



PRELIMINARY STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN FOR A REGULATED PROJECT

SCHLATTER FAMILY ESTATE MICRO-WINERY
1111 CONN VALLEY ROAD
ST HELENA, CA 94574

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS, CRITERIA, AND MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS IN THE BAY AREA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AGENCIES ASSOCIATION'S (BASMAA'S) POST CONSTRUCTION MANUAL.

Prepared for:
Schlatter Family Estate, LLC
Attn: Rene Schlatter
1000 Main Street
St. Helena, CA 94574



Project No. 4122083.0
August 14, 2024



Table of Contents

I. Project Data	1
II. Setting.....	1
II.A. Project Location and Description.....	1
II.B. Existing Site Features and Conditions.....	1
II.C. Opportunities and Constraints for Stormwater Control.....	2
III. Low Impact Development Design Strategies.....	2
III.A. Optimization of Site Layout.....	2
III.B. Use of Permeable Pavements	2
III.C. Dispersal of Runoff to Pervious Areas.....	3
III.D. Stormwater Control Measures	3
IV. Documentation of Drainage.....	3
IV.A Drainage Management Areas.....	3
IV.B. Tabulation and Sizing Calculations.....	4
V. Source Control Measures	5
V.A. Site activities and potential sources of pollutants	5
V.B. Features, Materials, and Methods of Construction of Source Control BMPs.....	7
VI. Stormwater Facility Maintenance	7
VI.A. Ownership and Responsibility for Maintenance in Perpetuity.....	7
VI.B. Summary of Maintenance Requirements for Each Stormwater Facility	7
VII. Construction Checklist.....	8
VIII. Certifications	8



TABLES

Table 1. Project Data

Table 2. Drainage Management Areas

Table 3. Bioretention Facility Design

Table 4. Self-treating Areas

Table 5. Self-retaining Areas

Table 6. Areas Draining to Self-retaining Areas

Table 7. Areas Draining to Bioretention Facilities

Table 8. Sources and Source Control Measures

Table 9. Construction Plan C.3 Checklist

ATTACHMENTS

1) Vicinity Map, USGS Map, Aerial Photo, and Soils Map

2) Stormwater Control Plan



I. Project Data

Table 1. Project Data Form

Project Name/Number	Schlatter Family Estate Micro-Winery (4122083.0)
Application Submittal Date	August 6, 2024
Project Location	1111 Conn Valley Road St Helena, CA 94574 APN: 025-180-082 & -083
Project Phase No.	Use Permit
Project Type and Description	Construction of a micro winery, cave, parking lot, process & domestic wastewater system, driveway improvements
Total Project Site Area (acres)	68.03 Acres
Total New and Replaced Impervious Surface Area	42,146 sq ft
Total Pre-Project Impervious Surface Area	29,120 sq ft
Total Post-Project Impervious Surface Area	61,926 sq ft

II. Setting

II.A. Project Location and Description

The Schlatter Family Estate Micro-Winery project is located at 1111 Conn Valley Road in St Helena, California. The project consists of two parcels (APNs 025-180-082 & 083) with a combined area of 68.03± acres. The project parcels are bounded by Conn Creek to the north and west, a developed parcel to the south, and another developed parcel with a vineyard to the west. The project will include the construction of a micro-winery in a cave, and a new process and domestic wastewater system. The project will also include parking areas at the cave portal entrance and driveway improvements. See Vicinity Map in Attachment 1.

The topography on the two parcels consists of gentle to steep slopes with ranges between 2-75%. Attachment 1 contains a Vicinity Map, USGS Map and Aerial Photo showing the parcel topography, features, and boundary.

II.B. Existing Site Features and Conditions

The existing site has an asphalt driveway and vineyards. The project site resides in the western hills of Napa County which slopes down to the east towards Conn Creek. The local vegetation is comprised of vineyards, grasses, brush and sparse oak trees throughout the development site.

The run-off from the project site drains primarily north of the existing driveway and to the south of existing vineyards in the south parcel via surface flows. Refer to the Attachment 1 for more details.



II.C. Opportunities and Constraints for Stormwater Control

A stormwater treatment facility has been integrated into the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed development. The following potential opportunities and constraints were considered in determining the best stormwater control design for this development.

The project proposes to limit the amount of new impervious surfaces for the development by reusing/repurposing the existing asphalt to the maximum extent feasible. Reusing the existing driveway to serve as access to the proposed micro-winery will help limit the extent of earth moving activities on site. The site also has large continuous pervious areas (vineyard, native grasses, and wooded areas) which will help promote infiltration throughout the site.

The proposed site plan provides for expansive area of existing vegetation which will receive and treat stormwater runoff from the parking area above. Runoff from new impervious areas will be directed to vegetated areas, where feasible, for treatment before discharging offsite.

III. Low Impact Development Design Strategies

III.A. Optimization of Site Layout

1. Limitation of development envelope

The development envelope for the project has been limited to the area which is required for the new facility's planned operation activities.

2. Preservation of natural drainage features.

All existing natural drainage features (ephemeral streams and drainage paths) will be preserved. The site will utilize existing outfalls and surface flows to the maximum extent practicable to limit impacts to the drainage features.

3. Setbacks from creeks, wetlands, and riparian habitats.

A gravel/rock lined drivable swale, which does not require grading, is proposed within the creek setback. No grading will take place within the setbacks of existing creeks and riparian habitats.

4. Minimization of imperviousness.

Walkways, flatwork and decking are designed to the minimum widths necessary without compromising public safety and a walkable environment. Existing trees will be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Use of drainage as a design element.

Grading and storm drain locations have been designed to direct runoff from the cave portal area to a level spreader within existing vegetated area. All other new impervious surfaces will drain towards existing vegetated areas. Any existing pervious areas are to remain to the maximum extent practicable during construction.

III.B. Use of Permeable Pavements

Permeable pavements are not proposed at this time.



III.C. Dispersal of Runoff to Pervious Areas

Stormwater runoff will be directed to landscaped areas to the maximum extent practicable.

III.D. Stormwater Control Measures

Bioretention facility are not proposed at this time.

IV. Documentation of Drainage

IV.A Drainage Management Areas

Table 2. Drainage Management Areas

DMA Name	Pervious Area (square feet)	Impervious Area (square feet)	Total Area (square feet)
1	0	14,726	14,726
2	7,400	0	7,400
3	0	12,550	12,550
4	6,630	0	6,630
5	0	11,870	11,870
6	6,290	0	6,290
7	0	1,350	1,350
8	690	0	690
9	0	1,650	1,650
10	840	0	840

Drainage Management Area Descriptions

DMA 1 consists of the southeast portion of driveway to be removed and replaced, new parking stalls, and a cave portal entrance. Runoff from this DMA is collected via surface flows and storm drains that are conveyed to DMA 2.

DMA 2 consists of the receiving vegetated vineyard area adjacent to the linear road DMA 1. This DMA has been classified as Self-Retaining area.

DMA 3 consists of the southern section of driveway to be replaced and widened from stations 17+00 to 21+60. Runoff from this DMA is collected via surface flows along the eastern side of the driveway, and is then conveyed to DMA 4.

DMA 4 consists of the receiving vegetated area adjacent to linear DMA 3. This DMA has been classified as a linear project with Sheet flow to vegetated areas to maximum extent practicable.

DMA 5 consists of the southern section of linear driveway to be replaced and widened from stations 11+75 to 17+00. Runoff from this DMA is collected via surface flows along the eastern side of the driveway and is then conveyed to DMA 6.

DMA 6 consists of the receiving vegetated area adjacent to linear DMA 5. This DMA has been classified as a linear project with Sheet flow to vegetated areas to maximum extent practicable.



DMA 7 consists of the northern section of widening that will occur near the driveway entrance from stations 1+80 to 3+55. Runoff from this DMA is collected via surface flows along the northern side of the driveway, and is then conveyed to DMA 8.

DMA 8 consists of the receiving vegetated area adjacent to DMA 7. This DMA has been classified as a linear project with Sheet flow to vegetated areas to maximum extent practicable.

DMA 9 consists of the accessible pathway and terrace off the cave. Runoff from this DMA is collected via surface flows along the northern side of the pathway, and is then conveyed to the receiving vegetated area.

DMA 10 consists of the receiving vegetated area adjacent to DMA 9. This DMA has been classified as a linear project with Sheet flow to vegetated areas to maximum extent practicable.

IV.B. Tabulation and Sizing Calculations

Table 3. Information Summary for Bioretention Facility Design

Bioretention facility are not proposed at this time.

Table 4. Self-Treating Areas

All site locations not delineated on the Stormwater Control Plan are self-treating drainage management areas.

Table 6. Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas

DMA	Total Impervious Area (SF)	Impervious Runoff Factor	Product (Area X Runoff Factor in SF)	RECEIVING DMA NAME	Total RPA (Receiving Pervious Area in SF)	Ratio IMP:PERV [2:1 MAX]
DMA - 1	14,726	1.0	14,726	DMA - 2	7,400	2.0:1

Table 7. Areas Draining to Bioretention

Bioretention facilities are not proposed for this project.



V. Source Control Measures

V.A. Site activities and potential sources of pollutants

The site activities and potential sources of pollutants for the Schlatter Family Estate Micro-Winery project are listed in table 8, below.

Table 8. Control Table

Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	Permanent Source Control BMPs	Operational Source Control BMPs
A. On-site storm drain inlets (unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and accidental spills or leaks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mark all inlets with the words "No Dumping! Flows to River" or similar.	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintain and periodically repaint or replace inlet markings. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide stormwater pollution prevention information to new site owners, lessees, or operators. <input type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-74, "Drainage System Maintenance." <input type="checkbox"/> Include the following in lease agreements: "Tenant shall not allow anyone to discharge anything to storm drains or to store or deposit materials so as to create a potential discharge to storm drains."
B. Interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps	<input type="checkbox"/> Interior floor drains shall be plumbed to sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and maintain interior drains to prevent blockages and overflow.
D ₁ . Need for future indoor & structural pest control	<input type="checkbox"/> Building design shall incorporate features that discourage entry of pests.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide Integrated Pest Management information to owners, lessees, and operators.
D ₂ . Landscape / outdoor pesticide use / building and grounds maintenance	<p>Final landscape plans will accomplish all of the following:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover to the maximum extent possible. <input type="checkbox"/> Minimize irrigation and runoff, to promote surface infiltration where appropriate, and to minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides that can contribute to stormwater pollution. <input type="checkbox"/> Where landscaped areas are used to retain or detain stormwater, specify plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Use pest-resistant plants, especially adjacent to hardscape. <input type="checkbox"/> To ensure successful establishment, select plants appropriate to site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency, and plant interactions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticides. <input type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance." <input type="checkbox"/> Provide IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.



Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	Permanent Source Control BMPs	Operational Source Control BMPs
G. Refuse areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Refuse areas shall be paved with an impervious surface, designed not to allow run-on from adjoining areas, and screened to prevent off-site transport of trash. <input type="checkbox"/> Refuse areas shall include a roof to minimize direct precipitation. <input type="checkbox"/> No drain connections shall be made to the Refuse area/Refuse areas shall drain to sanitary sewer	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide adequate number of receptacles. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect receptacles regularly; repair or replace leaky receptacles. <input type="checkbox"/> Keep receptacles covered. <input type="checkbox"/> Prohibit/prevent dumping of liquid or hazardous wastes. <input type="checkbox"/> Post "no hazardous materials" signs. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and pick up litter daily and clean up spills immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> Keep spill control materials available on-site. <input type="checkbox"/> Clean by dry-sweeping only, or with wet/dry vacuum. See Fact Sheet SC-34, "Waste Handling and Disposal"
H. Industrial processes	<input type="checkbox"/> All process activities to be performed indoors or undercover. No processes to drain to exterior or to storm drain system	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial discharge will be mitigated to the winery process wastewater system and will not be discharged to storm drains
I. Outdoor Storage of Equipment or Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment and materials will be kept indoors to the maximum extent possible. If materials and equipment are outside they will be covered and protected.	<input type="checkbox"/> See the Fact Sheets SC-31, "Outdoor Liquid Container Storage" and SC-33, "Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks.
N. Fire sprinkler test water	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire sprinkler test water shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> See the note in Fact Sheet SC-41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance"
O. Miscellaneous drain or wash water or other sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiler drain lines • Condensate drain lines • Rooftop equipment • Drainage sumps • Roofing, gutters, and trim • Other sources 	<input type="checkbox"/> Boiler drain lines shall be directly or indirectly connected to the sanitary sewer system and may not discharge to the storm drain. <input type="checkbox"/> Condensate drain lines may discharge to landscaped areas if the flow is small enough that runoff will not occur. Condensate drain lines may not discharge to the storm drain system. <input type="checkbox"/> Rooftop equipment with potential to produce pollutants shall be roofed and/or have secondary containment.	If architectural copper is used, implement the following BMPs for management of rinsewater during installation: <input type="checkbox"/> If possible, purchase copper materials that have been pre-patinated at the factory. <input type="checkbox"/> If patination is done on-site, prevent rinse water from entering storm drains by discharging to landscaping or by collecting in a tank and hauling off-site. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider coating the copper materials with an impervious coating that prevents further corrosion and runoff. <input type="checkbox"/> Implement the following BMPs during routine maintenance: <input type="checkbox"/> Prevent rinse water from entering storm drains by discharging to landscaping or by collecting in a tank and hauling off-site.
P. Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots		<input type="checkbox"/> Sweep plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots regularly to prevent



Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	Permanent Source Control BMPs	Operational Source Control BMPs
		accumulation of litter and debris. Collect debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm drain system. Collect washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser and discharge to the sanitary sewer, not to a storm drain.

V.B. Features, Materials, and Methods of Construction of Source Control BMPs

Source control BMPs will be designed and implemented per construction specifications and CASQA BMP fact sheets.

VI. Stormwater Facility Maintenance

VI.A. Ownership and Responsibility for Maintenance in Perpetuity

The applicant accepts responsibility for operation and maintenance of stormwater treatment and flow-control facilities until such time as this responsibility is formally transferred to a subsequent owner.

The owner shall execute a Stormwater Operations & Maintenance agreement with Napa County upon request.

VI.B. Summary of Maintenance Requirements for Each Stormwater Facility

The site incorporates five self-retaining areas. The BMPs all require as needed maintenance for any damage that may occur. Semi-annual inspections are required for possible erosion, damaged vegetation, debris, and health of any trees or shrubs. These inspections usually occur at the beginning of the wet season and end of the wet season. Any dead or diseased vegetation should be removed and replaced during the inspection. An annual inspection is required to complete the annual report for all Stormwater Facilities. During this inspection mulch may be added, and tree stakes and wires replaced.

For all Stormwater facilities, refer to the Operation & Maintenance Agreement for a full description of required inspections and maintenance requirements.



VII. Construction Checklist

Table 9. Construction Checklist

Stormwater Control Plan Page #	Source Control or Treatment Control Measure	See Plan Sheet #s
5	A. On-site storm drain inlets & drainage culverts	Driveway and Utility Plan
5	B. Interior floor drains	Arch
5	D1. Need for Future indoor & structural pest control	Arch
5, 6	D2. Landscape/ outdoor pesticide use/ building and ground maintenance	TBD
6	G. Refuse areas	TBD
6	H. Industrial Process	Arch
6	I. Outdoor storage of equipment or materials	TBD
6	N. Fire sprinkler test water	TBD
6, 7	O. Miscellaneous drain or wash	N/A
7	P. Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots	Layout Plan

VIII. Certifications

The design of stormwater treatment facilities and other stormwater pollution control measures in this plan are in accordance with the current edition of the BASMAA Post-Construction Manual, dated January 2019.



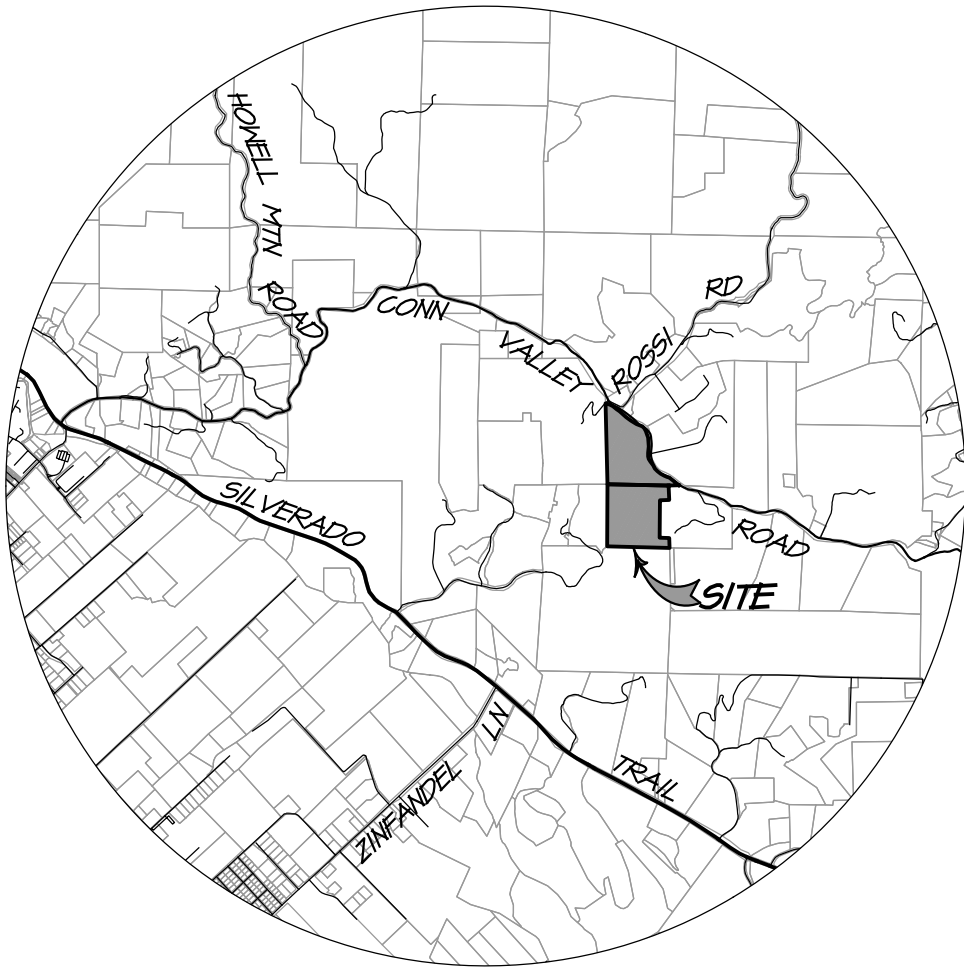
ATTACHMENT 1

Vicinity Map, USGS Map, Aerial Photo, Soils Map

SCHLATER FAMILY ESTATE, LLC

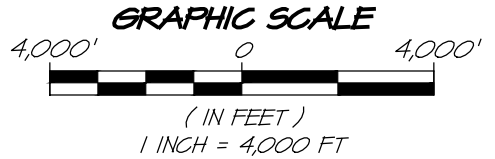
VICINITY MAP

NAPA COUNTY CALIFORNIA



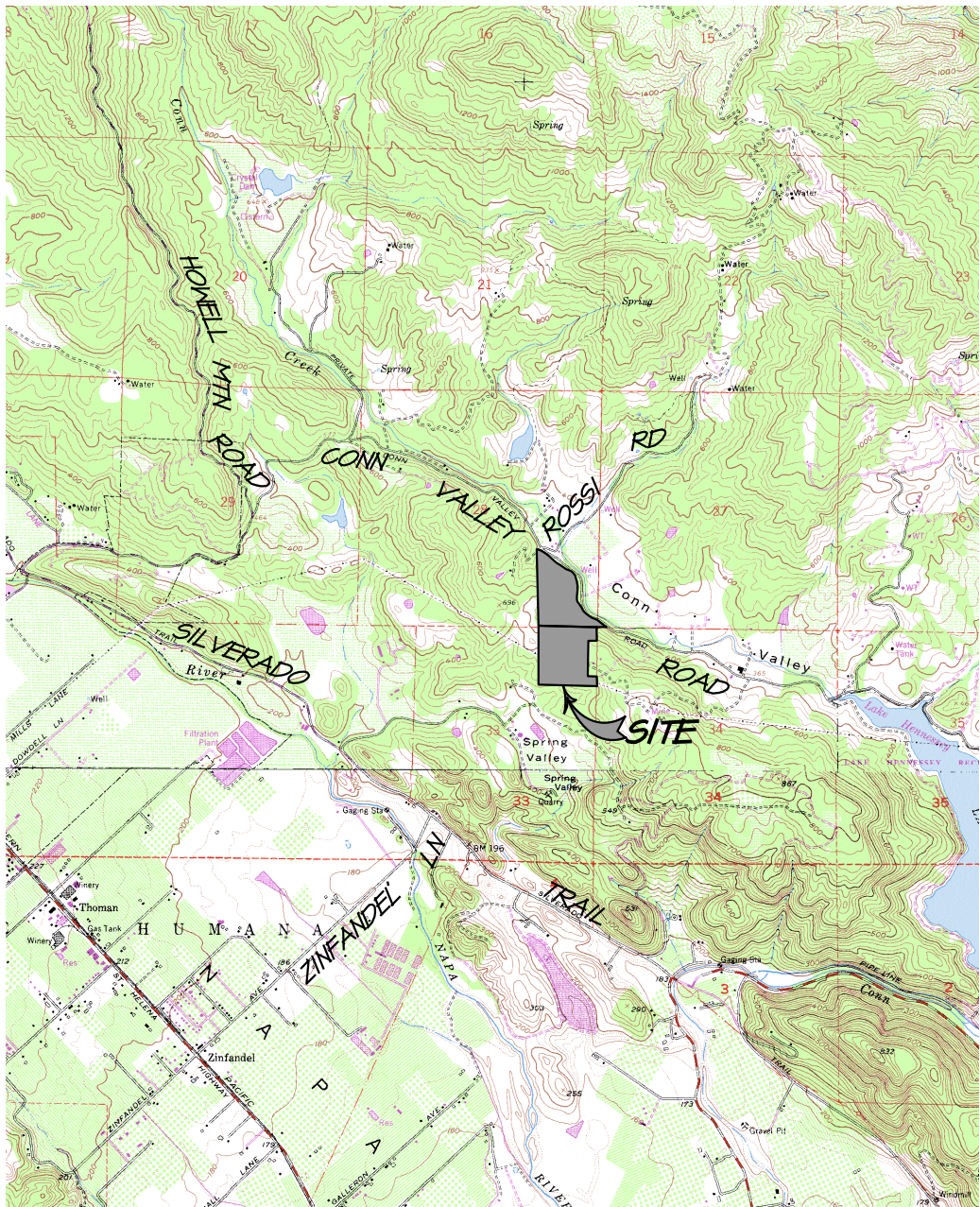
VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1" = 4,000'



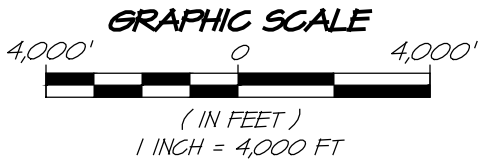
	1515 FOURTH STREET
	NAPA, CALIF. 94559
	OFFICE 707 252.3301
	+ www.RSAcivil.com +

SCHLATER FAMILY ESTATE, LLC
USGS QUAD MAP
NAPA COUNTY CALIFORNIA



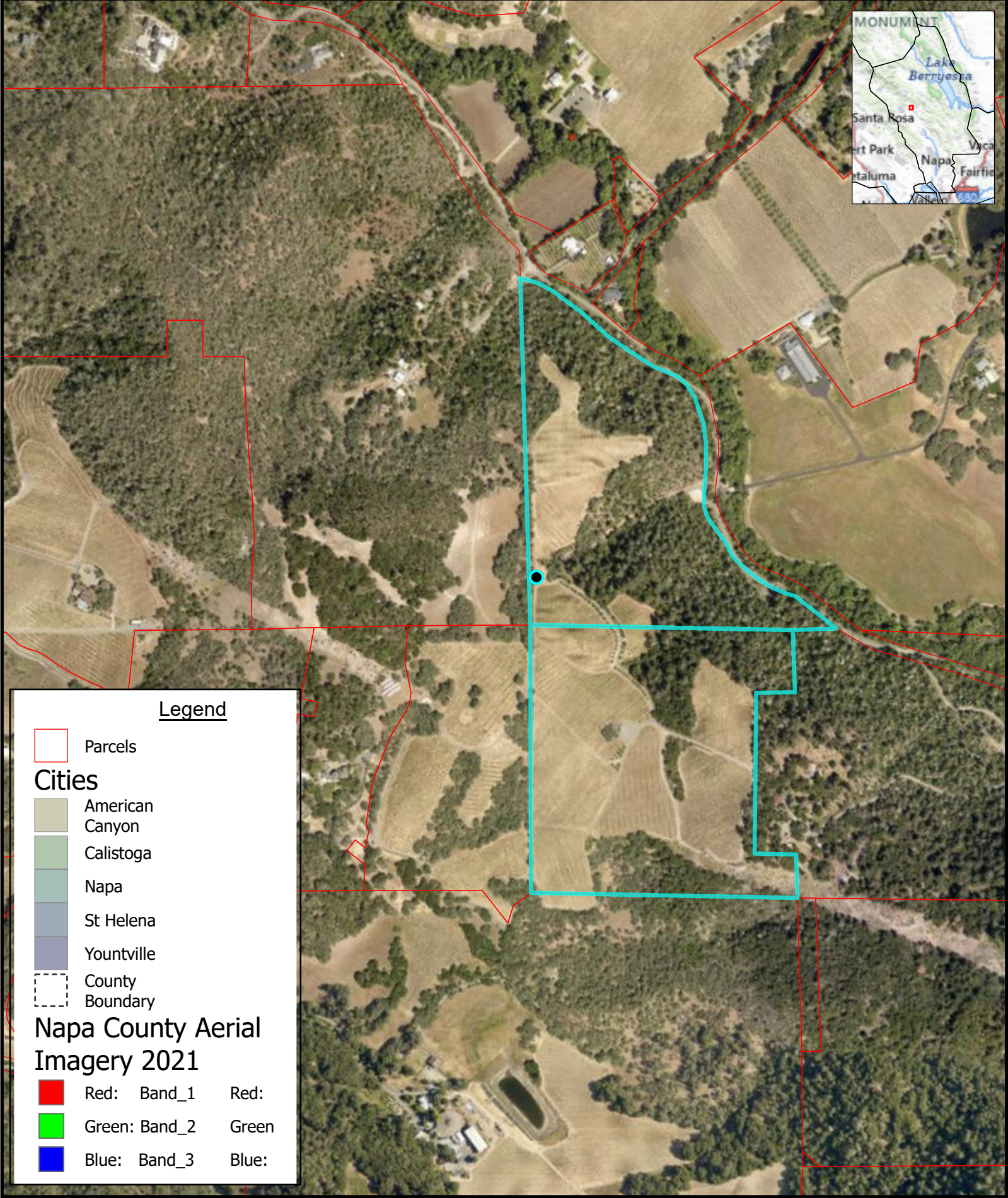
USGS QUAD MAP

SCALE: 1" = 4,000'



RSA⁺	1515 FOURTH STREET NAPA, CALIF. 94559 OFFICE 707 252.3301 + www.RSAcivil.com +

RSA ⁺ CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS + SURVEYORS +	est. 1980
AUGUST 2, 2024	4122083.0
	Exh-USGS Map

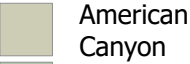


Legend

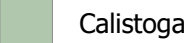


Parcels

Cities



American Canyon



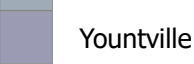
Calistoga



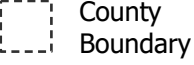
Napa



St Helena



Yountville



County Boundary

Napa County Aerial Imagery 2021

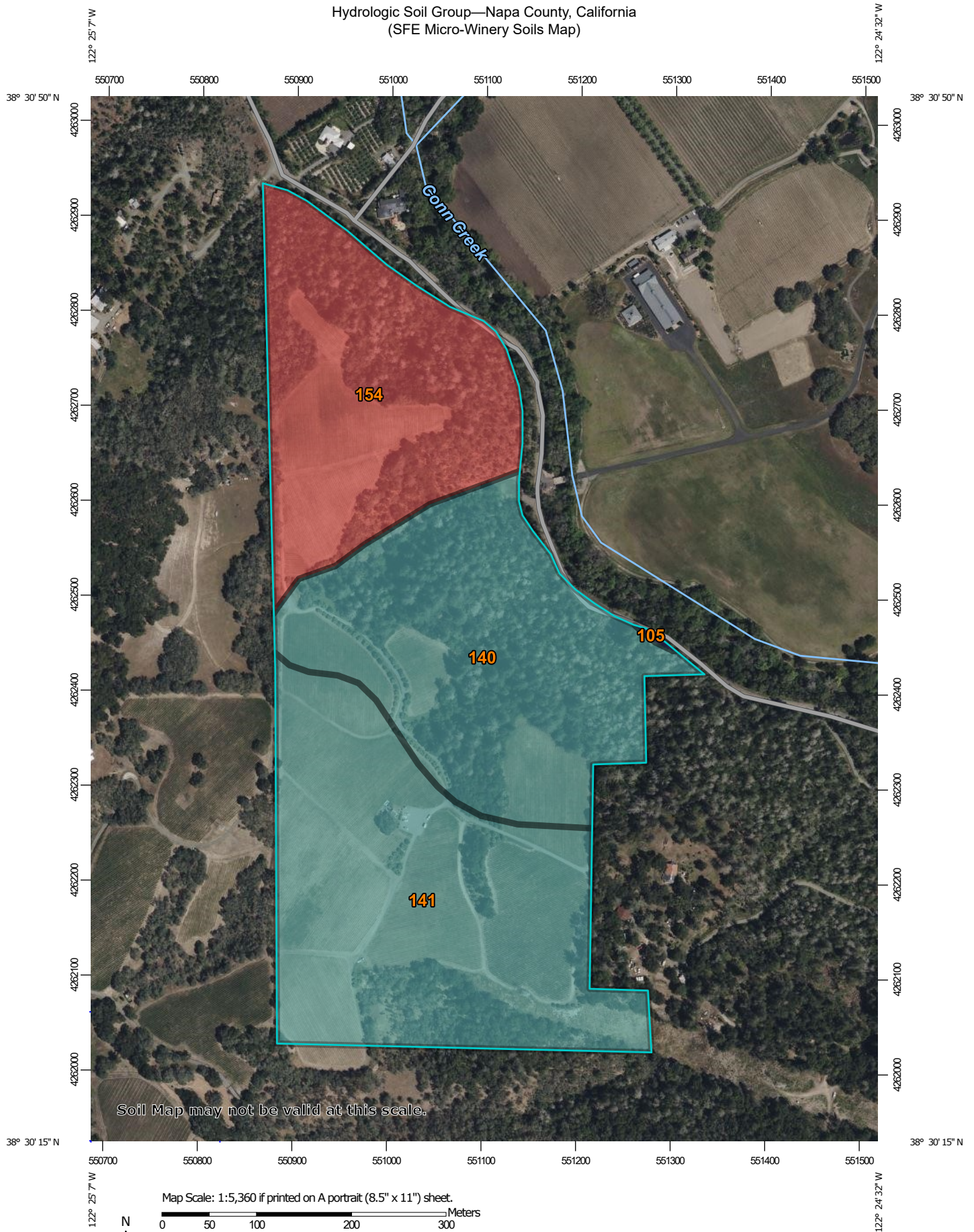
Red: Band_1 Red:

Green: Band_2 Green

Blue: Band_3 Blue:

Esri Community Maps Contributors, County of Napa, Sonoma County, Yolo County, California State Parks, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, USGS The

Hydrologic Soil Group—Napa County, California (SFE Micro-Winery Soils Map)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Napa County, California
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 11, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 26, 2022—Apr 25, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
105	Bale clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	B	0.1	0.1%
140	Forward silt loam, 12 to 57 percent slopes, MLRA 15	C	22.0	33.0%
141	Forward-Kidd complex, 11 to 60 percent slopes, MLRA 15	C	26.1	39.2%
154	Henneke gravelly loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes	D	18.4	27.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			66.5	100.0%

Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

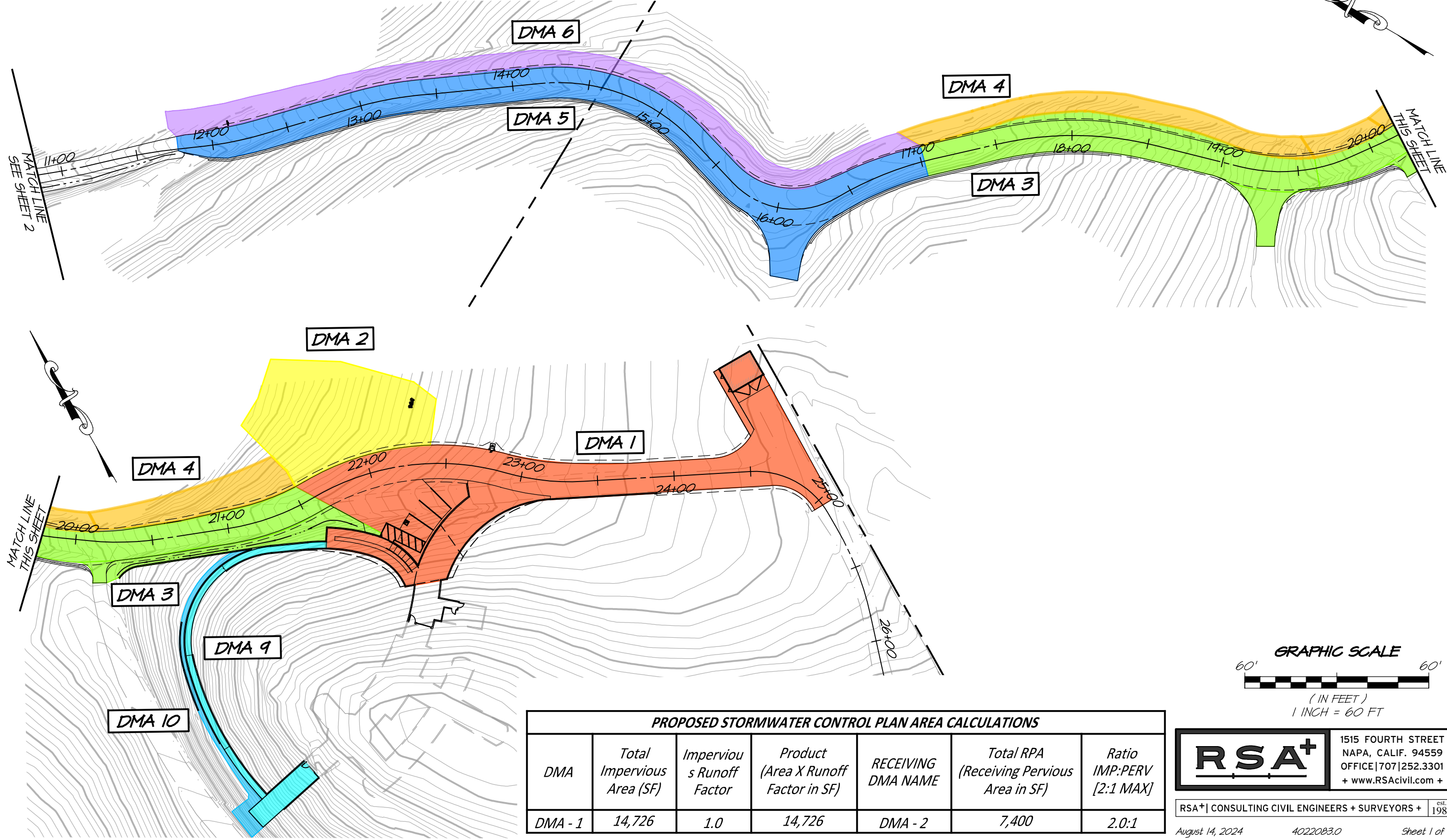
Tie-break Rule: Higher



ATTACHMENT 2

STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN

STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN
SCHLATTER FAMILY ESTATES, LLC
NAPA COUNTY CALIFORNIA



PROPOSED STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN AREA CALCULATIONS						
DMA	Total Impervious Area (SF)	Impervious Runoff Factor	Product (Area X Runoff Factor in SF)	RECEIVING DMA NAME	Total RPA (Receiving Pervious Area in SF)	Ratio IMP:PERV [2:1 MAX]
DMA - 1	14,726	1.0	14,726	DMA - 2	7,400	2.0:1

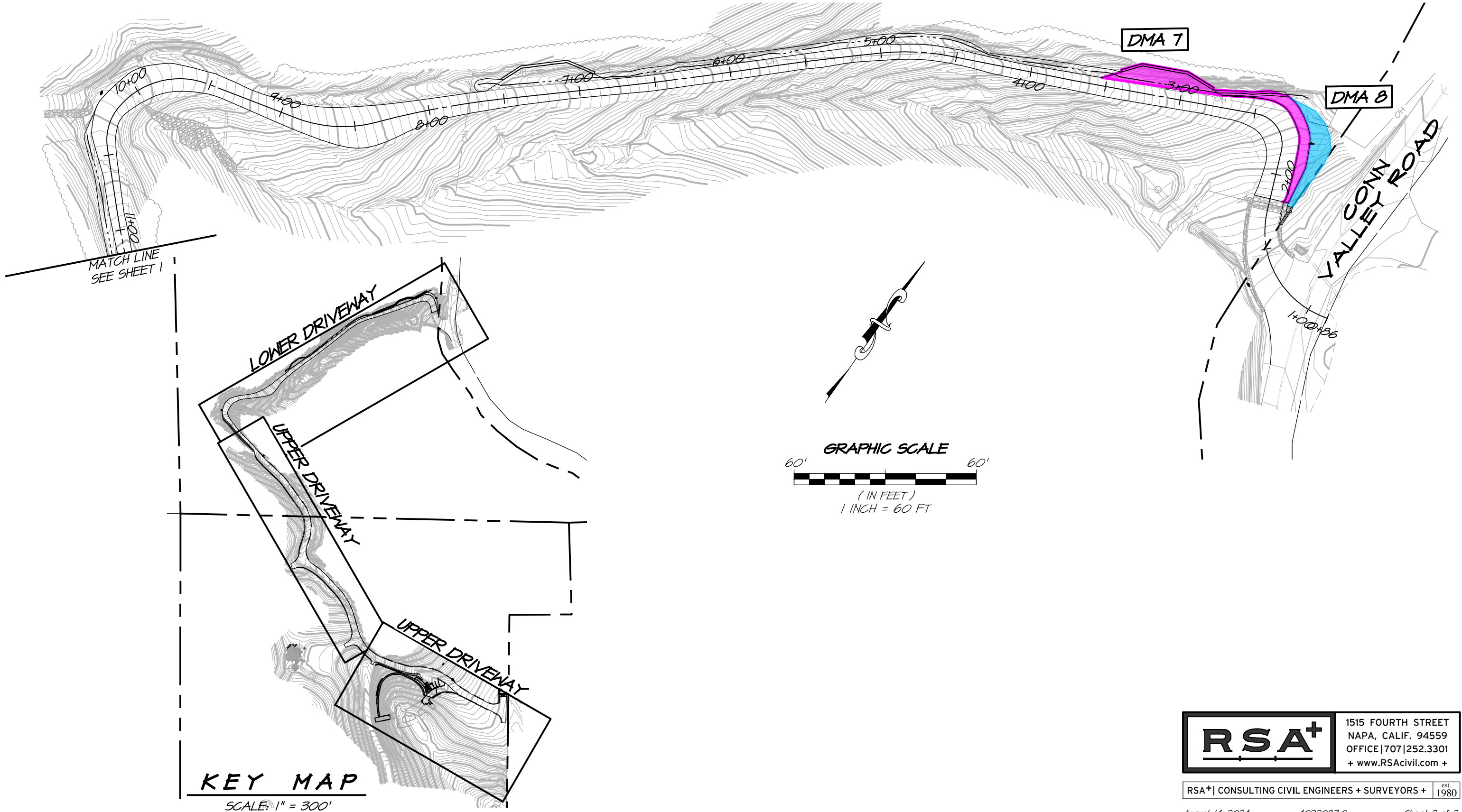
RSA⁺

1515 FOURTH STREET
NAPA, CALIF. 94559
OFFICE | 707 | 252.3301
+ www.RSAcivil.com +

RSA⁺ | CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS + SURVEYORS + est. 1980

R:\2022\4122083.0_5FE_Micro_Minery_Comm_Valley_Rd\DESIGN\EXHIBITS\Exh-SCP.dwg 08/14/2024

STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN
SCHLATTER FAMILY ESTATES, LLC
NAPA COUNTY CALIFORNIA



RSA⁺

1515 FOURTH STREET
NAPA, CALIF. 94559
OFFICE | 707 | 252.3301
+ www.RSAcivil.com +

RSA⁺ | CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS + SURVEYORS +

est.
1980

R:\2022\4122083.0_5FE_Micro_Minery_Comm_Valley_Rd\DESIGN\EXHIBITS\Exh-SCF.dwg 08/14/2024