



Water Quality Enhancement Activity – WQL03 - Rotation of Supplement and Feeding Areas



Rotation of Supplement and Feeding Areas

The proper location and regular movement of livestock concentration areas such as feeding areas and mineral blocks in a manner that will improve livestock distribution, reduce localized areas of disturbances and reduce impacts on water bodies.

Land Use Applicability

This enhancement is applicable on pastureland, rangeland, and forest land.

Benefits

The benefits of proper location and rotation of supplement and feeding areas are:

- Minimize impact around water sources and facilities
- Aid in livestock distribution and utilization of forage
- Reduce compaction of the soil and excess trampling of vegetation
- Reduce high concentrations of nutrients around water sources
- Improve animal health (concentrated areas of parasites etc.)

Criteria for Rotation of Supplementation and Feeding Areas

1. Move all supplement (such as salt and mineral) locations between grazing periods and/or on an annual basis.
2. Locate supplement at least $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (1,320 ft) from surface water and watering facilities. In those situations where pasture size limits supplement placement or multiple water sources preclude meeting the minimum distance requirement, move supplement areas more frequently to prevent nutrient buildup and to maintain good ground cover.
3. Move all feeding locations (including creep feeders) every 30 days.

Documentation Requirements for Rotation of Supplementation and Feeding Areas

- A map showing the planned locations of supplement and feeding areas in each pasture and a schedule for moving these locations.



Energy Enhancement Activity – ENR05 – Locally Grown and Marketed Farm Products



Locally Grown and Marketed Farm Products

This enhancement is for conversion to a farm operation where inputs to the farm such as livestock feed and fertilizer are sourced locally and products from the farm are sold to consumers locally.

Land Use Applicability

This enhancement is applicable on cropland, pastureland, rangeland and forest land.

Benefits

This enhancement will encourage a more efficient use of our resources; reduce transportation cost, enhance nutrient cycling, increase awareness of local agricultural resources, benefit smaller farms, improve markets for specialty crops, increase agricultural produce diversity, build sustainability, preserve agricultural landscapes and land use near urban centers.

Criteria

- 80% of livestock feed and/or fertilizer used to produce livestock and/or crops originates within a radius of 100 miles of the farm.
- 80% of the agricultural products produced on the farm will be processed and sold retail, including direct farmer-to-consumer sales within 400 miles of the farm or within the state the farm is located in.

Documentation Requirements

- A Nutrient Management Plan that shows the quantity of nutrients applied to cropland and identifies the source of the nutrients.
- A feed management plan that shows the quantity of feed supplied to livestock and the source of the feed.
- A marketing plan for farm products that identifies market outlets.



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After years in advertising agencies working on major brands, I have run my own business for 20 years.

My specialty is understanding people and what makes them tick—a blend of psychology and business.

Satisfied clients include Microsoft, Levi's, Coors, Banana Republic, Netflix—and also smaller players in organic food, cosmetics, and medical services.

Please call or email for further conversation.

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Conservation Stewardship Program Detail Report

Application Number: 81910410095 Applicant: BENMORE VALLEY RANCH Date: 1/7/2010
 Geographic Area Ranking Pool: Agricultural Lands-N.Coast/Sierras-BF-Agricultural Lands - Beginning Farmer

Inventory Questions	
General	
Other Lands	
1. Other Lands: These areas are within the bounds of your operation. They include incidental areas that are not in agricultural production, or developed areas on the farm or ranch such as farm headquarters, ranch sites, barnyards, feedlots, manure storage facilities, machinery storage areas, and material handling facilities. All these areas must meet the following condition for stewardship eligibility to be met. Do you have any 'Other Lands' that have any readily observable erosion or point sources of contamination such as gullies, manure runoff or pesticide runoff?	No
Water Bodies	
2. Do you have any water bodies (ponds, lakes, or wetlands) or water courses (streams, rivers or ditches) on the indicated land use?	No
Cropland	No
Pastureland	No
Rangeland	Yes
Unpaved Farm Roads	
3. Do you have unpaved farm roads used by farm vehicles (does not include unpaved county roads or other unpaved public roads) or other unpaved areas such as feedlots or material handling areas that frequently result in significant dust generation, reducing visibility along the road or over the unpaved area for extended periods? If yes, check any of the following methods you regularly use to control dust. Regularly spraying water to reduce the dust Apply biodegradable oils to reduce the dust Gravel surfacing Apply other environmentally benign dust control chemicals	No
Energy Conservation	
4. Identify each energy conservation reduction method used on your farm:	No
High efficiency electric motors installed on the farm in the last 3 years	No
Alternative energy sources (solar, wind, biofuels, etc.) Does not include E15 Ethanol or B15 or B20 biodiesel	No
Conversion of grain drying equipment to high energy efficient system.	No
Energy audit conducted on farm and now implementing energy audit actions	No
High efficiency pumping plants installed within last 3 years or recognized through pumping plant evaluation, including those using solar or other renewable energy sources.	No

Conservation Stewardship Program Detail Report

Inventory Questions		General
Drainage System		
5. Do you have a drainage system (subsurface or surface) installed on your cropland?		No
Buffers / Filter Strips		
6. Do you have any existing buffers or filter strips on your farm?		Yes
Water Pumping		
7. Do you pump water for livestock, irrigation, or drainage?		No
Livestock Watering Facilities		
8. Do you have any livestock watering facilities such as troughs or tanks?		Yes
Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance		
Note: 1 - Vineyard		
Rotation and Adjacent Habitat Information		Rotation Number Acres
1. Enter the length of your rotation or management system in "years".		1 11.7
2. Based on your rotation or management system, enter the number of your harvested crops that are included in each of the categories below (a-e). Crops are grouped based on residue quality and quantity. Do not include cover crops in your responses. Examples: If you have corn and wheat in your rotation, you would enter a "2" for question 2d. For a corn and soybean rotation, enter "1" in 2c (for beans) and "1" in 2d (for corn).		1.00
a) Enter the number of occurrences in your rotation or management system that include the following conditions: bare fallow crop periods (both chemical and tilled fallow), idle bare fields, or harvested sod.		0.00
b) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below or included in the comments (or are similar to those listed): Asparagus, Beans dry edible, Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots, Strawberries, Vegetables, or similar crops.		0.00
c) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below or included in the comments (or are similar to those listed): Buckwheat, Canola, Chicory, Coffee, Corn or Sorghum silage, Cotton, Flaxseed, Guar, Hops, Lentils, Peanuts, Pineapples, Potatoes, Safflower, Soybeans, Sugarbeets, Sunflower, Tobacco, or similar crops.		0.00
d) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below or included in the comments (or are similar to those listed): Amaranth, Berry/Fruit Crops (Trees and Shrubs), Corn Grain/Popcorn, Cranberries, Mint all for oil, Mushrooms, Nut Trees, Rice, Small Grains, Sorghum, Sugarcane, or similar crops.		1.00
e) Enter the number of harvested crops in your rotation or management system that are included in the list below or included in the comments (or are similar to those listed): Dichondra, Grass Hay/Seed, Legume Hay /Seed, Lotus root, or similar herbaceous perennial crops.		0.00
3. Enter the number of times during your rotation or management system that you plant a cover crop that you do not harvest. OR for a vineyard, orchard or other permanent crop enter the percentage (expressed as a decimal number) of the time you maintain cover between the row.		1.00
4. Enter the number of different crop species/types in your rotation or management system, including different types of cover crops. Include cover crops. For example, a corn, soybeans, wheat rotation with a fall cover crop would be 4. A corn, corn, soybean rotation would be 2.		2.00
5. Do you have cropland acres that you flood during the dormant season for wetland wildlife?		No

Conservation Stewardship Program Detail Report

Inventory Questions

Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance

5.1. From choices below (a-e) select the answer that best describes the number of consecutive days that your cropland is normally (at least 6 out of 10 years) flooded.

- a) Less than 2 months per year with dependable artificial water or precipitation driven flooding.
- b) 2 months per year with dependable artificial water or precipitation driven flooding on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).
- c) 3 months per year with dependable artificial water or precipitation driven flooding on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).
- d) 4 months per year with dependable artificial water or precipitation driven flooding on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).
- e) More than 4 months per year with dependable artificial water or precipitation driven flooding on heavy clay soils (Hydrologic group C or D).

5.2. Select how often fields are flooded when crops are not growing. At least one third of the field must be flooded to qualify.

- a) Less than 2 out of 3 years.
- b) 2 out of 3 years.
- c) Annual flooding.

5.3. From the choices below (a-d) select the choice that best describes how much of your fields are normally flooded.

- a) Less than 33% of the field
- b) 34 - 50% of the field
- c) 51 - 75% of the field
- d) Greater than 75% of the field

6. Does your rotation, orchard or vineyard include hay or other grass or legume cover?

Yes

6.1. How many years of hay or other perennial(s) do you have in your rotation? OR How often do you grow a cover between rows in your orchard or vineyard? – include the establishment year.

1.00

6.2. From the choices below (a-d) select the one that best describes the mix of plants you are growing for hay. FROM STATE populated look up table - Select 'Species Info' button to view Lists.

a) Hayland is composed of species from List B.

b) Hayland is composed of species from List B plus at least one species from List A.

c) Hayland is composed of a mixture of 2 species from List A.

d) Hayland is composed of 3 or more species from List A.

6.3. From the choices below (a-f) select the one that best describes your schedule for mowing hay. FROM STATE populated look up table - Select 'Nesting Info' button to view nesting date.

a) The entire field is cut during the nesting season.

b) Not more than half of the field is cut during the nesting season (with some areas excluded for wildlife) using wildlife friendly techniques (e.g., minimum mowing height, flushing bars, mowing toward the outside of the field, mow only during daylight).

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Inventory Questions

Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance

c) Hay cut after 75% of the nesting season is completed.	
d) Hay cut not more than once per year and is cut after 75% of the nesting season using wildlife-friendly harvest techniques.	
e) Hay cut not more than once per year and is cut after the nesting season.	
f) Hay cut occasionally, but not each year and is cut before or after the nesting season using wildlife-friendly harvest techniques.	
7. Do you have any areas such as field borders, filter strips, buffers, odd areas, windbreaks, wetlands, brushy draws, hedgerows, seeps, shallow water areas, riparian areas, vegetated ditches, CRP land, native vegetated communities, center pivot corners or other similar areas that provide wildlife habitat within or adjacent to your cropland (orchards, hayland, vineyards, etc.)? You must own or control these areas.	Yes
7.1. From the choices below (a-d) select the answer that best describes the plants growing on these areas within or adjacent to the crop/hay field.	c
a) The vegetative cover is 75% or more plant species that do not provide suitable wildlife food and cover.	
b) Vegetative cover is less than 75% introduced species that do not provide wildlife food and cover.	
c) Vegetative cover is 50% or more either native vegetation or introduced species with high wildlife value.	
d) The plant cover is all native vegetation that provides good diverse wildlife habitat (e.g., warm season grasses, cool season grasses, forbs, shrubs, and/or trees).	
7.2. From the choices below (a-d) select the answer that best describes the AMOUNT of suitable wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the crop/hay field.	d
a) Habitat is less than 1% of the crop/hay field.	
b) Habitat is between 1% and 5% of the crop/hay field.	
c) Habitat is between 6% and 10% of the crop/hay field.	
d) Habitat is more than 10% of the crop/hay field.	
7.3. From the choices below (a-d) select the answer that best describes the WIDTH of wildlife habitat within or adjacent to the crop/hay field (must be at least 0.1 acre or more)	d
a) less than 30 feet wide	
b) 30 to 75 feet wide	
c) 76 to 120 feet wide	
d) more than 120 feet wide	
7.4. How far is the wildlife habitat from the center of the crop/hay field?	d
a) Average distance from the center of the field to the habitat is more than 1320 feet	
b) Average distance from the center of the field to the habitat is 660 to 1320 feet	
c) Average distance from the center of the field to the habitat is 330 to 660 feet	
d) Average distance from the center of the field to the habitat is less than 330 feet	

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Inventory Questions		
Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance		
8. Do you purposely leave unharvested crops in the field for wildlife food/cover on an annual basis?	Yes	
Choose the answer below (a-d) that best describes how much you leave.	b	
a) 1/4 - <1 acre of food plot or unharvested grain per 40 acres of cropland (minimum 30 feet wide and next to noncrop cover).		
b) > 1 acre of food plot or unharvested grain per 40 acres of cropland (minimum 30 feet wide and next to noncrop cover).		
c) Winter cover crop or hay/forage crop is ≥ 8" in height over 50 - 75% of field.		
d) Winter cover crop or hay/forage crop is ≥ 8" in height over >75% of field.		
Note: 1 - Vineyard		
Water Conservation and Residue Management	Rotation Number	1
	Acres	11.7
9. Before field operations, do you check soil moisture by methods such as moisture-by-feel or more sophisticated methods to minimize soil compaction?	No	
10. Do you consistently use controlled traffic methods (either GPS or manual methods) to minimize soil compaction?	Yes	
11. Answer each of the questions below (a-f) about your residue management and/or tillage system:		
a) Enter the number of crops in your rotation that have full width spring tillage, deeper than 4 inches. This includes any such tillage that occurs less than 60 days prior to planting (regardless of season). This does not include fertilizer injectors, in-row subsoilers or cover crops. For field cultivation deeper than 4 inches performed after planting, add 1 for each crop in which the cultivation occurs. (For example, you have 2 crops that have full width spring tillage, deeper than 4 inches. These 2 crops are also cultivated deeper than 4 inches after planting. The answer entered would be 4.)	0.00	
b) Enter the number of crops in your rotation that have full width tillage, deeper than 4 inches performed after harvest and leaves less than 30% residue cover. This includes any such tillage occurring more than 60 days before the normal or next planting date (regardless of season). In orchards and vineyards, ignore alternate year cultivation in every other alleyway during dry season to manage moisture competition. Does not include seedbed preparation immediately prior to planting of a cover crop.	0.00	
c) Enter the number of crops in your rotation that have full width tillage, deeper than 4 inches performed after harvest and leaves more than 30% residue cover. This includes any such tillage occurring more than 60 days before the normal or next planting date (regardless of season). In orchards and vineyards, ignore alternate year cultivation in every other alleyway during dry season to manage moisture competition. Does not include seedbed preparation immediately prior to planting of a cover crop.	0.00	
d) Enter the number of crops in your rotation for which you use conservation tillage but maintain at least 30 to 49% soil cover after planting (strip or mulch tillage). This includes crop residues, cover crops, composts or other natural mulch materials but does not include plastic.	0.00	
e) Enter the number of crops in your rotation that you establish using a no till system with at least 50% to 75% residue cover after planting (no till, medium cover). Full width tillage is not included. Mulches, except plastic, are included.	0.00	
f) Enter the number of crops in your rotation for which you use a no till system that maintains at least 75% residue cover after planting (no till with high residue or cover crop establishment). Full width tillage is not included. Mulches are included, except for plastic. For systems using perennials with no tillage after year of establishment, include the number of years of perennials. For vineyards, orchards or other permanent crops, enter 1 here.	1.00	
12. From the choices below (a-e) select the answer that best describes the average condition of crop residues left in the field during the winter, for wildlife cover. If none of these apply, select No for all choices. Example, for a corn-soybean rotation that has a corn stubble height of at least 8 inches followed by undisturbed soybean residue, choose d.	e	
a) Undisturbed soybean residue or any kind of harvested silage.		

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Inventory Questions	
Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance	
b) Crop residue chopped or shredded with no soil disturbance or grasses or legumes are included in the rotation and cover the field during winter. c) Crop residues are gleaned by livestock but no mechanical disturbance of residue or soils. d) Crop residue, grain stubble, hay/forage crop, or cover crop left standing overwinter. Height is less than 8 inches. e) Crop residue, grain stubble, hay/forage crop, or cover crop left standing overwinter. Height is greater than 8 inches.	
Note: 1 - Vineyard	
Erosion, & Runoff Information	Rotation Number Acres
	1 11.7
13. Is your crop or hayland managed so there are no signs of erosion or gullies after a heavy rainfall, significant snowmelt, or irrigation?	Yes
14. Select any of the following practices that are applied on your crop or hayland acres:	
crop rotation with high residue crops	No
residue management practices	Yes
cover crops	Yes
covered alleyways in orchards or vineyards	Yes
contour farming	No
contour strip cropping	No
windbreaks	No
terraces/diversions	No
grassed waterways	No
contour buffer strips	No
herbaceous wind barriers	No
cross wind trap strips	No
Note: 1 - Vineyard	
Pest Management Information	Rotation Number Acres
	1 11.7
15. Do you apply any pesticides on your crop or hayland acres?	No
15.1. From the questions below select the choice (a-c) that best describes how you manage pests on your crop or hayland acres. a) Pesticides are applied without using an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system.	

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Inventory Questions	
Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance	
b) Some components of an IPM system are utilized, such as using pest-free seeds and transplants, cleaning tillage and harvesting equipment between fields, using pest-resistant varieties, crop rotation, trap crops, pest scouting, biological pest controls, and scheduling irrigation to avoid disease development. c) A full IPM system is utilized with scouting and economic thresholds to manage pests and reduce pest management environmental risk, utilizing pest suppression techniques (including pesticide applications) only after monitoring (including pest scouting) verifies that a pest population has reached an economic threshold. 15.2. Do you use an environmental risk screening tool (such as WIN-PST or similar) to reduce pesticide risk to soil and water resources?	
Note: 1 - Vineyard	
Nutrient Management Information	Rotation Number 1 Acres 11.7
16. Do you apply any fertilizers or manure on your crop or hayland acres?	No
16.1. Do you apply manure, compost, or other organic amendment to meet (but not exceed) crop nutrient needs?	
16.2. Do you soil test (or tissue test for orchards, vineyards, or other permanent crops) on all crop and hayland fields at least once every 5 years AND do you use the test results to plan your nutrient application rates?	
16.3. Do you apply fertilizers and manures based on established or realistic crop yields from crop records and do you give appropriate credit for nutrients from manure, cover crops, irrigation water, previous crops, or organic matter, as applicable, by using analysis or book values for these sources to plan nutrient application rates and timing?	
16.4. Select all that apply when you apply fertilizer or manure.	
a) incorporate (within 24 hours) or inject manure or fertilizer at least 2 inches deep	
b) precision agriculture techniques are used in the application of fertilizer and manure.	
c) apply on 80% residue cover or 80% crop canopy.	
16.5. From choices below (a-d) select the answer that best describes when you apply the majority of nutrients.	
a) Most of the manure or fertilizer is applied more than one month prior to planting or more than one month prior to "greenup" of perennial crops.	
b) Most of the manure or fertilizer is applied within one month prior to planting or within one month prior to "greenup" for perennial crops.	
c) Most of the manure or fertilizer is applied after crop emergence or after annual growth begins (greenup) for perennial crops.	
d) Most of the manure or fertilizer is applied as a split application (pre-plant & post plant), according to soil tests or crop growth stages. Application split must be at least 50% post emergence.	
Note: 1 - Vineyard	
Salinity, Sodicty, and Irrigation Management	Rotation Number 1 Acres 11.7
17. Do you have any Salinity or Sodicty (alkaline soils or seeps) concerns on your crop or hayland acres?	No
17.1. Have you identified saline recharge or discharge areas on your crop or hayland acres?	
17.2. Do you manage saline seeps by using high water use, salt tolerant crops or cropping pattern to manage or minimize salinity in the soil, surface water, and/or ground water?	

Conservation Stewardship Program Detail Report

Inventory Questions	
Cropland Existing Activity Conservation Performance	
17.3. Do you manage the type and rate of soil fertility amendments and irrigation based on your soil and irrigation chemistry for your saline or sodic soils?	No
18. Do you use irrigation on the cropping (or hayland) system?	No
18.1. Do you measure the amount of water you use to irrigate?	No
18.2. Do you schedule your irrigations with some form of soil moisture or evapotranspiration monitoring?	No
18.3. Has your system been tested to measure distribution uniformity and changes made based on the results of the tests?	No
Rangeland Existing Activity Conservation Performance	
1. Do you have an adequate grazing and roughage supply to meet forage demands of livestock and wildlife?	Yes
2. SELECT ONE (a-d) Grazing Management level BELOW	c
a) Rangeland is heavily grazed (more than 65% use).	
b) Stocking rates are managed to achieve proper forage utilization. Rangeland is moderately grazed (35-65% use) with even grazing distribution.	
c) Stocking rates are managed to achieve proper forage utilization. Rangeland is moderately grazed (35-65% use) with some ungrazed or lightly grazed patches.	
d) Rangeland is lightly grazed (less than 35% use) with numerous ungrazed areas creating a patchy appearance.	
3. From the choices below (a-d) select the one that best describes the mix of plants growing on your rangeland.	a
a) Rangeland acres are predominantly occupied by non-native plant species. Native plants have mostly been replaced due to invasion, grazing pressure or seeding to non-native species.	
b) Number and kinds of plant species represent less than 1/3 of the potential native plant community for the natural site. Plants that increase under grazing pressure (e.g., "increasers") are abundant.	
c) Number and kinds of plant species on site is between 1/3 and 2/3rds of the number and kinds of plants typically expected for the natural site.	
d) Number and kinds of plant species onsite represent more than 2/3rds of the number/kinds of plant species typical of natural site conditions. Plants that decrease under grazing pressure (i.e., "decreasers") are still abundant.	
4. Do you have watering facilities such as tanks, troughs, etc.?	Yes
How many of your Watering Facilities (tanks, troughs, etc.) provide safe access and escape for wildlife, provide water during the frost free parts of the year, and are free of hazards for aerial drinking wildlife (bats, swallows, etc.).	a
a) less than 25%	
b) 25 to 50%	
c) 51 to 75%	
d) more than 75%	
5. Do you apply any brush management?	No
From the choices below (a-c) select the answer that best describes how brush is managed on your rangeland. Noxious and/or invasive woody species such as Russian Olive and Saltcedar may be totally removed, if possible.	

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Inventory Questions		Rangeland Existing Activity Conservation Performance
a) Woody species are not managed for wildlife. There is an evident browse line; or, brush is totally eliminated with brush management measures. b) Woody species are managed so that populations are only partially eliminated with brush management measures. There is absence of a browse line, although hedging on key browse plants may be observed. c) Woody species are managed so that populations are only partially eliminated with brush management measures. Brush management is done in patterns and amounts developed with wildlife considerations. 6. Do you have any fences constructed with considerations for wildlife species and their movements? Yes How much of your fencing meets state wildlife agency or NRCS standards with considerations for wildlife species and their movements? a a) less than 25% b) 25 to 50% c) 51 to 75% d) more than 75%		
Water Bodies, Erosion, & Runoff Information		Acres: 252.0
7. Do you manage access roads, stock trails and other critical areas to limit surface water runoff and control accelerated soil erosion? Gully erosion is stabilized.		Yes
8. Are livestock concentration areas such as feeding, watering and mineral areas located away from water bodies and water courses or have buffers to protect the water bodies and water courses from unfiltered runoff? If there are no water bodies or water courses on or adjacent to your rangeland, select Yes.		Yes
Pest Management Information		Acres: 252.0
9. Do you apply any pesticides on your rangeland acres?		No
9.1. Select the choice (a-c) below that best describes how you manage pests on your rangeland.		
a) Pesticides are applied without using any Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system. b) Some components of an IPM system are utilized, such as using pest-free seeds and transplants, feeding hay without any noxious weed seeds, spot spraying, individual plant treatment, banding, directed spraying, hand hoeing, using pest-resistant varieties, selecting non-invasive forage species, pest scouting, and biological pest controls. c) A full IPM system is utilized with scouting and economic thresholds to manage pests and reduce pest management environmental risk, utilizing pest suppression techniques (including pesticide applications) only after monitoring (including pest scouting) verifies that a pest population has reached an economic threshold. 9.2. Do you use an environmental risk screening tool (such as WIN-PST or similar) to reduce pesticide risk to soil and water resources?		
Salinity and Sodicty Management		Acres: 252.0
10. Do you have any Salinity or Sodicty (alkaline soils or seeps) concerns on your rangeland acres?		No
10.1. Have you identified saline recharge or discharge areas on your rangeland?		
10.2. Do you manage saline seeps discharge areas to maintain and/or improve existing salt tolerant vegetation?		

Conservation Stewardship Program Detail Report

Inventory Questions	
Water Bodies/Courses Existing Activity Conservation Performance	
Water Bodies	
1. Do you have any WATER BODIES (lakes, ponds or wetlands) on or adjacent to your property? Wetlands farmed under natural conditions or farmed wetlands do not fit under this category.	Yes
2. Consider all the lakes/ponds/wetlands on your property. What percentage of the total boundary of these areas has at least a 33-foot wide zone of diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized between the edge of the waterbody and adjacent land? This could be an established filter strip or other riparian buffer.	d
a) less than 25%	
b) 25% to 50%	
c) 51% to 75%	
d) more than 75%	
3. Does upland runoff (surface or groundwater) empty directly—without filtration through a vegetated buffer—into any of the lakes/ponds/wetlands on your property?	Yes
Water Courses	
4. Do you have any WATER COURSES (ditches, sinkholes, intermittent or perennial streams, or rivers) on or adjacent to your property?	Yes
5. Do you pump (directly or indirectly) or divert water from a river or stream? If "Yes", select appropriate choice below.	No
a) Water withdrawal completely dewater stream habitat.	
b) Water withdrawal diminishes streamflow; diversions or pumps are unscreened (for aquatic animals).	
c) Water withdrawal diminishes streamflow; diversions or pumps are screened (for aquatic animals).	
6. Do you have instream structures on your property, such as diversion dams, road crossings (bridges or culverts), low-water crossings, and pumping stations. If "Yes", select appropriate choice below.	Yes
a) Structure blocks aquatic organisms from passing upstream or downstream during all or part of the year.	c
b) Structure could block aquatic organisms from passing upstream or downstream part or all of the year.	
c) Structure does not block aquatic organisms from passing upstream or downstream at any time of the year.	
7. Consider all water courses on your property and select the choice below which best describes your situation. Select the condition that best describes 90% of the total length of the streams/rivers on the property. These areas could be established filter strips or other riparian buffers.	b
a) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized sparse or absent along waterways.	
b) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present along waterway but is not at least 33 feet wide or 2.5 times as wide as the stream channel.	
c) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present along all margins of waterways AND is at least 33 feet wide or 2.5 times as wide as the stream channel.	

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Inventory Questions		Water Bodies/Courses Existing Activity Conservation Performance
8. Consider all water courses on your property and select the choice below which best describes your situation. Select the condition that best describes 90% of the total length of the water courses on your property.		b
a) Little or no diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized because of unmanaged livestock or motorized vehicle access that damages all stream banks. b) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present, but species and age distribution is limited by unmanaged livestock or unrestricted motorized vehicle access to 50% or less of stream banks. c) Diverse vegetation that is native to the site or introduced species that have become naturalized is present with good species and age diversity because livestock and motorized vehicle access to all (100%) stream banks are managed to protect stream bank and riparian condition.		
Setback		
9. Do you maintain a minimum setback of 33 feet or greater when applying manure or pesticides from all intermittent streams/ditches, perennial streams, ponds/lakes, surface water inlets and open sink holes? Spot spraying within the setback is permitted according to the pesticide label.		Yes

Mireya Turner

From: Robert Adelman <rob@metalogosinc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2017 9:17 AM
To: Robert Massarelli; Mireya Turner
Subject: Benmore Valley Ranch visit Friday

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good Morning,

The Emerald Cup brand group will be at the Benmore Valley this Friday afternoon. I hope you can make it up, even if just for a short site visit. We will be discussing the long term development of the Benmore Valley and economic development of Lake County. Tim Blake, the owner of the Emerald Cup has been instrumental in the economic development of Sonoma County with amazing results and is connected to major sources of financing for future projects - his role as an advisor for large sums of investment monies coming in may be formalized in the coming months. The Emerald Cup is likely to be expanding both nationally and internationally.

Susan Bandura had also confirmed. She will discuss ideas around re-branding Lake County as well as her take on the cannabis industry.

A great opportunity for a multifaceted site visit!

I have a couple more follow up questions on the draft ordinance:

1. You had mentioned that greenhouses with no light assist are considered outdoor. Can you add a clause that if the garden is fully enclosed in a greenhouse then a fence is not required. I am hammering this point since for both tourism and conservation, the aesthetics are important and I want minimal impact on the land.
2. I am assuming the MC overlay zoning will allow for the 40,000 sq ft per parcel state permit. Can you confirm?

Regards,

Rob

Mireya Turner

From: Bob <bob@thevillabarone.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2017 12:55 PM
To: Robert Massarelli; Mireya Turner
Subject: Cannabis ordinance and water monitoring

Hello Robert & Mireya,
Thanks for meeting with us, I appreciate your time and continued efforts to improve the cannabis ordinance.

With regard to the water monitoring, as you requested, I am providing some thoughts that you might consider using in the ordinance to replace the multiple monitor well requirement in the current draft.

Before we get into the proposed text, I want to reiterate to you that the information/data presented in my last message, was taken directly from the Lake County Water Inventory and Analysis and was put together by the California Department of Water Resources. (<http://www.co.lake.ca.us/Assets/WaterResources/IRWMP/Lake+County+Water+Inventory+and+Analysis.pdf>) In addition, I spoke to multiple grape and cannabis growers and they independently confirmed the data.

If the mission is to get more data, so in the long run we can better manage the water of Lake County for all users, then you cannot put the ENTIRE burden of getting data on the cannabis industry. I do agree we can always use more meaningful data, but the approach should be applied fairly and incrementally.

If you are going to require cannabis growers who use 150,000 gallons of water a year to finance the data collection, then you must apply that standard to all agricultural water users in the county. The water belongs to all of us and the cost or burden to understand how it is used should be shared among all the agricultural water users and furthermore, the more water a grower uses the more the burden should be placed on them to demonstrate the impact to the aquifer.

The water monitoring and usage data could be phased in incrementally. For example, as part of the 100 point program you are already proposing, growers who agree to install a water meter and keep a log get extra points. Growers who also agree to monitor their well monthly using a simple probe and line measurement of the static water level get even more points. This is a win win for everybody. We all get to collect more data and better understand the impacts, the cost is not overly burdensome and you don't have to force every agricultural water user to install monitor wells. After collecting this information for a period of time, if it is deemed insufficient and more data is needed we can revisit what is needed and what's the best way to get the additional information.

Sincerely,

Bob

Bob@thevillabarone.com
The Villa Barone, LLC
PO Box 1078
21825 Jerusalem Grade Road
Middletown, CA 95461
707-987-8823

Mireya Turner

From: Robert Massarelli
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2017 10:42 AM
To: Michalyn DelValle
Cc: Mireya Turner
Subject: FW: CEO SPACE INTERNATIONAL & PSI WORLD

FYI

Robert Massarelli, AICP
Community Development Director
Lake County Community Development Department

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707-263-2221 (Office)
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Robert.Massarelli@lakecountyca.gov

From: Berny Dohrmann [mailto:bernydohrmann@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2017 10:27 AM
To: Robert Massarelli <Robert.Massarelli@lakecountyca.gov>
Cc: michelle.delvalle@lakecountyca.gov; September Dohrmann <sdohrmann@ceospaceinternational.com>; Ellen Morgan <emorgan@ceospaceinternational.com>
Subject: CEO SPACE INTERNATIONAL & PSI WORLD

Dear Bob,

Please thank Michelle and James for joining our meeting. And the over time you invested into it. As a reference to our work you might review:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPSVwKLGS5M&app=desktop> A Bob Proctor film on our work – a frequent guest at HIGH VALLEY RANCH whom I introduced to Jane Wilhite and star of THE SECRET with 1.5 billion readers setting a global record in publishing which launched at CEO SPACE.

<http://www.ceospaceinternational.com> our web site. Under Conference dates if any member of your team wishes during the coming years to audit what we do, as Forbes and Inc Magazines # 1 ranked business conference in the world in 2017 – please be our guest for such field trip as due diligence.

<http://www.forbes.com/forbes/welcome/?toURL=http://www.forbes.com/sites/cherylshappconner/2016/12/26/7-cant-miss-conferences-for-entrepreneurs-in-2017/&refURL=&referrer=#87edccc79244> (the 2017 Forbes ranking) as everything I tell the committee I wish to confirm for your print file.

<http://www.inc.com/steve-farber/7-cant-miss-business-conferences-for-2017.html> Inc Magazine 2017 ranking. These are the highest global rankings in our entire INDUSTRY.

The 97 page regulations you were kind enough to share is focused on medical marijuana. I suspect given how Nevada is writing its grow regulations commercially (with permits unrestricted volume for indoor no square footage limitations and no volume limitations on outdoor) – the recreational demand aspect of the business will require new vision on permit considerations as an economic model.

We are developing at your request, the comps and building modeling for indoor growing at 22,000 square feet. Randi is looking at the site maps to see if the back side of the PSI property falls outside the zone restriction to the wine proximity issue which we would think it would. We could create a 500 foot no grow zone from the summit to assure the grow aspect was from the bottom up further isolating any possible effect on grape growing.

Randy will attend the Tuesday meeting in your support and is already working on our behalf to gain favor for you with those voting. I'm encouraging the current PSI owners to be there in my stead and in your support.

I volunteered at some time – to as an investment banker economist, participate in a BUDGET REVIEW retreat to examine the 2017 and 2018 short falls and pressure points to examine POTENTIAL OPTIONS as with OPTIONS you might relieve the pressures considerably. I do believe the recreational marijuana INDUSTRY is the largest economic windfall for Lake County since wine growing came to the region. I believe it will surpass tourism in revenue and become the lead county revenue generator as it matures if the leadership can embrace the vision of the economic opportunity.

I also believe creating a MODEL that becomes the EXAMPLE is critical to fiduciary regulatory oversight.

Randy is working to introduce you to XTREME SOLUTIONS of Atlanta Georgia and my dear friend Phyllis Newhouse. For both RFID Solutions and anti-hacking. If that is not enough I have additional RFID providers for you.

My cell is 727 744 9748. I return home today and then speak in New York this weekend. I speak in India Israel and Romania this quarter plus meeting their Presidents on economic reform and planning for their nations. As well as speaking nationwide as a top ten FORBES Global Keynote Speaker. Randy can always set up skype or call times or arrange meeting time with me in Lake County.

My COO below my photo can always set up call times and lock conf calls to my Chairman line and she is amazing and drops no balls ELLEN MORGAN.

My wife September is an award winning as you see President CEO of CEO SPACE and is 727 946 3523 and can always arrange anything related to ME. So, her number is a file keeper.

She has been to the ranch often and HEY (with my history) a decade ago I proposed to HER at the Ranch in front of a 1,000 on site at the time. So, she has the ranch and Clear Lake in her heart.

With Gratitude,

Berny Dohrmann
Chairman

PS: Let me know by reply you both received this first email so I didn't make any errors from Sacramento airport as I move to the airplane – hey in the Sun yet - finally – and I copied September

and Ellen Morgan emails so you could click them into your address books for the future whenever you need ME and US. Team work makes all the dreams work.