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**Old Harris Farms LLC
January 9th 2025
Revised Operations/Cultivation Plan
APN: 216-136-006**

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Operations Plan

Project Description

This project consists of 19,695 ft² of pre-existing outdoor and outdoor light deprivation cultivation, contained within four greenhouses and two outdoor cultivation areas. See table below for dimensions. The project will also utilize two small propagation greenhouses (30' x 40'=1,200ft² and 24' x 32'=768ft² total 1,968ft²) in association with this project. Water for this project is sourced from a rainwater catchment pond and is stored in the pond as well as a series of HDPE water storage tanks. Water storage for this project includes 28,250-gallons (see table for individual sizes below) of HDPE water storage that will be filled from the rainwater catchment pond. There is one 2,500-gallon HDPE water storage tank filled from the groundwater well for Domestic use.

Power for this project is currently supplied by a series of generators, including a gasoline powered Honda EB5000 as well as a Honda EU200i, and a 20kw diesel generator which also powers the domestic use residence. The Honda generators are used primarily for cultivation purposes. The Honda generators are rated at 58db of sound output at the unit, while the larger diesel generator is rated at 69db at the unit. The applicant is building a sound dampening structure for the Diesel generator to comply with the 50db at 100' or at the tree line requirement. The Honda generators output less than 50db at 100' from the unit. Drying and curing will take place in the 20' x 30'=600ft² drying structure. Harvest Storage will occur in the 24' x 36'= 964ft² secured Harvest room. The applicant will process off site and utilize an existing Portable Toilet with a service contract.

Irrigation water for this project is sourced from a rainwater catchment pond and stored in 28,250-gallons of HDPE water storage tanks. See rainwater catchment analysis below for more details.

Land Features

Cultivation greenhouses were built on an existing flat on the land, and the outdoor cultivation areas are built on existing historical skid roads.

Access to Property

The site is located on a private driveway that comes off of Old Harris Road in the Harris Area. Property is accessed via a shared, gated driveway. See google maps for specific driving directions.

Proximity

The nearest neighboring properties are 2021 feet to the South, 708 feet to the east, 388 feet to the North, and 1320 feet to the West from the cultivation/drying sites. There are no schools, school bus stops, public parks, public lands, hiking trails or tribal resources within 600 ft of the property.

Equipment/ Power

Power for this project is currently supplied by a series of generators, including a gasoline powered Honda EB5000 as well as a Honda EU200i, and a 20kw diesel generator which also powers the domestic use residence. The Honda generators are used primarily for cultivation purposes. The Honda generators are rated at 58db of sound output at the unit, while the larger diesel generator is rated at 69db at the unit. The applicant is building a sound dampening structure for the Diesel generator to comply with the 50db at 100' or at the tree line requirement. The Honda generators output less than 50db at 100' from the unit.

Petroleum Based/ Fuel Products

Project site will not store any Hazardous Waste in threshold beyond domestic use. If any additional storage of hazardous waste becomes necessary, an appropriate application will be filed with DHHS.

Any above ground storage tanks and containers shall be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Onsite fuel storage tank is on a flat stable surface, within secondary containment and under a roof. All five-gallon gasoline cans are stored with secondary containment inside of shed or similar enclosure on flat, stable areas. The applicants will implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC). There are no underground storage tanks on the property. All petroleum products on property are stored with secondary containment inside of a shed or similar enclosure on flat, stable areas.

Solid Waste/ Recycling

Solid waste and recycling shall be stored in a location and manner that prevents its discharge to receiving waters and prevents any leachate or contact water from entering or percolating to receiving waters. All solid waste and recycling are stored in cans with lids on a stable, flat area. The cans are secured to exclude wildlife. Solid waste and recycling shall be disposed of at an authorized municipal waste transfer station. It will be taken to by personal vehicle, i.e., truck, 1-3 times per month depending on garbage accumulation.

Solid Waste and Recyclables Disposal

Redway Transfer Station

California Conservation Camp Rd.

Redway, CA 95560707-923-3944

<https://www.recology.com/recology-eel-river/redway-transfer-station/>

Cultivation Plan

This project will consist of four (4) outdoor light deprivation greenhouses and two outdoor cultivation areas, with one ancillary propagation area consisting of two (2) greenhouses. All cannabis will be grown outdoor and in greenhouses. Cannabis will be grown utilizing full sun and light deprivation cultivation techniques. All cannabis is harvested and dried on site.

Cultivation Areas

Cultivation Area	Cultivation Type	Cultivation Area	Structure Sizing
Greenhouse 1 (cultivation area 1)	Outdoor Light Deprivation Greenhouse	2,200 ft ²	20' x 110'
Greenhouse 2 (Cultivation area 1)	Outdoor Light deprivation Greenhouse	2,200 ft ²	20' x 110'
Greenhouse 3 (cultivation area 1)	Outdoor Light Deprivation Greenhouse	2,200ft ²	20' x 110'
Greenhouse 4 (cultivation area 1)	Outdoor Light Deprivation Greenhouse	1,800ft ²	90' x 20'
Cultivation Area 2	Full Sun outdoor Cultivation	5,868ft ²	489' x 12'
Cultivation Area 3	Full Sun Outdoor Cultivation	5,427ft ²	See below
Propagation area	Ancillary Propagation	1,968ft ²	Contains two GHs*

Greenhouse 1- This is a 20' x 110' (2,200ft²) greenhouse that will be utilized for light deprivation cultivation.

Greenhouse 2- This is a 20' x 110' (2,200ft²) greenhouse that will be utilized for light deprivation cultivation.

Greenhouse 3- This is a 20' x 110' (2,200ft²) greenhouse that will be utilized for light deprivation cultivation.

Greenhouse 4- This is a 20' x 90' (1,800ft²) greenhouse that will be utilized for light deprivation cultivation.

*Propagation Area- This is a 1,968ft² area consisting of two greenhouses (30' x 40'=1,200ft² and 24' x 32'=768ft²) that will be utilized for ancillary propagation. These greenhouses will contain supplemental lighting to aid the plants in early season vegetation.

Ancillary Support Structures

Pesticide Nutrient Storage	20' x 30'	600ft ²
Drying and curing	20' x 30'	600ft ²
Harvest Storage	23' x 36'	864ft ²

Pesticides and nutrients will be stored in a locked 20' x 30', 600ft² shed. Drying and curing will take place in the 20' x 30' drying room. Secure harvest storage will take place in the 23' x 36', 864ft² Harvest Storage Building. The applicant will process off site and utilize a Portable Toilet with a service contract.

Immature Plants

Each spring the Applicant takes cuttings or clones from mother plants or purchases clones from a licensed nursery and rears them in propagation greenhouse until plants are ready to be moved to flowering greenhouses. Immature plants will be cultivated in two (2) greenhouses. Artificial lights will facilitate plant growth and hinder plants from moving into flowering stages ahead of cultivation schedule. All lighting will be shielded with black out tarps and checked daily for light

leaks.

Cultivation Cycles

The Applicant cultivates in light deprivation greenhouses in two cycles from April to October. The first cycle is from April to July, the second cycle is from roughly July to October. The Applicant uses supplemental light inside the propagation greenhouse to start plants. The Applicant uses a blackout tarp over the flowering greenhouses, at regular intervals to impede natural sunlight. No artificial lighting in flowering greenhouses.

There are companion plants, native grasses and indigenous plants that grow in the garden and around the area to also help control any type of run off. There are no signs of wastewater runoff or erosion in these gardens. Hay is also spread around the area and on the topsoil. The water line as well as manifolds and fittings will be checked on a regular basis for leak or cracks.

Monthly Cultivation Site Activities

Month	Activities
January	Finish processing of fall harvest, trimming and storage. Plan new year. Mow cover crop. Check greenhouses for issues/fix. Check water lines, tanks and all equipment for repairs or damages. Make plan for repairs.
February	Work on trenches/and holes for plants layer more compost in beds. Treat compost if necessary. Finishing processing last year's crop if still necessary.
March	Get clones from other permitted grow operation. Transplant and move into greenhouse with seedlings. Amend beds, fix fences, service equipment, make plan for independent contractors i.e.; painting, fence building, greenhouse fixing, etc.
April	Amend and start turning beds, prep dirt and supplies for greenhouse plants Add nematodes compost for pest prevention. Mid- April move first round of plants to greenhouses. Weed whacking, mowing, and brush cleanup.
May	Spray with preventive sulfur. Treat with biodynamic preparations for pest control and mold control. Greenhouse plants switched into flower using a blackout cover mid-late May. Turn beds, fix/ replace and clean drip emitters, check timers. Double check all water systems for leaks and clogs. Put out sound sensors for rodents.
June	Regular feeding schedule of compost teas adhered to. Pests are dealt with as they arise with oils, nematodes and predator mites from compost. Procure next round of plants from licensed nursery.
July	Harvest greenhouse mid-month, replant with new clones from a permitted nursery. Treat plants with preventive measures. Harvested flowers to hang in drying area then to be cured and hand trimmed per processing plan.
August	Finish processing July's harvest. Monitor water supply, check lines and all areas for insect/ animal disturbance.
September	Prepare for Harvest. Clean and prepare lines and drying spaces in drying room. Clean all supplies and purchase new items needed. Harvest, cure and trim as outlined above in processing plan.
October	Harvest greenhouses. Process as outlined above. Pull all root-balls, pack hay and cover crop seeds on beds. Pull drip system. Check all equipment and tools for leaks and damages before storing for winter. Store all supplies possible, cleanup site.

November	Finish harvesting plants if necessary. Winterize water system, greenhouses, and sheds. Clean up drying rooms remove all lines and debris. Put away all supplies i.e. fans, dehumidifiers. Continue processing cannabis as outlined above.
December	Start amendments for winter. Prep all water and water storage system for shut down. Clean all garden implements. Put all left over supplies away. Driveway fixing, other farm/garden maintenance.

Processing Plan

Harvest

Cannabis will be harvested using gloves and clean tools. All cannabis will be hung to dry in the existing drying room. Dehumidifiers and fans will aid drying in the building. Cannabis will be dried for 10-14 days on lines in these areas depending on weather. The room will have proper ventilation, fans, and dehumidifiers to maintain proper environment. Moldy cannabis will be removed and destroyed using county and state approved procedures for holding and destroying unwanted product.

Curing

Curing will take place after cannabis is dried on the lines. Cannabis will be visually checked for mold then placed into plastic totes for curing. During this time the bins will be checked for mold and moisture consistency. Curing cannabis will be stored in drying room. Moldy or defective cannabis will be removed and destroyed using county and state approved procedures for holding and destroying unwanted product.

Processing

Cannabis Trimming will occur as cannabis becomes ready from curing process. Trimming will physically take place off site. Processed cannabis will be bagged into turkey bags or sealed bags to be held until a distributor is ready. The trim or remaining leaves from processed cannabis, will be bagged into contractor bags to be stored until needed, sold, or destroyed in the legal manner.

Processing- Employees and Contractors

Employees are not anticipated, but, if necessary, the applicant will have a maximum of four employees during busy times of the season. Employees will be seasonal and subcontracted as possible. Employees and contractors will have access to parking, spacious work zone, clean supplies for task, hand washing areas with soap, bathroom with sink and flushing toilet and break area. Fresh spring water is available, but workers are encouraged to bring their own drinking water. All areas are kept clean and in good condition All employees and/ or contractors will have access to personal safety equipment to meet the needs of the job for example, face mask, gloves, Tyvek suits, safety glasses, rubber boot covers etc. There are no worker sleeping quarters on site. Workers are encouraged to carpool to work daily, and the applicant intends to mitigate any additional traffic on Old Harris Rd., by reducing his own travel during times he has workers.

Worker Safety Practices

Safety protocols will be implemented to protect the health and safety of employees. All employees shall be provided with adequate safety training relevant to their specific job functions, which may include:

Employee accident reporting

Security breach

Fire prevention

Emergency Numbers

Materials handling policies

Use of protective clothing such as long sleeve shirts, brimmed hats, and sunglasses. Each garden site and or processing area have the following emergency equipment:

Personal protective equipment including gloves and respiratory protection are provided where necessary

Fire extinguisher

First Aid Kit

Snake Bite/Bee Sting Kit

Eye Washing Kit

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing California Agricultural Employers, which may include federal and state wage and hour laws, CAL/OSHA, OSHA, California Agricultural Labor Relations Act, and the Humboldt County Code (including the Building Code).

Parking Plan

There are three parking spaces in front of the secured harvest building. There are also two parking spaces in front of cultivation area 3.

Security Plan

The private driveway off Old Harris Road has a gate that we keep locked at all times for security purposes. The Secured Harvest room is also long-term storage for cannabis and is always locked. No items of value shall be left in visible areas. The applicant plans to add a camera system to each of the gardens with a central base at the cabin or connected to smartphone once the parcel becomes internet capable.

Domestic Wastewater

Domestic wastewater for this project is currently handled by a portable toilet with a service contract. This portable toilet is serviced regularly by B&B Portable Toilets.

Water Irrigation and Storage Plan

Water Storage and Usage

Irrigation water for this project is sourced from a rainwater catchment pond with a capacity of approximately 511,000-gallons and 28,250-gallons in HDPE tank storage. Rainwater is collected from the rainwater catchment pond and fills the HDPE water storage tanks, which are all plumbed together to insure even filling. The pond is 6,832ft² in size and has an average depth of 14 feet which calculates to a capacity of 511,000- gallons. Total water storage is 539,250-gallons. This rainwater catchment system will collect more water than is needed for this project. See rainwater analysis below. Water use for this project is estimated to be 170,000-gallons annually. Domestic water will be sourced from the existing groundwater well. The pond can also be used for fire protection if necessary.

Water Infrastructure

Type/Size of infrastructure	Water Source	Use
511,000-gallon rainwater catchment pond	Rain	Irrigation
1 QTY 5,000-gallon HDPE tanks	Rain	Irrigation
3 QTY 3,000-gallon HDPE tanks	Rain	Irrigation
4 QTY 2,500-gallon HDPE tanks	Rain	Irrigation
1 QTY 1,500-gallon HDPE tanks	Rain	Irrigation
3 QTY 750-gallon HDPE tanks	Rain	Irrigation
1 QTY 500-gallon HDPE tank	Rain	Irrigation
1 QTY 2,500-gallon HDPE tank	Groundwater Well	Domestic
Domestic water source	Groundwater Well	Domestic

Annual Water Usage

Month	Cannabis water use in Gallons (Rainwater)	Domestic Water Use in Gallons (Groundwater Well)
January	0	3,000
February	0	3,000
March	0	3,000
April	8,500	3,000
May	16,200	3,000
June	32,500	3,000
July	35,600	3,000
August	36,000	3,000
September	31,800	3,000
October	9,400	3,000
November	0	3,000

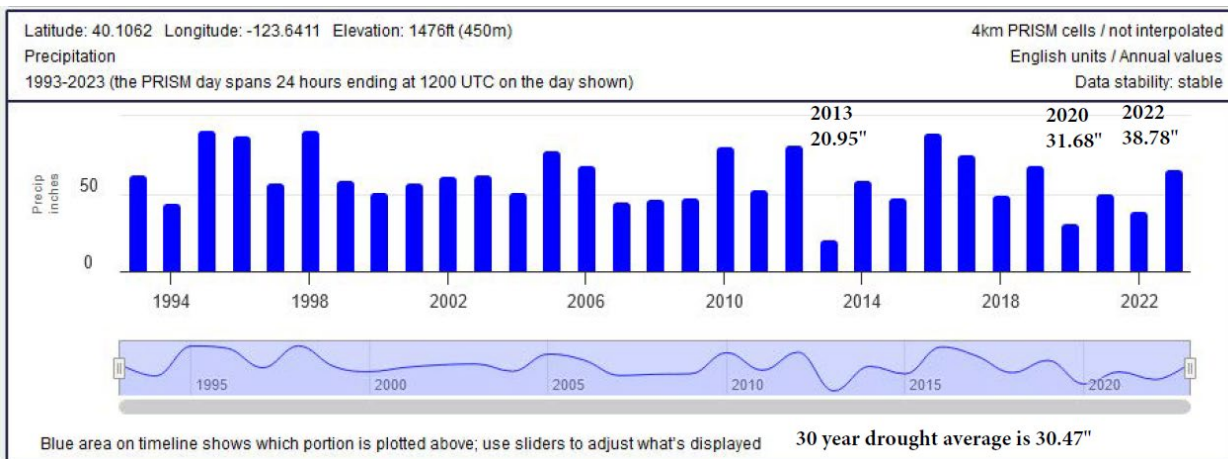
December	0	6,000
Totals	170,000-gallons	39,000-gallons

Rainwater Catchment Analysis- Lowest rainfall average for drought years in the past 30 years

Irrigation water for this project is sourced from an offstream pond with 28,250-gallons in HDPE tank storage. Rainwater is collected in the offstream pond and fills the HDPE water storage tanks, which are all plumbed together to insure even filling. A rainwater catchment analysis was completed using prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer to analyze the capability of the rainwater catchment to capture sufficient water for the project. The rainwater catchment surface is 6,832ft². The average rainfall was taken from the lowest rainfall years from the past 30 years (1993-2023), which were 2013 at 20.95", 2020 at 31.68" and 2022 at 38.78". Average drought year rainfall amount is 30.47".

The rainwater catchment system will collect rainwater in the offstream pond. Using this metric the Rainwater catchment surface of 6,832ft² x 30.47 x 0.6234 = 129,773-gallons annually can be collected in this offstream pond. However, the metric below describes much more accurately how much water can be collected annually from this rainwater catchment system.

Rainwater Catchment Analysis Graph from Prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer- Annual Values over 30 years- Drought year Map



Rainwater Catchment Analysis- Average rainfall for decade 2013-2023

Irrigation water for this project is sourced from an offstream pond with 28,250-gallons in HDPE tank storage. Rainwater is collected in the offstream pond and fills the HDPE water storage tanks, which are all plumbed together to insure even filling. A rainwater catchment analysis was completed using prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer to analyze the capability of the rainwater catchment to capture sufficient water for the project. The rainwater catchment surface is 6,832ft². The average rainfall was taken from the average rainfall in the previous decade (2013-2023). See table below

Year	Rainfall Amount (in inches)
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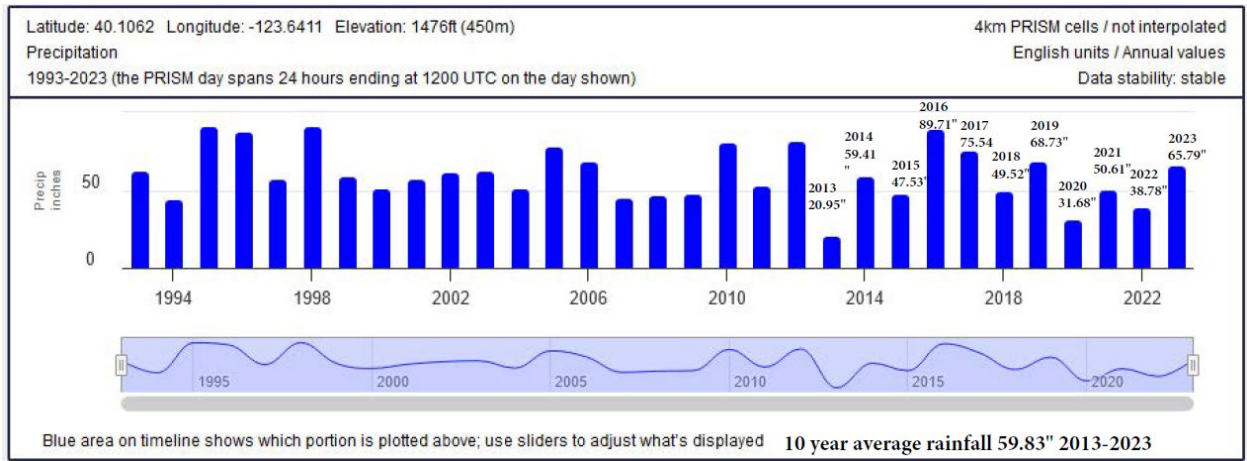
2013* severe drought year	20.95"
2014	59.41"
2015	47.53"
2016	89.71"
2017	75.54"
2018	49.52"
2019	68.73"
2020* severe drought year	31.68"
2021	50.61"
2022* severe drought year	38.78"
2023	65.79"

Average ten-year rainfall amount (2013-2023) is 59.83".

The rainwater catchment system will collect rainwater in the offstream pond.

Using the metrics of the average rainfall in the past decade (2013-2023), which includes all three of the most severe drought years in the past 30 years, rainwater catchment surface 6,832ft² x 59.83" x 0.6234 = 254,820-gallons annually can be collected in this offstream pond. This much more accurately identifies how much water on average can be collected annually in this offstream pond. See graph below.

Rainwater Catchment Analysis Graph from Prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer- Annual Values over 30 years- Average rainfall 2013-2023



Noise Control Plan

Noise from this cannabis cultivation operation would be limited to the noise from running generators, and fans and dehumidifiers in the drying room. Power for this project is currently a series of generators. The two Honda Generators are rated at 58db at the unit, and the diesel generator is rated for 69db at the unit. The diesel generator will be housed in a noise dampening enclosure. Noise generated by this project is not expected to extend beyond 50 decibels at 100 feet away from the generator. The diesel generator is also the power source for the domestic residence and is not expected to run at any time that it is not powering the domestic residence.

Invasive Species Control Plan

Invasive plant species must be managed on cultivation sites in Humboldt County, under the current regulations governing cannabis cultivation activities.

The sixteen most harmful weeds in Humboldt County include: Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), Pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), gorse (*Ulex Europaea*), Himalaya berry (*Rubus discolor*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Cape ivy (*Delairia odorata*), European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), yellow bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), spotted & diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa* & *Centaurea diffusa*), bull & Canada thistle (*Cirsium Vulgare* & *Cirsium arvense*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*), and Chilean cordgrass (*Spartina densiflora*). Most potential invasive species are likely limited to species such as Pampas grass, Scotch Broom, Himalayan Blackberry, Italian Thistle, Canada Thistle and English Ivy.

Invasive plant species easily colonize new and disturbed areas with increased traffic. Invasive species should be dealt with immediately by manual/mechanical labor such as removing the plant, root ball and remaining vegetation by hand shovel, cutting, and sawing. Prevention can be encouraged with mulching. Biological controls are not recommended as this is not usually an effective method and can enter streams and waterways.

The applicant employs following methods to help prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

- Cleans outdoor recreation gear.
- Not releasing any unwanted pets or fish into the wild
- Identifying the most troublesome invasive species, avoid spreading them, and trying to control them.
- Using only native plants that are appropriate for the region.
- Cleans all machines before and after use.
- Avoid disturbing natural areas whenever possible.
- Remove any invasive plant species using the hand pulling method to mitigate regrowth and the spread of seed.

If any of these invasive species are encountered, the applicant will use the hand pulling method to remove the invasive species, while mitigating regrowth and preventing the spread of seed. All Hand pulling of invasive species will be done wearing gloves and protective clothing. The applicant will mitigate the spread of invasive species by removing invasive species throughout the cultivation area and around the parcel using hand pulling method and dispose of them in a manner that would prevent spread.

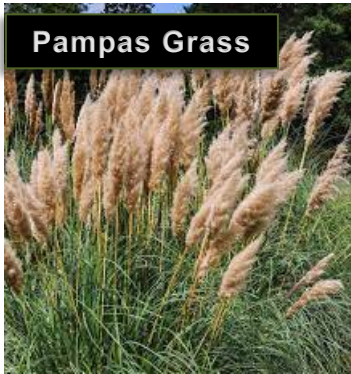
Several site visits have been conducted by our in-house biologist. He has reviewed these materials with the farm operators. All invasive species located have been removed thus far. The site will be monitor regularly for invasive species and they will be removed promptly once located and identified.

The following Invasive Species occur in Humboldt County. This list is being provided for easy referral to identify potential species. ***This is not a representation of the actual site.***

French and Scotch Broom (*Genista & Cytisus spp.*) With many roadside and grassland populations scattered throughout Humboldt County, brooms threaten to rapidly convert productive grasslands to unproductive shrub stands. Brooms are easily identified as yellow-flowered shrubs with small or no leaves.



Pampas / Jubata Grass (*Cortaderia spp.*) Present throughout Humboldt County, Pampas grass alters native shrub, grass and post-logging forest lands by excluding native plants. It is easily identified by its tall, feather-like seed stalks. Difficult to pull once large, plants are better removed when small.



Common Gorse (*Ulex europaea*) An invader of native coastal prairies, this shrub is most easily identified by its long, sharp spines, fuzzy foliage, and yellow flowers. Like brooms, this plant threatens to change diverse, native grasslands to dense, single species stands of shrubs. The plant's flowers are a deep yellow color.



Himalaya Berry (*Rubus armeniacus*), the Himalayan blackberry or Armenian blackberry, is a species of Rubus in the blackberry group Rubus subgenus Rubus series Discolores Focke. It is native to Armenia and Northern Iran, and widely naturalised elsewhere



Himalaya Berry

English and Cape Ivy (*Hedera* spp. & *Delairea odorata*) These invasive vines climb over and cover native plants and trees growing in shaded places. Ivies will smother and weigh down trees and will carpet over a previously rich forest floor.



English Ivy



Cape Ivy

European Beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*) is a clumping perennial grass (family Poaceae) found in coastal dune systems from Santa Barbara County north. European beachgrass grows more densely than native American dunegrass trapping passing sand and creating steep dunes. This stop new sand from reaching interior dunes, changing the structure and ecology of dune ecosystems. Native plants often cannot compete with dense stands of European beachgrass.



European Beachgrass

Ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) is a ground-hugging succulent perennial that roots at the nodes, has a creeping habit, and often forms deep mats covering large areas. Shallow, fibrous roots are produced at every node that is in contact with the soil.



Yellow Bush Lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*) An invader of coastal dunes, this plant overwhelms diverse native dune flowers and enriches the soil, paving the way for invasive annual grasses. It is easily identified as the shrub in the dunes with the many bright yellow spikes of flowers.



Italian, Yellow Star, Canada, and Bull (*Centaurea* & *Cirsium* spp.) This suite of invasive thistles infests native grasslands, roadsides and fields. These species displace native plants and are often noxious to native wildlife and livestock.

Italian Thistle



Yellow Star



Bull Thistle



CanadaThis



Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*) is a biennial or short-lived perennial with a deep taproot. The taproot forms a new shoot each year. Early in the season, the plant appears as a rosette, a leafy prostrate plant. Its rosette leaves develop on short stalks at the base of the plant. They are grayish green and deeply divided into oblong lobes.

Spotted Knapweed



Spanish Heath (*Erica lusitanica*) While this low woody shrub is native to Europe, it now grows here in open, coastal areas with sandy soils. The shrub's flowers appear as many pinkwhite bells hanging on branches with soft, needle-like leaves.

Spanish Heath



Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) More invasive strains originated in Europe. Invasive European strains probably introduced during the 1800s Crowds out native species to prevent growth.

Common Reed



Chilean Cordgrass (*Spartina densiflora*) a dense-flowered cordgrass is a rhizomatous perennial grass (family Poaceae) found in salt marshes in Humboldt Bay and San Francisco Bay. Dense-flowered cordgrass may have been introduced to Humboldt Bay from Chile by lumber ships in the 19th century.

Chilean Cordgrass



Japanese and Himalayan Knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.) Invasive knotweeds can grow from very small amounts of leaf or stem, increasing the chance that plants growing on stream banks may aggressively expand and outcompete native plants.



Soils Management Plan

Cultivation Soils

All soil from cultivation site will be reused and never dumped. Reused meaning the applicant either tills the soils in place in the garden areas or creates a pile with straw waddles at the bottom and covers with black plastic. These areas will meet all BMP's required. Applicant amends the garden soils every year with basic amendments. Greenhouses plants are planted in beds directly in the ground. Protection from overuse of inputs and reuse of these soils shall be a key component of operations. Operations will protect the resources through the following means:

The Site management plan will be implemented, Cultivations will occur in beds, air pots, or in the ground. Mixing, tilling, and amending of soils will occur within the receptacles. Composting is in a secure dedicated area. Vegetative materials will be chipped back into the compost pile. Cover crops will be utilized when not in cultivation for a month or more to reduce soil loss. Garbage from the cultivation is limited to bags from amendments and fertilizer containers. All items will be cleaned out properly into the garden area, recycled if possible and if not removed to the transfer station.

Cultivation-related wastes including, but not limited to, empty soil/soil amendment/ fertilizer/pesticide bags and containers, empty plant pots or containers, dead or harvested plant waste, and spent growth medium shall, for as long as they remain on the site, be stored at locations where they will not enter or be blown into surface waters, and in a manner that ensures that residues and pollutants within those materials do not migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters.

Stormwater management Plan

Erosion Control

This cultivation site is mostly flat. Daily inspections to verify that spoils are not stored or placed in or where they can enter any surface water. Spoils will be adequately contained or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface

waters. Spoils generated through development or maintenance of roads, driveways, earthen fill pads, or other cleared or filled areas shall not be side cast in any location where they can enter or be transported to surface waters. We will use appropriate erosion control measures to minimize erosion of disturbed areas, potting soil, or bulk soil amendments to prevent discharges of waste. Fill soil shall not be placed where it may discharge into surface water. Weed-free straw mulch is used on exposed soils and, if warranted by site conditions, shall be secured to the ground. We will not plant or seed

noxious weeds. Prohibited plant species, only locally native, non-invasive, and non-persistent grass species will be used for temporary erosion control. We will incorporate erosion control and sediment detention devices and materials into the design, work schedule, and implementation of all cannabis cultivation activities. Measures to limit or prevent erosion, include, but are not limited to, removal of fill from watercourses, stream restoration, riparian vegetation planting and maintenance, soil stabilization, erosion control, upgrading stream crossings if needed, road out sloping and rolling dip installation where safe and suitable as needed, installing ditch relief culverts and over side drains if prescribed, stabilizing unstable areas, reshaping cut banks, and rocking native- surfaced roads. We will do our best to implement all applicable Erosion Control and Soil Disposal and Spoils Management Requirements in addition to the Winterization Requirements below by the onset of the winter period (November 15).

Measures to Protect Watershed

All spraying of plants for any type of pest control, mildew/mold control or foliage feeding is done when winds are at 0 and sprayed directly onto plants without over spray. No generators or household projects of any sort happen within 200 ft feet of the watershed. No pumping or dumping ever occurs in watershed. All fertilization of plants is monitored closely. Fertilizer comes from separate tanks. Implementing water conservation measures, irrigating at conservative rates, applying fertilizers at conservative rates, applying chemicals according to the label specifications, and maintaining stable soil and growth media should serve to minimize the amount of runoff and the concentration of chemicals in that water. If irrigation runoff occurs, measures shall be in place to treat/control/contain the runoff. We try to be water conservative and use no more than what is required. Irrigation runoff will be contained so that any pollutants are trapped in the ditch relief. Irrigation runoff will be managed so that any entrained constituents, such as fertilizers, fine sediment and suspended organic particles, and other oxygen consuming materials are not discharged to nearby watercourses. We will do our best to ensure that irrigation tailwater is not discharged towards or impounded over unstable features or landslides.

Light Pollution Control Plan

The only light applicant uses is supplemental light for immature plants. Immature plants are located in the propagation greenhouses. Area is well maintained and inspected for light leaks every day that plants are under this light. The light is small supplemental light 30-40 22w light bulbs. Each Entire propagation greenhouse is blacked out with black plastic to prevent light leaks. Applicant guarantees that there are no light leaks coming from the propagation greenhouses.