the citizens of the--of this county to be put in this position now, having been deprived of their rights to comment on this project. And how do you do that? Mr. Pope is well aware of the discounted cash flow value, he is well aware of the other items that can be used to analyze the delta between what this project was worth without the illegal activities and what it is currently worth with those projects about to be approved, if the Staff recommendation is embraced by you all.

And I think it's important that you capture that delta and use that to beef up your enforcement procedures, increase Mr. Morrison's staff so that we can have a lawful activity out in this community. There is no incentive currently to abide by use permit conditions. You have seen two exhibits of this, Reverie and Caves. I daresay these will not be the last of them. Thank you very much for listening to me.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Apallas.

GEOFF ELLSWORTH: Geoff Ellsworth, 1434 Sylvaner, St.

Helena. I urge the Planning Commission to refrain from approving this permit modification until analysis can be done on the impacts from exceeding the current permit. If someone exceeds their permit, it follows that CEQA mitigations would have been skirted. If somebody exceeds their use permit in production levels then they would have exceeded the associated chemical use

with that production, chemicals that get into the winery waste and into our common environment.

I grew up in a wine business family and I accept the risks of living in an area with certain levels of chemical use. However, I only accept the levels that were permitted, the levels that would have been presented to the environment by exceeding the permit I do not accept. Before any modification of this permit is approved we need to analyze those levels actually used to understand the impacts to our community and citizens made by the choice to exceed the permit.

Relatedly, if somebody exceeds their permit in terms of visitation and hospitality, winetasting, etcetera, and once again, I'm from a wine business background, I accept a certain level, the permitted level of hospitality and visitation.

However, I do have issue if somebody exceeds their permitted visitation, hospitality, winetasting, and wine pouring.

And we understand that a certain percentage of wine tasters at any winery become impaired. The California DMV says that even one drink can make you impaired. So by exceeding the permitted levels of hospitality and winetasting, it could not help but increase the risk of allowing impaired drivers and perhaps bicyclists onto our public roadways.

We must pause and analyze the impacts of this project, both as it stands alone, and in the context of cumulative impacts from all winery and hospitality projects in Napa County. We must do this to protect the health, welfare, and safety of our citizens and communities in Napa Valley. It will be interesting to me to hear any argument for allowing our community to be less

safe for our citizens. Thank you.

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CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Ellsworth.

TED LEMON: Ted Lemon, 780 Gold Ridge Road, Sebastopol, California, next county over. Eighteen-year resident of St. Helena. I have been Norm's winemaking consultant since 1993, so I saw the property in the original condition that had existed at the time he purchased it and I want to underline what the planner said earlier regarding the condition of the property and the impaired condition of the creek at the time of purchase, because it certainly was not some pristine wonderland at that time and really Norm did very little that affected the creek directly during the time that I've been involved with him.

I just want to speak to winemaking, however, alone, because I am not a consultant on use permits or anything of that kind. The amount of limitation that—that—or the increase in visitorship that is being requested is really very, very minimal for any small winery. I think that its absolute minimum, as you all know very well, direct to consumer is essential for small wineries to survive and exist in the modern world and when this project began and was originally approved in '93 we were in a completely different world in terms of what wineries needed to survive in order to gain an audience. There is nothing that he is requesting that involves Disney-park, Disneyland-like amenities.

What has been done on the property during the entire time I've been involved is of the utmost dignity and involves just consumers visiting the property, tasting the wines and buying the wines based upon the merits of the wines that they are

tasting.

So I think it would be wonderful if you could actually give the applicant the benefit of the doubt. Four long years of going through this process I don't think anyone within Napa County would ever look at that and say, gee, I want to go through what Norm just went through. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Lemon.

BERNADETTE BROOKS: Howdy. Bernadette Brooks, 3103 Dry Creek Road in Napa. I don't know if I'm seeing some different numbers and seeing the wrong thing, but what I see in terms of visitation, currently it's 20 persons per day, average 20 per week with 52 weeks a year gives you 1,040 visitors and based on Director Morrison's recent visitation analysis report it was accepted that 110 visitors per thousand gallons seemed like a reasonable number to go with. And if we did that for 9.2 thousand gallons, that would be 1,012 visitors per year.

But now if we increase it to 200 persons per week, we're going to ten times that. We're not just doubling it or tripling it, we're doing ten times the number that we, ourselves, the Department, and the County have thought was a reasonable amount per thousand gallons. So you're up a road that is not meeting Road Standards and needing exceptions.

I don't see times. I see starting of tastings at eight a.m. in the morning. That doesn't seem reasonable to me. And I don't see hours listed on the marketing request, just the numbers of events and the size of the events and maybe somewhere else in the documents, and I apologize if I didn't read every single document that was out there, but I didn't see the hours and

anytime I see things in the Ag Watershed for--that are going with what I think are outrageous amounts of visitors into the watershed, I have exception to that, as well as, you know, if it's a rural area, having anything after, you know, dark, to me, is not acceptable either. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Ms. Brooks.

SARAH LIVERMORE: Good afternoon. My name is Sarah
Livermore and I live at 5500 Lake County Highway in Calistoga.
Thank you, Commissioners, for your tireless effort on the behalf of this community and Counsel and Staff. I know this has been a long process.

I am an employee of Norman Kiken's for a very long time and I am also a very long-term resident. Residents—both my great grandparents on both sides of my family resided in the Napa Valley since 1880. My father was a farmer. My family is in farming. So I just wanted to address particularly the amendments to visitation and marketing.

I believe 20 people a day is very minimal and I'm afraid that if you don't adopt these modest changes and allow cave tours, frankly, that I—he won't need a sales staff and I will lose my job. Norm has employed countless people, gardeners, office staff, many people in the vineyards, for over 20 years and just have to say that I have worked for many other families in the Valley, the Martini family, I've worked for Del Dotto, I've worked for Kuleto, and there is nobody who is more generous.

I have a very decent living wage. All my medical benefits are paid for, as he does to all his employees. He's given me

advances in times when I've needed them as a single mother, no questions asked, never asked me when I need to pay them back but just if I needed it he would give it to me for a car or for a first and last month's rent for instance, so it's difficult to find positions like that and bosses like Norm. I'm proud to work there.

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I also, for the people who are, you know, hesitant—Ted
Lemon was winemaker of the year for the whole state. He was on
the cover of Jon Bonné's new book, the wine critic for the San
Francisco Chronicle. He grows biodynamically. So I'm very proud
to work here. Our wines have been in the French Laundry. Only
five percent of the wineries in the Napa Valley are estate.
That's very little. So when the visitors come and I educate them
in farming and can show them right here, these wines come from
this property, there's no chemicals in our wine, I mean, so,
we're very natural. It's beautiful.

And so I just hope that you would consider all the employees that work there. Nothing is really changing in any major way. And to address just one more issue on the stream restoration. I feel that he's done a lot of work on that already. He's removed a building and all—he's just done so much already. The grass area is—people picnic there on occasion and it's such a nice area. Food and wine is such an important part of the Napa Valley and I feel it would be a travesty to—to change that. So thank you very much.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Ms. Livermore.

DONALD WILLIAMS: Donald Williams on View Road in Calistoga. I look forward to your response to the letters of Mr.

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Caloyannidis and the one that came to you this morning. And as for my comments, the Staff analysis focuses naturally on the details of a single business. I'd like to think that you Planning Commissioners are concerned about the cumulative impact, the overall impact of these changes that are proposed.

I have no objection whatsoever to a winery wanting to make more money. That's what their purpose is. Most of the comments are about the economics of the enterprise. But there are costs to the commons as well in terms of traffic and the loss of semi-rural quality of life and infrastructure degradation. And those costs are, I think, too high a price to pay—for the public to pay as private companies make more and more money.

I'm familiar with the roads in the county and we think of Mt. Veeder Road or Soda Canyon Road as difficult, but Diamond Mountain Road makes them look like freeways. It's incredible to think that additional visitation is not going to affect traffic in that area.

The increasing urbanization that we've seen in Napa Valley has not occurred overnight, but in small increments by approval of a permit here and a variance there with only lip service paid to the aesthetics and the quality of life because we continue to believe the press reports about this lovely, semi-rural valley. But it's being compromised. It's actually dying. It's not a dramatic death like a beheading, but it's a--it's death by a thousand cuts as these variances and permits are approved one by one. The cumulative impact is all around us. We see it in the traffic increase and the diminishment of the water level and the creeks being compromised.

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we not maintain business as usual. I think we need to stop being oblivious and have the vision and the courage to see that the Valley is being compromised right before our eyes. Otherwise I wonder what's the point of a plan if variances to setbacks are approved routinely or what's the point by meeting there at Napa High School when dozens and dozens of people addressed the County about the growing impact of the increasing urbanization.

And as the urbanization is encroaching, I'm concerned that

So I trust that you Planning Commissioners representing all of us people are unafraid to act independently of Staff but on behalf of all the folks that you hear repeatedly at meetings like that in Napa or that you read about in the letters to the paper over and over again under cover of professional reports, the Valley's being compromised and not enhanced.

So my request is that we change the culture of approval for these requests that are collectively and incrementally compromising the quality of life here. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you.

GARY MARGADANT: Good morning to the Planning Commission. My name's Gary Margadant. I live up on Mt. Veeder Road and I'm the president of the Mt. Veeder Stewardship Council. And after-in reviewing this project, we find that there are several, several things that give us pause. I went through the exhibits A and exhibits B by the County and through the mitigated neg. dec. and I was making a list of all of the violations that this-what--that took place on this--this parcel. And I came up with 17 and what I would ask from the County in the future is that if this comes up again and we have a parcel that has a lot of

violations on it, it would be nice if there was just a flat list of these as to how many violations there were when they took place, that sort of thing, so that the Planning Commission and the rest of the citizens who are part of this public forum have a pretty good idea of what we're looking at. I don't think that 17 is the highline on this because I think there was probably several that were divided up at various parts.

Now I was struck by what Scott said earlier about something being—[effing] nefarious was taking place up there in the applicant coming forward with his violations. But I would point to the—and if we want to ask about nefarious things, I would go back to one of—a couple of the letters that were presented here by Richard Svendsen, I assume to be a neighbor nearby, and he relates in here about finding too much traffic coming down his road to the winery. He found limos, he found private cars, he found a 66-passenger bus twice and in the meantime he talked to the applicant and said, you know, you're violating what your use permit is. You need to cut back on this traffic or I'll talk to the Planning Commission and he promised that he was going to change, that he would stop doing that.

It was only a week's--month later that another bus showed up, or another limo showed up or something like this. So if we're going to talk about nefarious stuff here, I think that we really ought to deal with it straight up and down.

I'm concerned about these violations because of what Yeoryious brought up and that's capturing the increased business dollars and the delta from what you get from an illegal operation like this. If you put in a cave, you're going--John

Tuteur wants to know about that and he's going to charge you extra taxes for that kind of thing. But if it's not reported, the cave was actually constructed and stuff like this, we lose out as citizens of this county that the taxes aren't paid. Now I can't--I don't know the history on this particular situation, but it's something that should be calculated in here so that you have a better idea on what you are going to decide to do with this situation.

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We recommend that you go with number 4 on this, you know, because we think that this—these are egregious things that were done over a long period of time and it's a modus of operandi for this man to go ahead and continually do this, do this to Svendsen, do this to neighbors, do it to us. We don't feel that this is something that really is a business plan that is conducive to good relationships in the Valley and we would [really] like to have it stop. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Margadant.

GINNA BEHARRY: Good morning. Ginna Beharry, 3167 Dry Creek Road. I would like to also acknowledge the incredible amount of time that Staff has put into this over a number of years and I would like to say I appreciate how much Deputy Director McDowell appeared to agonize over this decision, although I may not agree with his ultimate decision, I do appreciate that you agonized over this. It's something worth agonizing over I think.

I'd also like to address Ms. Livermore's comments, as wonderful as she seems and as kind an employer as Mr. Kiken seems to be, once again, this is a use permit that runs with the land and those comments are quite irrelevant. It's not about how

nice a person is. It's about what they're doing with their property and what future owners will do with that property. In this case we have reason to believe there will be future owners who may act nothing like Mr. Kiken has toward his employees or his land.

Regarding Mr. McDowell's comments that the County does not have an ordinance that forces correction of permit violations and therefore there is some give and take in this area, I would submit that the County also does not have a regulation that prevents that or that says you must give leeway to permit violators. This is actually a question of the culture of the Department and I believe it is a cultural issue that really needs examination and I believe change because it is a culture of enabling.

We are creating a moral hazard here. If you remember in the financial crisis of 2008 one of the big discussions was you could not forgive people who were behind on their mortgage payments or lower their interest rates because it creates a moral hazard, meaning that it will encourage others to do exactly the same thing in the future and that it—as—if you know anybody who had a problem with their mortgage, most people did not get forgiveness for that very reason.

I would also like to ask that the grand jury recommendations that were recently released regarding this issue of compliance be made part of the record. I am assuming that the Planning Commissioners have seen those recommendations and that they definitely apply to this situation and that they recommend that compliance become more stringent.

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There was also a letter to the editor about the grand jury recommendations from a vintner who also said that they do not believe that a few should be punished--the many should be punished for the few. I wouldn't agree with the total contents of that letter but even vintners are saying that we need more than wrist slapping for people who abuse the rules.

Mr. McDowell also said that a denial would change the relationship with the applicant from one of working with them as an applicant to code enforcement. I would also -- I would submit that the applicant made that change in the relationship potentially when they broke the rules. That is a chance that an applicant is taking when they violate their permit. You know, that -- there's nothing that says they won't become an object of code enforcement.

Also, the attorney stated that this is--that we should be very grateful to the applicant for the voluntary process that has been--that they have been involved in and I would submit that going for a permit before the fact is also a voluntary process, which the applicant did not do. And I don't see how you could possibly applaud someone for going voluntarily to get ex post facto permission when they did not do it in the first place and they knew full well that they were breaking the rules. Thank you. That's my only comment.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Ms. Beharry.

DAVID HALLETT: Good morning, Commissioners. David Hallett from Soda Canyon Road. Director Morrison is on the record of his view on compliance with use permits in this County. He's constrained by his budget and his Staff. And currently we have a policy in the county of asking for wineries or vineyards that are not in compliance to come in and ask for use permit modifications.

I think I'm more concerned about the policy through the County than I am about Mr. Kiken and Reverie. I was here a month ago when you talked about The Caves on Soda Canyon with the requested modifications there. This is far more egregious in front of you today than The Caves. I counted up 18 violations here. I have no idea how you're going to even consider granting absolution for all these contradictions of a use permit and issue a new use permit that will start from—if you do, if you do agree to apply your discretion and say you can start all over again with a complete new permit, it's what it will be. It will start from the day you say so.

I came to live in this country because I believed what I read about it, that this country was built on the rule of law. I accept that. I came here, I worked here, I became a U.S. citizen, and I've told so many Americans, natural-born Americans, that they should go to see the people queuing up, 1,200 people when I became a citizen, were they are asking to join this country because they believe that we would come here and we would live under the rule of law.

Giving absolution to people who just came in and said, I'm sorry, who have broken the law, because that's what it is. Your use permit is the law here. And I think you should use your discretion. You should listen, of course, to Mr. McDowell, but you should see all the holes in his presentation to you today. And I believe you should tell him I'm sorry, you tell the

clients I'm sorry, you deny it, and you turn it back into a compliance code violation. And give it back to the Planning Commission--Planning Department and tell them investigate all the violations of the code. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Hallett. And just to clarify there is—you referred to as a policy. There actually isn't a specific policy about the asking for—it's a direction, I think that we need to clarify for the record. So.

MR. HALLETT: Thank you.

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RUDY VON STRASSER: Good afternoon. My name is Rudy von Strasser. I live at 1510 Diamond Mountain Road. I am Norm's neighbor. And I have a problem with a quote that I wrote down that was thrown out before, that visitation—I'd like to talk about visitation. I'm sorry. And the quote is that visitation is being driven by a real estate deal. And if any of us in our house puts a bedroom on the house, we're thinking about whether we're going to sell that house at some point down the line.

Anything we do is a real estate deal, because none of us have access to the fountain of youth. None of us are going to live forever. And as we get older we're going to sell a property, we're going to sell our house, we're going to sell our car. And changing the oil is something you do for your car because you're going to sell it down the road and you want to keep it healthy.

In this valley there's 500 wineries, or 400, or whatever the name is. And a lot of those are going to come on the market, and a lot of people are planning on selling them. So, I don't think whether this winery is going to be sold sooner or later or

sold again 20 years down the word is germane to the issue. Really the issue is what's best for the parcel.

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And the County is making--I've seen a lot of numbers about visitation, and none of those numbers take into account--I've never seen a number put out by the County or anybody else, how much wine does an average consumer buy? How many dollars, how many bottles? And if you want to have a winery and you want to sell--an estate winery like this one, and you want to sell your wine to your customers, you need a certain amount of customers to do that. And I think Norm has put together a business plan which shows how many customers he needs. And those are real numbers. Those aren't numbers that, you know, seem good, well maybe we'll do 20 a day, or maybe we'll do 24 because those are round numbers. He has real numbers. And I think for this application, and any application in the future, the County needs to allow a winery to make financial sense. And if it doesn't, they shouldn't give a winery a permit and say, by the way, you can only see 10 visitors a week. Because then you might as well not build that winery.

So I think you need to have real numbers. I think Norm provided real numbers. I think the overall impact on the Valley is miniscule. Down the road we have The Castle, which has, you know, two or three thousand people a day. And here we're talking about, you know, two extra cars a day or something like that. So it's really a miniscule amount, and you know, for this project, and future projects, if you can't allow a winery to be successful, have less wineries or don't permit them. But it doesn't make sense to come up with arbitrary numbers that

appease a lot of people that make no financial sense. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. von Strasser. I just wanted to let people know that Commissioner Cottrell will be needing to leave by 12:30. So we--that's our schedule for today. But Commissioner Pope said he could stay until four. [Laughter.]

COMMISSIONER POPE: I underestimate nothing at this point. [Laughter.]

DAVID HEITZMAN: Good morning Commissioners. David Heitzman, 23 Rockrose Court. I am still a licensed general contractor. I have done major projects and minor projects, most not in this valley. I've done commercial for Xerox in South San Francisco, warehousing work, estate homes, working on them here under my license. Dealt with a lot of communities, and a lot of counties, at least to me.

When I first came here 30 years ago, my wife was hired as a--I became a building contractor in Butte County, so of course, my wife became a building inspector--became wrong on so many things. She moved here, and hence I was in the county, and I got to meet a lot of people in the contracting business, A's, and B's, and the C's.

And at that time, what struck me, what was kind of interesting, was that the County had a reputation of forgiveness—or not forgiveness, that's inaccurate, I want to take that back. It was if you—it is okay—there are times when it's going to be to your advantage to just do it ahead of time, and then get caught, because it's faster, the process is faster. And in the long run you can make money. It had that reputation then.

 Among grading contractors, and a certain amount of B contractors, as I'm sure there's a--it's an interesting group. To do this day, it still kind of has--the County, not the City, not the City of St. Helena, still has that reputation of it's to your advantage just to do it in some cases ahead of time. And if you put an end to, quote, forgiveness, and deal with compliance first, maybe you'll--you could cut down your work load a bit, is what I'm saying. Anyway, thank you very much, and it's a pleasure, and an honor to be a resident of this county. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you. Okay, is there anyone else who would like to speak on this matter?

NORMA TOFANELLI: Excuse me. The microphones again. Norma
Tofanelli for Napa County Farm Bureau. And I hope it's not until
4:30. Yesterday was a killer at the Board, and we didn't get
enough comfort breaks.

Last Friday, Jim Laube's Wine Spectator Blog, Wine Flights, noted that consequences for noncompliance in Napa County are so minimal that, quote, some vintners are willing to develop properties without permits and pay the fine later. Laube's blog is widely followed. I don't think this is a reputation we should be proud of. We have worked too hard to protect our land and other resources with carefully crafted regulations to allow their irrelevance to be our legacy.

Napa County Farm Bureau has repeatedly, both individually and jointly, with the Napa Valley vintners, grape growers, and winegrowers, urged the County to enforce these regulations. The vintners offer a program to help their members maintain

compliance. They are serious. They are really working at it.

Enforcement is a critical component for the protection of quality of life and resources as well as for the integrity of our system of governance. We appreciate that Staff is steering the ship in the right direction, as indicated by recent Staff Reports and recommendations.

Requiring demolition of unpermitted structures is appropriate. We also appreciate the willingness to embrace—or to enforce demonstrated recently by this Commission. We do, however, disagree with Staff's recommendation in this case. And instead support Option 3, denial. For several reasons, including Staff reports that this application was not filed in response to a code compliance investigation; however, the application was, quote, voluntarily submitted in advance of submitting required information in the winery audit process, in effect preempting investigation.

The property has recently sold or is in escrow so the blessing of use permit violations and increased entitlements serve to increase the property value, rewarding non-compliant behavior. Staff reports that the applicant is, quote, uninterested in the opportunity to participate in stream restoration in exchange for approval of some of the unpermitted activities.

Denial should also include a requirement to prove compliance with the original use permit for a period of time as well as to complete stream restoration before being allowed to reapply. Protection of our watersheds is critical and operating within your use permit is not punishment. We have to lose that

idea.

Napa County Farm Bureau also opposes any further approval of hold and haul systems and has presented this position for APAC consideration. Hold and haul is not sustainable. As recently reported, thousands of trucks move over our crowded roads, hauling winery waste to Oakland for disposal, increasing traffic, as well as our carbon footprint. Projects that require water to be trucked in and/or waste to be trucked out should simply not be permitted. They are not appropriate for the site nor beneficial to the community.

Attached is a copy of a letter dated April 29, 2015, prepared by Abbott & Kindermann, LLP, which details the CEQA consequences of continuing to process after-the-fact permits such as this one. We appreciate the opportunity to comment and thank Staff for a thorough report.

And one separate comment. We are a bit concerned with the comment heard this morning in terms of traffic analysis that Staff doesn't think that a hold and haul truck coming and going once in a while is going to affect anything. Does that meet the CEQA standard for impact analysis? How many hold and haul trucks are there going to be? I find no mention of that in the Staff Report and I see this in other Staff Reports on hold and haul. It's just a casual throw off sentence it will be a hold and haul and then we see the media reports where everyone's in alarm. How come there's so many trucks, thousands of them going up and down the roads? You permitted every single one of them.

And we are also concerned with this increasing commercial use of agricultural land without assessing the cumulative

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impacts. We're seeing increasing urbanization of this entire county and it's in your hands. You have approved every single one of those. Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Ms. Tofanelli.

CHRIS CANNING: Good morning. My name is Chris Canning and I'm here today in my role as the executive director for the Calistoga Chamber of Commerce and Visitor Bureau. I just wanted to make a few comments. Reverie Winery has been a member of the Calistoga business community for many years, as you have heard previously. They have been a member in good standing through the Chamber of Commerce and a strong contributor to local organizations. They offer a very unique experience that occurs within a very unique location for those of you that have visited it, in a very unique place in the Valley called Calistoga. They deliver world-class and world-renowned hospitality known throughout Napa County and they are a strong asset in Calistoga.

Regardless of who the ownership is, and Norm Kiken has been a fantastic owner, the property itself, whether we speculate on who owns it going forward, is a very remarkable and unique place that we would love to see staying where it is doing what it does in Calistoga. Thank you very much for your time.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you. Is there anybody else wishing to speak at this time?

ROBERT PECOTA: Good morning still. My name is Robert Pecota, a 44-year resident of Napa County and a winemaker operating Robert Pecota Winery on Bennett Lane in Calistoga for 38 years before I decided that maybe golf was more important than making wine.

But another thing, and thank you, Commissioners, and I would like to shout out to your deputy planning director, John McDowell, who over the years on a number of occasions I've dealt with, and on various projects and I have found him to be a real community servant and a very fair and levelheaded administrator. So I don't understand why he is only a deputy and not the planning director. So. Just for you, John, but...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Because as I think as David would say, no one would want the job--wants the job. [Laughter.]

DIRECTOR MORRISON: He's been more than welcome to it for the last 14 months. [Laughter.]

MR. PECOTA: I was—I have known Norm Kiken and been a resident of Calistoga, as I say, for 44 years, and I did a little research yesterday because I was trying to say where is this wonderful valley going that my wife, Susan, and I decided to move to in 1970 and I remember a conversation with—with Jim Hickey in the early days when I was much younger and when he came to Napa County as Planning Director. And I remember him telling me that he was appalled with watching the Santa Clara Valley, known for its wonderful pome fruits, its grapes, and its tree crops, be paved over. That was a function of World War II and Moffett Field and the development of what became Silicon Valley today.

And he left Santa Clara County and took the job here as Planning Director in Napa County. And he told me, you know, my job is not to let that happen to another valuable agricultural resource.

And I think we've done a pretty good job. But I'd like to

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take a longer vision and just make some comparisons to other grape-growing areas. The one that comes to mind that's almost identical to the Napa Valley is Alsace. It's on the eastern side of the Vosges Mountains and the Rhine River runs on—it's on the eastern slopes to the Vosges, and then the Rhine River is three or four miles away. And 38,000 acres are under cultivation, just about the same that we have here in Napa County. It's about 90 miles long, a little longer from Colmar to Strasbourg, and they have been growing grapes there since the third century. And if you go to Alsace, and I would highly recommend that you all go to Alsace, it's a beautiful place.

You have to ask yourself the question, how have these people been able to maintain what appears to be a Napa Valley tilted a little bit on its side for 1700 years. We've only been here 160 years since John Patchett planted a few grapes in Napa. And I think that in order to protect the land you have to allow the agricultural community to exist, to sell its product, to build its reputation.

We are in the Garden of Eden. How many people do you know who live in Napa County who say, I live in the Garden of Eden. In order to protect that Garden of Eden, you've got to protect that agricultural resource. That output has got to go, hopefully, through a number of small wineries like Reverie. Now. We say, oh my goodness, we can't--WDO--we've got to stop the winery development and so on and so forth.

Guess how many winegrowers and winemakers with labels there are in Alsace. Two thousand. Two thousand. But when you go to Alsace, you never get this feeling that you're being inundated

by commercial development or residential development or anything like that. They have the concept that Napa has if we could only stick to it and that is development in the villages and open space agricultural land supported with a crop that's profitable and can build a reputation.

So I am looking down the road--I'm not going to speak specifically about any aspect of Norm Kiken and Suzie, you're very good friends of mine, but I'm not going to speak about Reverie. I'm going to talk about the real issues that the County faces. The real issues are the grandfather clause.

Rudy von Strasser mentioned 2,000, 2,500 visitors at the Castle. Two miles up the road is Reverie and we're arguing about 20 visitors a week? What are we thinking? We need to think about that grandfather clause which exempts, I think, how much, 70 percent of all the wine production in the Napa Valley?

We need to think about solving our transportation problem so that it's more like Alsace, the Route des Vins runs right up the middle and then down along the Rhine River they have a four-lane divided highway so if you want to go from Basil to Strasbourg, you're not going to drive up the Route des Vins, that'll take you five hours. But if you drive up the freeway, which is on the side, to transit through that area, you'd get there in an hour and fifteen minutes.

So to me the issues are greater, the policy that needs to be considered is not whether a winery can have 20 visitors, 40 visitors, whether or not they need to restore a small area, the real issue, long run, to save this very valuable resource is changes in transportation policy and changes in the grandfather

policy.

Alsace, you cannot bring grapes in from Burgundy or Beaujolais or something like that to make wine in Alsace. You grow the grapes in Alsace, you make the wine in Alsace, you sell it as Alsatian wine.

Norm Kiken in Reverie are an estate winery. All these little wineries you're beating on for these violations are estate wineries. The ones that you really should be considered are all those trucks that Norma talks about running up and down the Valley. They're not going to the small wineries, they're carrying bulk wine from other places.

So that's just in my--I'm getting old, you know, so I can...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Right. And the--we have to--we need to--right--focus on what is on our plate today. Correct.

MR. PECOTA: So I can philosophize about life now, but those are the issues I think you really should be considering and I thank you for listening to an old winemaker.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Pecota. And again, that is not exactly what is on our plate today, but I would—I encourage you to take those comments to the APAC committee who are dealing with some of the larger and broader issues. And the Board of Supervisors. So thank you for your thoughts.

MARCO DIGIULIO: My name is Marco DiGiulio, 1245 Firview Drive in Calistoga. I'm a longtime friend of Norm Kiken's. A resident of Calistoga for 22 years, a winemaker in the Valley for 31 years, 32 years, and just wanted to echo a couple of things that have already been said.

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That somebody who is familiar with the property, having purchased fruit from the property since 1994, I'll echo what Ted Lemon has said about the general state of the property being far preferable now to what it was back then. And I'd also like to echo some of the sentiments that both Rudy von Strasser and Bob Pecota brought up about the importance of allowing small estategrown, family-owned properties to thrive and to try to alleviate the risk of the Valley turning into a very large, commercially driven wine region. That's it. Thank you very much for your time.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you. So I'm going to ask if the applicant would care to speak before I close the Public Comment period.

DAVID GILBRETH: Yeah. Good Morning Madam Chair,

Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen, my name is David Gilbreth

and I represent a prospective purchaser. And I want to—I want

to give you a little background information on that. I sincerely

think that as a matter of this proceeding that it's irrelevant,

but I understand the interest that the public might have about

it and I want to walk through that and give some people some

information...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well, I want to be respectful, but I think we've established that it is irrelevant and we aren't discussing, necessarily, the realm of who the potential buyer is or what the scenario would be. So I'm hesitant to open that line up. Commissioner Scott?

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I'd like to hear what Mr. Gilbreth has to say. I'll say it a little louder. I'd like to hear what he

has to say.

MR. GILBRETH: Well, Madam Chair, before you make your final ruling, a number of the speakers have either expressly or by innuendo spoken today in a Public Hearing, as is their right, and made comments about the prospective purchaser. So in my view, in all fairness, that is an issue before you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Agreed. And what I--I guess what I was trying to say...

MR. GILBRETH: I can limit it.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: And I guess what I was trying to say is that, you know, when we had the discussion earlier and we said that's not on the table, so I don't necessarily want to open it up to that conversation anymore and I was trying to be sensitive to the fact that Commissioner Cottrell has to leave in 45 minutes. So that being said—you can talk as long as you want.

MR. GILBRETH: Well, thank you. I will briefly touch on this topic and then I'll move on to what I think are the real merits of the matter that's before you.

Several years ago the owner of Spring Mountain Winery became a client of mine and that particular individual got approvals with a team for a resort within the city limits of Calistoga and in that process that owner became interested in getting certain options, one of which would be on the Reverie Winery. And they have not made a decision as to whether or not they will or will not buy the property. They're certainly seriously considering it and as a matter of due diligence on their part I was requested by the former owner and now the present owner to work with Norm and his counsel, a colleague of

mine, Scott, to determine what was going on in that site, if and when they chose to purchase it. And in that process, Norm candidly, voluntarily, over number of years, disclosed everything that he could possibly think of and that's a challenge for any owner of property. You continue with your business plan. You don't always remember everything.

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Unfortunately that process took several years. There was changes in his representation, there were staff changes and there were delays. There never ever was, and I have checked the record very carefully, any code enforcement aspect imposed upon Norm or the Reverie Winery. Ever. And in the process he got notified that on a standard audit basis the County was interested in his production and I think visitation, but nothing is in writing. There never was any discussion about the access in there, the cave, the other aspects of it at all by the County and when I talked to Norm he candidly told me answers to the questions that I had and in that vein—in that vein of cooperation, full disclosure, with, I would say, good integrity, he disclosed a variety of items.

And in that process I remarked that perhaps he should go get a couple of demolition permits for work that he did in closing an existing structure and building a shed. And some people could argue that he didn't even need a building permit to do what he did. But rather than debate it, he went in and he got—voluntarily, there was no request from the County whatsoever to do that. He got the demolition permits and at his own expense and time he took them down.

We went further and then we analyzed the cave and despite

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what people might have otherwise said here, there is a permit for the cave from the State of California and we have a copy of it and I believe Staff has it and we can produce it for the hearing if you like.

And in that process, which was really what was going on, and I've been around here a long time, people would go to a contractor, they'd get the cave permit, it would be drilled, and there was a serious question as to whether or not anybody would think who was not deeply involved in the land use world, whether or not the County had jurisdiction to do anything, to regulate it once you had the State permit.

And I remember personally representing Mr. Jarvis with other people when I was at DP&F about those issues. So this was something that was out there. What he did with that cave he did under the State authority to do it.

And then I wanted to get to this encroachment and I would ask Staff if they could put up the, I think it's the western view of the winery so you can see the lack of magnitude of any impairment to the corridor. This is the old winery building we're—there we go.

So let's look at this and—this egregious result. You can see here, and we have two biological reports on this site. We have a comprehensive one, again, working with Norm at the request of myself, my client, in concert with my colleague, Scott, we got a complete biological report, it's in the file, none of the opposition has made one single comment about that very professional report and its accuracy.

And then just to go even further, we got an addendum to it

so that this little corridor was examined and the conclusion of that was that the gravel road, and you see it, this is the best evidence of what was there, didn't include any native vegetation. This was long before the cave took place under the State permit.

So when we're asked about mitigation for this, we look at it and we think that's not very reasonable. What is it that we are mitigating? Do you want us to go somewhere else and pour out 15,000 square feet of flat gravel? I mean is that really what this is about? It looks that way to us.

Then why did he even do that? Did he know about these requirements? I submit after talking to him for three years, working with Staff, he didn't know about it. Why would he be lulled to sleep a little bit? He had the State permit, there's nothing there that was removed and he also had a use permit for the winery, which already is within the setback. So how would a non-professional turn around and say, well they gave me one foot away the right to build my building, remodel it, put the tanks out there, pour concrete and somehow I'm egregiously violating the setback? That's not the case. That's not reality.

Then further, which is in the file, which nobody has talked about so far, there's a landscape plan that's approved by Napa County and there's no reference in there, be careful, don't get into the setback. So we have an incredibly innocent person who is smart and rational, operating, getting his State permit, getting his use permit for his winery, getting his plan approved for landscaping and he moves forward.

And prior to that, what did this--what did Norm do? He went

out and got an erosion control plan to put in a road and a house for his benefit and take care of the existing planted vineyard. And I have a copy of that. And during that process, what did the County do? They properly reviewed it under CEQA and determined that there were no impacts at all for the proposed work. None. So we got a guy that's complying with the law, getting permits all along, reasonably relying on them, and moving forward.

Then things come up. Yes. He's had more tastings, he's had them in the cave, he's had them over in the other area on the other side, which I think is south, it is hard to figure that out of Teal Creek. Wow. Is that horrible to walk over there and have tastings and have people enjoy that?

This is not anything like The Cave and the discussions that people want to relate it to. And then in the very letters that some of these people have submitted from the lawyer who I submit probably doesn't represent them on this matter, but they've taken a letter from another lawyer—if I were that lawyer, I wouldn't appreciate that. I wouldn't appreciate somebody taking my remarks and my product and saying, well, you can just hand it in and have it apply in a general sense.

And what one of the letters says, and I think it's the one that's starting to quote Beckstoffer, do the CEQA analysis. We did. We have a negative dec. going back for the ECP, we have a negative dec. for the winery, he also has building permits for the home, by the way, and you move through that, the landscaping permit, we have a negative dec. here. Staff didn't require the biological report, they didn't require the addendum to it, they didn't require the traffic study, nothing the opposition has

said is other than we think that it's, to use one of their terms and maybe twist it, there's some nefarious activity on the part of evil Norm violating his use permit and with some plan and no permits and the implication, if not the express statement, that he's destroying the environment.

And when you go back up here and maybe you could do that, we could look at the aerial that shows what this property looks like. It is fantastic. It is environmentally sound. What has he done under his stewardship? Everything that's great. Has he worked with the Staff? You see this thing here? This is your Staff Report. Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent. If someone wants to punish him, let it be that. That's an awful lot of time and money to go through this process, which is totally unnecessary. Certainly if you look at all the facts you see that. There's nothing really to mitigate. Did he act responsibly? Yes.

So people make comments and they say, well, there's--if there's a policy, maybe it's a directive, as the Chair has said, on and on, and I want to find that letter for just a minute, I think it's over here...

Well, as some of you know, I've been here for a long time. Not as long as Bob, wherever he is back there, but a long time. And there has in fact been a policy and it's been a good policy, that when you come in voluntarily, which he did, regarding the cave, the tastings, the setback, all of it, save and except, really, the production, there's been a reasonable policy that we're going to work with you, we're going to examine it under CEQA, as Beckstoffer himself said, as quoted in the letter, and

then you make your determination as to whether or not it should be approved. And of course it should be approved. There's no question about it. Look again up on the monitor. It's a fabulous place.

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I'm struggling to get that letter, but I want to quote it for you, or paraphrase it for you, maybe I can dig it out here. The policy has always been what I indicated. And in fact about a year and a half ago I had occasion to call John. And by the way, Staff did a remarkable job on this in my view, notwithstanding John's recommendation, which he agonized over. But that's why you're here. You're here to exercise, with respect, your responsibilities and your judgment, based upon the facts and the circumstances.

If it is clean under CEQA, if it is consistent with the General Plan and the zoning, if Norm did get all those other permits, which he did, I submit you should look very carefully at what you want to do as a result of all of that compliance, even with these minor items.

And I'm not sure where the other gentleman—what other country the other gentleman came from, but a little bit of reason goes a long way and that's an American tradition too. But in the letter, getting back to John, I went to John three years ago and said, there are all these violations. What should we do? And as he indicates in the Staff Report, David, well, you know how this policy is, he's got to come in, he's got to disclose everything, we don't have an enforcement proceeding going on, and we'll work with the applicant. We want to check and make sure that it's in compliance with CEQA. We want to do this right

and then we'll proceed and all the information will be before the Commission and they'll make their decision on it.

And in furtherance of that, getting back to my comment about a year and a half ago, the District Attorney's office, very much unlike this, had an enforcement matter and one of the deputies, I thought, was new and a bit unrealistic about what these policies might be and they were in dispute, and so I called up John and I said, John, believe it or not, you may be an expert witness. And I just want to refresh my memory regarding the policies here.

My memory is that John said, well, yeah, that's exactly right. And eventually, and maybe I need a break here to find this letter, there is a guoted section...

Thank you—that I wanted to read because some of the people don't understand this. And why wouldn't you have a policy like this? My goodness. Wouldn't you want these small wineries to thrive? So I'm handing here, and Scott was nice enough to give me a copy of it, Napa County Planning Commission Board Agenda letter dated August of 2014. And he's a very thorough guy, he's highlighted this. And it says, among other things, in regards to production and visitation, a winery has two options—and there are a couple sentences before that talking about violations—they can either modify their use permit or return to the allowed levels.

Wow. So apparently it is in writing and it's something that I've worked with for years. And that's exactly what you want to have happen. You want people to come forward, evaluated under CEQA, analyze it all and decide whether or not you would approve

it or you would not approve it. How did he get there? Well, if you're in a small business, and some of you are in business and have been in business, are you looking at your use permit when a--when you got 21 people there all the time? Are you trying to be a good citizen and stay in compliance? Sure. Are you running out and is it your obligation to go out when the County has given you permission to do things and say, well, maybe the law changed, maybe you made a mistake about the setback and I guess I'll hire a lawyer to double, triple check all that. This is-this is what good citizens -- this is how they operate in the real world. And they should not be penalized for this. The -- I would urge you to approve what is requested because it's highly

appropriate and it's so different.

And then we get into the marketability. If you're going to open that door, and this is very facetious, are you going to tell him what varietals to plant? How to farm it? What your bottle's going to look like? What your label's going to look like? What your marketing literature is going to look like? You ought not to be involved in the marketing of the products. Other than if you think they don't make sense, wow. You're requesting something on an overview that doesn't make sense. Could you explain that to me?

So Norm has explained it. He's got a marketing plan. He may be smarter than you, he may not be as smart as you, he may be a better marketer, he may be less better at it. But that's what he thinks works, that's what he tries to do, and he's had it reviewed by a professor from Sonoma State University that has a lot of experience on that and her professional opinion is, hey,

this is reasonable. Wow.

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I don't think anything—and I would not want to say anything to the opposition other than a lot of nice people, some of whom I know, and I like, some I don't—know, I'll probably like them if I knew them. They're wrong. One and one is two. And if the opposition says that it's another number than that and there's some CEQA issue which they have not raised in any scientific way at all, with all respect to them, their comments should be dismissed. They're unmeritorious.

Do they have a fervent concern for the Valley? Absolutely and I respect that and I do too. But if they have nothing to say other than, you know, I'm concerned about this and I want to punish these people without understanding all of the complete background and the facts, that doesn't add up either.

I appreciate your time. And again I urge you to approve it. Thank you very much.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Actually I have one quick question for you. I want to, you know, I want to apologize, because I was unclear that you would be addressing the actual project rather than the sale. But the question I have for you then is in the Staff Report it asked if the applicant had not expressed an interest in pursing the concept of stream restoration, is—that—is that the case, or...

MR. GILBRETH: Well, that would be a question for my colleague, Scott, his client. Again, my client has not decided whether or not...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Oh I'm sorry, because you were speaking-oh...

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MR. GILBRETH: Yeah. So I don't speak for them...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: ... Since you were speaking on the project, okay. Then...

MR. GILBRETH: I can tell you, I can reiterate in two sentences the thoughts that I just expressed and that is...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well then I'll...

MR. GILBRETH: ...what's the need?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: ...I can wait and hear from him because--I'm sorry. You were speaking about the project so I was confused. So if Mr. Greenwood--you can come and answer on that question, that would be great for me.

MR. GREENWOOD-MEINERT: Again, Scott Greenwood-Meinert on behalf of the applicant. With regards to the creek restoration component of Option B, I don't think there's enough facts discussed yet between us and Staff to even know whether the 15,000-foot component of it is reasonable, where it would go, quite frankly, there's a lot of work that would need to be done with regards to that before we would reasonably entertain it.

Not to say that we would not. To be honest, we're here as an applicant asking for Option 1. There are aspects of Option 2 that we don't have a problem with with regards to the creek restoration. The idea is appreciated but it needs a lot more work. And to be honest with you, sensitive to time here, unless you have something else for me, I'm -- I have nothing else to add.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Mr. Greenwood. I'm going to close the Public Hearing and bring it back to the Commission.

So just to recap there are four options that we--that the Staff Report provided as options. And I think it would be clear that if Option 2, the Staff recommendation, were selected that that would require a continuance to explore the creek restoration component. Commissioner Cottrell.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Thank you Chair Phillips. This is a complicated proposal and Mr. McDowell, I appreciate your parsing things out so that we can kind of go issue by issue. One question I had to begin is to understand a little bit about the cave permitting requirements because I think you mentioned in the Staff Report that at the time the cave was begun it was not—there was not a County permit required, so I'm just trying to understand the process there, so anything that you could offer would be helpful.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: I didn't' start working for the County until 2002 so it's a bit difficult for me to state what the County's policy was in the late 1990s other than what was relayed to me when I began working for the County.

As I understand the past practices and the practices that existed at the time that I started to work for the County is that we did not require a portal permit, a grading permit, or the plumbing and mechanical permit until after the cave had been dug and that the cave—you could dig a cave by getting a mining clearance from a State Department of, I think, Geology and Mines, and clearance from Cal/OSHA. But I believe the County has always held that to use the cave once it is dug that you need to get proper building permits to occupy it, essentially like a tenant improvement, and that to use it for winery purposes it would need to be folded into the winery use permit.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Okay, so that -- the violation that June 3, 2015

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we're looking at here is more to do with usage rather than digging or construction of the cave.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: In my opinion, yes.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Okay.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: It seems like there are a number of cases where people dug caves under their mine permit from the State and then came in to get approval of it for winery use with a use permit.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Thank you.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Would anyone care to comment, or does anyone have any additional questions for Staff? Commissioner Scott. Oh. Commissioner Basayne. I see you had [inaudible].

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Well I guess I'll just jump in here. By the way, in case you haven't noticed, we are changing the culture of review for these requests and I heard it mentioned today that that's something we need to do. We are mired right now deeply in this process.

This application resides squarely in the present concern of providing after-the-fact use permits and by doing so, possibly encouraging more violations that--from the perspective of some individuals.

No doubt we do aspire to have a level playing field here and basically we're looking at the notion of enforcement, although some have said that we're not forceful enough, certainly in our practices. There are differences here though compared to the prior approval that has been referenced that are worth noting notwithstanding the comments of Deputy Director

McDowell.

Yes, we have a condition of non-compliance. Has this adversely impacted the viewshed? No. Would we--more importantly, would we support this request without these non-compliance conditions being present if we are just looking at this with a clean slate? And I believe the answer is yes. We would.

Has the applicant volunteered this information prior to any audit? Yes. It's clear that this occurred at least three years ago. Was there a landscaping permit provided by the County? Yes. Was there a State permit provided for the cave? And of course, as we just discussed, no, there was not a County permit provided for usage. But as I understand it we have discretion in our decisions as a Commission and our goal is to seek compliance for non-compliant wineries. This process allows us to find compliance and to come to some kind of happy medium.

Did this applicant underestimate his needs in the past? I believe he did. Is that an egregious violation? I don't believe so. With respect to wine production, the office conversion, the hold and haul, I believe this request is reasonable. I also believe the visitation request recognizes and acknowledges current conditions and brings them to light.

Should the stream restoration occur? This is where I have a bit of an unclear feeling. The stream, of course, having been on the WICC Advisory Board, streams are created simply by runoff. But then it's a seasonal matter. So if you have heavy runoff being diverted you no longer have a stream. Diversions occur naturally. So is this a stream that has disappeared by virtue of the human intervention here or is this something that occurred

naturally?

All I know is right now is we don't have a stream that's running through the back of that property. But I don't believe that there has been an egregious upheaval of an existing stream.

So I'm betwixt and between as to whether or not to really even go to Option 2 on this because I--as I've said in the past, I don't want to protract these approvals and continue them if we can indeed make a decision today. However if there is a need to do--perform more diligence that will make the County more comfortable in terms of its approval then we definitely need to investigate this.

I want to say I appreciate the applicant stepping up and providing this information to us in making this request to correct this condition or series of conditions of non-compliance. I don't think this is a criminal matter and today I'm interested in being fair and reasonable rather than making an example of a small estate winery that is a contributor to this community and this industry.

By the way, this is not a question of amnesty, it's a question of compliance. So at this point I'm not entirely sure as to whether or not I would support Option 2 or Option 1, I'll leave it to the Commission to discuss this.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Commissioner Basayne. Commissioner Scott, your light is on.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. First of all I agree with virtually everything that Commissioner Basayne has said and I have many of the same issues in terms of dealing with this. This is a very reasonable application. I'd--the County policy has not

been a policy of seeking punishment for someone who is legitimately trying to correct a situation that has occurred over time.

I think, as I understand our policy and have implemented it over the last 15 years, is that we want small wineries to be in compliance, but not necessarily punish them to get them there, but to get them there as quickly as possible and to maintain the best interests of the public in general and to make sure that our citizens are not unduly impacted by invasions of sight, sound, traffic, etcetera.

This doesn't--this winery doesn't have any of those elements. It can't be seen from any of our viewshed roads. It can't be heard. The neighbors are supportive. The town is supportive. The area is supportive and frankly I think that I'm drawn and I'm commanded here by my sense of reasonableness. I think, you know, basic reason has to prevail here. This is a reasonable request.

Now, I, too, am somewhat torn between the applicant's proposal and Staff's recommendation. I think, you know, there's some debate. If—having been on the site on at least two occasions, I can tell you that the Blueline stream that has been described, is basically and has been for probably ten or twelve years, a ditch. I mean, it's basically—it hasn't—there hasn't been any improvement to it, there hasn't been any need for improvement to it. Now would it withstand a 20-year rainstorm? I don't know. Probably, as has been stated, there would be a different kind of runoff now in part due to the fact that that entire hillside now is vineyards where it wasn't originally.

And I understand that production is going to change. I mean, let's face it. You probably didn't build all 18 or however many acres of vineyards at the same time. They didn't go into production at the same time. They didn't become productive at the same time. So I can see where the gradual increase in production—which would be accompanied to some degree by gradual increase in visitation.

The one issue that I do have a problem with, and I have to agree, I don't like the growth of the hold and haul system.

That, I think--we're creating traffic that doesn't need to be there. I would support a live system for waste--you know, basically, to construct a new wastewater system on the property. I don't think that we should add more trucks to the road to haul stuff out. We can't even keep it in Napa County. We've got to haul it to East Bay MUD because they want it and it's much less expensive to do so. So we're creating a, you know, a cause there that doesn't need to be. I think the water should be--that wastewater should be disposed on site and a system basically should be established there.

I'm supportive of the visitation increase.

I am opposed to the removal of the grass areas as some kind of a horse-trading because they were, quote, in violation.

That's nonsensical to me and I cannot support Staff on that recommendation.

As far as the marketing events and so forth, this is a sign of the times. I've been--I went to college in Santa Clara County and I've got to tell you, it's changed immeasurably since the farm community that I knew way back when. I want to avoid that

here. And the way to avoid it is to support small wineries like this that are keeping agriculture alive and if we don't support them then we're going to see the same kind of impact that Santa Clara County has seen. And basically we're going to see homes instead of vineyards and trust me, it will happen unless we're proactive in protecting what we have.

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And so for that reason I would be primarily supportive of the applicant's approval with the exception—or the applicant's proposal with the exception of the hold and haul system.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Thank you Commissioner Scott.

COMMISSIONER POPE: I didn't realize we were going in linear fashion.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: What was it? You guys could have Rochambeau'd. But since you didn't, then you're up next.

COMMISSIONER POPE: My thoughts, actually. Yeah, it's another tricky one, of course. I think some pretty compelling legal arguments have been made here and I think that sort of refocused the issue on really the questions that we have to ask and I think, you know, we get into this, really, uncomfortable area of, you know, creating aspersions about applicants' motives, intents, character, either positively or negatively.

But, you know, I think the questions have been focused and re-focused again. I'm satisfied at this point that, you know, I think this was evolving over time. There was enough concession or even direction in working with Staff that, you know, for instance, things like the state permit being issued for the cave, in conjunction with the, you know, the building permit for the building, these types of things, I think, could blur the

line sufficiently where you could develop a non-compliant situation without necessarily any malice involved.

You know, certainly, I don't support the two more, certainly not the draconian option of use permit revocation. I, like my colleagues, am kind of—kind of settling right now on a—either an outright acceptance of Staff recommendation Option 2 or perhaps a hybrid of that where there might be some room to work with Staff on the actual visitation numbers in deference to the business plan that was presented today, which is in, you know, my reading, a particular response to where Staff calls out not necessarily understanding the rationale to accept those numbers, but I would see, you know, perhaps—I'm less hung up right now on the visitation numbers than I am on the idea of a stream restoration and what can be done there.

I would also support Commissioner Scott's comments regarding, even though it's a greater expense, the live system rather than a--to avoid hold and haul, if possible. So that's where I'm looking right now.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: If you're not ready, Anne, I can...

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Oh no. I'm--go ahead. Yeah. Go ahead.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Again--once again, as everyone said, this is an interesting position to be in and I guess what I tried to do was to look at it as if a 5,000-gallon winery came in with 1,185 a year visitation and they were just coming in for an expansion and what--what would I look like--what would my reaction be? And I still, regardless of any of the other stuff, which I've taken off the table, would have some concerns.

One, is that they're doubling the production capacity, which then would require the proposed hold and haul to deal with the increased production capacity waste, and I think through previous decisions, you can—I do have an—I've made it known that I do have an issue with hold and haul and made that known to the applicant as well. It would require ten times the visitation over the average to support its 100 percent DTC model, which is the model that was chosen by the applicant, and it's on a County lane that requires an exception.

So really it's the--the question is what capacity can this site carry? We know what agriculture can occur, how many grapes can be grown, but how much wine processing can it support? And as I said, even if this came in as just a simple expansion I would still have some concerns with it.

It's--you know--it's--the 100 percent DTC model, which requires a balance between visitation and production, and work production drives visitation to a point where it can be out of balance. It's on a constrained road. It--because of the constraints of steep slopes and a Blueline creek, it makes it difficult to process waste and septic, so I think--that being said, I'm not looking at the other issues, but it would be hard pressed not to look at Option 2, the Staff-recommended option, as including the stream and the hold and haul as being, to me, seeming to be a reasonable option. Commissioner Cottrell.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Thank you Chair Phillips. I think there--my view is consistent with much of what has already been said. I would just like to reiterate the point about, again, looking at the operations on the parcel. We've got estate

grapes, a small production number, small visitation, that, you know, we talk about what are the models of production that are sustainable in the county and I think the estate-grown factor here is to be lauded and I appreciate the work that the applicant has done, some of which the applicant's representative called out.

But what we have also seen here is a failure to follow some of the important Napa County regulations and the result of that means that there have been impacts that have not been vetted in a public place and also it means that we don't fully know what those impacts are. I mean, I think this discussion about Blueline stream versus ditch, or, you know, whatever—whatever the impacts are there, they're largely unknown.

So, and I think in terms of impacts on neighbors, the unpermitted visitation levels, I think, we have in the record evidence that neighbors have experienced those impacts as well. Again, I do think there is a lot of value in the potential operation on the parcel.

So to just kind of go through in order here, I think in general I would support Option 2. I am fine with a production increase given that we are looking at estate grapes, and I think I understand from Mr. McDowell's presentation that that would include a condition of estate-grown grapes.

I appreciate Ms. Brooks' statements earlier about visitation and connecting the currently approved levels of visitation to what Mr. Morrison has started to set out in a baseline, so I am not inclined to support an increase in visitation at this point and I also would like to see a septic

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system on site as opposed to a hold and haul put in. And then I do think, back to my initial comments about an unknown streambed impact, I think that Staff's suggestion of a restoration project somewhere on site is appropriate.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: So I'm hearing that there is almost--well, that there is support across the board, some stronger than others in terms of requesting the -- a component that involves stream restoration. Commissioner Scott.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I would -- I have limited support for stream restoration. I think that 1,500 feet of it is--seems an excessive request to me based on what I saw. We're talking about a stream that hasn't seen water in 10 years. I don't know, you know, how much do we expect the applicant to spend, you know?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well I--I think--I think--but to your point I think that's part of the problem is that none of us are clear what that would look like and what that would entail. What I was, I quess, testing was--was interested to see if there was support on sending it back to Staff to come up with a recommendation of what that would look like or options of what that would be.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I -- I have no problem with that other than the fact that -- that our process is becoming more of a continuation process than a decision-making process and that bothers me because we're increasing both the cost to the applicant, the cost to the County, and we're creating, I think, an indecisive environment in our -- in land use processing and that troubles me because we have--what--somewhere in the neighborhood of 80 or 90 applications that are waiting to be

on.

 processed, and he's been working on this one for over three years, you know, are we going to go to a 10-year limit before we make a decision? I'm concerned about that.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Well, If I may interject?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Oh. Commissioner Cottrell, your light is

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: [Inaudible.]

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Please. I'm sorry.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Okay. Well, and to that point, I would strongly urge, if we do decide on a continuance today that we look at something that happens very quickly here in a compressed timeframe.

If I might just also add that with regard to the stream restoration, I am very uncomfortable with creating this mountain out of a molehill and if indeed we do need to restore something, then it may be significantly less than what has originally been recommended to actually go in there with 15 feet of gravel and dig a trench and create what should be a stream, maybe we're looking at something less than that.

So to that point I would be interested in looking at options.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Commissioner Cottrell.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Thank you. Yeah, I think--I think we--it is challenging to, you know, to Commissioner Scott's point to have something that requires further review, investigation, negotiation. I do think this ought--it--this-- this component is one of several components of an--of a decision

by this Commission, so I would agree with Commissioner Basayne that we could ask for speedy turnaround, but I really do think this is an opportunity for Staff to work with other County departments and have the applicant work with them, too, to say, let's come up with some assessment of some—we can't ever know what the impacts are, be they large or small, but I think it offers an opportunity for County environmental staff to have some input here to come up with some project that would benefit the local streambed in the area.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Watershed.

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COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yeah.

DIRECTOR MORRISON: Madam Chair, for clarification given, I understand the time constraints on Commissioner Cottrell, I've heard concerns expressed about estate grapes, about the levels of visitation, about creek restoration and the hold and haul, is Staff to assume that the Commission has no concerns regarding the restoration of the second floor of the building or the existence of the caves, the production increase? Just so that we—when we bring back a package we can make sure we address all this—all the Commission's concerns?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: I heard no objections to the guest quarters for winery use and I have heard the cave supported with creek restoration and project to be--TBD and that there--but no marketing and entertaining was the Staff recommendation on the caves. I have heard--on visitation we've heard mixed and on outdoor visitation we haven't heard any feedback in terms of removing the grassed area.

DIRECTOR MORRISON: No I would agree that the production I $$\tt JUNE~3,~2015$

didn't hear any objection to the increase in production either. Or is that tied to the estate grape issue?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: I would say it was part of the estate grape.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: I have no objection to the increase in production.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Nor do I.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: And with the production being tied to estate only.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Yep.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I have a concern with that because if in fact we're talking about this is a use permit that goes with the land and maybe the current applicant has no desire to make a blended wine or some kind of a blend that would require grapes that he doesn't have on his property, but if in fact he did, I wouldn't want to say that he couldn't use any other grapes if he needed, you know, ten percent of a Bordeaux blend to come from somebody else to make a product. I don't want to get into that. I think that's--we're telling them how to run their business and I'm not comfortable with that.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Agreed. But the whole premise of what they presented to us is that it is an estate program. So.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: But again it—a use permit goes with the land not with the owner.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Well I would think that would be a-then that would be a question for a future permit modification
if they wanted to increase production again to start bringing
outside grapes.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: So you're proposing that it do go with the owner.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Yeah. I would propose that we, again, keep it to the estate.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I would submit that's a policy decision and not within our purview.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Chair Phillips?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Commissioner Cottrell.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: I did have a brief conversation with the applicant about this and one of the interesting things about the parcel is that right now he does have a few different varietals planted there and when I asked about this Condition, it seemed to not cause consternation. We could, you know, it looks like we're headed toward getting some more information and having more conversations with the applicant, you know, I still stand in support of an estate-grown condition of approval, but I think it's worth having the discussion with the applicant.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well now I'm falling into Terry's camp where this is—our process seems to be broken where we have, I feel, a very, very thoughtful and well thought out recommendation by Staff and that we cannot even seem—that it's become so difficult that we don't seem to be working efficiently. So...

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Chair Phillips, well should we try to make a motion...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: ...addressing the issues that we

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27 28 feel like we have reached resolution on?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: So we have the--do we do them separately, as--to give direction to Staff, so the 5,000 to [nine hundred] gallons...

[COMMISSIONER BASAYNE:] Increase.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Right. Thank you. With--but having it be estate-grown.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Again, we're setting policy. That's not our job. It is not our job. That comes from the Board of Supervisors.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well, Laura, do you...

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: To do otherwise changes [the lot.]

CHAIR PHILLIPS: ...do you feel comfortable?

DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL LAURA ANDERSON: I think it's within your purview to require, and as Commissioner Pope pointed out, if a future owner wants to have that flexibility they'd have to come in for a use permit mod.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: So I appreciate, Terry, that you don't want to overstep our bounds but it--I--we're going to--Laura says that it's permissible.

COMMISSIONER POPE: I think given the eccentricities of this particular project and application, I think it's reasonable in this case and doesn't necessarily have to set precedent for every single issue that we discuss after that.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: But it does set a precedent.

COMMISSIONER POPE: It doesn't remove our discretionary authority in the future.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: And I would state it sets an initial JUNE 3, 2015

precedent. Never been done before. 1 COMMISSIONER POPE: Now that's -- that's the brave new world 2 3 we're in now. COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah, [yeah I know.] CHAIR PHILLIPS: But next time you accuse me of using 5 setting a precedent, Terry, I'm going to say, well, hey. 6 7 [Laughter.] COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: So Chair Phillips, are you asking 8 9 for a motion on that particular... CHAIR PHILLIPS: Exactly. 10 COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: I move that we approve a production 11 level increase with a condition of approval that the grapes are 12 estate-grown. 13 CHAIR PHILLIPS: All in favor? Aye. 14 COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Aye. 15 COMMISSIONER POPE: Aye. 16 COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Aye. 17 [UNKNOWN:] Second? 18 CHAIR PHILLIPS: Opposed? 19 COMMISSIONER POPE: Wait. I need to second. Second. 2.0 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I'm going to oppose that one. 21 CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay, so is there a second? 22 DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: So if I could dive in on the 23 motion and get some -- understand the intent from the Commission. 24 Are you making a tentative motion in regard to the various 25 aspects of the project in advance of taking a formal action on 26 this project? 27

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CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yeah right.

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COMMISSIONER SCOTT: We're trying to give Staff direction, I think, and let you know where we would...

COMMISSIONER POPE: I would recommend that we make a collective on all the items listed there.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay. Okay.

COMMISSIONER POPE: And then...

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: And we will need some guidance as well on the CEQA document.

COMMISSIONER POPE: ...have some discussion on that.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: So I guess then this is really--what we are doing is just giving Staff direction. So that--there was that item and then the cave supported. We have the--do people support the caves and would that include the creek restoration and no marketing or entertaining within the caves?

COMMISSIONER POPE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yes.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Well, yes with options from my perspective as well to--in terms of the creek restoration.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Can I get some direction to Staff for latitude on it.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: The guest quarters to winery use.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yes.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yes. 1 CHAIR PHILLIPS: Outdoor visitation to remove the grass 2 3 barbecue area. COMMISSIONER SCOTT: No. COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: No. 5 CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yes. 6 7 COMMISSIONER POPE: No. COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yes. 8 CHAIR PHILLIPS: The visitation remaining as permitted per 9 the Staff recommendation? 10 COMMISSIONER POPE: Option 2? 11 CHAIR PHILLIPS: Um-hum. 12 COMMISSIONER POPE: Yes. 13 COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: I'm sorry. Can you repeat that? 14 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah. What? 15 CHAIR PHILLIPS: The visitation per the Staff 16 recommendation ... 17 COMMISSIONER POPE: Visitation would not be increased. 18 CHAIR PHILLIPS: ...visitation would not be increased. 19 COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yes. I'm in favor of that. 20 COMMISSIONER POPE: Yes. 2.1 CHAIR PHILLIPS: Yes. 22 COMMISSIONER SCOTT: No. 23 COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: No. I'm supportive of the visitation 24 levels as presented in Option 1. 25 CHAIR PHILLIPS: So based on this direction the visitation 26 would not be increased, the outdoor visitation, they would not 27

be required to remove the grass or barbecue area and restore

the--and do a restoration project. The guest quarters could be moved to the winery use and the caves would explore the restoration project and there is no marketing or entertaining and there is an increase from 5,000 to 9,200 gallons of estate fruit.

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COMMISSIONER SCOTT: No marketing or entertaining?

DIRECTOR MORRISON: In the caves.

COMMISSIONER POPE: In the caves.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: In the caves.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay.

DIRECTOR MORRISON: I appreciate the thoroughness with which the Commission has delved through these various issues. Can we also get a temperature on the hold and haul?

COMMISSIONER POPE: Oh yeah.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: No hold and haul.

[Inaudible comment.]

CHAIR PHILLIPS: No. [Laughter.]

COMMISSIONER POPE: Yeah. I think there is general support for the alternative system as opposed to hold and haul.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Well, and just to express my comments, I think there were some important compelling thoughts expressed by the Commission, members, with regard to hold and haul. I'd like to look at, and quite frankly I know that it isn't necessarily our area of purview to look at the cost benefit analysis for the applicant, but I'd just like to get an understanding of what the impact of an engineered septic system would be or a live system relative to a hold and haul.

And I absolutely agree that we don't want to put more

vehicles than we have to on the road, but, again, it's

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27 28 incremental impact that does add up down the road, but I'd just--I'd like to get a better understanding of what an engineered or live system would...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: In the context of this permit or in the... COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Yes.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well, I'm sorry, but we had--technically we had three Commissioners say that they support it, so ...

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Okay. So I'm just...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: It might be interesting in terms of [walking] forward, but...

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: ...I'm spinning my wheels here.

COMMISSIONER POPE: And I need to parse one of my answers as well. We were focused on the outdoor visitation and the barbecue and the grass area, I was not looking at the fact for that moment that we did talk about the grass area removal as part of the restoration [I've heard said].

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Right.

COMMISSIONER POPE: It kind of divides it, but I am supportive of--the barbecue area is fine, that redwood ring is fine, but I am supportive of looking at that grass area in terms of restoration. So I guess I would join the--Commissioners Cottrell and Phillips on that one.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: I have a question of Staff. When you say restoration, to what? Dirt? Rock? What?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: I think that's what they're going to work and come back with the options of -- it's not dirt and rocks, it would be to natural habitat and I would expect...

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: That would be the intent. In turn for allowing an encroachment into the creek setbacks to have some portion of the property have some natural environmental setting.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Having visited the property I strongly oppose that. I can't go there.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Well, and I think it just—it just—if I may interject, I think it gets back to that whole notion of how long a—a restoration or how extensive a restoration project are we looking at and if it's something that should be six or seven hundred feet rather than fifteen hundred feet or two thousand feet or a 900-square-foot area relative to the lawn versus a half-acre-square area and I'd just like to see options [and then parse]...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: I think that's why we're all—I think that's where we all have run into some frustration, that we're not sure what that means or what that would look like, and that's not something that necessarily Staff can do on their own, they have to, I would sure—I would think, would talk to DFG and to the Conservation Department and see what—so it—I think that's part of the frustration is that it's adding on another component of unknown to this. So. But in concept I think it was supporting it.

COMMISSIONER POPE: I mean, does it—so if the grass area remains, does that automatically invalidate the idea of any sort of restoration?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: There's possibly other areas on the property.

COMMISSIONER POPE: I mean I would be supportive, of perhaps, a more open ended--you know, it sounds like there's going to be some ongoing dialogue here, maybe find other options for restoration, not necessarily centered on that one area, and if a sufficient restoration can be found elsewhere on the property that that grass area doesn't necessarily need to come out.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah. I would be supportive of that as well. I think the grassy areas, in my mind, they represent kind of a—the crown jewel of the property and to just throw away crown jewels doesn't seem to me very efficient. I would like to see restoration in other areas, certainly in the creek. But I think we need some more guidelines or guidance from the County—other departments as to how much of that is appropriate or whether or not it would be appropriate in other areas.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Would there be any mitigating factor in perhaps preserving that area for visitation, but offsetting--you know, because the one issue with grass, of course these days a lot of people are saying get rid of grass.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah.

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COMMISSIONER POPE: You know, can we take some of the turf out and find maybe some semi-permeable surfaces that...

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well, I think it's part of what, you know, the health of the--one reason why you do a restoration is the health of the creek. So I think part of it is getting a, you know, an expert's analysis on what would be the most beneficial to the creek, and maybe having the grass right there isn't the best thing, or, you know.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yeah.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: So.

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Yeah. Chair Phillips, I would agree. And I think it's important to reiterate that the point here is what kind of restoration project could give the most positive impact to the creek, not the one that causes the most heartache. So, I think with that focus in my mind we will hear from, you know, streambed restoration professionals who will be able to assess the parcel and the creeks in the neighborhood.

COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Well and I just—I think that if we are prohibiting visitation in the caves, which heretofore has occurred, then that would cause the flow of traffic to go that lawn area and perhaps the redwood grove as well. You take away the lawn area, or you create a whole new stream that didn't—hasn't existed there for ten years, or you make an even bigger stream, then you're—you're—then hamstringing the applicant in terms of trying to figure out where they're going to put the visitors.

And so to your point, Commissioner Cottrell, I think that we just, again, we need to look at options in favor of the perfect restoration.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Does Staff feel that this is enough direction at this time?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: Yes.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Do we need to make this an official motion, or I guess it would just be the continuation.

MS. ANDERSON: It's the continuance.

COMMISSIONER POPE: Then are we continuing this to a date

certain?

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COMMISSIONER SCOTT: What are you comfortable with, John, in terms of a continuation timeframe?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: I am not going to be available for the meetings in July.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: [Inaudible.]

COMMISSIONER COTTRELL: Okay.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MCDOWELL: But Charlene would be available for the meetings in July. The next available meeting is June 17th, but the amount of material that we could bring back on June 17th is rather limited. I think we could show some options on where restoration work could be performed, and perhaps reach some level of agreement with the applicant. But I don't think we'd have, really, any detail on the scope of that, if that's indeed what you're desirous of seeing. I guess what my recommendation would be is to continue it to June 17th, and then give Staff and the applicant a chance to try to perform, and if we can't, then at that point on the 17th potentially continue it further if we haven't made enough headway.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Okay. Would it be appropriate to ask the applicant what they--how much time they need?

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Well I think--I think this solves, in some ways, June $17^{\rm th}$ would be the soonest that we could do it.

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Yeah.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: So, that would make sense that...

COMMISSIONER SCOTT: That would be--I think the sooner the better. Not that we want to get close to a decision, but I would think that June $17^{\rm th}$ would be the soonest.

CHAIR PHILLIPS: Correct. So I would entertain a motion to continue this item--matter until the June 17th meeting on which--to give the opportunity to--with direction. COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: So moved. COMMISSIONER POPE: Second. CHAIR PHILLIPS: All in favor? COMMISSIONER BASAYNE: Aye. COMMISSIONER SCOTT: Aye. CHAIR PHILLIPS: Aye. COMMISSIONER POPE: Aye. CHAIR PHILLIPS: Opposed? The continuation passes unanimously. I think we'll take a five-minute comfort break. --000--

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I, Kathryn F. Johnson, do hereby certify and believe: That the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcript of the proceedings before the Napa County Planning, Building & Environmental Services Department, Napa, California, excepting words noted "inaudible" or words placed in [brackets] to the best of my ability. Speech disfluencies, discourse markers and pause fillers have been deleted, except when deemed function

I further certify that I am not interested in the outcome of said matter or connected with or related to any of the parties of said matter or to their respective counsel.

words. Commas may be used for emphasis as well as for grammar.

Dated this 30th day of July, 2015.

Kathryn F. Johnson

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