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9	Attorneys for Protestants/Appellants, Lawrence Carr, et al.			
10	BEFORE THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
11	OF THE STATE O	T CALIFORNIA		
12	IN THE MATTER OF THE PROTEST OF:	CASE NO: AB-9587		
13	LAWRENCE CARR, ET AL,	File: 02-548261		
14	Protestants/Appellants	Reg: 15082334		
15	vs.	SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT THE RECORD WITH		
16	vs.	ADDITIONAL NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE		
17	RELIC WINE CELLARS, LLC,	EVIDENCE		
	dhe Delie Wine Callers and	Hearing Date: December 7, 2017		
18	dba Relic Wine Cellars and DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC	Hearing Date: December 7, 2017		
18 19	i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Hearing Date: December 7, 2017		
	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC	Hearing Date: December 7, 2017		
19	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)			
19 20	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals		
19 20 21	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE Board"), THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals C BEVERAGE CONTROL (the "Department"),		
19 20 21 22	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE Board"), THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC RESPONDENT RELIC WINE CELLARS	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals C BEVERAGE CONTROL (the "Department"),		
19 20 21 22 23	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE Board"), THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC RESPONDENT RELIC WINE CELLARS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals C BEVERAGE CONTROL (the "Department"), ("Applicant" or "Respondent"), AND ITS		
19 20 21 22 23 24	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE Board"), THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC RESPONDENT RELIC WINE CELLARS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:  Protestants/Appellants LAWRENCE CA	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals C BEVERAGE CONTROL (the "Department"), ("Applicant" or "Respondent"), AND ITS  RR, et al. ("Appellants"), by and through its		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE Board"), THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC RESPONDENT RELIC WINE CELLARS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:  Protestants/Appellants LAWRENCE CA counsel of record, Robertson, Johnson, Miller &	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals C BEVERAGE CONTROL (the "Department"), ("Applicant" or "Respondent"), AND ITS RR, et al. ("Appellants"), by and through its williamson, and Apallas Law Group, hereby		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,  Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)  TO THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE Board"), THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC RESPONDENT RELIC WINE CELLARS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:  Protestants/Appellants LAWRENCE CA	CONTROL APPEALS BOARD ("Appeals C BEVERAGE CONTROL (the "Department"), ("Applicant" or "Respondent"), AND ITS RR, et al. ("Appellants"), by and through its williamson, and Apallas Law Group, hereby the Record with Newly Discovered Evidence		

Grupp, the declaration of Shelle Wolfe, and the supplemental declaration of Anthony G. Arger, including supporting exhibits, in support of this Supplemental Motion (collectively "Declarations"); all pleadings and papers on file in the above-titled action; and any additional evidence, arguments, or authorities that the Appeals Board may choose to hear.

Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 23084(e), the Appeals Board may consider relevant evidence, which in the exercise of reasonable discretion, could not have been produced. Under the California Code of Regulations, Title IV, Division 1.1, section 198, when a party requests a remand to the Department due to relevant evidence that could not have been produced at the hearing before the Department with the exercise of reasonable diligence, the requesting party must set forth in an affidavit:

- (a) The substance of the newly-discovered evidence;
- (b) Its relevancy and that part of the record to which it pertains;
- (c) Names of witnesses to be produced and their expected testimony;
- (d) Nature of any exhibits to be produced;
- (e) A detailed statement of the reasons why such evidence could not, with due diligence, have been discovered and produced at the hearing before the department.

Notably, the California Supreme Court has authorized the admission of evidence relating to facts occurring *after the conclusion of a trial* where the moving party can "make a strong case" for its inclusion. *Nebelung v. Norman*, 14 Cal. 2d 647, 655, 96 P.2d 327, 331 (1939).

As more fully outlined in the Declarations, the additional newly discovered evidence ("Additional Newly Discovered Evidence") pertaining to the Atlas Fire that began on Sunday, October 8, 2017, and the October 25, 2017 rollover accident at the 3.9 mile-mark of Soda Canyon Road just below the entrance to Relic, verify with tragic poignancy virtually all of the public safety related concerns pertaining to fire and accidents on Soda Canyon Road raised by Appellants during the hearing before the Department. In terms of damage from the Atlas Fire, 260 buildings on Soda Canyon Road or its offshoots were damaged or destroyed. More specifically, 118 of the 163 residences on Soda Canyon or its offshoots were completely destroyed, including the home of Appellant Lynne Hallett, and another 16 were damaged, for a

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otal of 134 residences that were damaged or completely destroyed. As a percentage, that means that 72% (118) of the residences on Soda Canyon Road or its offshoots were completely lestroyed in the Atlas Fire, and 82% (134) of the 163 residences were damaged or destroyed. Critically, the vast majority of the property losses occurred in Soda Canyon at or below the 4nile mark on Soda Canyon where Respondent's winery is located. Moreover, the fire began at 2:52pm on Sunday, October 8, 2017 and was moving at a rate of 100 yards every three seconds, which means that the fire was moving at ~68 mph. As it was, two individuals lost their lives on Soda Canyon Road that night. Had the fire began even just a few hours earlier, during the time Respondent seeks to introduce some 4,500 members of the public to taste wine at its winery 4.1 niles up Soda Canyon, many more lives could have been lost. Notably, there have been numerous major fires on and around Soda Canyon Road dating back to the 1950s, with the hree largest occurring in 1960, 1981, and 2017. Critically, all three of these major fires burned right through Soda Canyon where Respondent's property is located. The Department cannot gnore the reality of the extreme fire danger and existing public safety concerns relating to raffic and accidents that does, has, and always will exist in Soda Canyon.

Both of these events are exactly the type of disastrous situations that can, do, and will continue to occur on Soda Canyon Road, and which Appellants practically begged the Department to consider, but were completely and inappropriately ignored. As such, review and consideration by the Appeals Board of the admission and inclusion of evidence pertaining to hese two recent events is critical to the Department's consideration in the event of a remand.

In accordance with the applicable California laws outlined above, Appellants more fully set forth all of the reasons and "make a strong case" as to why this Additional Newly Discovered Evidence should be admitted in the instant matter in the Declarations. Based upon the arguments set forth there and herein, Appellants respectfully request that the Appeals Board permit the sought after Additional Newly Discovered Evidence to supplement the existing record on appeal.

Dated this 4<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2017.

Appellant and Attorney for Appellants

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE** 2 I declare that I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to this action. I am employed in the City of Reno, Washoe County, and my business address is 50 W. Liberty Street, 3 Suite 600, Reno, NV 89501. On December 4, 2017, I caused to be served the attached document: SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT THE RECORD WITH 4 ADDITIONAL NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE on the following parties and/or their attorney(s) of record: 5 Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board David R. Heitzman 6 1325 J. Street, Suite 1560 23 Rockrose Court Sacramento, CA 95814 Napa, CA 94558 7 Via Overnight Mail & Electronic Mail Via Electronic Mail 8 Jacob Rambo, Chief Counsel Lisa Hirayama Sean Klein, Esq. 16 Dogwood Court 9 Dept. Of Alcoholic Beverage Control Napa, CA 94558 3927 Lennane Drive, Suite 100 Via Electronic Mail Sacramento, CA 95834-2917 10 Via Overnight Mail & Electronic Mail William Hocker 11 2460 Soda Canyon Road Relic Wine Cellars, LLC Napa, CA 94558 c/o Strike & Techel Via Electronic Mail 12 Alcoholic Beverage Law 556 Commercial Street 13 Meah Muzquiz San Francisco, CA 94111 3354 Soda Canyon road 14 Via Overnight Mail & Electronic Mail Napa, CA 94558 Via Electronic Mail 15 Yeoryios C. Apallas, Esq. 4054 Silverado Trail Anne Palotas 16 Napa, CA 94558 3354 Soda Canyon Road Via Electronic Mail Napa, CA 94558 17 Via Electronic Mail Lawrence Carr 18 16 Dogwood Court Alan Shepp Napa, CA 94558 3580 Soda Canyon Road 19 Via Electronic Mail Napa, CA 94558 Via Electronic Mail Lynne M. Hallett 20 2444 Soda Canyon Road Diane Shepp 3580 Soda Canyon Road Napa, CA 94558 21 Via Electronic Mail Napa, CA 94558 Via Electronic Mail 22 Jim Wilson 23 5000 Monticello Road 24 Napa, CA 94558 Via Electronic Mail 25 26 27

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1	BY FIRST CLASS MAIL: I am readily familiar with my employer's practice for the				
2	collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, correspondence would be deposited with the U.S. Postal				
3	Service on the day on which it is collected. On the date written above, following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing at the offices of				
4	Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson, 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600, Reno, Nevada, 89501, a copy of the attached document in a sealed envelope, with postage fully				
5	prepaid, addressed as shown on the service list. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if the postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after the date of deposit for mailing contained in this declaration.				
6					
7	BY FACSIMILE: On the date written above, I caused a copy of the attached document to be transmitted to a fax machine maintained by the person on whom it is served at the fax number shown on the service list. That transmission was reported as complete and				
8	without error and a transmission report was properly issued by the transmitting fax machine.				
9	<b>BY OVERNIGHT MAIL:</b> I am readily familiar with my employer's practice for the				
10	collection and processing of correspondence for overnight delivery. In the ordinary course of business, correspondence would be deposited in a box or other facility regularly				
11	maintained by the express service carrier or delivered to it by the carrier's authorized courier on the day on which it is collected. On the date written above, following ordinary				
12	business practices, I placed for collection and overnight delivery at the offices of Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson, 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 600, Reno,				
13	Nevada, 89501, a copy of the attached document in a sealed envelope, with delivery fees prepaid or provided for, addressed as shown on the service list.				
14					
15	<b>BY ELECTRONIC MAIL</b> : On the date written above, I caused a copy of the attached document to be transmitted to an e-mail address maintained by the person on whom it is served at the e-mail address shown on the service list. That transmission was reported as				
16	complete and without error and a transmission receipt was properly issued by the transmitting computer.				
17	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the States of Nevada and California				
18	that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document was executed on December 4, 2017,				
19	Turesa (1) Strap				
20	an Employee of Robertson, Johnson, Miller & Williamson				
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Attorneys for Protestants/Appellants, Lawrence Carr, et al.

## BEFORE THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROTEST OF:

**CASE NO: AB-9587** 

LAWRENCE CARR, ET AL,

Protestants/Appellants

VS.

RELIC WINE CELLARS, LLC, dba Relic Wine Cellars and DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,

Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)

File: 02-548261 Reg: 15082334

DECLARATION OF CYNTHIA GRUPP

Hearing Date: December 7, 2017

I, Cynthia Grupp, declare as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18, and not a party within this action. However, I testified as a witness in this matter on February 10, 2016, attended all hearings in which testimony was taken, and am thus aware of the facts and circumstances surrounding this matter.

- 2. Except as otherwise qualified below, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called today as a witness, I could and would testify competently as to such matters set forth herein.
- 3. I am a resident of Soda Canyon Road, and have lived in my home located at 2367 Soda Canyon Road, Napa, CA 94558 since approximately 1973.
- 4. The driveway entrance to my home is on the opposite side of Soda Canyon Road directly across from the volunteer fire station, and approximately 50-100 feet south of the driveway entrance to Relic Wine Cellars.
- 5. As I testified at the hearing, see February 10, 2016 Transcript at 120:3-121:24, the location of my property, similar to Relic, is approximately 0.2 miles past the 90 degree, hairpin turn at approximately the 3.9 mile mark of Soda Canyon Road. There have been numerous vehicle accidents involving both cars and trucks over the years at that curve, which does not have any guardrails or protection to prevent vehicles from going off the road, down the embankment, and into Soda Creek. See id.
- 6. On October 25, 2017, there was another, very serious rollover accident that occurred at this turn.
- 7. Attached as Exhibit 8 to the Supplemental Declaration of Anthony Arger ("Arger Supp. Dec.") are several images of the October 25, 2017 accident that I either photographed or was in the vicinity when the photographs were taken, and can thus verify the date, location, and authenticity of same. The images include the aftermath of the accident, as well as the traffic backup and emergency vehicles that responded to the incident.
- 8. As a direct result of the rollover accident, Soda Canyon Road was closed for well over an hour, preventing all ingress and egress.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 3 day of December, 2017 at Napa, California.

Cynthia Grupp

1	Anthony G. Arger, Esq. (SBN 304483) ROBERTSON, JOHNSON,				
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3	Reno, NV 89501 Telephone: (775) 329-5600				
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7	4054 Silverado Trail Napa, CA 94558-1119				
8	Telephone: (707) 320-3806 Email: yca@apallaslawgroup.com				
9	Attorneys for Protestants/Appellants, Lawrence Carr, et al.				
10					
11	BEFORE THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL APPEALS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
12					
13	IN THE MATTER OF THE PROTEST OF:	CASE NO: AB-9587			
14	LAWRENCE CARR, ET AL,	File: 02-548261			
15	Protestants/Appellants	Reg: 15082334			
16	vs.	DECLARATION OF SHELLE WOLFE			
17		Hearing Date: December 7, 2017			
18	RELIC WINE CELLARS, LLC, dba Relic Wine Cellars and	g			
19	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,				
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21	Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)				
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23	I, Shelle Wolfe, declare as follows:				
24	1. I am over the age of 18, and not a party within this action.				
25	2. Except as otherwise qualified below, I have personal knowledge of the facts set				
26	forth in this declaration, and if called today as a witness, I could and would testify competently				
27	as to such matters set forth herein.				
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	DECLARATION OF SHELLE WOLFE PAGE 1				
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- 3. I am a resident of Soda Canyon Road, and have lived in my home located at 3240 Soda Canyon Road, Napa, CA 94558 since approximately July 2015. My home is located at approximately the 6.2 mile-mark of Soda Canyon Road, near the very end of the dead-end road.
  - 4. I was at home on the night of Sunday, October 8, 2017 when the Atlas Fire began.
- 5. Attached as Exhibit 1 to the Supplemental Declaration of Anthony Arger ("Arger Supp. Dec.") are several images of the Atlas Fire that I either photographed or was in the vicinity when the photographs were taken on the night of Sunday, October 8, 2017, or early in the morning of Monday, October 9, 2017, and can thus verify the date, location, and authenticity of same. The terrifying images include photographs taken from approximately the 4.9 mile-mark of Soda Canyon Road depicting Soda Canyon completely consumed by fire around 10:30 p.m. when I was trying to escape down the road on Sunday night, and additional photographs from early Monday morning of the Atlas Fire burning homes or properties on upper Soda Canyon near the 5.2 mile-mark of Soda Canyon Road (2882 Soda Canyon Road).

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 3 day of December, 2017 at Napa, California.

Shelle Wolfe

1 2	Anthony G. Arger, Esq. (SBN 304483) ROBERTSON, JOHNSON, MILLER & WILLIAMSON				
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5	Email: anthony@nvlawyers.com				
6	Yeoryios C. Apallas, Esq. (SBN 53076) APALLAS LAW GROUP				
7	4054 Silverado Trail   Napa, CA 94558-1119				
8	Telephone: (707) 320-3806 Email: yca@apallaslawgroup.com				
9	Attorneys for Protestants/Appellants, Lawrence Carr, et al.				
10	DEFODE THE ALCOHOLIC DEVED	ACE COMEDOL ADDEALS DOADD			
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14	Protestants/Appellants	File: 02-548261			
15	VS.	Reg: 15082334			
16		SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF ANTHONY G. ARGER			
17	RELIC WINE CELLARS, LLC, dba Relic Wine Cellars and	Hearing Date: December 7, 2017			
18	DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL,	, g			
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20	Applicant(s) and/or Respondent(s)				
21	I, Anthony G. Arger, declare as follows:				
22	1. I am both a Protestant/Ap	pellant and a counsel of record for			
23	Protestants/Appellants Lawrence Carr, et. al. ("Appellants") in this matter. Except as otherwise				
24	qualified below, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called				
25	today as a witness, I could and would testify competently as to such matters set forth herein.				
26	2. Pursuant to the California Code	of Regulations, Title IV, Division 1.1, section			
27	198, I provide this declaration to set forth the reasons why additional, newly discovered, relevant				
28	evidence, even with the exercise reasonable diligence, could not have been produced at the				
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hearing before the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control ("Department") in the abovecaptioned matter.

- 3. The substance of the additional, newly discovered evidence includes (1) select photographs, maps, and incident reports from the California Department of Forestry and Fire ("CalFire"), and a video relating to the Atlas Fire that began on October 8, 2017, burned 51,625 acres, including the vast majority of Soda Canyon, and damaged or completely destroyed 260 homes and buildings on Soda Canyon Road or roads accessed by it; and (2) select photographs and an alert from the Napa County Sheriff's Department ("Sheriff's Department") pertaining to a rollover accident that occurred at approximately the 3.9 mile-mark of Soda Canyon Road on October 25, 2017. All of this information is collectively referred to as "Additional Newly Discovered Evidence."
- 4. More specifically, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** are four photographs of the Atlas Fire on Soda Canyon Road taken by Soda Canyon resident Shelle Wolfe during the night of October 8, 2017, or early in the morning on October 9, 2017. Her declaration verifying the date, location, and authenticity of these photographs is included herewith.
- 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is a series of photographs pertaining to the Atlas Fire on Soda Canyon Road that were taken in the spring of 2017, in or around the time of the Atlas Fire in October 2017, and after the Atlas Fire in November 2017. These photographs show what Soda Canyon looked like approximately six (6) months before the fire as compared to what it looks like after. Included are before and after photographs of the home of Appellant Lynne Hallett, whose home was completely destroyed by the fire. I either took these photographs, was present when they were taken, or know and am familiar with the exact location of where said photographs were taken, and can thus verify their date, location, and/or authenticity.
- 6. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 3** are (1) two maps of the Atlas Fire created by expert witness Dr. Amber Manfree ("Manfree maps"), (2) a series of map images of the Atlas Fire created and/or maintained by CalFire that are publicly available online (http://calfireforestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=58dc77306bf448c6ac5f756af51f3a e5), and (3) a set of maps included in a report titled Atlas Incident Southern LNU Complex

Residences: 134

Outbuildings: 122

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Commercial buildings: 4

Total Soda Canyon Road Buildings Damaged/Destroyed: 260

7. Attached hereto as Exhibit 4 is a CalFire summary of all the buildings damaged or destroyed in the Atlas Fire, which is also contained in the Atlas Damage Inspection Report.

8. Attached hereto as Exhibit 5 is a CalFire incident fact sheet update pertaining to

the Atlas Fire, the incident name for which is referred to as the "Southern LNU Complex."

9. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 6** is a news article from the Napa Valley Register describing the two individuals – Sally Lewis and Teresa Santos – who perished in the home of

CALNU 10046 Damage Inspection Report ("Atlas Damage Inspection Report") dated October

25, 2017. The Manfree maps and online map images depict the location of Relic Wine Cellars in

the belly of the Atlas Fire. Included in the Atlas Damage Inspection Report is a map titled "Fire

History Map," showing fires in and around the Soda Canyon Road/Atlas Peak area dating back

to the 1950s. Dr. Manfree created a similar map that more clearly demonstrates where the

historical fires occurred. Also included in the Atlas Damage Inspection Report is a map titled

"Fire Progression Map," depicting how quickly the Atlas Fire spread, and shows that during the

first day of the fire, from late on October 8, 2017 to October 9, 2017, the fire burned 22,110

acres, including the entirety of lower Soda Canyon Road, and by October 10, 2017, the fire

burned another 20,070 acres for a total of 42,181 acres burned in just two days. This map also

shows the total number of acres -51,625 – burned in the Atlas Fire. Finally, there is a series of

three (3) maps in the Atlas Damage Inspection Report showing the damage to structures in Napa

County, including the destruction of hundreds of commercial and residential buildings on Soda

Canyon Road, or roads accessed by Soda Canyon Road such as Loma Vista Drive, Chimney

Rock Road, Ridge Drive, and Soda Springs Road (collectively, "offshoots"). Dr. Manfree

created a similar map, based upon Napa County records, which identifies the total number of

structures on Soda Canyon Road -260 – damaged or destroyed in the fire, composed as follows:

Ms. Lewis on Soda Canyon Road during the Atlas Fire on the night of Sunday, October 8, 2017, or early in the morning of Monday, October 9, 2017.

- 10. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 7** is an alert from the Sheriff's Department regarding the accident on Soda Canyon Road at approximately mile 3.9 that occurred on October 25, 2017.
- 11. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 8** are photographs from the rollover accident on Soda Canyon Road at approximately mile 3.9 that occurred on October 25, 2017. Ms. Cynthia Grupp, a resident of Soda Canyon and witness during these proceedings either took these photos or was in the vicinity when the photos were taken. Her declaration verifying the date, location, and authenticity of these photographs is included herewith.
- around 10:30am on Tuesday, October 10, 2017. The video is also available for viewing at <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgdCkHOILf1">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgdCkHOILf1</a>. Although the road was closed to all traffic (and was for more than a week after the fire began), I was able to secure a ride with a deputy sheriff to my family's property located at 3030 Soda Canyon Road on Tuesday morning of the fire. The video begins just past the intersection with Loma Vista Drive (approximately 1.5 miles up Soda Canyon) and continues to the driveway of 2882 Soda Canyon Road (approximately 5.2 miles up Soda Canyon). I would like to apologize in advance for some profane language that may be audible in the video, as well as for some grotesque images depicted, such as burned cows on the side of the road. All I can say is that seeing the road for the first time after Sunday night October 8, 2017, and while the fire was still very active in the area, was simply shocking, particularly because at the time of the video I did not have confirmation that my family's home and property survived the fire.
- 13. This Additional Newly Discovered Evidence is highly relevant because the two events to which it relates verifies with tragic poignancy *virtually all* of Appellants previously articulated concerns with regard to the public welfare and morals due to the dead-end nature of Soda Canyon Road. This is particularly true for the Atlas Fire.
- 14. As is clearly outlined in Appellants' Opening and Reply briefs, fire was a *major* concern at the hearing before the Department, including past examples of being trapped on the

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dead-end Soda Canyon Road specifically because of fires. See February 10, 2016 Transcript ("Feb. 10 Transcript") at p. 43:9-15. In fact, Ms. Cynthia Grupp, a retired member of the Soda Canyon Volunteer Fire Department, directly addressed how fires behave in Soda Canyon and how devastating they can be specifically because of the geography of Soda Canyon and local wind conditions that can gust up to 60 mph and make for extremely hazardous fire conditions right at the location of her home, the Soda Canyon Volunteer Fire Station, and the applicant, Relic Wine Cellars. See Feb. 10 Transcript at pp. 128:9-137:14. Ms. Grupp even cited to P-Exhibit VI H8, the Soda Canyon/Monticello Pre-Attack Fire Plan ("Pre-Attack Fire Plan"), which maintains that "[f]ire history fuels topography and urban interface issues indicate the potential for a large, damaging fire in Soda Canyon/Monticello area." Id. at 137:2-5. As part of his offer of proof for P-Exhibit VI H8, attorney Yeoryios Apallas for Appellants stated that "this is a very, very dangerous, highly explosive fire situation, where Relic and Ms. Grupp's residence is, and is cause for concern about introducing an additional 4,500 tourists through there. . . ." Id. at 133:4-8. Incredibly, the circumstances described by Ms. Grupp during the hearing are exactly what occurred on the night of October 8, 2017 when the Atlas Fire began. There were 60-70 mph winds coupled with extremely warm and dry conditions that are believed to have knocked power lines over, which then started multiple fires in Napa and Sonoma Counties, including on Atlas Peak/Soda Canyon Road. The Wall Street Journal reported that the fire was moving at a rate of 100 yards every three seconds, which means that the fire was moving at 68 mph on the night it began, see Sara Randazzo, Erin Ailworth, Ian Lovitt, Wildfire Victims Had Only Seconds to Make Choices, Wall St. J., Oct. 16, 2017, at A1, A12, and has been described by witness and resident of Soda Canyon Glenn Schreuder as a "tornado of fire." This tornado of fire on Soda Canyon burned the entire bottom portion of Soda Canyon Road - that is, the first five miles of the 6.75-mile Soda Canyon Road – in a matter of hours.

15. As shown in the "Fire Progression Map" included in **Exhibit 3** attached hereto, the Atlas Fire burned 22,110 acres, including the entirety of lower Soda Canyon Road in less than one day – from late on October 8, 2017 to October 9, 2017 – and by October 10, 2017, the fire burned another 20,070 acres for a total of 42,181 acres burned in just two days. On the night

of the fire, residents, such as Ms. Grupp, and Mr. and Mrs. Hallett had *zero warning* and had less than 10 minutes to evacuate their homes. On their way out, a tree was blocking the entire road near the intersection with Loma Vista Drive, and caused the backup of approximately 15-20 cars. By the time the tree was removed some minutes later by two trucks with tow ropes that fortunately happened to be on the road, the flames were within 100 feet of the cars, and the cars (and occupants) barely escaped with their lives. Tragically, two individuals – Sally Lewis and Teresa Santos – did not escape and were taken by the fire in the Soda Canyon home of Sally Lewis, which is located *below Relic Wine Cellars*. *See* Exhibit 6. Other residents, such as Mr. Glenn Schreuder, who live above Respondent's location, tried to escape down the road, but were trapped by the flames, *see* Exhibit 1, and had to be evacuated by helicopter from Antica Winery at the end of Soda Canyon Road in 60+ mph crosswinds.

- devastating the fire truly was, and serve as concrete evidence that the Department cannot ignore the reality of the extreme fire danger that does, has, and always will exist in Soda Canyon. As demonstrated in P-Exhibit IV B, there are (or were) 163 residences on Soda Canyon Road and its offshoots. According to Dr. Manfree's Damage Assessment map, which is based upon Napa County records, 118 of those residences were completely destroyed, and another 16 were damaged for a total of 134 residences that were damaged or completely destroyed. As a percentage, that means that 72% (118) of the residences on Soda Canyon Road or its offshoots completely destroyed in the Atlas Fire, and 82% (134) of the 163 residences were damaged or destroyed. Tragically, the home of Appellant Lynne Hallett, whose property is located directly above Respondent's, was completely destroyed in the fire. See Exhibit 2.
- 17. Importantly, the Atlas Fire is not the first, and will certainly not be the last major fire to occur on Soda Canyon Road. As demonstrated in the Manfree map titled "Soda Canyon Road Regional Fires," and in the CalFire Fire History Map contained in Exhibit 3 attached hereto, there have been numerous major fires on and around Soda Canyon Road dating back to the 1950s, with the three largest occurring in 1960, 1981, and 2017. Critically, all three of these major fires burned right through Soda CANYON where Respondent's property is

located. See Exhibit 3. These fire dangers are not going to subside. The geography of Soda CANYON – readily apparent in Dr. Manfree's Damage Assessment map and all of CalFires maps contained in Exhibit 3 – is never going to change; the underbrush and forest will grow back, and in another 20-30 years, there will be another significant load of fuel in Soda Canyon that will be primed to burn. That is exactly what happened between 1960 and 1981, and again between 1981 and 2017, and is the reason CalFire created the Pre-Attack Fire Plan specifically for the Atlas Peak/Soda Canyon/Monticello areas. If Respondent is issued a Department license in its current form, the potential for more injury and loss of life to members of the public will only increase because there will be some 4,500 more visitors encouraged to drive up the deadend road to a winery located in a "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone," see P-Exhibit IV G, drink alcohol, and then drive back down the road on an annual basis.

18. As much as the Department seeks to avoid any recognition or responsibility for public welfare concerns relating to fire, it simply cannot be allowed to do so any longer, at least not with regard to this license sought on Soda Canyon Road. Every minute, and in fact every single second, was the difference between life and death on the night of Sunday, October 8, 2017. See Sara Randazzo, Erin Ailworth, Ian Lovitt, Wildfire Victims Had Only Seconds to Make Choices, Wall St. J., Oct. 16, 2017, at A1, A12. As it was, a tree came down across Soda Canyon Road near the intersection with Loma Vista Drive (approximately 1.5 miles up Soda Canyon) and the 15-20 cars filled with people, their pets, and any possessions they could grab barely escaped the fire. They were extremely fortunate that two trucks with tow ropes (but no chain saws) were able to move the tree just enough so that the cars could dash around the tree and get out. According to CalFire, the Atlas Fire began at 9:52pm, see Exhibit 5. Had this fire occurred even just a few hours earlier, at 5 or 6pm, which it easily could have because the high

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See July 15 Transcript at pp. 20, 22-23, 28; Feb. 9 Transcript at pp. 18, 21-22, 33-34, 53, 65-66, 74, 108, 113, 115, 128-29, 133, 138, 140-41, 143-44, 151, 160, 162-63, 166-68, 171, 180, 182, 189-90, 192-93; Feb. 10 Transcript at pp. 33-34, 37, 41-42, 45, 49, 60, 66, 109, 116, 125-26, 129-30, 134, 141, 143, 200-01, 203, 268; Feb. 11 Transcript at pp. 19, 22, 32-33, 73 (numerous examples of the Applicant arguing for the exclusion of evidence relating to alcohol consumption, fires, traffic, and accidents occurring on Soda Canyon Road on relevance grounds because it was outside of the Department's jurisdiction and/or did not take place directly at the Applicant's premises, after which the Department concurred with the Applicant's objections); see also Decision at 8, ¶ 6; Feb. 10 Transcript at pp. 229-31, 244, 246-47 (demonstrating that fire related concerns were only considered at Relic's premises to the exclusion of the rest of the Soda Canyon Road community); see also Opening Brief at 47:17-48:24.

winds were gusting all afternoon, when more members of the public, including wine tasting tourists, were on the road, there could have been substantially more than two lives lost. Instead of 15-20 cars backed up at the fallen tree, there could have been 40-50 cars and those at the back may not have escaped, particularly with a fire that was moving at 68 miles per hour. Alternatively, unfamiliar tourists who do not know the road could easily have panicked while driving, rolled their car and fatally injured themselves or others.

- 19. The October 25, 2017 accident, which involved a single passenger car towing a trailer that rolled at the 90-degree, hairpin turn at the 3.9 mile-mark of Soda Canyon Road and ended upside down in the creek, is also not the first, nor will it be the last major accident occurring at that location, particularly if alcohol-imbibing tourists are encouraged to drive up to Respondent's winery. At the hearing, Ms. Grupp testified that the location of her property, similar to Relic, is approximately 0.2 miles past the 90-degree, hairpin turn at approximately the 3.9-mile mark of Soda Canyon Road. *Feb. 10 Transcript* at 120:3-121:24. She described numerous vehicle accidents involving both cars and trucks over the years at that curve, which does not have any guardrails or protection to prevent vehicles from going off the road, down the embankment, and into Soda Creek. *See id*.
- Appellants' repeated contentions and concerns that Soda Canyon Road, under existing conditions, is extremely dangerous, and thus not suitable for all of the purposes Respondent seeks a license from the Department. Allowing, and in fact encouraging, another 4,500 potentially inebriated individuals to drive 4.1 miles up the dead-end Soda Canyon Road to taste wine at Respondent's winery, and then another 4.1 miles down Soda Canyon Road afterward is going to increase that danger because these individuals may 1) cause fires on the road, 2) impede escape efforts of others in the event another major fire, and/or 3) cause more potentially life-threatening accidents on the road. This, in turn, is contrary to the public welfare and morals of all residents and current users of Soda Canyon Road, as "traffic, parking, safety, noise and nuisance problems... clearly represent concerns that are well within the domain of the public

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interest and public welfare." Breakzone Billiards v. City of Torrance (2000) 81 Cal. App. 4th 1205, 1246 (emphasis added).

- 21. The evidence attached to this supplemental declaration pertains to public safety and traffic-related incidents from residents or property owners of Soda Canyon Road, a qualified mapping expert in this case, and two different governmental agencies that are charged with protecting and enforcing the public's safety, on the very dead-end road where the Applicant seeks to utilize a license from the Department. This authentic and reliable evidence proves how dangerous Soda Canyon Road is and can be under existing conditions. As such, this evidence is clearly "within the domain of the public interest and public welfare," and is thus highly relevant to the Department's consideration of granting a Type 02 license to the Applicant.
- 22. This Additional Newly Discovered Evidence relates to the entirety of Appellants' and their witnesses' testimony relating to fire and public safety incidents on Soda Canyon Road and how they impact the public's safety and welfare because it highlights (1) how truly devastating and damaging – both in terms of loss of life, and loss of property – the Atlas Fire was to the entire Soda Canyon Road community, including in and around Respondent's winery, see **Exhibits 1-6, 9**; (2) the topography of Soda Canyon, which directly contributed to how rapidly the fire spread on the night of Sunday, October 8, 2017, see Exhibit 3; (3) the history and frequency of small and large-scale perennial fires on Soda Canyon Road, see Exhibit 3; and (4) the dangerous nature of the 90-degree, hairpin turn at the 3.9 mile-mark of Soda Canyon that is before Respondent's winery on the way up the road, and is after Respondent's winey on the way down the road. See Exhibits 7-8. Even Judge Loehr, who initially handled this case in 2015, correctly outlined that in their protests, Appellants "raised concerns about public safety because of the potential for increased fires from additional vehicular and patron activity, and the inability of resident to ingress and/or egress the area on the two-lane road." Certified Transcript from July 15, 2016 ("July 15 Transcript") at 18. He further responded to an early attempt by Respondent to exclude the majority of Appellants' exhibits pertaining to CalFire and CHP reports, as well as other public safety related documents, on relevancy grounds, by stating that "what the Protests did do, at least from my reading of them, was that they framed it in a manner

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23. More specifically, this evidence which could not have been earlier produced relates to the testimony of Mr. Arger, Mr. Shepp, Mrs. Shepp, Mr. Apallas, Ms. Palotas, Mr. Heitzman, Mr. Wilson, Ms. Hirayama, Mrs. Hallett, and Mr. Hocker, all of whom raised concerns of either/both the existing dangerous conditions and public safety concerns from fires to traffic and accidents on Soda Canyon Road. See July 15 Transcript at 18-20, 23, 30-31, 182; Feb. 9 Transcript at pp. 15, 17, 20, 23-25, 29, 31-32, 37-40, 72-81, 107, 116-17, 124-25, 128, 130-31, 138, 147-48, 153, 157-58, 161, 165, 174-77, 184-85, 190; Feb. 10 Transcript at pp. 26, 57-58, 66, 69-70, 88-89, 107-110, 122, 128-134, 144, 154-55, 184-187, 189, 191-95, 206-07, 211-12, 215-17, 231, 263, 278; Feb. 11 Transcript at pp. 16, 18-20, 21, 23-24, 32-33.

- 24. Witnesses expected to testify on this evidence include Mr. Arger and Ms. Grupp, but could also include Mr. Schreuder, Mrs. Hallett, Mrs. Shepp, Ms. Palotas, Ms. Hirayama, Mr. Heitzman, Mr. Hocker, Dr. Manfree, depending on availability. As to the substance of their testimony, each of these individuals previously spoke about concerns relating to public safety in the form of traffic accidents and fire, and would use this evidence to further demonstrate the inherent, existing dangers of the dead-end, narrow, steep and dilapidated Soda Canyon Road.
- 25. The nature of the exhibits to be introduced is primarily documentary (Exhibits 1-8), as well as one video (Exhibit 9).
- None of the exhibits, that is Exhibits 1-9, could have been produced at the 26. hearing before the Department, even with due diligence, because the events took place after the hearings before the Department, thus making it impossible to have produced them because they had not yet occurred. As clearly outlined by the California Supreme Court, the admission of evidence relating to facts occurring after the conclusion of a trial is permissible where the moving party can "make a strong case" for its inclusion. Nebelung v. Norman, 14 Cal. 2d 647, 655, 96 P.2d 327, 331 (1939). Here, two of the major concerns outlined by Appellants at the hearing before the Department included (1) the concern of a major fire, and (2) accidents at the hairpin turn below the entrance to Respondent's winery. The evidence attached hereto relates to