"A"

Notice of Intent to Appeal and Appeal Packet



NAPA COUNTY CLERK OF THE BOARD'S OFFICE 1195 Third Street, Suite 310, Napa, California, 94559 • (707) 253-4421

A Tradition of Stewardship A Commitment to Service

NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPEAL (Chapter 2.88 of Napa County Code)

Deadlines for submission of this form (2.88.040):

NAPA COUNTY

Decision made at a noticed public meeting: No later than 10 working days after the date of ision of the approving authority. No Notice of Interest to America and Interest to the decision of the approving authority. No Notice of Intent to Appeal shall be accepted after 2 p.m. on the 10th working day.

Decision not made at a noticed public meeting: No later than 10 working days after mailing of the decision to all parties is effective. Mailing is deemed effective 5 calendar days after the decision is deposited in the U.S. mail by County staff. No Notice of Intent to Appeal shall be accepted after 2 n.m. on the 10th working day.

alter 2 p.m. on the	ioui wonding a	ωy.	1.00			
		TO BE COMPLETED BY AP (Please type or print legi				
Appellant's Name: _	Water Au	dit California				
Telephone #: (530) 5	575-5335 Fa	x #: (_)				
E-Mail Address: le	gal@wateraud	litca.org	Par 10 BUEY			
Description of Perr WINERY) NEW WINE	mit and Decisi ERY USE PERM	IT NO. P22-00002-UP, adopt	ornia 94559 NY'S VINEYARD (MEYER State AMILY Zip Lion of a Mitigated Negative Declaration seedure did not comply with the law.			
Date of Decision:	December 18,	2024				
Nature of Permit and	d Decision:	Mitigated Negative Declaration				
Permit Number (if known) or name: USE PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP						
ş 10		1 2 7				
Wó		1/10/25	William McKinnon, Attorney for Water Audit California			
Signature of Ap	pellant	Date	Print Name			

^{*} Pursuant to Napa County Code sec. 2.88.040, evidence of payment must be received by the Clerk of the Board no later than the 2 p.m. deadline.

THE RESERVE

A Tradition of Stewardship

A Commitment to Service

NAPA COUNTY CLERK OF THE BOARD'S OFFICE 1195 Third Street, Suite 310, Napa, California, 94559 (707) 253-4421

APPEAL PACKET COVER SHEET

JAN 27 2025

(Section 2.88.050 of Napa County Code NAPA COUNTY

CLERK OF THE BOARD

Deadline for filing with the Clerk of the Board's office: no later than 2 p.m. on the 10th working day after the filing of the Notice of Intent to Appeal. (Napa County Code sec. 2.88.050(A).)

	COMPLETED BY APPELL (Please type or print legibly)	ANT			
Action Being Appealed: BONNY'S VINEY, USE PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP, adoption Commission Hearing, December 18, 2024	ARD (MEYER'S FAMI	tive Decia	iration Plannir	10.	
law. Permitee Name: Meyer Family Enterpris project applicant, adjacent property owner, other (ses or BJ Meyer Pr describe)	operties	LLC/ co Bar	bara Me	yer
Permittee Address: PO Box 49, Napa, CA					
Project Site (Address/Location if Different t	han Permittee Addre	ss)			
555 Skellenger Lane, Napa					
Assessor's Parcel No.: APN 030-200-080					
Permit No. USE PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP)				
Date of Decision: December 18, 2024					
Nature of Permit or Decision: BONNY'S VIN					
PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP, adoption of a N	Mitigated Negative De	claration	, Planning Cor	nmission	1
Hearing, December 18, 2024 - Notice and F					
Appellant's Name: Water Audit California					
	Fax #: (7			
elephone #: (<u>530)</u> 575-5335					
					_
elephone #: (<u>530)</u> 575-5335 -Mail Address: legal@waterauditca.org Mailing Address: <u>952 School Street, PMB 3</u>	16 Napa, CA 94559	Ch	State No.	Zin	Street
-Mail Address: legal@waterauditca.org		City	State No.	Zip	Stree
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-Mail Address: legal@waterauditca.org Mailing Address: 952 School Street, PMB 3	son: Submitted Comm	ent for hea	ring held on Dec	of contac	, 2024 ct
Appellant's Qualification as Interested Personal Interest Primary Point(s) of Contact for Appellant: Contact # 1 Name: William McKinnon, Wat Telephone # (530) 575-5335	X Check here if and will be the preter Audit California Email:legal@w	Appellan	t is sole point	of contac	, 2024 ct
I-Mail Address: legal@waterauditca.org Mailing Address: 952 School Street, PMB 3 Appellant's Qualification as Interested Person financial interest Primary Point(s) of Contact for Appellant: Contact # 1 Name: William McKinnon, Water	X Check here if and will be the preter Audit California Email:legal@w	Appellan	t is sole point	of contac	, 2024 ct

Telephone # (Valerie Stephan		vstephan@wate	erauditca.org	
Mailing Address:	952 School Street, F	MB 316 Napa, C	CA 94559	State	Zip
Check here	if this contact will b	***		ehearing confere	nce
ttach additional shee	et(s) for additional con	ntacts if needed.			
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If Yes, please ens Assessor's map pa	a decision relating ure that you attach t age(s) as indicated ent of required fees (the required Ov on the Checklis	vnership Repoi st.		
				et he received by the	ne Clerk of the
* Pursuant to Napa Board no later than	County Code sec. 2.8 the 2 p.m. deadline.	56.050, evidence	or payment inu	<u></u> 50 10001100 by 11	
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Signature of A	Appellant	Date		Print Name	

Water Audit California 952 School St # 316	0152
Napa CA 94559-2826	1/35 90-4187
DATE: // **	1211
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Two Thousand	DOLLARS
Bank of Marin 1715 Second Street Napa, CA 94559	7-0. lsu
Memo	a coord of

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WATER AUDIT CALIFORNIA

A PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION

952 SCHOOL STREET #316 NAPA CA 94559 VOICE: (707) 681-5111 EMAIL: GENERAL@WATERAUDITCA.ORG

January 27, 2025

Napa County Board of Supervisors 1195 Third Street, Ste. 310 Napa, CA 94559

APPEAL PACKET - ADDITIONAL SHEETS (Appellant Water Audit California)

Appealing the December 18, 2024, decision of the Napa County Planning Commission to Adopt the BONNY'S VINEYARD (MEYER'S FAMILY WINERY) NEW WINERY USE PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP and Mitigated Negative Declaration

Appellant Name and Contact Information:

Water Audit California 952 School Street, PMB 316 Napa, California 94559 legal@waterauditca.org 530-575-5335

Water Audit California ("Water Audit") appeals the December 18, 2024, decision of the Napa County Planning Commission's approval of the BONNY'S VINEYARD (MEYER'S FAMILY WINERY) NEW WINERY USE PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP and Mitigated Negative Declaration, captioned above (collectively the "Application").

Water Audit appeals on its own behalf, on behalf of the general public and in the public interest. Water Audit has standing to appeal based on the submission of comment for the December 18, 2024 hearing. (see Napa County Code sec. 2,88.010 (G).)

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A. Introduction.

Water Audit is a public benefit organization dedicated to advocating for the public trust and other public interests. Our concerns regarding this matter are greater than the subject decision alone.

Water Audit restates its appeal of the Application set forth in its comment letter of December 17, 2024, as if set forth in full at this location. It additionally appeals as follows.

As a preliminary comment, it is acknowledged that this Application is a noteworthy improvement in form over other applications submitted in the last year. Regrettably there is an underlying inadequacy to the water supply review.

B. Grounds for Appeal

- The Application misstates its purpose as a Major Modification rather than a New Use.
- The Application identifies only one well, but the use proposed new use requires not less than two sources of water.
- 3. The Application refers to four wells on the property but does not include any well drilling information to determine the utility and acceptability of the existing infrastructure. The Application and Department of Water Rights database contains no well drilling data for three of the alleged additional wells. This information is critical to determine the suitability for incorporation into a public water system.
- 4. The approval of the Application makes tangential refence to the need for an additional water supply, but the approval is not conditioned on compliance.
- Although this project has been in development since 2018, and although it acknowledges the need for well monitoring, there is no well monitoring or consumption data.

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Napa County Board of Supervisors Water Audit California Bonny's Page 3 of 10

- 6. Accordingly, this is a "faith based" application. In the total absence of data, the Applicant asserts that it has complied with current groundwater extraction limitations by the simple assertion that it complies. There is no empirical data to support that proposition.
- 7. Taking this foundational statement as true and not subject to proof, the Applicant then calculated its anticipated future consumption (a faith-based assertion). When advised by staff that the Application revealed future consumption more than current extractions, the Applicant recalculated by the unsophisticated method of simply reducing employees and visitors anticipated. In the absence of audit of these projections, the Application becomes a game of liar's poker, wherein the Applicant states whatever values will result in no increase of water consumption. The Applicant did not conform its various representations to be in accord, resulting in different input values at different places in its application.
- 8. Although all extraction projections are represented to be based on County standards, in fact non-conforming numbers have been utilized to support the incredible proposition of "no change."
- 9. The purpose for this charade is the policy that the constraints of the Water Availability Analysis (WAA) do not apply if the Applicant can show no net increase in water extraction. In this instance the County is asked to accept the remarkable allegation that 45 visitors a day and events of 800 people will consume no more water than the previously existing grape vines.
- 10. Collaterally, based on the remarkable representation that the change of use does not change water consumption, the Applicant claims to be exempt from Tier reviews. Whatever the merits of this questionable argument, it is directed solely at the WAA, not to the County's evergreen duty to determine potential injury to the public trust.

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- 11. Injuries to the public trust are incapable of vesting into a right. It is a foundational component of the WAA that wells within 1,500 feet of a protected watercourse require a study (i.e. a "Tier analysis") to determine whether proposed operations have the potential to injure public trust interests. In this instance, this requires a Tier analysis to determine whether current or proposed operations cause injury to proximate Conn Creek, which is part of the waters of the United States. While a violation of the WAA may mature into a right if not promptly prosecuted, an injury to the public trust cannot mature into a right.
- 12. Based upon theoretical assertion that current operations conform to the WAA, the Applicant asserts that they are exempt from Tier review. For the purposes of discussion, and without agreeing that the evidence shows this to be true, that factor does not satisfy the independent duty to ensure no injury occurs to the public trust.
- 13. There is no data in the Application that shows any public trust review has ever been conducted. If, hypothetically, a public trust review reveals injury from current operations, whether or not the proposed operations may cause injury, the County is not authorized to permit the injury.

C. Standard for Review.

If initial study demonstrates that a project may have significant environmental impact, a mitigated negative declaration may be appropriate – however, only when revisions to a project will avoid or mitigate the significant environmental impacts, as identified in the initial study, "to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur, and...there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the public agency that the project, as revised, may have a significant effect on the environment." (emphasis added) (Public Resources Code, §§ 21064.5 and 21080(c)(2); Mejia v. City of Los Angeles (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 322, 331.) "May" in this context means a reasonable possibility of a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21082.2(a), 21100, 21151(a); Pocket

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Napa County Board of Supervisors Water Audit California Bonny's Page 5 of 10

Protectors, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 927; League for Protection of Oakland's etc. Historic Resources v. City of Oakland (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 896, 904–905.)

The "fair argument" standard requires an EIR if any substantial evidence in the record suggests that a project may have adverse environmental impacts; even under circumstances where opposing evidence is offered that supports an agency's decision. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064(f)(1); Pocket Protectors, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 931; Stanislaus Audubon Society v. County of Stanislaus (1995) 33 Cal.App.4th 144, 150-15; Quail Botanical Gardens Found., Inc. v. City of Encinitas (1994) 29 Cal.App.4th 1597, 1602.) Rather than issuing negative declarations or notices of CEQA exemption, the "fair argument" standard is a "low threshold" that encourages environmental review through an EIR (Pocket Protectors, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th at 928.) It is opposite of the deference generally provided to agencies.

In describing the scope of judicial review of an agency's application of the fair argument standard, the Supreme Court has stated:

"If there [is] substantial evidence that the proposed project might have a significant environmental impact, evidence to the contrary is not sufficient to support a decision to dispense with preparation of an EIR and adopt a negative declaration, because it [can] be "fairly argued" that the project might have a significant environmental impact. Stated another way, if the [reviewing] court perceives substantial evidence that the project might have such an impact, but the agency failed to secure preparation of the required EIR, the agency's action is to be set aside because the agency abused its discretion by failing to proceed "in a manner required by law.' " " (Citation omitted.) "The fair argument standard thus creates a low threshold for requiring an EIR, reflecting the legislative preference for resolving doubts in favor of environmental review. [Citation.]" (Save the Agoura Cornell Knoll v. City of Agoura Hills (2020) 46 Cal.App.5th 665, 675-7 (Emphasis added).)

"[I]t is a question of law, not fact, whether a fair argument exists, and the courts owe no deference to the lead agency's determination. Review is *de novo*, with a preference for resolving doubts in favor of environmental review." (*Pocket Protectors*, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 928 [emphasis in original].)

The California Supreme Court found that "[i]f no EIR has been prepared for a nonexempt project, but substantial evidence in the record supports a fair argument that the project may result in significant adverse impacts, the proper remedy is to order

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preparation of an EIR." (Communities for a Better Environment v. South Coast Air Quality Management Dist. (2010) 48 Cal.4th 310, 319-320, citing, No Oil, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1974) 13 Cal.3d 68, 75, 88; Brentwood Assn. for No Drilling, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles (1982) 134 Cal.App.3d 491, 504–505.) "The 'foremost principle' in interpreting CEQA is that the Legislature intended the act to be read so as to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutory language." (Communities for a Better Environment v. Calif. Resources Agency (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98, 109 ["CBE v. CRA"].)

An EIR is essential to CEQA. (Bakersfield Citizens for Local Control v. City of Bakersfield (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 1184, 1214; Pocket Protectors, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 927.) An EIR provides accountability that "demonstrate[s] to an apprehensive citizenry that the agency has, in fact, analyzed and considered the ecological implications of its action." (Laurel Heights Improvements Assn. v. Regents of University of California (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 392.)

An EIR is required if "there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the lead agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment." (Pub. Resources Code, § 21080(d); see also *Pocket Protectors*, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 927.) In few conditions, an agency may issue a negative declaration and avoid an EIR (see 14 Cal. Code Regs., § 15371 ["CEQA Guidelines"]), but only under the circumstances where there is not a "fair argument" that the project will have a significant environmental effect. (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21100, 21064.)

As a matter of law, "substantial evidence includes . . . expert opinion." (Pub. Resources Code, § 21080(e)(1); CEQA Guidelines, § 15064(f)(5).) When "experts" present conflicted evidence on the potential of environmental impacts, an agency must consider impacts (i.e. effects) as significant and prepare an EIR. (CEQA Guidelines § 15064(f)(5); Pub. Res. Code, § 21080(e)(1); Pocket Protectors, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 935.) "Significant environmental effect" is defined as "a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment." (Pub. Resources Code, § 21068; see also CEQA Guidelines, § 15382.) Effects do not necessarily need to reach a threshold of "momentous" to qualify as CEQA "significant", as the criterion is that the effects are

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Napa County Board of Supervisors Water Audit California Bonny's Page 7 of 10

"not trivial." (No Oil, Inc., 13 Cal.3d at 83.)

"[N]either the lead agency nor a court may 'weigh' conflicting substantial evidence to determine whether an EIR must be prepared in the first instance." (*Pocket Protectors*, supra, 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 935.) In the presence of a disagreement on the appropriateness of a negative declaration, the courts require an EIR. "It is the function of an EIR, not a negative declaration, to resolve conflicting claims, based on substantial evidence, as to the environmental effects of a project." (*Id.*)

Absent an accurate description of the baseline physical environment, a proper CEQA decision cannot be made. CEQA Guidelines section 15125(a) states, in pertinent part, that a lead agency's environmental review under CEQA:

...must include a description of the physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time [environmental analysis] is commenced, from both a local and regional perspective. This environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a Lead Agency determines whether an impact is significant.

(See Save Our Peninsula Committee v. County of Monterey (2001) 87 Cal.App.4th 99, 124-125].)

D. The Public Trust.

The public trust fulfills the basic elements of a trust: intent, purpose, and subject matter. (Estate of Gaines (1940) 15 Cal.2d 255, 266.) It has beneficiaries, the people of the state, and trustees, the agencies of the state entrusted with public trust duties. Fish and wildlife form a critical part of the res of the public trust. In the limited circumstances of the alienation of components of the public trust into private hands, the private party becomes bound with trustee duties pursuant to Public Resources Code § 6009.1.

The essential idea of the public trust doctrine is that the government holds and protects certain natural resources in trust for the public benefit. (See *Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois* (1892) 146 U.S. 387, 452, 456; *National Audubon Society v. Superior Court* (*Audubon*) (1983) 33 Cal.3d 419, 441; *Berkeley v. Superior Court* (1980) 26 Cal.3d 515, 521.)

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Napa County Board of Supervisors Water Audit California Bonny's Page 8 of 10

Public trust theory has its roots in the Roman and common law (*United States v.* 11.037 Acres of Land (N.D. Cal. 1988) 685 F. Supp. 214, 215) and its principles underlie the entirety of the State of California. Upon its admission to the United States in 1850, California received the title to its tidelands, submerged lands, and lands underlying inland navigable waters as trustee for the benefit of the public. (*People v. California Fish Co.* (*California Fish*) (1913) 166 Cal. 576, 584; *Carstens v. California Coastal Com.* (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 277, 288.) The People of California did not surrender their public trust rights; the state holds land in its sovereign capacity in trust for public purposes. (*California Fish*, Ibid.)

The courts have ruled that the public trust doctrine requires the state to administer, as a trustee, all public trust resources for current and future generations, specifically including the public trust in surface waters and the life that inhibits our watercourses. These trust duties preclude the state from alienating those resources into private ownership.

The beneficiaries of the public trust are the people of California, and it is to them that the trustee owes fiduciary duties. As Napa County is a legal subdivision of the state, it must deal with the trust property for the beneficiary's benefit. No trustee can properly act for only some of the beneficiaries – the trustee must represent them all, taking into account any differing interests of the beneficiaries, or the trustee cannot properly represent any of them. (Bowles v. Superior Court (1955) 44 C2d 574.) This principle is in accord with the equal protection provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution.

An agency of the State "may not approve of destructive activities without giving due regard to the preservation of those [public trust] resources." (Center for Biological Diversity, Inc. v. FPL Group, Inc. (Bio Diversity) (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 1349, 1370, fn. 19, 83 Cal.Rptr.3d 588.) [Emphasis added]

Agencies of the state must not engage in unlawful conduct. "It is a fundamental principle of our constitutional scheme that government, like the individual, is bound by the law." (Alderman v. United States (1968) 394 U.S. 165, 202.) When lawless conduct occurs, the Government may not profit from its fruits. (Weeks v. United States, (1914)

Napa County Board of Supervisors Water Audit California Bonny's Page 9 of 10

232 U.S. 383.) The County's duty is to obey the law, which among other things requires that it not harm public trust resources by its decisions and requires the state to use its best efforts for the long-term preservation of public trust resources for the public benefit. (Audubon, supra, 33 Cal.3d 419, 440-441; Surfrider Foundation v. Martins Beach 1, LLC (2017) 14 Cal.App.5th 238, 249-251; Public Resources Code, § 6009.1.)

Common law imposes public trust considerations upon the County's decisions and actions pertaining to trust assets. (*Bio Diversity*, supra, 166 Cal.App.4th 1349; *Environmental Law Foundation v. State Water Resources Control Board (ELF)* (Cal. Ct. App. 2018) 26 Cal.App.5th 844.) The courts have recognized the State's responsibility to protect public trust uses whenever feasible. (See, e.g., *Audubon*, supra. 33 Cal.3d 419, 435; *California Trout, Inc. v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (Cal. Trout I) (1989) 207 Cal.App.3d 585, 631; *California Trout, Inc. v. Superior Court* (Cal. Trout II) (1990) 218 Cal.App.3d 187, 289.) Napa County has an affirmative duty to administer the natural resources held by public trust solely in the interest of the people of California.

Napa County must manage its public trust resources so as to derive the maximum benefit for its citizenry. Article X of the California Constitution and the public trust doctrine hold that no water rights in California are truly "vested" in the traditional sense of property rights.

Regardless of the nature of the water right in question, no water user in the State "owns" any water. The owner of "legal title" to all water is the State in its capacity as a trustee for the benefit of the public. There can be no vested rights in water use that harm the public trust. A "water right" grants the holder only the right to use water, an "usufructuary right." All water rights are usufructuary only and confer no right of private ownership in the water or the watercourse, which belongs to the State. (*People v. Shirokow* (1980) 26 Cal.3d 301 at 307.)

Fish & Game Code, section 1600 provides:

The Legislature finds and declares that the protection and conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of this state are of utmost public interest. Fish and wildlife are the property of the people and provide a major contribution to the economy of the state, as well as providing a significant part of the people's food

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Napa County Board of Supervisors Water Audit California Bonny's Page 10 of 10

supply; therefore their conservation is a proper responsibility of the state.

The California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW):

... is California's Trustee Agency for the State's fish, wildlife, and plant resources. CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitats necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. For the purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Environmental-Review/CEQA

E. Conclusion.

For the foregoing reasons, Water Audit California appeals the adoption of the above stated BONNY'S VINEYARD (MEYER'S FAMILY WINERY) NEW WINERY USE PERMIT NO. P22-00002-UP and Mitigated Negative Declaration, and prays that the application be rejected, or in the alternative, that the Conditions of Approval be amended or supplemented as above called forth.

Respectfully,

William McKinnon General Counsel

Water Audit California

Voice: (707) 681-5111

CALIFORNIA

A Tradition of Stewardship A Commitment to Service

PL Doc. No. 109747; Ver. 1/2024

NAPA COUNTY

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION DISCLOSURE FORM PROJECT APPEALS

(To be included with Appeal Packet)

Effective January 1, 2023, California Senate Bill 1439 expanded requirements of Government Code Section 84308, also known as the "Levine Act," to prohibit public officials from participating in any proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use pending before the agency if the official has willfully or knowingly received contributions totaling more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) within the preceding 12 months from a party to the proceeding or their agent. The same prohibition applies to contributions from any participant in the proceeding or their agent, if the public official knows or has reason to know that the participant has a financial interest in the decision. The Levine Act requires parties to disclose contributions made by them and their agents to public officials, and to make the disclosure part of the record of the proceeding.

Appellant Name:	Water Audit California		Project Name or No		NEW WINERY USE PERMIT N -UP, adoption of a Mitigated Negati
Appellant Organiz	ation or Firm (if different	than above):			
Napa County publ	ganization or firm, or an a ic official within the last \$250 threshold has been	12 months? Please	n, made any campaig aggregate any contrib	n contributions o outions made over	f more than \$250 to any the previous 12 months
	Yes:	No:		(check or	ne)
If no, please sign a If yes, please prov	nd date below. ide the following informa	tion and then sign a	and date below. Use a	dditional sheets if	f necessary.
Date of Contribution	Name of Public Official		Name of	Contributor	Amount of Contribution
o Napa County pu disclosure form, an appealed. This obl	ablic officials from mysel and within 12 months follo igation pertains only to N	f, my organization wing the County's apa County public	or firm, or an agent of final decision on the	f any of them, aft license, permit, g	future contributions made ter the date of signing this or entitlement being e appeal.
Date: Januar	y 27, 2025	Ap	pellant Signature:		3(02) (1) (1) (3) (4)
Organization/Firm	name: Water Audit	California _{Ap}	pellant Name (printe	d): William	McKinnon, Attorney
or questions or ac	ditional information, plea	se visit https://www	w.fppc.ca.gov/learn/p	av-to-play-limits	er Audit California



First American Title™

Property Owner's Notice Guarantee

ISSUED B

First American Title Insurance Company

GUARANTEE NUMBER

Guarantee

50077800-0001066E.

SUBJECT TO THE EXCLUSIONS FROM COVERAGE, AND THE GUARANTEE CONDITIONS ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART OF THIS GUARANTEE,

FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

a Nebraska corporation, herein called the Company

GUARANTEES

the Assured named in Schedule A of this Guarantee

against loss or damage not exceeding the Amount of Liability stated in Schedule A sustained by the Assured by reason of any incorrectness in the Assurances set forth in Schedule A.

First American Title Insurance Company

Kenneth D. DeGiorgio

Dung IS

Greg L. Smith Secretary

Authorized Countersignature



Property Owner's Notice Guarantee

ISSUED B

First American Title Insurance Company

GUARANTEE NUMBER

Schedule A

50077800-0001066E.

File No.: T0022232-006-006-KD

Date of Guarantee: January 21, 2025 at 7:30 AM

Amount of Liability: \$1,000.00 Fee: \$500.00

Name of Assured:

County of Napa

ASSURANCES:

- According to the last equalized Assessment Roll ("Assessment Roll") in the office of Napa County Assessor/Tax Collector as of the Date of Guarantee,
 - i. The persons listed below as "Assessed Owner" are shown on the Assessment Roll as owning real property within 1,000 feet of the land identified on the Assessment Roll as Assessor's Parcel Number(s): 030-200-080
 - The Assessor's Parcel Number and any addresses shown below are as shown on the Assessment Roll.

030-140-017-000 DIANE B WILSEY TR 2352 PINE ST SAN FRANCISCO CA 94115 030-140-018-000 DIANE B WILSEY TR 2352 PINE ST SAN FRANCISCO CA 94115 030-200-019-000 DAVID D & JANICE L WESNER TR PO BOX 217 RUTHERFORD CA 94573-0217

030-200-084-000 RIVETT NAPA ASSOCIATES LLC 2250 REDINGTON ROAD HILLSBOROUGH CA 94010 030-200-085-000 OLYMPIC SUN LLC 1920 TIENDA DR STE 204 LODI CA 95242 030-280-033-000 RAYMOND & DEBORAH TONELLA 8338 ST HELENA HWY NAPA CA 94558

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SCHEDULE A (Continued)

031-050-054-000 GROTH VINEYARDS & WINERY LLC PO BOX 390

OAKVILLE CA 94562-0390

030-200-078-000 BECKSTOFFER VINEYARDS XX LP PO BOX 405 RUTHERFORD CA 94573 030-200-079-000 BECKSTOFFER VINEYARDS XX LP PO BOX 405 RUTHERFORD CA 94573

030-280-034-000 RAYMON & DEBORAH LYNN TR 750 SKELLENGER LN NAPA CA 94558

GUARANTEE EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS (06-05-14) EXCLUSIONS FROM COVERAGE

Except as expressly provided by the assurances in Schedule A, the Company assumes no liability for loss or damage by reason of the following:

(a) Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims or other matters affecting the title to any property beyond the lines of the Land.

- (b) Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims or other matters, whether or not shown by the Public Records (1) that are created, suffered, assumed or agreed to by one or more of the Assureds; or (2) that result in no loss to the Assured.
- (c) Defects, liens, encumbrances, adverse claims or other matters not shown by the Public Records.

(d) The identity of any party shown or referred to in any of the schedules of this Guarantee.

(e) The validity, legal effect or priority of any matter shown or referred to in any of the schedules of this Guarantee.

(f) (1) Taxes or assessments of any taxing authority that levies taxes or assessments on real property; or, (2) proceedings by a public agency which may result in taxes or assessments, or notices of such proceedings, whether or not the matters excluded under (1) or (2) are shown by the records of the taxing authority or by the Public Records.

(1) Unpatented mining claims; (2) reservations or exceptions in patents or in Acts authorizing the issuance thereof; (3) water rights, claims

or title to water, whether or not the matters excluded under (1), (2) or (3) are shown by the Public Records.

GUARANTEE CONDITIONS

1. Definition of Terms.

The following terms when used in the Guarantee mean:

- (a) the "Assured": the party or parties named as the Assured in Schedule A, or on a supplemental writing executed by the Company
- (b) "Land": the Land described or referred to in Schedule A, and improvements affixed thereto which by law constitute real property. The term "Land" does not include any property beyond the lines of the area described or referred to in Schedule A, nor any right, title, interest, estate or easement in abutting streets, roads, avenues, alleys, lanes, ways or waterways.
- (c) "Mortgage": mortgage, deed of trust, trust deed, or other security instrument.
- (d) "Public Records": those records established under California statutes at Date of Guarantee for the purpose of imparting constructive notice of matters relating to real property to purchasers for value and without knowledge.
- (e) "Date of Guarantee": the Date of Guarantee set forth in Schedule A.
- (f) "Amount of Liability": the Amount of Liability as stated in Schedule A.

2. Notice of Claim to be Given by Assured.

The Assured shall notify the Company promptly in writing in case knowledge shall come to the Assured of any assertion of facts, or claim of title or interest that is contrary to the assurances set forth in Schedule A and that might cause loss or damage for which the Company may be liable under this Guarantee. If prompt notice shall not be given to the Company, then all liability of the Company shall terminate with regard to the matter or matters for which prompt notice is required; provided, however, that failure to notify the Company shall in no case prejudice the rights of the Assured under this Guarantee unless the Company shall be prejudiced by the failure and then only to the extent of the prejudice.

3. No Duty to Defend or Prosecute.

The Company shall have no duty to defend or prosecute any action or proceeding to which the Assured is a party, notwithstanding the nature of any allegation in such action or proceeding.

 Company's Option to Defend or Prosecute Actions; Duty of Assured to Cooperate.

Even though the Company has no duty to defend or prosecute as set forth in Paragraph 3 above:

- (a) The Company shall have the right, at its sole option and cost, to institute and prosecute any action or proceeding, interpose a defense, as limited in Paragraph 4 (b), or to do any other act which in its opinion may be necessary or desirable to establish the correctness of the assurances set forth in Schedule A or to prevent or reduce loss or damage to the Assured. The Company may take any appropriate action under the terms of this Guarantee, whether or not it shall be liable hereunder, and shall not thereby concede liability or waive any provision of this Guarantee. If the Company shall exercise its rights under this paragraph, it shall do so diligently.
- (b) If the Company elects to exercise its options as stated in Paragraph 4(a) the Company shall have the right to select counsel of its choice (subject to the right of the Assured to object for reasonable cause) to represent the Assured and shall not be liable for and will not pay the fees of any other counsel, nor will the Company pay any fees, costs or expenses incurred by an Assured in the defense of those causes of action which allege matters not covered by this Guarantee.
- (c) Whenever the Company shall have brought an action or interposed a defense as permitted by the provisions of this Guarantee, the Company may pursue any litigation to final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction and expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to appeal from an adverse judgment or order.
- (d) In all cases where this Guarantee permits the Company to prosecute or provide for the defense of any action or proceeding, the Assured shall secure to the Company the

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CLTA Property Owner's Notice Guarantee

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right to so prosecute or provide for the defense of any action or proceeding, and all appeals therein, and permit the Company to use, at its option, the name of the Assured for this purpose. Whenever requested by the Company, the Assured, at the Company's expense, shall give the Company all reasonable aid in any action or proceeding, securing evidence, obtaining witnesses, prosecuting or defending the action or lawful act which in the opinion of the Company may be necessary or desirable to establish the correctness of the assurances set forth in Schedule A or to prevent or reduce loss or damage to the Assured. If the Company is prejudiced by the failure of the Assured to furnish the required cooperation, the Company's obligations to the Assured under the Guarantee shall terminate.

5. Proof of Loss or Damage.

- (a) In the event the Company is unable to determine the amount of loss or damage, the Company may, at its option, require as a condition of payment that the Assured furnish a signed proof of loss. The proof of loss must describe the defect, lien, encumbrance, or other matter that constitutes the basis of loss or damage and shall state, to the extent possible, the basis of calculating the amount of the loss or damage.
- (b) In addition, the Assured may reasonably be required to submit to examination under oath by any authorized representative of the Company and shall produce for examination, inspection and copying, at such reasonable times and places as may be designated by any authorized representative of the Company, all records, books, ledgers, checks, correspondence and memoranda, whether bearing a date before or after Date of Guarantee, which reasonably pertain to the loss or damage. Further, if requested by any authorized representative of the Company, the Assured shall grant its permission, in writing, for any authorized representative of the Company to examine, inspect and copy all records, books, ledgers, checks, correspondence and memoranda in the custody or control of a third party, which reasonably pertain to the loss or damage. All information designated as confidential by the Assured provided to the Company pursuant to this paragraph shall not be disclosed to others unless, in the reasonable judgment of the Company, it is necessary in the administration of the claim. Failure of the Assured to submit for examination under oath, produce other reasonably requested information or grant permission to secure reasonably necessary information from third parties as required in the above paragraph, unless prohibited by law or governmental regulation, shall terminate any liability of the Company under this Guarantee to the Assured for that claim.
- Options to Pay or Otherwise Settle Claims: Termination of Liability.

In case of a claim under this Guarantee, the Company shall have the following additional options:

(a) To pay or tender payment of the Amount of Liability together with any costs, attorneys' fees, and expenses incurred by the Assured that were authorized by the Company up to the time of payment or tender of payment and that the Company is obligated to pay.

(b) To pay or otherwise settle with the Assured any claim assured against under this Guarantee. In addition, the Company will pay any costs, attorneys' fees, and expenses incurred by the Assured that were authorized by the Company up to the time of payment or tender of payment and that that the Company is obligated to pay; or

(c) To pay or otherwise settle with other parties for the loss or damage provided for under this Guarantee, together with any costs, attorneys' fees, and expenses incurred by the Assured that were authorized by the Company up to the time of payment and that the Company is obligated to pay.

Upon the exercise by the Company of either of the options provided for in 6 (a), (b) or (c) of this paragraph the Company's obligations to the Assured under this Guarantee for the claimed loss or damage, other than the payments required to be made, shall terminate, including any duty to continue any and all litigation initiated by the Company pursuant to Paragraph 4.

7. Limitation of Liability.

- (a) This Guarantee is a contract of Indemnity against actual monetary loss or damage sustained or incurred by the Assured claimant who has suffered loss or damage by reason of reliance upon the assurances set forth in Schedule A and only to the extent herein described, and subject to the Exclusions From Coverage of this Guarantee.
- (b) If the Company, or the Assured under the direction of the Company at the Company's expense, removes the alleged defect, lien or, encumbrance or cures any other matter assured against by this Guarantee in a reasonably diligent manner by any method, including litigation and the completion of any appeals therefrom, it shall have fully performed its obligations with respect to that matter and shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused thereby.
- (c) In the event of any litigation by the Company or with the Company's consent, the Company shall have no liability for loss or damage until there has been a final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction, and disposition of all appeals therefrom.
- (d) The Company shall not be liable for loss or damage to the Assured for liability voluntarily assumed by the Assured in settling any claim or suit without the prior written consent of the Company.

8. Reduction of Liability or Termination of Liability.

All payments under this Guarantee, except payments made for costs, attorneys' fees and expenses pursuant to Paragraph 4 shall reduce the Amount of Liability under this Guarantee pro tanto.

9. Payment of Loss.

(a) No payment shall be made without producing this Guarantee for endorsement of the payment unless the Guarantee has been lost or destroyed, in which case proof of loss or destruction shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Company. Order No. T0022232-006-006-KD Guarantee No. 50077800-0001066E.

(b) When liability and the extent of loss or damage has been definitely fixed in accordance with these Conditions, the loss or damage shall be payable within thirty (30) days thereafter.

10. Subrogation Upon Payment or Settlement.

Whenever the Company shall have settled and paid a claim under this Guarantee, all right of subrogation shall vest in the Company unaffected by any act of the Assured.

The Company shall be subrogated to and be entitled to all rights and remedies which the Assured would have had against any person or property in respect to the claim had this Guarantee not been issued. If requested by the Company, the Assured shall transfer to the Company all rights and remedies against any person or property necessary in order to perfect this right of subrogation. The Assured shall permit the Company to sue, compromise or settle in the name of the Assured and to use the name of the Assured in any transaction or litigation involving these rights or remedies.

If a payment on account of a claim does not fully cover the loss of the Assured the Company shall be subrogated to all rights and remedies of the Assured after the Assured shall have recovered its principal, interest, and costs of collection.

11. Arbitration.

Either the Company or the Assured may demand that the claim or controversy shall be submitted to arbitration pursuant to the Title Insurance Arbitration Rules of the American Land Title Association ("Rules"). Except as provided in the Rules, there shall be no joinder or consolidation with claims or controversies of other persons. Arbitrable matters may include, but are not limited to, any controversy or claim between the Company and the Assured arising out of or relating to this Guarantee, any service of the Company in connection with its issuance or the breach of a Guarantee provision, or to any other controversy or claim arising out of the transaction giving rise to this Guarantee. All arbitrable matters when the amount of liability is \$2,000,000 or less shall be arbitrated at the option of either the Company or the Assured. All arbitrable matters when the amount of liability is in excess of \$2,000,000 shall be arbitrated only when agreed to by both the Company and the Assured. Arbitration pursuant to this Guarantee and under the Rules shall be binding upon the parties. Judgment upon the award rendered by the Arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

12. Liability Limited to This Guarantee; Guarantee Entire Contract.

(a) This Guarantee together with all endorsements, if any, attached hereto by the Company is the entire Guarantee and contract between the Assured and the Company. In interpreting any provision of this Guarantee, this Guarantee shall be construed as a whole.

(b) Any claim of loss or damage, whether or not based on negligence, or any action asserting such claim, shall be restricted to this Guarantee.

(c) No amendment of or endorsement to this Guarantee can be made except by a writing endorsed hereon or attached hereto signed by either the President, a Vice President, the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, or validating officer or authorized signatory of the Company.

13. Severability

In the event any provision of this Guarantee, in whole or in part, is held invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, the Guarantee shall be deemed not to include that provision or such part held to be invalid, but all other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

14. Choice of Law; Forum

(a) Choice of Law: The Assured acknowledges the Company has underwritten the risks covered by this Guarantee and determined the premium charged therefor in reliance upon the law affecting interests in real property and applicable to the interpretation, rights, remedies, or enforcement of Guaranties of the jurisdiction where the Land is located.

Therefore, the court or an arbitrator shall apply the law of the jurisdiction where the Land is located to determine the validity of claims that are adverse to the Assured and to interpret and enforce the terms of this Guarantee. In neither case shall the court or arbitrator apply its conflicts of law principles to determine the applicable law.

(b) Choice of Forum: Any litigation or other proceeding brought by the Assured against the Company must be filed only in a state or federal court within the United States of America or its territories having appropriate jurisdiction.

15. Notices, Where Sent.

All notices required to be given the Company and any statement in writing required to be furnished the Company shall include the number of this Guarantee and shall be addressed to the Company at First American Title Insurance Company, Attn: Claims National Intake Center, 1 First American Way, Santa Ana, California 92707. Claims.NIC@firstam.com Phone: 888-632-1642 Fax: 877-804-7606.



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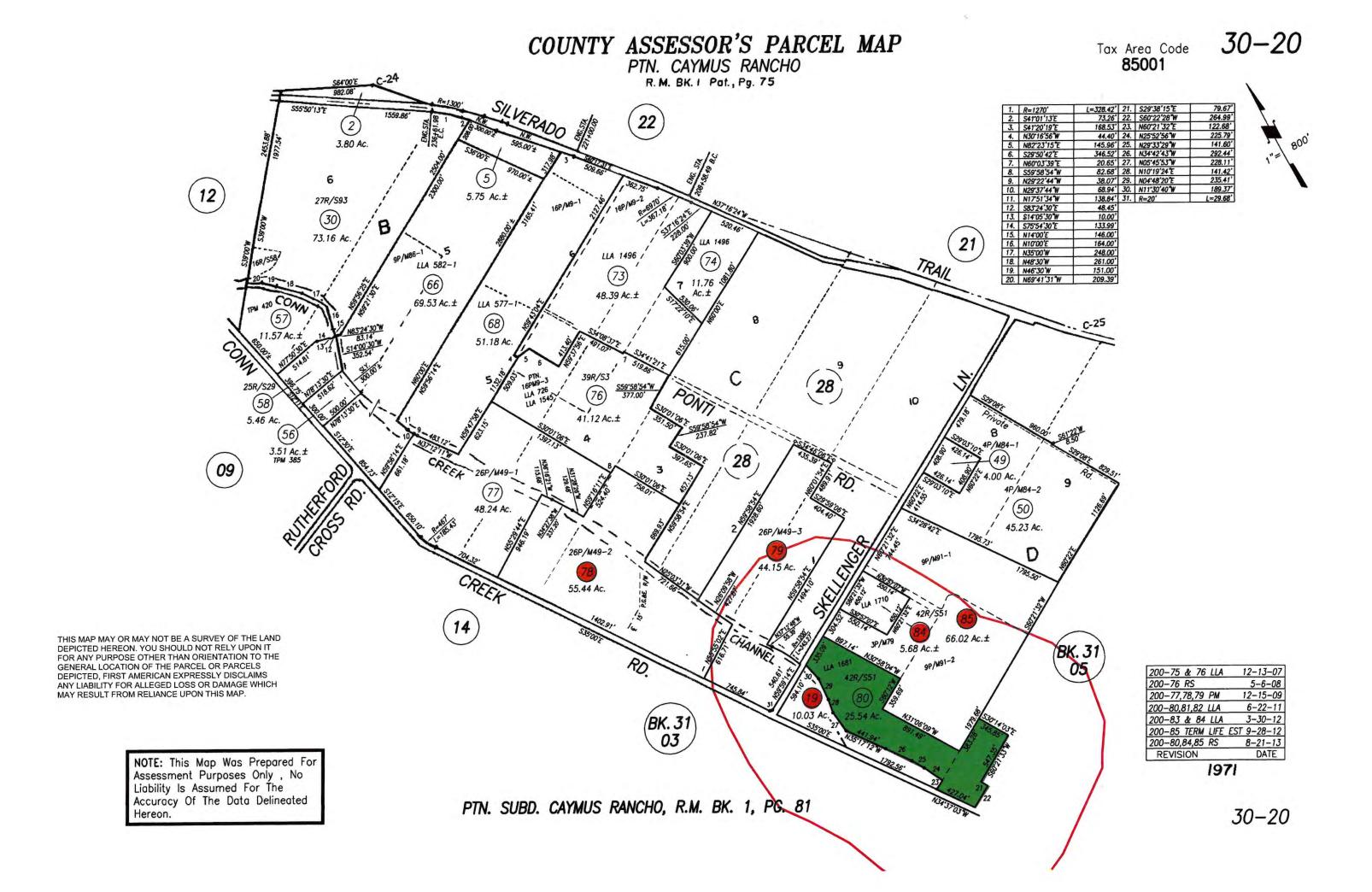
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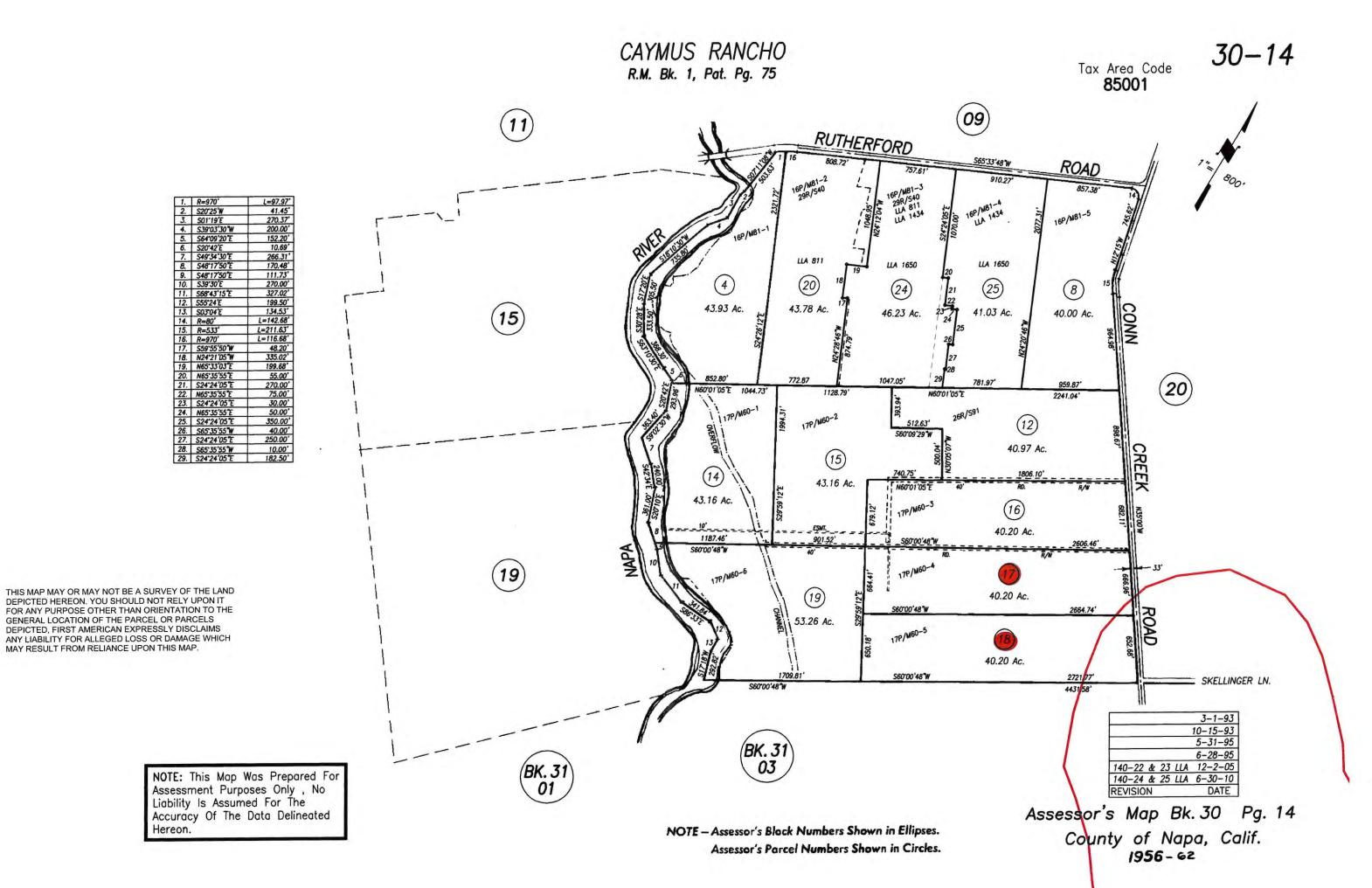
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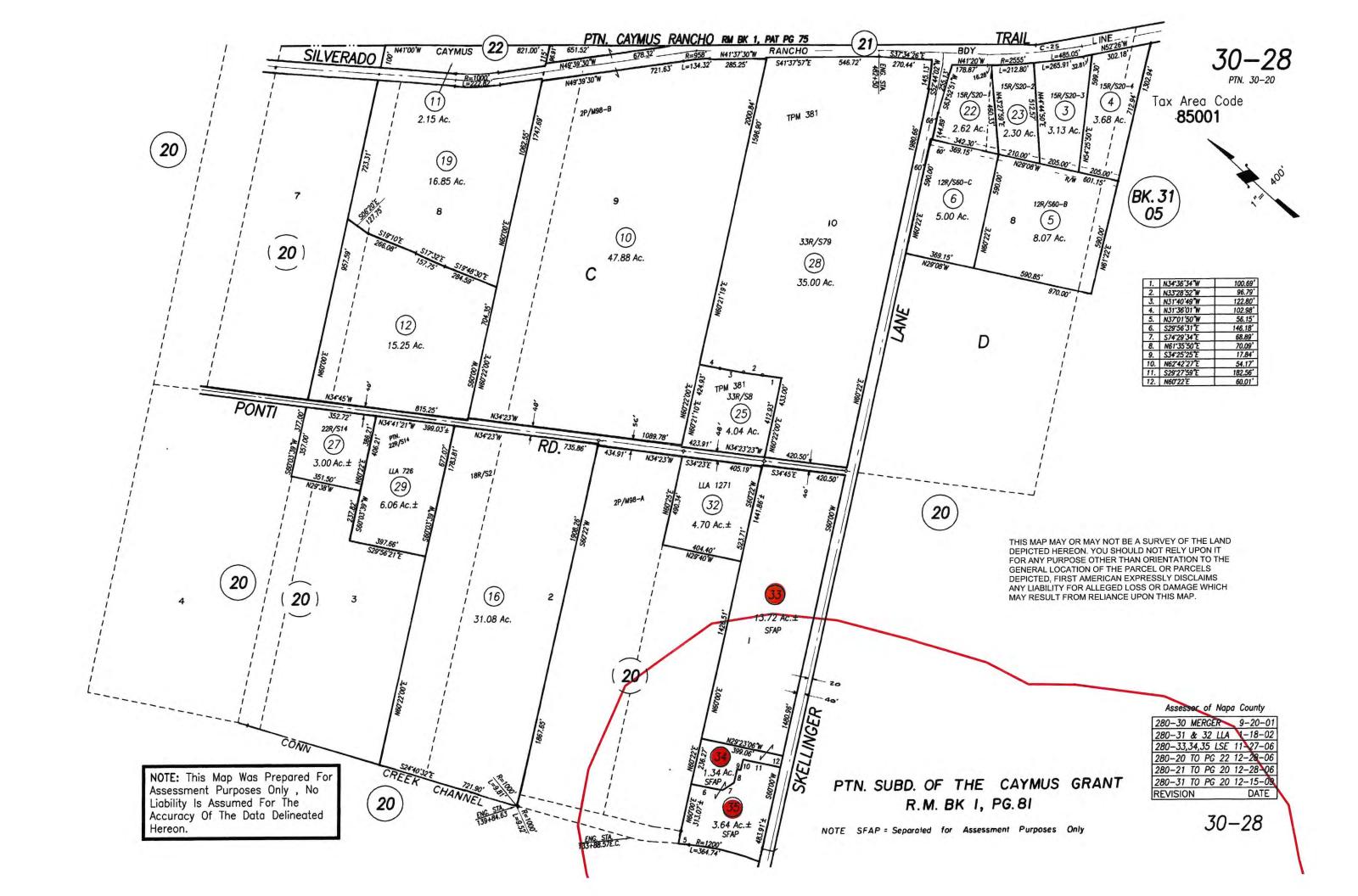
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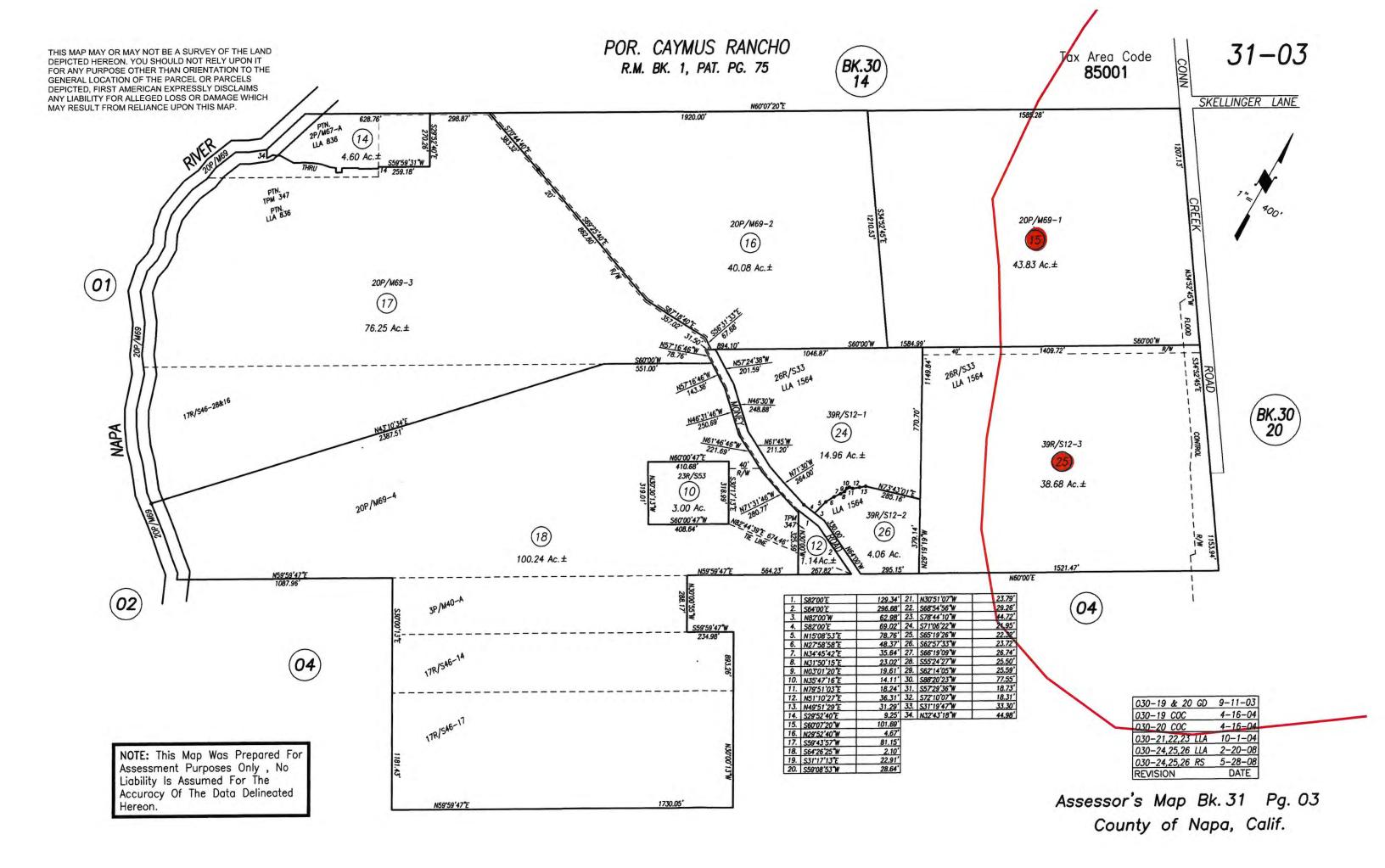
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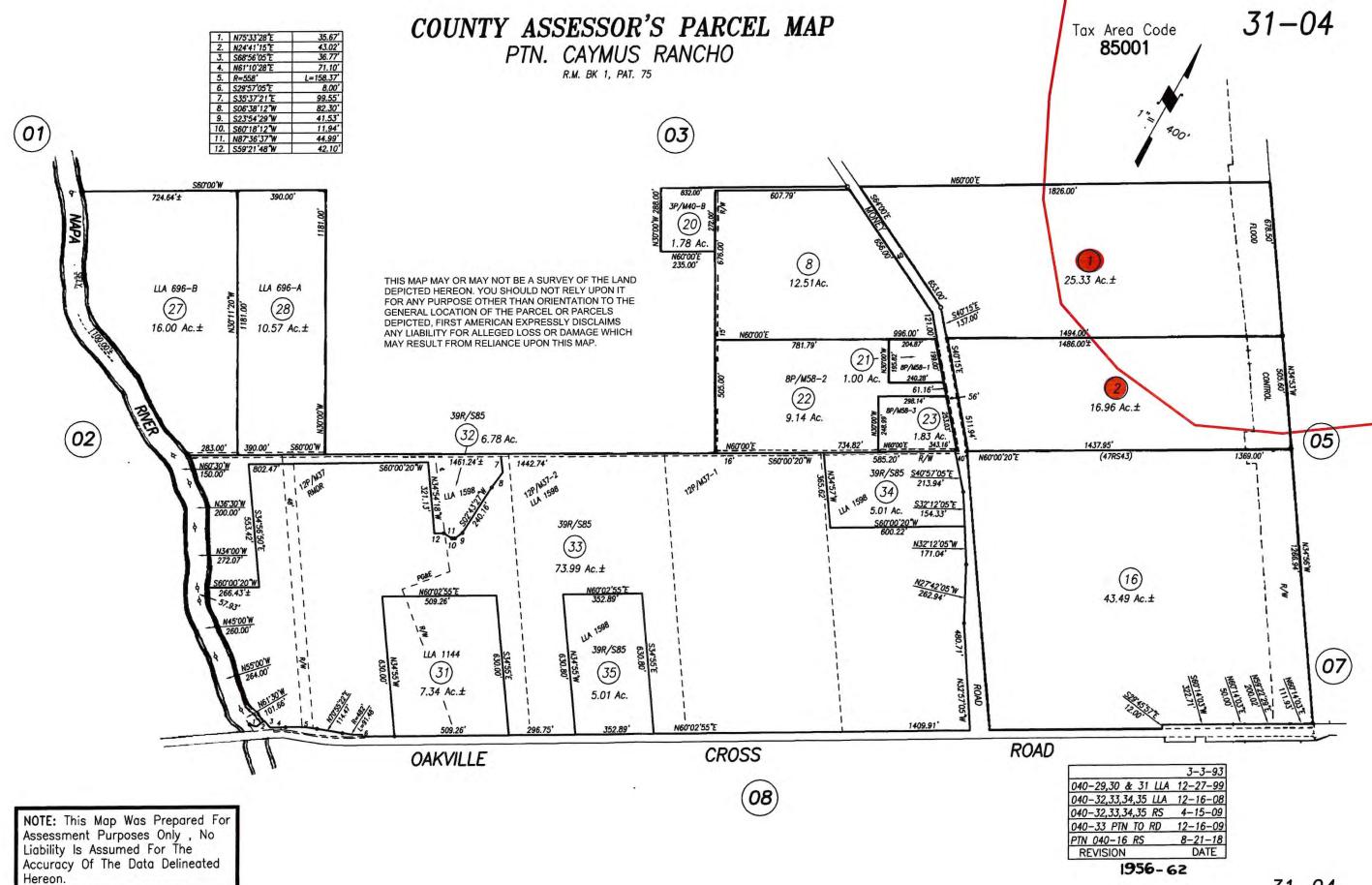
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