

TRIBAL NATIONS OFFICE OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION



Strategic Industrial Agricultural Plan

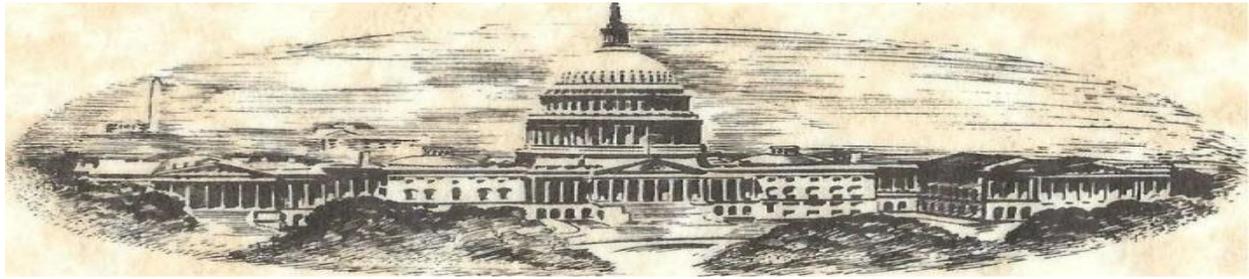


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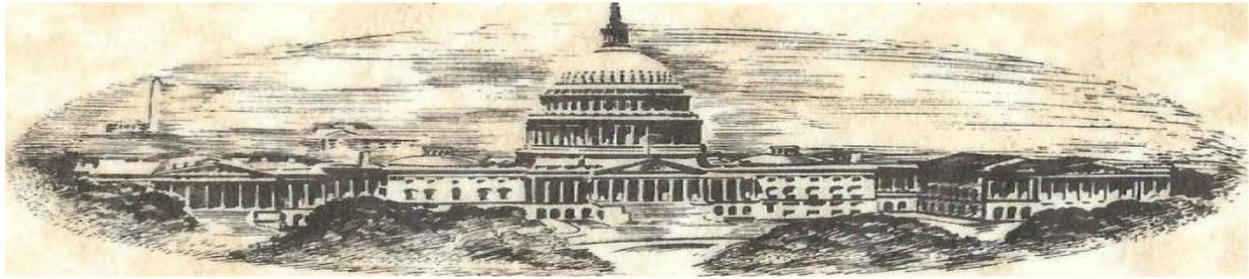
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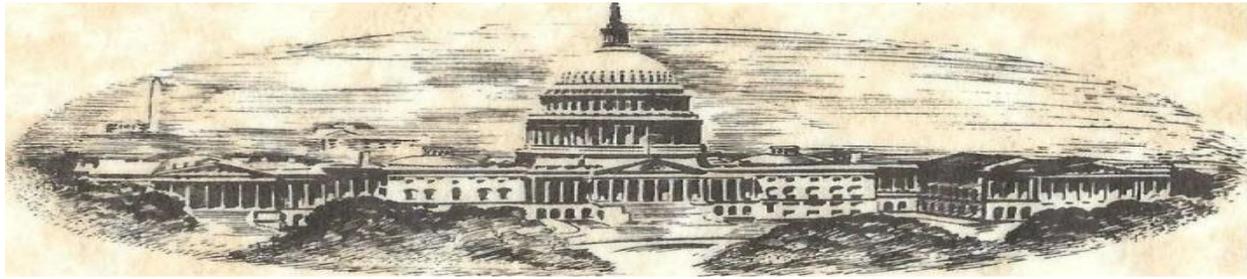
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INTRODUCTION

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION TRIBAL NATIONS GERONIMO HEMP INDUSTRIES

1.0 Project Summary

CERTIFICATION

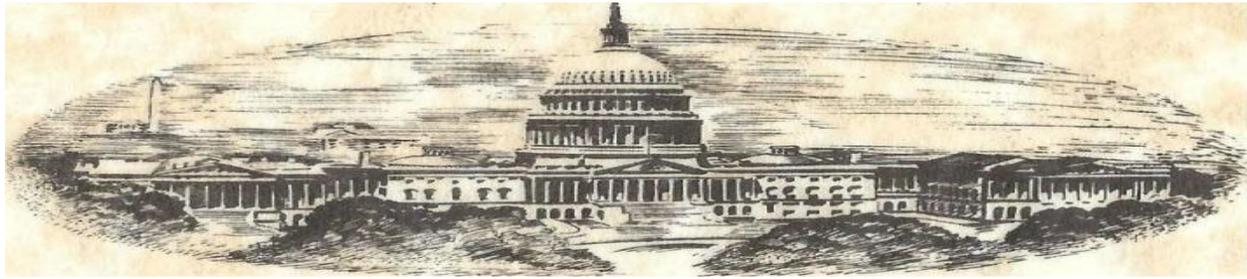
MATERIAL INTERNATIONAL PURPOSE AND INTENT TRIBE-TRIBES RESERVATION FEDERAL 215 PARTNERSHIP OF THIS PART IS TO ESTABLISH LAND USE REGULATION CONCERNING THE COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE WITHIN THE COUNTIES OF SAN BERNARDINO, MOUNT DIABLO, HUMBOLDT , TO INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMIT TO ARIZONA , COLORADO REPUBLIC , IN ORDER TO LIMIT AND CONTROL SUCH CULTIVATION IN COORDINATION WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES , RESERVATIONS AND RESERVES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGULATION AND SAFETY ARTICLE (MMRA) (SB 643, AB 243 AS ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 11 2015). IT IS INTENDED TO ADDRESS THE COUNTIES S, Agriculture AN BERNARDINO, MOUNT DIABLO, HUMBOLDT , AS ADDRESSED IN MENDOCINO YUMA AND 717 TRINITY CAMP AGRICULTURE TO LICENSE , PERMIT, AND CONTROL COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR, MEDICAL MARIJUANA AS SET FORTH IN THE MMRA, INCLUDING , BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CODE 19315,19316,19322,19332,AND HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE PARAGRAPH ARTICLE CODE 11362.777, IN CONJUNCTION WITH RESERVE, RESERVATION LICENSING REQUIREMENTS ,IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE NATIVE AMERICAN AND GENERAL PUBLIC HEATH , SAFETY , AND WELFARE OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTIES OF OPERATIONS IN THE COUNTY OF THOSE COUNTIES THEREFORE SAID, OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY AND REDUCE OR ELIMINATE AND ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF EXISTING COMMERCIAL CANNABIS CULTIVATION CANNABIS CULTIVATION OPERATION WHICH MAY BE PERMITTED IN THE FUTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS PARAGRAPH AND STATE LAW. IT IS INTENT OF THIS PART TO PROMOTE ORGANIC PRACTICES FOR A NATURALIZATION AGRICULTURE PRODUCT BY PROVIDING A PROPRIETORIALLY EXCLUSIVE LABEL SYSTEM FOR CULTIVATION THAT MEETS THE HIGHEST STANDARDS.

PART IS NOT INTENDED TO SUPERSEDE THE PROVISION OF THE SECTION OF THE COUNTIES CODE CONCERNING CULTIVATION OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA FOR PERSONAL USE CANNABIS CAREGIVER, GROWERS, AND PATIENTS. ARTICLE APPLICABILITY INTERPRETATION.

PART REGULATION APPLY TO THE LOCATION AND PERMIAN OF COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE IN ZONING DISTRICTS WITHIN WHICH SUCH USE IS AUTHORIZED, AS SPECIFIC UNDER THIS PARAGRAPH. THE COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COUNTIES OF YUMA SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY THE PROVISION OF THIS ARTICLE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE CULTIVATION EXISTED OR CURED PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THIS PARAGRAPH. ALL COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL, AS DEFINED HEREIN, REGARDS OF WEATHER THE USE WAS PREVIOUSLY APPROVALS BY ANY AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNTY OF MENDOCINO, OUR YUMA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION, OR THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNCIL OF SUPERVISORS, WILL COME INTO FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS WITHIN (2) YEARS OF THE ADOPTION (AS OF 2013) OF THE ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THIS PARAGRAPH.

NOTHING IN THIS PARAGRAPH IS INTENDED, NOR SHALL BE CONSTRUED, TO THE EXEMPT THE COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE, FROM COMPLIANCE WITH ALL OTHER APPLICABLE YUMA COUNTIES





ZONING, AND LAND USE REGULATION, AS WELL AS OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF COUNTY OF GOVERNANCE CODE, OR COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE STATE LAW OF REPUBLIC CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, COLORADO, MENDOCINO/ TRIBAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

NOTHING IN THIS PARAGRAPH INTENDED, NOR SHALL IT BE CONSTRUED, TO EXEMPT THE COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS, FOR MEDICAL USE, AS DEFINED HEREIN, FROM ANY AND ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL STATE CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICAL, PLUMING, LAND USE, WATER RIGHTS, WASTE DISCHARGE, STEAMED ALTERATION, OR ANY OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL, BUILDING OR LAND USE STANDARDS OR PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS.

NOTHING IN THIS ARTICLE IS ATTENDED, NOR SHALL IT BE CONSTRUED, TO PRECLUDE A LANDLORD OR PROPERTY OWN TRIBAL FEDERAL SOUL LANDLORD /PROPERTY OWNER LEASER (PUBLIC) FROM LIMITING OR PROHIBITING COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE. (TRIBAL PROPERTY OWNER MUST APPLY FOR NATIVE MEMBERSHIP FOR COMMERCIAL USE CANNABIS AS FOR CITY AND TOWN THAT NOT NATIVE AMERICAN COUNCIL MUST APPLY FOR FEDERAL PERMIT) ALL OTHER GENERAL MEMBERS NATIVE AMERICAN MUST APPLY TO CHIEF COUNCIL ON COMMERCIAL CANNABIS WATER SERVICE APPLICATIONS DUE PROCESS.

1.2 Plan Document Organizational Overview

All Plans will adhere to the following structure:

- Plan Summary • Planning Discussion
- Specific Plan – Land Use Planning and Regulatory Provisions
- Design Guidelines and Development Standards
- Infrastructure Plans – As Needed
- Program of Implementation Measures
- Relationship of the Specific Plan’s Environmental Document to Subsequent Discretionary Projects
- Specific Plan TAC Administration
- Specific Plan TBD Enforcement

1.3 Planning Area Description

Issues & Objectives Issues / Objectives (TBD)

1.4 Project Setting Insert

Figures to show the multiple site settings to illustrate site(s) and settings. Add additional Parcel Maps as necessary.

1.5 Project History

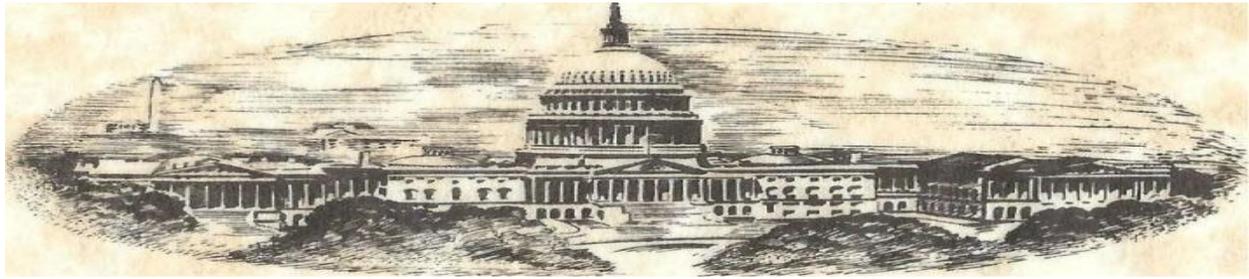
History of current land usage and what land use applications will be applied.

1.6 Project Summary of Preparation Process

The Mendocino Indian Reserve Specific Plan is the result of careful planning and analysis undertaken by the property owners to provide the guidelines which will allow for a development that complies with the intent of the Governing Council.

1.7 Summary of the Implementation Program Standards & Criteria by Which the Development Will Proceed:





Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include those using gas chromatography and high-pressure liquid chromatography. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or (LC) is a scientific method (specifically, a type of chromatography) used in analytical chemistry used to separate, identify, Specific Plan Purpose, Issues, Objectives & Goals Purpose / Planning Tribal Council allows cultivation of cannabis for medical and recreational use within Certain Industrial Districts or Zones. Zones with approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and Medical Cannabis Regulatory Permit. The proposed project is located on a qualifying Light Industrial (LI) zoned site. In addition to providing a vehicle to address the provisions of the Reserve's Cannabis Program, the Mendocino Reserve Specific Plan as proposed, addresses the implementation of the following:

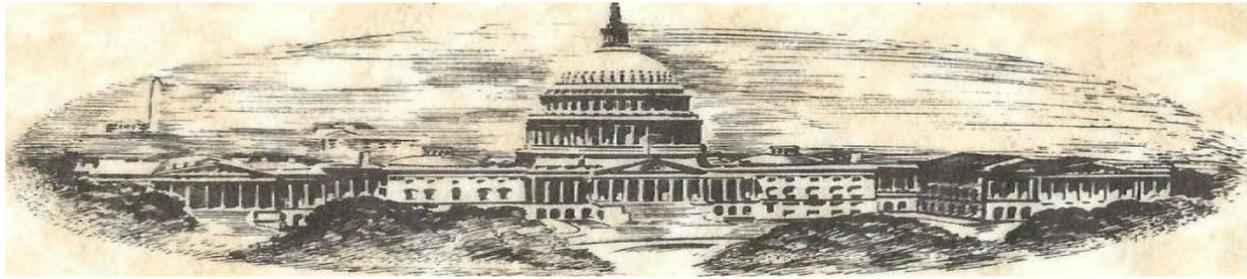
2.0 PLANNING FOR CANNABIS CULTIVATION

2.1 Regulatory Authority

Tribal Government provides authority to cities to prepare Specific Plans for the systematic implementation of the General Plan for the following:

- (a). A specific plan shall include a text and a diagram or diagrams which specify all of the following in detail:
 - a. The distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land, including open space within the area covered by the plan.
 - (b). The proposed distribution, location, extent and intensity of major components of public and private transportation, sewage, water, drainage, solid waste disposal, energy, and other essential facilities proposed to be located within the area covered by the plan and needed to support the land uses described in the plan.
 - (c) Standards and criteria by which development will proceed, and standards for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, where applicable.
- A program of implementation measures including regulations, programs, Tribal works projects and financing measures necessary to carry out paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).
- B. The specific plan shall include a statement of the relationship of the specific plan to the general plan. Section provides that the specific plan may address any other subjects which the planning agency determines are desirable to implement the General Plan.





2.2 Scope and Purpose of the Specific Plan

Provide legal protections for the transport: Following minimum requirement mandated by section 10113 of the Hemp Farm Bill Geronimo Hemp Industries Farm Bill Compliance Federal Transportation (GSA500A) and order code (25 CFR 11.100 to 11.1214) and label Stamp bar code tracking system (Agency Tribal Nations USPS) Service Stamp Postal Code (9735) and tracking (Broker) number to raw hemp materials and finished products in compliance with Geronimo Hemp Industries Policies 1-9. Federal law. % 0.3

The adopted Plan will incorporate by reference Specific Plan is intended to allow some flexibility in its requirements. Should an applicant have a unique idea, design, or other situation related to only the following:

- 1) heights,
- 2) setbacks,
- 3) screening or
- 4) parking requirements that renders the strict application of the Specific Plan infeasible, the

applicant

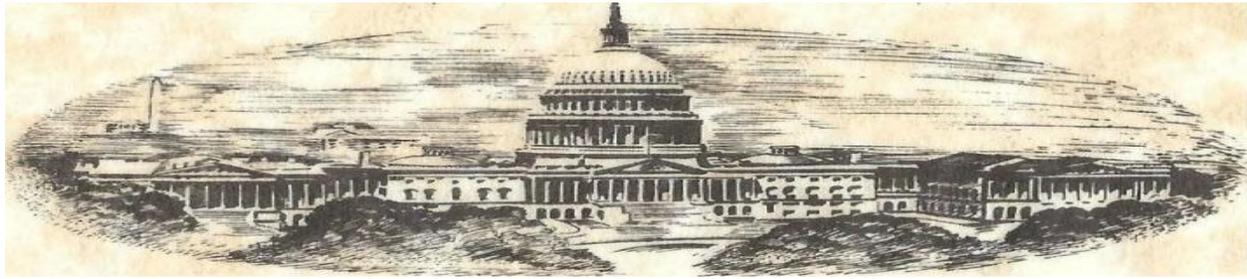
2.3 Relationship to the Tribal Nations of Ft Wright General Plan

The mission of the United States America Agency Tribal Nations (ATN), Department of Education Leadership Council (DELIC) is to assist and influence bold, socially responsible leaders who will transform the world of schooling. Our central role is to ignite the leadership capacity needed to create vital, democratic and caring places for powerful teaching and learning. The values and beliefs of the Department form the basis for challenging assumptions about traditional forms of educational leadership. The above includes and is not limited to EDLD 8011 (the applied study of education issues 11), and provides guided experience working in the education field to identify and analyze relevant educational issues. Most of the work for this course will be done in the field rather than in the classroom and through reading and written assignments with the assistance of a district, agency, department, etc., mentor advisor and instructor and seminars. It will provide opportunities for focused study on school {and} tribal university leadership and management function:** It will provide opportunities for focused study on school {and} tribal university leadership and management function:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has already provided a cultivation Pilot program for the D-Q University of the consulting tribal nations. 7 CFR Part 990: "This rule outlines provisions for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to approve plans submitted by States and Indian Tribes for the International domestic production of hemp." According to the guidelines by 7 CER Part 900, this plan also includes the production of an educational infrastructure for the Native and Chicano communities, measures for economic progress, and various other aspects.**University

2.4 General Plan Elements / Policies Land Use

For the USDA to approve a hemp production plan, the plan must satisfy each of the following minimum requirements mandated by Section 10113 of the 2018 Farm Bill: "a practice to maintain relevant information regarding land on which hemp is produced in the State or territory of the Indian tribe, including a legal description of the land, for a period of the proposed Project complies with all other applicable circulation policies of the General Plan. Update with Traffic Studies and





Requirements Housing The proposed Project does include on-site security housing in support of the industrial park. On-site security personnel will be headquartered in a Security Operations Center facility, which will have “bunk-house” areas for off-duty guards to reside on the premises while they are “on-call”. The housing component can be thought of just like a Fire Station, where firefighters live while they are on call. On-site Security Team housing is important to ensure that additional off-duty security personnel are readily available.

A Conservative Tax Benefit Study of the Proposed Mendocino Indian Reserve Industrial Cultivation & Ancillary Cannabis-Business Park: 10% Town 15 % City

B Proposed Mixed-Use Cannabis Cultivation, Lab/Extraction, Distribution-Transport, Storage Industrial Park; was prepared by Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer.

Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include those using gas chromatography and high-pressure liquid chromatography. High-performance liquid chromatography. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or (LC) is a scientific method (specifically, a type of chromatography) used in analytical chemistry used to separate, identify,

2.3 Relationship to the Tribal Nations of NASHA General Plan Mendocino Indian Reservation

Subpart A—State and Tribal Hemp Production Plans § 990.2 State Tribal plans; General authority. Indian Tribes desiring to have primary regulatory authority over the production of hemp in the territory of the Indian Tribe for which it has jurisdiction shall submit to the Tribal Government or Tribal Contractor for approval, through the State Tribal Nations Agency department of agriculture (in consultation with the Executive chief law enforcement officer of the State Tribal Agency) or the Tribal government, as applicable, a plan under which the Indian Tribe monitors and regulates that production. § 990.3 Tribal plans; Plan requirements.

(a) General requirements. A Tribal plan submitted to the USDA or the contractor for approval must include the practice and procedures described in this paragraph (a).

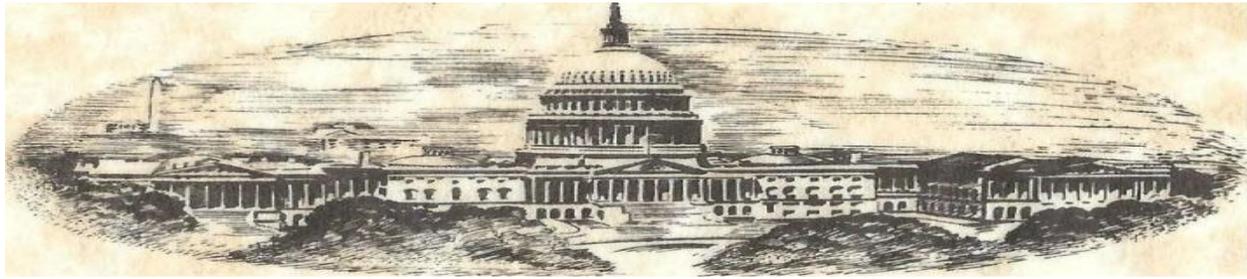
(1) A Tribal plan must include a practice to collect, maintain, and report to the Federal Contractor relevant, real-time information for each producer licensed or authorized to produce hemp under the Tribal plan regarding:

(i) Contact information as described in § 990.70(a)(1);

(ii) A legal description of the land on which the producer will produce hemp in the territory of the Indian Tribe including, to the extent practicable, its geospatial location; and

(iii) The status and number of the producer’s license or authorization.





(2) Tribal plan must include a procedure for accurate and effective sampling of all hemp produced, to include the requirements in this paragraph (a)(2).

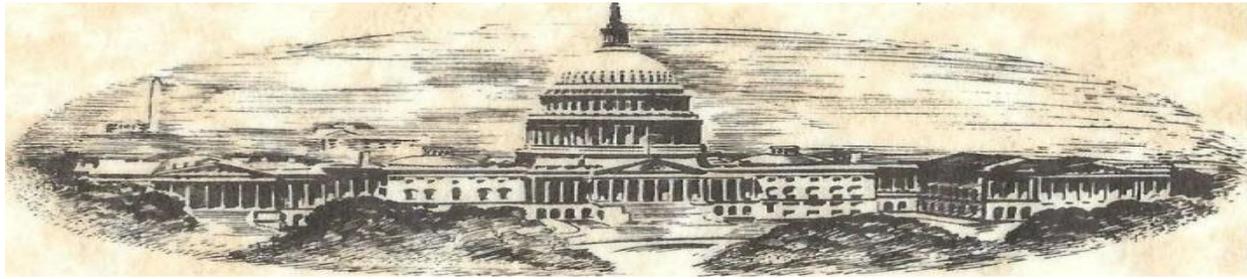
- (i) Within 15 days prior to the anticipated harvest of cannabis plants, Tribal law enforcement agency or Tribal designated person shall collect samples from the flower material from such cannabis plants for delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration level testing as described in §§ 990.24 and 990.25.
- (ii) The method used for sampling from the flower material of the cannabis plant must be sufficient at a confidence level of 95 percent that no more than one percent (1%) of the plants in the lot would exceed the acceptable hemp THC level. The method used for sampling must ensure that a representative sample is collected that represents a homogeneous composition of the lot.
- (iii) During a scheduled sample collection, the producer or an authorized representative of the producer shall be present at the growing site.
- (iv) Representatives of the sampling agency shall be provided with complete and unrestricted access during business hours to all hemp and other cannabis plants, whether growing or harvested, and all land, buildings, and other structures used for the cultivation, handling, and storage of all hemp and other cannabis plants, and all locations listed in the producer license.
- (v) A producer shall not harvest the cannabis crop prior to samples being taken.

(3) A Tribal plan must include a procedure for testing that is able to accurately identify whether the sample contains a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration level that exceeds the acceptable hemp THC level. The procedure must include a validated testing methodology that uses postdecarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods. The testing methodology must consider the potential conversion of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THC-A) in hemp into THC and the test result measures total available THC derived from the sum of the THC and THC-A content. Testing methodologies meeting the requirements of this paragraph (a)(3) include, but are not limited to, gas or liquid chromatography with detection. The total THC concentration level shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.

(i) Any test of a representative sample resulting in higher than the acceptable hemp THC level shall be conclusive evidence that the lot represented by the sample is not in compliance with this part. Lots tested and not certified by the DEA-registered laboratory at or below the acceptable hemp THC level may not be further handled, processed or enter the stream of commerce and the producer shall ensure the lot is disposed of in accordance with § 990.27.

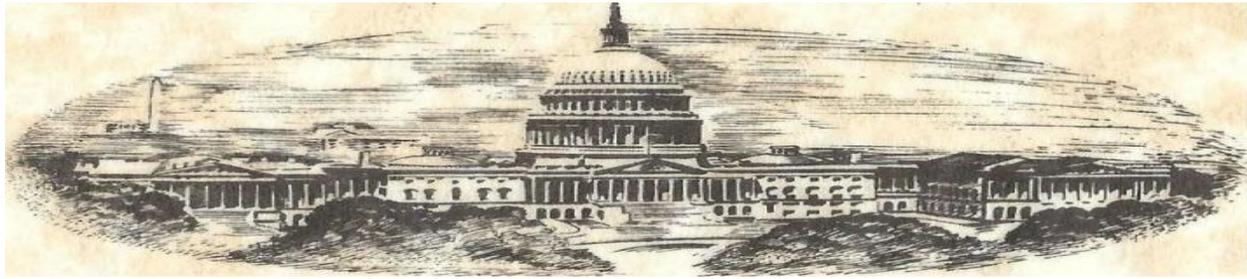
(ii) Samples of hemp plant material from one lot shall not be commingled with hemp plant material from other lots.

(iii) Analytical testing for purposes of detecting the concentration levels of THC shall meet the following standards:



- (A) Laboratory quality assurance must ensure the validity and reliability of test results;
- (B) Analytical method selection, validation, and verification must ensure that the testing method used is appropriate (fit for purpose), and that the laboratory can successfully perform the testing;
- (C) The demonstration of testing validity must ensure consistent, accurate analytical performance;
- (D) Method performance specifications must ensure analytical tests are sufficiently sensitive for the purposes of the detectability requirements of this part; and (E) An effective disposal procedure for hemp plants that are produced that do not meet the requirements of this part. The procedure must be in accordance with DEA reverse distributor regulations found at 21 CFR 1317.15.
- (F) Measurement of uncertainty (MU) must be estimated and reported with test results. Laboratories shall use appropriate, validated methods and procedures for all testing activities and evaluate measurement of uncertainty.
- (4) Indian Tribe shall promptly notify the Administrator or Federal Contractor Tribal by certified mail or electronically of any occurrence of cannabis plants or plant material that do not meet the definition of hemp in this part and attach the records demonstrating the appropriate disposal of all of those plants and materials in the lot from which the representative samples were taken.
- (5) Tribal plan must include a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures in § 990.6.
- (6) Tribal plan must include a procedure for conducting annual inspections of, at a minimum, a random sample of producers to verify that hemp is not produced in violation of this part. These procedures must enforce the terms of violations as stated in the Act and defined under § 990.6.
- (7) Tribal plan must include a procedure for submitting the information described in § 990.70 to the Tribal Contractor not more than 30 days after the date on which the information is received. All such information must be submitted to the USDA in a format that is compatible with USDA’s information sharing system.
- (8) Tribal government must certify that the Indian Tribe has the resources and personnel to carry out the practices and procedures described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.
- (9) Tribal plan must include a procedure to share information with USDA to support the information sharing requirements in 7 U.S.C. 1639q(d). The procedure must include the requirements described in this paragraph (a)(9).
 - (i) Tribal plan shall require producers to report their hemp crop acreage to the FSA, consistent with the requirement in § 990.7.
 - (ii) Tribal government shall assign each producer with a license or authorization identifier in a format prescribed by USDA.





(iii) Tribal government shall require producers to report the total acreage of hemp planted, harvested, and, if applicable, disposed.

2.4 Tax Benefit Analysis Summary

Include the following:

- Ordinance Product Sales
- Sales revenue on Products
- Cultivation
- User Utility revenue

2.5 Other Resources

Subpart B—Tribal Hemp Production Plans § 990.2 Tribal plans; General authority. Indian Tribes desiring to have primary regulatory authority over the production of hemp in the territory of the Indian Tribe for which it has jurisdiction shall submit to the Tribal Contractor for approval, through Tribal Government of agriculture (in consultation with the Executive Chief law enforcement officer Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer) or the Tribal government, as applicable, a plan under which Indian Tribe monitors and regulates that production. § 990.3 State and Tribal plans; Plan requirements.

General requirements.

A Tribal plan submitted to the Secretary or the contractor for approval must include the practice and procedures described in this paragraph (a).

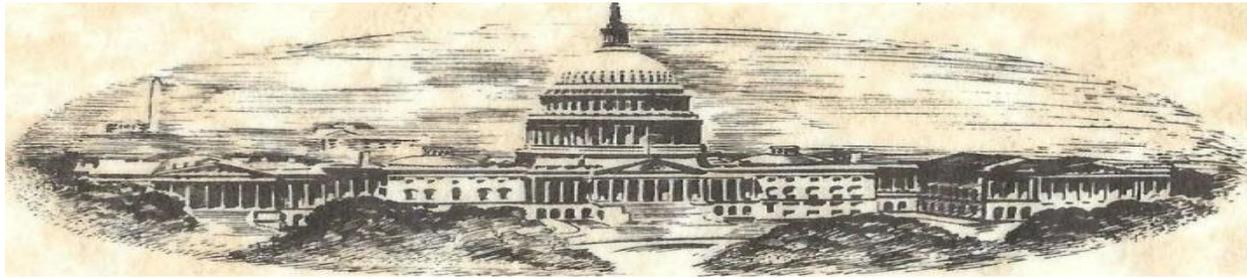
(1) Tribal plan must include a practice to collect, maintain, and report to the Federal Contractor relevant, real-time information for each producer licensed or authorized to produce hemp under the State or Tribal plan regarding:

- (i) Contact information as described in § 990.70(a)(1);
- (ii) A legal description of the land on which the producer will produce hemp in the State or territory of the Indian Tribe including, to the extent practicable, its geospatial location; and
- (iii) The status and number of the producer’s license or authorization.

(2) Tribal plan must include a procedure for accurate and effective sampling of all hemp produced, to include the requirements in this paragraph (a)(2).

(i) Within 15 days prior to the anticipated harvest of cannabis plants, a Federal, State, local, or Tribal law enforcement agency or other Federal, State, or Tribal designated person shall collect samples from the flower material from such cannabis plants for delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration level testing as described in §§ 990.24 and 990.25.

(ii) The method used for sampling from the flower material of the cannabis plant must be sufficient at a confidence level of 95 percent that no more than one percent (1%) of the plants in the lot would exceed the acceptable hemp THC level. The method used for



sampling must ensure that a representative sample is collected that represents a homogeneous composition of the lot.

(iii) During a scheduled sample collection, the producer or an authorized representative of the producer shall be present at the growing site.

(iv) Representatives of the sampling agency shall be provided with complete and unrestricted access during business hours to all hemp and other cannabis plants, whether growing or harvested, and all land, buildings, and other structures used for the cultivation, handling, and storage of all hemp and other cannabis plants, and all locations listed in the producer license.

(v) A producer shall not harvest the cannabis crop prior to samples being taken.

(3) Tribal plan must include a procedure for testing that is able to accurately identify whether the sample contains a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content concentration level that exceeds the acceptable hemp THC level. The procedure must include a validated testing methodology that uses postdecarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods. The testing methodology must consider the potential conversion of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THC-A) in hemp into THC and the test result measures total available THC derived from the sum of the THC and THC-A content. Testing methodologies meeting the requirements of this paragraph (a)(3) include, but are not limited to, gas or liquid chromatography with detection. The total THC concentration level shall be determined and reported on a dry weight basis.

(i) Any test of a representative sample resulting in higher than the acceptable hemp THC level shall be conclusive evidence that the lot represented by the sample is not in compliance with this part. Lots tested and not certified by the DEA-registered laboratory at or below the acceptable hemp THC level may not be further handled, processed or enter the stream of commerce and the producer shall ensure the lot is disposed of in accordance with § 990.27.

(ii) Samples of hemp plant material from one lot shall not be commingled with hemp plant material from other lots.

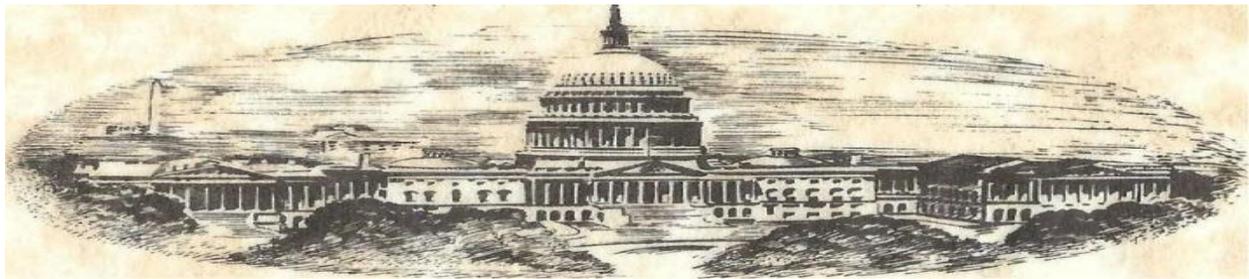
(iii) Analytical testing for purposes of detecting the concentration levels of THC shall meet the following standards:

(A) Laboratory quality assurance must ensure the validity and reliability of test results;

(B) Analytical method selection, validation, and verification must ensure that the testing method used is appropriate (fit for purpose), and that the laboratory can successfully perform the testing;

(C) The demonstration of testing validity must ensure consistent, accurate analytical performance;

(D) Method performance specifications must ensure analytical tests are sufficiently sensitive for the purposes of the detectability requirements of this part; and



(E) An effective disposal procedure for hemp plants that are produced that do not meet the requirements of this part. The procedure must be in accordance with DEA reverse distributor regulations found at 21 CFR 1317.15.

(F) Measurement of uncertainty (MU) must be estimated and reported with test results. Laboratories shall use appropriate, validated methods and procedures for all testing activities and evaluate measurement of uncertainty.

(4) Indian Tribe shall promptly notify the Administrator by certified mail or electronically of any occurrence of cannabis plants or plant material that do not meet the definition of hemp in this part and attach the records demonstrating the appropriate disposal of all of those plants and materials in the lot from which the representative samples were taken.

(5) Tribal plan must include a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures in § 990.6.

(6) Tribal plan must include a procedure for conducting annual inspections of, at a minimum, a random sample of producers to verify that hemp is not produced in violation of this part. These procedures must enforce the terms of violations as stated in the Act and defined under § 990.6.

(7) Tribal plan must include a procedure for submitting the information described in § 990.70 to the Secretary not more than 30 days after the date on which the information is received.

All such information must be submitted to the USDA in a format that is compatible with USDA’s information sharing system.

(8) Tribal government must certify that the State or Indian Tribe has the resources and personnel to carry out the practices and procedures described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

(9) Tribal plan must include a procedure to share information with USDA to support the information sharing requirements in 7 U.S.C. 1639q(d).

The procedure must include the requirements described in this paragraph (a)(9).

(i) Tribal plan shall require producers to report their hemp crop acreage to the FSA, consistent with the requirement in § 990.7.

(ii) Tribal government shall assign each producer with a license or authorization identifier in a format prescribed by USDA.

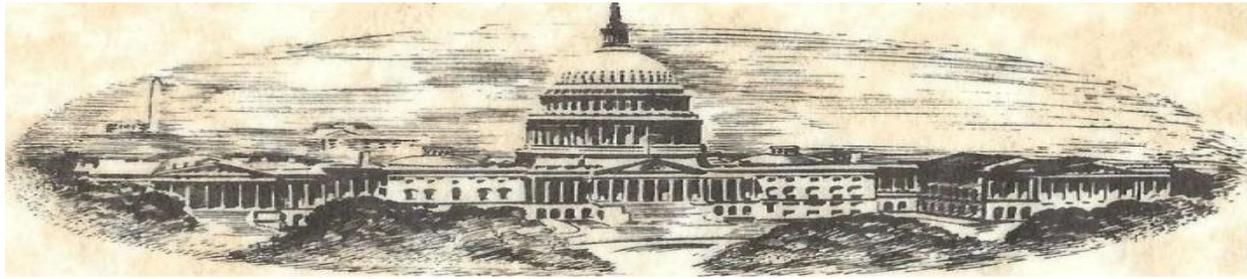
(iii) or Tribal government shall require producers to report the total acreage of hemp planted, harvested, and, if applicable, disposed.

2.5 (TBD) PROPERTY ASSOCIATION

Design Guidelines are that

(1) Once the composite sample is received by the laboratory, the laboratory shall dry all of the leaf and flower (not obvious stem and seeds) of the composite sample until brittle in a manner that maintains the THC level of sample. Samples are to be dried to a consistent loss (typically 5- 12% moisture content) so that the test can be performed on a dry weight basis, meaning the percentage of THC, by weight, in a cannabis sample, after excluding





moisture from the sample. The moisture content is expressed as the ratio of the amount of moisture in the sample to the amount of dry solid in the sample.

(2) The laboratory shall mill and manicure samples through a wire screen no larger than 1.5 x 1.5mm to discard mature seeds and larger twigs and stems.

(3) The laboratory shall form sieve a “Test Specimen” and a “Retain Specimen.” One sample part shall be selected for analysis and labeled "Test Specimen". The other sample part shall be marked "Retain Specimen" and shall be packaged and stored in a secured place.

(4) The laboratory shall then determine moisture content or dry to a consistent weight.

(5) The laboratory will then perform chemical analysis on the sample using post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods where the total THC concentration level considers the potential to convert delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) into THC. Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include those using gas chromatography and high-pressure liquid chromatography. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or (LC) is a scientific method (specifically, a type of chromatography) used in analytical chemistry used to separate, identify, Geronimo Hemp Industries farms research COA POL and provide a sample of product to verify COA Laboratories approved for THC testing hemp research facilities .]”

“a COA procedure for testing 0.3%, using post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration levels of hemp produced in the State or the territory of the Indian tribe[.Geronimo Hemp Industries Market and Sales]”

“a procedure for the effective disposal of plants, whether growing or not, that are produced in violation of this subtitle; and products derived from those plants

[.Geronimo Hemp industries Research, Education, Hemp Pilot Projects and Programs]”

“a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures under subsection

(a) Geronimo Hemp Industries Pilot Projects and Program [.25 CFR 11.104 (a)]

”25 CFR 11. 104 (a)“ a procedure to comply with Tribal Law Enforcement Procedures sub section 10113 of the Farm Bill

(b). (25 CFR 11.100 (b)) By certain specific Tribe.

2.6 RAILROAD SITE MAP

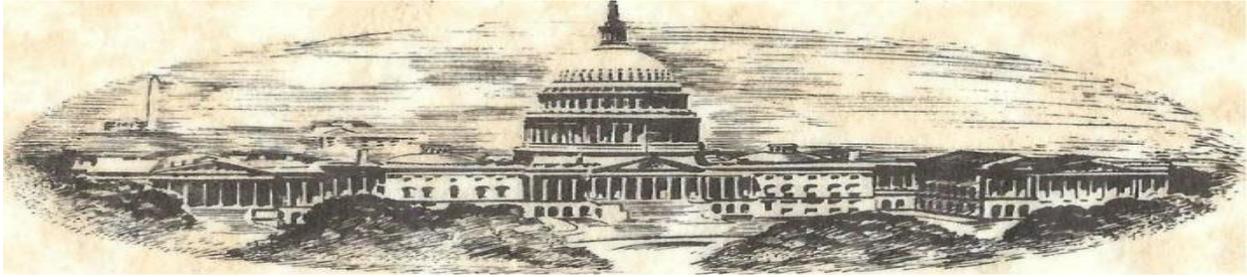
includes bio-fuel, recycling, Dock Access with Import/Export capabilities and development in creating the economic engine in reapplication in the force. Crane Materials International:

1. Building Dock,
2. Wharfs
3. Boat Access
4. Water Jetties. Marinas

(Commercial-building material out Hempcrete or re-cycled material)

Creating community, accessibility to pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers alike connected to other parts of Mendocino. Enjoyable Native realm with strong sense of place among the community with Mendocino County Coastal township Unique coastal features and resource





to improve its environmental health. New open spaces at a range of scale and types for passive recreation, which will be available to all Mendocino County residents and visitors. Network of open spaces that includes recreational open space and habitat areas, using design standards to balance the use of this network for active and passive recreation, bicycle and circulation, and habitat preservation. Through the thought of what is required of the plan of N.A.S.H.A., it shall show the understanding needs to those who are assured to follow, the guidelines

A. Street grid onto Mill Site. Standards that provide for gradual transition from higher intensity to lower intensity uses, especially near existing low intensity open space(s). Building types and architectural styles that enhance the Mill Site Coastal setting and build on the best example along the Mendocino Coastline. Design excellence to take advantage of the sites natural amenities and create great places of economic value. New recreational uses on the former Mill Site in the context of the larger Mendocino Coastal Area.

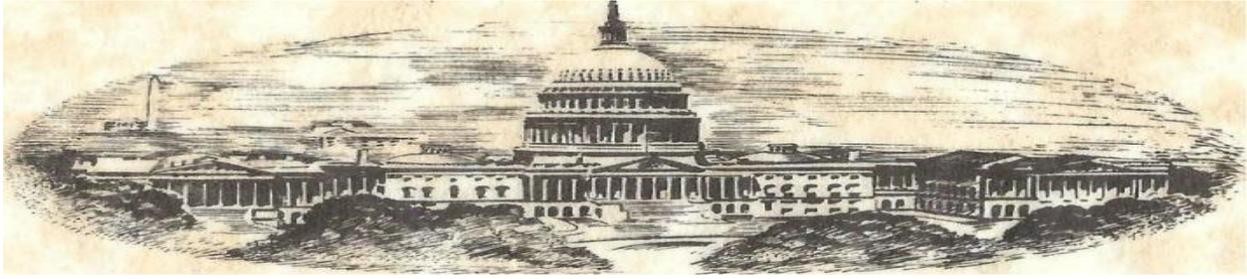
A. Entertainment Center (Noyo/Yolo Star Center)

B. Card Room/ Resort

C. Theater

D. Skate Park Environmental Resource (ER)

be given to the Project Contractor Tribal Nations Tribal Law Enforcement Fire and Police TBD provide patrol officers, motorcycle officers, school resource officers, community service officers, investigators, gang task force members, narcotics task force, Special Enforcement Team, traffic reconstruction unit, a community policing office and citizen volunteers. The Mendocino Indian Reserve development will provide internal private security on a contract basis administered and/or approved by the TBD Schools and Libraries Although the Project include residential uses (except for a Security “bunkhouse” for off-duty/on-call security personnel), the Project will, however, result in additional employment opportunities. If employees live near the Project site, potential impacts to schools in the area may occur. Such potential impacts are reduced to below the level of significance through the payment of school fees in accordance with State law. Library services are provided by TBD. The proposed Industrial Park will insignificantly increase the demand for library services. The closest library is TBD Health Services This is not a residential development; however, the entire Project is a vehicle for developing and promoting medical cannabis which is gaining increasing awareness as an alternative for some pharmaceutical drugs. Via the proposed dispensary, tours, and education facility, Public education on cannabis medicine(s) and nutraceuticals will be provided daily. The Project through its Tour & Education Facility will have a measurable impact on increasing the awareness. Emergency Preparedness The proposed Project has allowed for sufficient provision of emergency response services to the future business activities of this Project. The proposed Project will be built per building code regulations and will meet with all other applicable Safety Element policies.



3.0 SPECIFIC PLAN LAND USE PLANNING AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

3.1 Industrial Mixed Use Business Park Concept

Native and Chicano serving people, nature and culture. This is a social benefit Organization formed by an alliance of “Sovereign Nobles” , based on common ancestral, culture connections and community resources holdings, for the mutual benefit of the member, partners as well as public relations and social wellbeing of the general public. The national language of Mendocino Reserve Tribal Nations is Spanish-Mexican and Native mix Cultural language, and the homeland, which is called Republic of California of the Mendocino Indian Reservation, we are dedicated to healing the relationship between descendants of foreign settlers and the descendants of the indigenous tribes. However, the present and future cultural preservation, peace and prosperity of the Mendocino Reserve Tribal Nations remains a priority and concerns to the C.E.O. of this Organization, and the other Tribal Nations Leaders, as does the wellbeing of all Native, Chicano People and those whom have friendly interaction with.

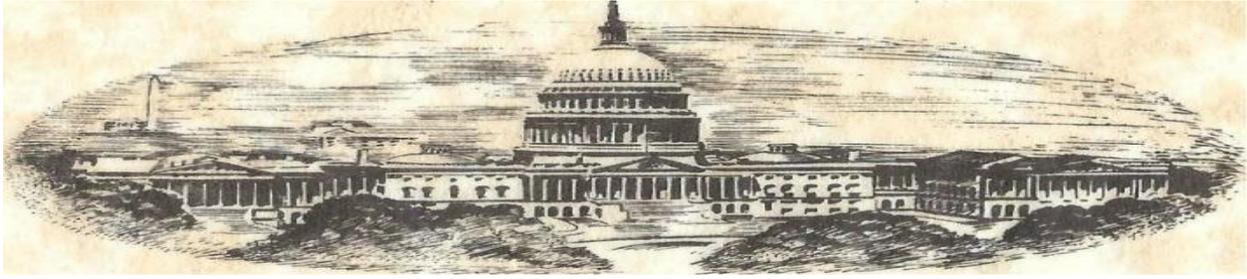
This SPECIFIC PLAN

3.2 Additional Mixed-Use Zoning and Amenities TBD

3.3 Land Use by Planning Area The Mendocino Indian Reservation

Research and archiving ancestral records of tribal members and history of the world in relationship to Native, Chicano Tribal Nations. Publishing books and research papers on topics of Native, Chicano Art ,crafts and Language Heritage and matters of interest in social benefit causes, international relations and ecosystems. Research and development if innovative international peacemaking solutions, economic revitalization, natural health focus groups and other issues, which are vitally important to impoverished communities world wide. Providing high level land, assets and resource management for Native , Chicano American Tribes in the Republic California Tribal Nations, including world heritage Preservation. Providing Security services for, including state-of-the-art- environmental cleanup, remediation

Specific Plan includes multiple planning area designations altogether See Specific Plan Land Use Map Mendocino County



3.4 Land Use / General Plan

Research and Development (Phase I) and in the Tribal University and Tribal Utilities services and program and project and Infrastructure such as electrical power Training substation (awaiting official determination from Tribal Contractor on engineering of a substation on Parcel Noted in Properties to president,

: • Identify the general types, location and distribution of land use and adopted policies at build out GPS locations;

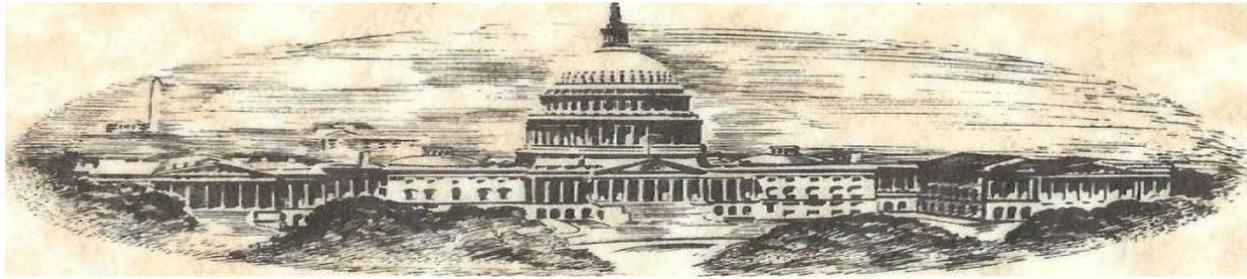
• Identify standards of land uses relative to building intensity character and compatibility of land uses;

• Identify desired courses of action and strategies which provide the means to implementing the with the NASHA goals and policies; Providing the framework for development in an orderly manner; and Providing consistency between and within the Specific Plan Land Use and Zoning Category for the subject site and the NASHA General Plan

3.5 Existing and Proposed Zoning

The proposed zoning Proposed Land Use Cannabis Permit project, crisis response (FEMA TCERT), investigative services and international, Inter-Tribal and Inter-Agency mediation, advocacy, contracts and consulting negotiation. Working to set up regional corporate accountability networks, in order to establish a greater respect for the need to minimize the impacts of industrial pollution and rampant industrial waste. Development protected media broadcasting and telecommunications services providers, carrier services, human rights monitoring and conflict mitigation interventions.

Research and Development into industries and emerging technologies for resource and transportation logistics focusing on minimizing environmental impact and finding alternative to systems. to replace major polluters. Creating wholesome and inspiring environments for Native, Chicanos Indigenous general cultural members Families of all ages to learn and improve their intellect, talents, skills and empathy. Whole families and whole community learning environments will support the restoration of the health and wellness benefits of a more tribal community culture. Creating model “natural healing centers” that can be relative easily replicated or adopted anywhere in which naturographic doctors and holistic health nutritionists will collaborate to offer an alternative to the conventional hospital and doctors office, by immersing the patient into nature-rich environment with naturally detoxing diets and therapeutic healing methods.



3.6 Master Plan of Land Use

- FEDERAL PROGRAMS PARTICIPATING IN THE INITIATIVE
- OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
- OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
- US DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS
- US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR US
- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- US DEPARTMENT OF GREEN ENERGY COUNCIL
- US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- AGENCY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT TRIBAL ENERGY NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS UTILITIES
- SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- SBA DIRECT AND BUSINESS LOANS
- US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. To research marine and oceanographic data for a better understanding of the environmental impact of the human footprint.

2. To research hemp and it's applicability as a sustainable resource and it's various molecules.

3. To create a tech school for the innovation of mechanisms and creation, agriculture, Auto CAD, and business development. Components:

- Museum - \$10 million dollars
- Theater of the Arts - \$30 million dollars
- Tribal Universities Biological Research Center- \$30 million dollars
- Farmers Market - \$10 million dollars
- Piers and Docks - \$50 million dollars

3.7 Zoning & Development Regulations Purpose and Intent

1. To have 3000 farms in the Mendocino County area on the Indian Reservation Land.

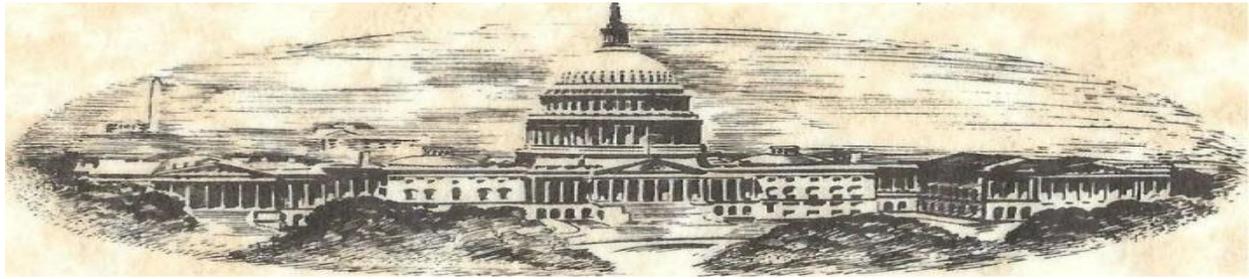
2, To pilot the services of providing agricultural goods to other reserves within and outside of Mendocino

3. To produce and maintain a storage center for agricultural goods as a controlled environment for quality assurance.

unique idea, design, or other situation related to only the following

- 1) height,
- 2) setbacks,
- 3) screening or
- 4) parking requirements that renders the strict application of the Specific Plan infeasible, the applicant may apply to Tribal Federal Contractor Tribal Government for approval of their project/structure. The consideration of the application by the Planning need not be a public hearing.





The Tribal Government determination of the application shall be discretionary and up to the Chief Tribal Government.

3.8 Applicability Projects Subject to Development Regulations

1. NASHA commits to researching and investigating the potential applicability of hemp extracted molecules for the treatment and prevention of COVID 19

2. NASHA commits to providing emergency health and emergency response services to the workforce of any associates across the United States and Internationally.

3. NASHA commits to the comprehensive data analysis of geographic and sociographic sources across the Country to prevent future disease outbreaks through natural resources; medicinal herbs, seeds, and plants. In terms of the transportation sector, NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. NASHA commits to re-build the Rail Road in bringing Economical Transportation to and Between San Francisco from Rail and Pacific Port.

2. NASHA commits to incorporating GSA transportation service guidelines for reforming the infrastructure of Mendocino County.

3. NASHA commits to implementing a security tribal task force for protecting the commerce actions and preventing against police discrimination of Mendocino County NASHA's major objectives are to follow:

1. To have relationships with the department of energy, labor, and agriculture to build the hydro-electric turbine with a 250,000kw transformer to provide alternative energy resources for Mendocino: Minimum 250000kw, goal 1million mw that's why we should have a 20-year Federal Government Contract for Energy and Electrolysis in Mendocino Westport Township

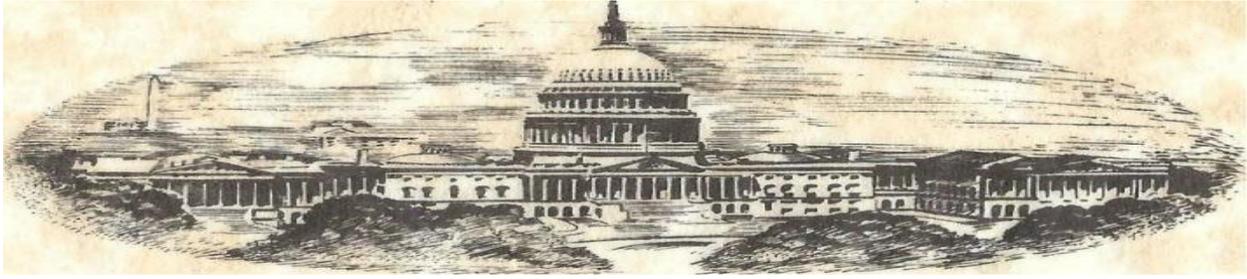
2. To create back up energy sources through Solar and Wind.

1. Regulations the Development consist of Standards and Guidelines – as follows:

(a). Standards address those aspects of development that are essential to achieve the goals of the Specific Plan.

(b). Guidelines provide guidance for new Tribal Government development in terms of Standards and guideline details. They are intended to direct building and site design in a way that results in the desired for treatments that will achieve the desired effect. Developers are permitted to propose alternative design details if they can show that such details implement the Specific Plan objectives with respect of the Mendocino Reserve NASHA Plan.





3.9 Allowable Land Uses and Permit Requirements

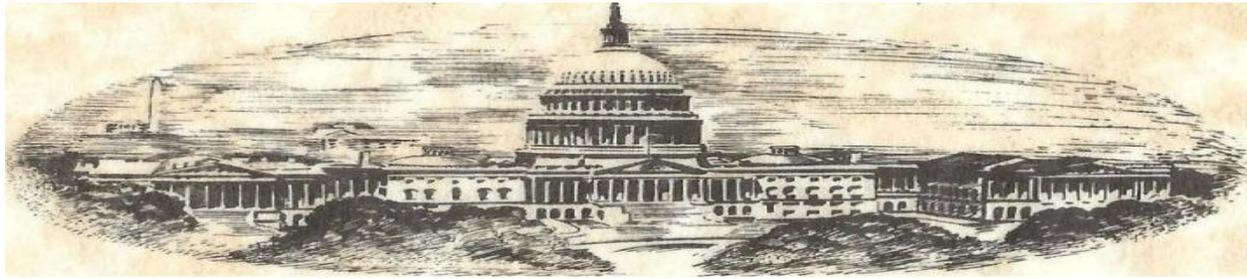
Mexico's program to promote sustainable land management is called ProTierras, whose objective is to reduce land degradation through the development of a sustainable territorial management model, and the strengthening of local institutions and producers, influencing public policies to facilitate the coordination of multisectoral investments in three priority microregions located in the states of Hidalgo,

Oaxaca and Zacatecas. Canada's program has been in place for 30 years for growing industrial hemp. Annually, Canada cultivates over 100,000 acres of hemp, which dwarfs the US production. There are about one dozen hemp processing companies in Canada, with most located in the Prairie Province.

In 2011, Chile made it on the list for top cultivators of industrial hemp. Outside of the reemergence of hemp cultivation, Chile has made substantial efforts for sustainable land management and renourishment of their soils under Tribal Government law, both shall be applied concurrently.

Fund the Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) at \$932 million but not less than \$755 million. IHBG funding is important for housing development, construction, infrastructure, maintenance, and repair in tribal communities. These funds also assist tribal governments and TDHEs to leverage other funds, such as low-income housing tax credits. However, the IHBG has seen mostly level funding over the past two decades

determine their housing programs. It gave flexibility for tribal nations to develop, construct and maintain housing for their members, transforming how federal housing programs addressed housing needs in tribal communities. NAHASA consolidated existing housing funds into a single block grant—the Indian Housing Block Grant—resulting in tens of thousands more housing units being constructed, as well as increased tribal capacity to address related infrastructure and economic development challenges. Funding is vital for the Indian Housing Block Grant; Indian Community Development Block Grant; Sections 184 and 184A Guaranteed Loan Program; Title VI Guaranteed Loan Program; NAHASA Training and Technical Assistance Funding; and Title VIII Housing Assistance for Native Hawaiians. Over 70 percent of existing housing stock in tribal communities is in need of upgrades and repairs, many of them extensive. A fast growing population in tribal communities will intensify existing housing needs. For example, from 2000 to 2010, the population of American Indians/ Alaska Natives rose 18 percent, which is almost twice the population growth rate of the U.S. population in general. Poverty and unemployment rates remain consistently higher in Indian Country than the American population in general. Other federal programs outside of the Department of Housing and Urban Development also address housing issues for tribal nations. These include the 502 direct home loan program in the Department of Agriculture, the Housing Improvement Program in the Department of the Interior, and the Native American Direct Home Loan Program in the Department of Veterans Affairs. Key Recommendations

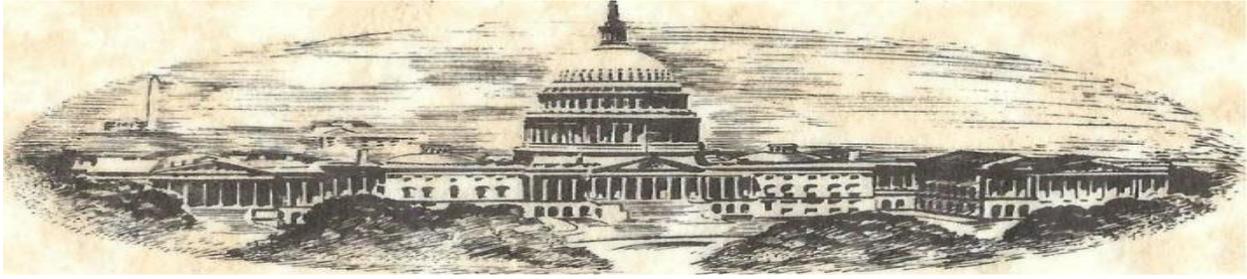


DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Transportation, HUD Appropriations Bill

with substantial potential, there are very few commercial-scale energy projects operating in Indian Country. Tribes boast nearly a quarter of the nation’s on-shore oil and gas reserves and developable resources and one-third of the nation’s western low-sulfur coal. Indian tribes and communities face many of the same challenges in developing their energy resources and infrastructure that state, local governments, and other non-Indian communities face. They also face additional challenges— including special laws, regulations, and policies that are completely unique to Indian Country and often to a specific tribe. Additionally, many tribes are beginning from square-one in terms of developing adequate physical infrastructure, access to capital, and workforce training and development needs. Given the historic, social, and economic impediments tribal governments, their representatives, and citizens face, and the relatively short time tribes have been involved in energy development, their successes are clear indicators of future potential. Investing in and empowering tribes provides strong returns and outcomes for tribes and for rural communities. Within the last decade, the Department of Energy (DOE) has deployed 43 energy programs in Indian Country valued at over \$70 million. This investment is already paying significant dividends. For every \$1 invested by DOE, tribes save \$7.22. These savings total over \$500 million, the equivalent of creating 13,700 jobs. Further, these projects reduced the demand on diesel fuel in rural areas, saving each rural household \$240. Additionally, over 2,500 tribal buildings and 29,000 tribal citizens had their electric bills reduced by 58 percent. There is also a great demand for funding for Tribal energy programs that service Indian Country, particularly in areas where the cost of energy is 275 percent or higher than the national average. In addition, the National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL DOE) reports that the technical potential of tribal lands is about six percent of the total national technical generation potential. Tribes need access to robust capacity-building support and technical assistance programs. These programs are necessary to advance the 150-plus tribal energy projects that are currently proceeding through the development, financing, and construction stages. There are three key components to future tribal success in this arena. First, removing economic barriers to growth. Specifically, NCAI requests that where possible, Congress reduce or completely eliminate the 50 percent cost-sharing requirements that burden tribes. Second, is a continued commitment to technical and financial assistance programs that not only support infrastructure development but also the capacity of tribal programs and offices to carry out their responsibilities – including addressing staffing issues. Lastly, additional support is needed to bolster the tribal work-force in the energy sector in addition to existing liaison employees within DOE. This FY 2020 budget request identifies energy programs providing innovative and important tools to support existing initiatives and facilitate new investment in tribal energy development. This budget request seeks to meet critical analytical and planning, capacity building, and resource-management needs of tribal governments. Continued development of a myriad of tribal energy resources will contribute significantly to national energy security, clean energy development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; as well as tribal economic development and job creation. Key Recommendations (DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - Environment Appropriations Bill Minerals and Mining - Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (OIEED))

Definitions





Definitions for land uses are provided below. If a definition is not provided, the definitions in the Tribal Municipal Code shall apply. The TBD shall interpret the definitions; make a similar use determination in compliance with Section TBD Specific Plan Administration; and/or refer any questions to the for its determination. For the purposes of this Specific Plan, the following definitions shall apply: “Land Use” means the occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the Specific Plan:

- Agriculture Use (AG): Activities involving crop production
- Mixed Use (MU): Activity involving a combination of potential industrial and/or commercial uses, namely commercial uses such as hotel, restaurants or the sale of goods / services. Industrial uses would mirror those of Light Industrial designation (defined below).
- Light Industrial (LI): Those fields of economic activity including construction; distribution; manufacturing; transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services; and wholesale trade.
- Industrial Energy & Utilities (IE): those fields of developing energy resources such as wind, solar, and/or uses allowed within the light industrial designations outlined above. Uses may include, vermiculite, or other recycling uses as well. Additionally, IE designated planning areas will include the water well and storage reservoir, temporary septic and some other public or private utility-related industrial uses

“Agricultural uses” means crop production. “Agriculture products processing” means the act of changing an agricultural crop after harvest from its natural state to the initial stage of processing in order to prepare it for market and for further processing at an off-site location. Examples of this processing include nut hulling and shelling, bean cleaning, corn shelling and sorting, grape sorting and crushing, primary processing of fruits to juice and initial storage of the juice, without fermentation, and cleaning and packing of fruits.

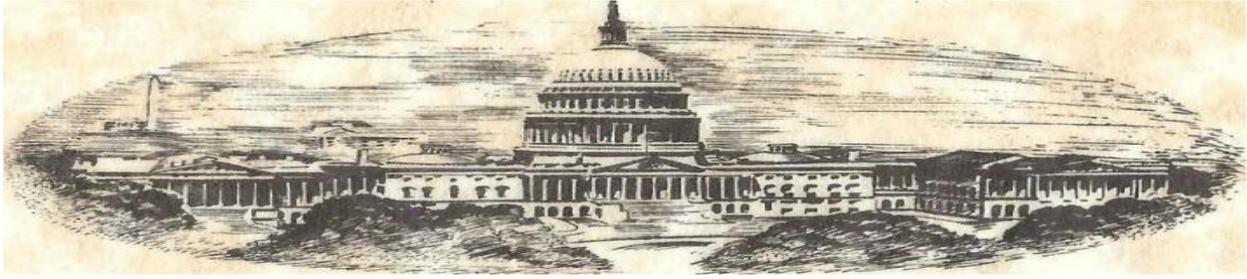
“Amphitheater and Concert Venue” means any facility intended for live performances with an audience of any kind. These may include music, or other sorts of live performances and shall be considered same intended functional use “Theaters & Meeting Halls” per Council ordinances.

“Ancillary structure” means a building which is subordinate and customarily incidental to a principal building and is located on the same lot as the principal building. “Ancillary use” means a use incidental to and customarily associated with a specific principal use, located on the same lot or parcel.

“Antenna” means a device for transmitting or receiving radio, television, or any other transmitted signal.

“Bank and financial services” mean a financial institution such as a bank or trust company, credit agency, holding (but not primarily operating) company, lending and thrift institution, or investment company. Also includes automated teller machines (ATM).

“Bar, lounge” means any lounge, or similar establishment, which may also provide some minor live entertainment (e.g., music) in conjunction with alcoholic beverage sales. Includes bars, taverns, pubs, and similar establishments where any food service is subordinate to the sale of alcoholic beverages. May also include the brewing of beer as part of a brew pub or microbrewery. Bars may include outdoor food and beverage areas. These facilities do not include bars that are



part of a larger restaurant. A use that includes a dance floor, dance hall, discotheque, or stage for musical, comedy, or other performance acts is not included in this use classification.

“Bed and breakfast” mean a transient/short term lodging establishment primarily engaged in providing overnight or otherwise temporary lodging for the general public and may provide meals to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

“Business support services” means establishments primarily within buildings, providing other businesses with services such as maintenance, repair and service, testing, rental, etc.

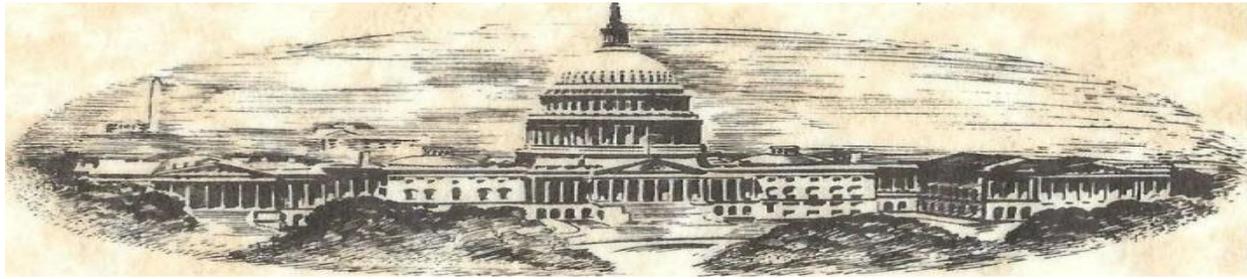
“Cannabis concentrate” means cannabis that has undergone a process to concentrate one or more active cannabinoids, thereby increasing the product’s potency. Resin from granular trichomes from a cannabis plant is a concentrate for purposes of this division. A cannabis concentrate is not considered food, as defined by Section 109935 of the Health and Safety Code, or a drug, as defined by the Tribal Health and Safety Code.

“Cannabis or Marijuana” shall have the same meaning as provide in Health and Safety Code Section 11018, as amended (which code section used to define Marijuana). The terms Cannabis and Marijuana shall be used interchangeably in this Chapter.

“Clinic” means a place for outpatient medical services to human patients. “Club” means an association of persons (whether or not incorporated) organized for some common purpose, but not including a group organized primarily to render a service customarily carried on as a business. “Condominium” means a development consisting of an undivided interest in common for a portion of a parcel coupled with a separate interest in space in a residential or commercial building on the parcel.

“Crop production and horticulture” means raising and harvesting of plants, tree crops, row crops, or field crops on an agricultural or commercial basis, including packing and processing. Includes horticulture establishments engaged in the cultivation of cannabis, flowers, fruits, vegetables, or ornamental trees and shrubs for wholesale and incidental retail sales. Excludes uses for which other garden, nursery, or landscape merchandise are stored and sold on the site. “Cultivation” means any activity involving the planting, growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, or trimming of cannabis.

“Cultivator” shall mean Cannabis Facilities licensed as a Cultivation Site or as a Cultivator pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 19300 et seq. or pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 26000 et. seq. “Data center” means a facility used to house computer systems and associated components, such as telecommunications and storage systems. It generally includes redundant or backup power supplies, redundant data



communications connections, environmental controls (e.g., air conditioning, fire suppression) and security devices. Data centers may also include related office space and personnel.

“Delivery” means the commercial transfer of cannabis or cannabis products from a state licensed distributor or retailer wherever located, to an adult twenty one years of age or older, qualified patient, or primary caregiver located in the City of Desert Hot Springs, and shall include the use of any technology platform that enables adults twenty one years of age or older, qualified patients, or primary caregivers located in Desert Hot Springs to arrange for or facilitate the commercial transfer of cannabis or cannabis products. “Dispensary” shall mean Cannabis Facilities licensed as a Dispensary pursuant to Tribal Business and Professions.

“Distribution” means the procurement, sale, or transport of cannabis or cannabis products either within the City limits, or to and from the Council from a place outside the Tribes limits, from a permitted business location of a licensed entity to a permitted business location of another licensed entity subject to State laws and regulations and subject to the provisions of this Chapter and the Council Municipal

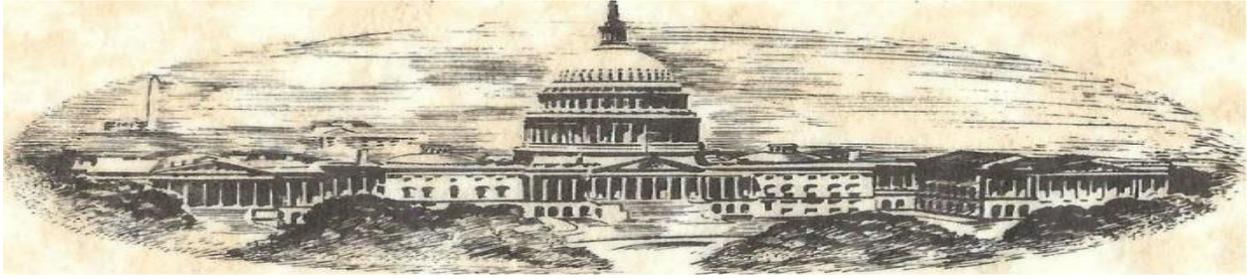
“Educational institution” means a school, college, or university, supported wholly or in part by public funds or giving general academic instruction equivalent to the standards prescribed by the Tribal Board of Education. “Electric substation” means a moderate to large-scale facility serving a sub-area, entire city, or region, including power substations, water transmission lines, wireless base stations, sewer collectors and pump stations, switching stations, gas transmission lines, water storage tanks and reservoirs, and similar structures. Entertainment, Live.

“Live entertainment” means any act, play, revue, pantomime, scene, dance, art, or song and dance act, or any combination thereof, performed by 1 or more persons whether or not they are compensated for the performance. These performances may take place in concert venue related areas, such as an amphitheater or other stage-oriented concert facilities. “Greenbelt” means any area of undeveloped natural land that has been set aside near urban or developed land to provide open space, offer light recreational opportunities, or contain development. “Hotel” means guest rooms or suites occupied on a transient/short term basis, with most rooms gaining access from an interior hallway.

"Legal parcel" means a parcel of land for which one (1) legal title exists. Where contiguous legal parcels are under common ownership or control, such legal parcels may at the option of the property owner be counted as a single parcel for purposes of this Chapter.

“Manufacturer” means a person or entity that conducts the production, preparation, propagation, or compounding of cannabis or cannabis products either directly or indirectly or by extraction methods, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and





chemical synthesis at a fixed location that packages or repackages cannabis or cannabis products or labels or relabels its container.

“Manufacturing (minor)” means manufacturing, fabrication, processing, and assembly of materials from parts that are already in processed form and that, in their maintenance, assembly, manufacture, or plant operation, do not create excessive amounts of smoke, gas, odor, dust, sound, or other objectionable influences that might be obnoxious to persons conducting business on site or on an adjacent site.

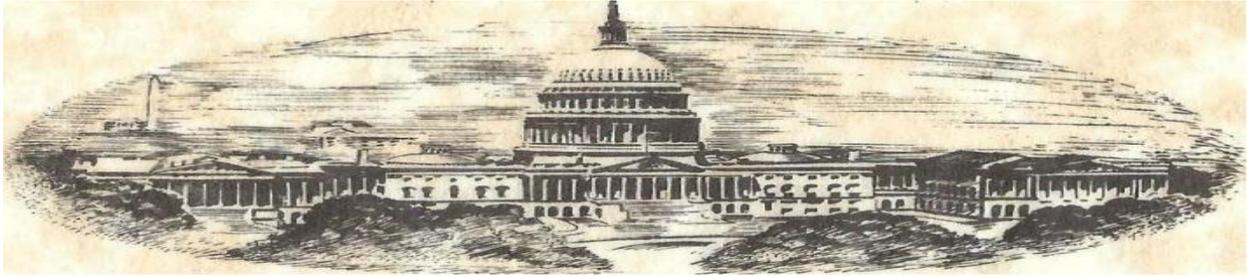
“Marijuana Cultivation Facility” means a facility wherein cannabis is propagated, planted, grown, harvested, dried, cured, graded, labeled, tagged for tracking, or trimmed, or wherein all or any combination of those activities takes place.

“Marijuana Distribution Facility” means any facility or location, the primary function of which is the procurement, sale, and/or transport of cannabis and/or cannabis products between entities operating in strict accordance with State law, as may be amended from time to time, and subject to the provisions of this Chapter and the City’s Municipal Code.

“Marijuana Facility” means collectively any cannabis dispensary, cannabis cultivation facility, cannabis distribution facility, cannabis testing facility or cannabis manufacturing facility, as those terms are defined in this Chapter.

“Marijuana Manufacturing Facility” means a facility where the production of cannabis concentrate, and/or the preparation, propagation, or compounding of manufactured cannabis, either directly or indirectly or by extraction methods or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or the packaging or repackaging of cannabis or cannabis products, or the labeling or relabeling of its containers, occurs, provided the facility holds a valid cannabis Manufacturing Facility license, a cannabis Regulatory Permit, and a Conditional Use Permit all issued in accordance with this Chief Municipal Code, and provided that the facility will qualify for a valid Tribal ID when the Tribal Governance begins issuing Tribal licenses to cannabis Manufacturers.

“Marijuana Testing Facility” shall mean a facility where test of cannabis includes research and development, product safety, diagnostics, and potency, including laboratory testing. “Medical clinic” means an establishment where patients, who are not lodged overnight, are seen for examination and treatment by one or more of a group of physicians, dentists, psychologists, or social workers, practicing together. May also include laboratories that are ancillary to the primary use. “Medical laboratory” means an establishment primarily engaged in providing professional analytic or diagnostic services to the medical profession, or to the patient, on direction of a physician.



“Medicinal cannabis” or “medicinal cannabis product” means cannabis or a cannabis product, respectively, intended to be sold for use pursuant to the Tribal Council who possesses a physician’s recommendation. “Mixed use development” means the development of a parcel(s) or structure(s) with 2 or more different land uses such as, but not limited to a combination of residential, office, retail commercial, public, or entertainment in a single or physically integrated group of structures and support (parking, etc.) facilities.

“Nightclub” means a commercial establishment dispensing alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and in which dancing and musical entertainment are permitted.

“Private club” means a building or premises used by an association of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, organized for some common purpose, but not including a group organized solely or primarily to render a service customarily carried on as a commercial enterprise.

“Processing” means the preparation of material for efficient shipment or to an end-user’s specifications by such means as baling, briquette, compacting, flattening, grinding, crushing, mechanical sorting, shredding, cleaning, and re-manufacturing.

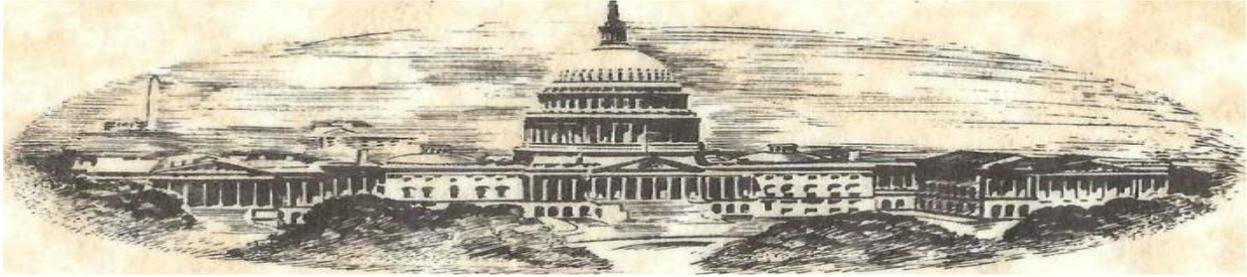
“Public art” means any visual work of art, accessible to public view, including but not limited to sculptures, statues, murals, monuments, frescoes, fountains, paintings, stained glass, or ceramics, and which does not contain advertising.

“Tribal utility structure” means a fixed-base structure or facility serving as a junction point for transferring utility services from one transmission voltage to another or to local distribution and service voltages. These uses include any of the following facilities: electrical substations and switching stations; telephone switching facilities; natural gas regulating and distribution facilities; public water system wells, treatment plants, and storage; and community wastewater treatment plants, settling ponds, and disposal fields. These uses do not include uses that are not directly and immediately used for the production, generation, storage, or transmission of water, wastewater, or electrical power such as an office or customer service center.

“Recycling facility, processing” means a recycling facility located in a building or enclosed space and used for the collection and processing of recyclable materials.

“Research and development” mean an indoor facility for scientific research and the design, development, and testing of electrical, electronic, magnetic, optical, and mechanical components in advance of product manufacturing that are not associated with a manufacturing facility on the same site. Includes, but is not limited to, chemical and biotechnology research and development.

“Resort hotel” means a group of buildings containing guest rooms and providing outdoor recreational activities.



“Retail, accessory” means the retail sales of various products (including food service) in a store or similar facility that is located within an industrial complex. These uses include, but are not limited to, food service establishments within industrial complexes. This use category also includes retail associated with industrial uses for the products sold, distributed, or manufactured on site. The permitted retail area of the accessory use is based on the total square footage of the tenant space of a single-use development or the combined floor area of an integrated development in a mixed-use project.

“Solar facilities” means the airspace over or adjacent to a parcel that provides access for a solar energy system to absorb energy from the sun.

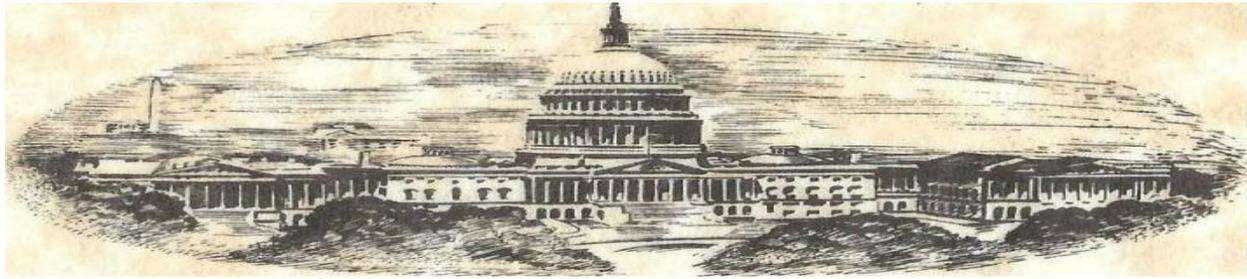
“Specific plan” means a plan consisting of text, maps, and other documents and exhibits regulating development within a defined area of the , consistent with the General Plan and the provisions of Government Facilities” are only allowed in the Mendocino Indian Reserve Industrial Cultivation & Ancillary Canna-Business Park under the following circumstances:

- (a) property has an approved Development Permit;
- (b) permanent facility plans must be in the plan check process;
- (c) special approval has been granted; and d) temporary facilities are limited to 18 months of operation, after obtaining a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy from the Council. Should the property owner wish to make the temporary facilities permanent, then an administrative approval process may proceed, and an updated development permit must be obtained.

“Variance” means a discretionary entitlement which permits the departure from the strict application of the development standards contained in this Tribal Specific Plan.

“Non-storefront Retail Facility” shall have the same meaning as in Business and Profession as may be amended, and further defined by Regulations, as may be amended. Currently, this is a deliver only retail facility which sells cannabis to a customer solely and exclusively by delivery.

“Storefront Retail Facility” shall have the same meaning as in Business (a), as may be amended, and further defined by in the , as may be amended. Currently, this is a retail facility which sells and/or delivers cannabis or cannabis products to customers. A storefront retail facility shall have a licensed premise which is a physical location which commercial cannabis activities are conducted.



FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION GERONIMO HEMP INDUSTRIES KEY POLICY POINTS

THE DEFINITIONS IN THIS ARTICLE ARE INTENDED TO APPLY SOLELY TO THE REGULATIONS IN THIS ARTICLE. APPLICABLE NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT HUMAN HEALTH SAFETY CODE PART 11362.777 DECLARES THAT MEDICAL CANNABIS IS AN AGRICULTURE PRODUCT FOR PURPOSES OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA RESEARCH SERVICE ADMINISTRATION MMRSA, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE ARTICLE PARAGRAPH 19300, ., THE COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE SHALL BE ALLOWED AS A PRINCIPLE PERMITTED USE UNDER THE GENERAL AGRICULTURE USE TYPE CLASSIFICATION APPLICABLE WITHIN THE COUNTIES UNLESS A CONDITION 1 ZONING CLEARANCE, CONDITIONAL SPECIAL PERMIT, OR CONDITION USE PERMIT IS FIRST OBTAINED FROM THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF COUNTIES SAN BERNARDINO, MOUNT DIABLO, HUMBO DT, REPUBLIC CALIFORNIA, AND THE TRIBE ENGAGED PERSON OF COMPANY TO SERVE THE MEDICAL COMMERCIAL ENGAGED IN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT LICENSES AND PERMITS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE APPLICABLE CHIEF EXECUTIVE BRANCH LICENSING AUTHORITIES.

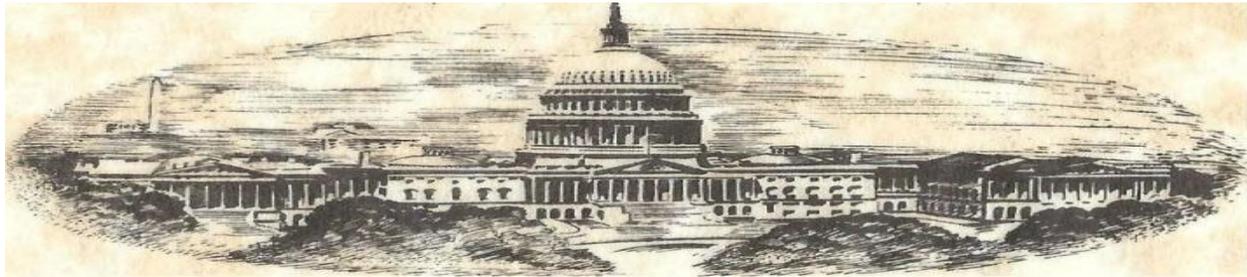
ARTICLE CANNABIS DEFINITIONS

“CANNABIS” MEANS ALL PARTS OF THE PLANT CANNABIS SATIVA LINNAEUS, CANNABIS INDICA, OR CANNABIS FEDERALISM, OR ANY OTHER STRAIN OR VARIETAL OF THE GENUS CANNABIS THAT MAY HEREAFTER BE DISCOVERED OR DEVELOPED THAT HAS PSYCHOACTIVE OR MEDICINAL PROPERTIES, EITHER GROWING OR NOT, INCLUDING.

“CANNABIS” ALSO MEANS MARIJUANA AS DEFINED BY ARTICLE 11018 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE AS ENACTED BY PARAGRAPH 1407 OF THE STATUTES OF 1972. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS PART. “CANNABIS” DOES NOT MEAN INDUSTRIAL HEMP THOUGH CAN BE SET AS PART TO INCLUDE IN COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL, RECYCLE STOCK OF PLANT” AS DEFINED “COMMERCIAL CANNABIS BY PARAGRAPH 81000 OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CODE OR ARTICLE 11018.5 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE.

“COMMERCIAL CANNABIS CULTIVATION” MEANS ANY ACTIVITY INVOLVING THE PLANTING, GROWING, HARVESTING, DRYING, CURING, GRADING, OR TRIMMING OF THE CANNABIS FOR MEDICAL USE, INCLUDING NURSERIES, THAT INTEND TO BE TRANSPORTED, PROCESSED, MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTED, DISPENSED, DELIVERED, OR SOLD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGULATION AND SAFETY PART (MMRSA) FOR USE BY MEDICAL





CANNABIS PATIENTS IN YUMA COUNTIES, AND STATES PURSUANT TO THE COMPASSIONATE PART OF 1996 (PROPOSITION 215) THROUGH THIS ARTICLE HEREINAFTER CALLED (FEDERAL NATIVE 215), FOUND @ PARAGRAPH 11362.5 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE.

ARTICLE CULTIVATION SITE

“CULTIVATION SITE” MEANS THE LOCATION OR FACILITY WHERE MEDICAL CANNABIS IS PLANTED, GROWN, HARVESTED, DRIED, CURED, GRADED, OR TRIMMED, OR THAT DOES ALL OR ANY COMBINATION OF THOSE ACTIVITIES.

ARTICLE LICENSE

“LICENSEE” MEANS A PERSON ISSUED A ROYAL LICENSE UNDER MMRSA TO ENGAGE IN COMMERCIAL CANNABIS ACTIVITY.

ARTICLE NURSERY

“NURSERY” MEANS A LICENSED THAT PRODUCES ONLY CLONES, IMMATURE PLANTS, SEEDS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS USED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE PLANNING, PROPAGATION, AND CULTIVATION OF MEDICAL CANNABIS.

ARTICLE PERSON

“PERSON” MEANS AN INDIVIDUAL, TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP, JOINT VENTURE, ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, ESTATE, TRUST, BUSINESS TRUST, RECEIVER, SYNDICATE, OR ANY OTHER GROUP OR COMBINATION ACTING AS A UNIT AND INCLUDES THE PLURAL AS WELL THE SINGULAR NUMBER.

ARTICLE STATE YUMA LICENSE

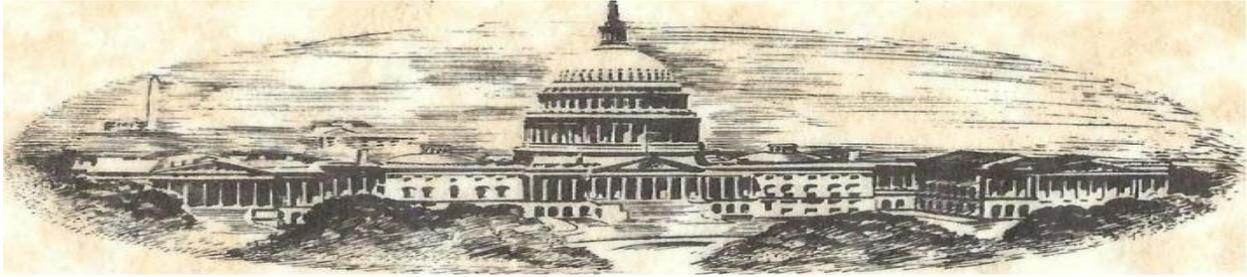
MMRSA

GENERAL PROVISION

APPLIES TO ALL COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS USE FACILITY AND ACTIVITIES, AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE, PART, PARAGRAPH.

EACH NATIVE AMERICAN COMPANY WITH LISTED SHARES (THE “ISSUER”) ADOPTING THE CODE SHALL PROVIDE IN ITS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT AND PROPRIETARY SHAREHOLDINGS (“CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT”) AND EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE INFORMATION ON THE MANNER THROUGH WHICH EACH SINGLE RECOMMENDATION CONTAINED IN THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA HAS BEEN EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT.





GOVERNANCE REPORT WHICH SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS, LAID DOWN IN PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA, THEY HAVE DEPARTED FROM AND, FOR EACH DEPARTURE:

(A) EXPLAIN IN WHAT MANNER THE COMPANY HAS DEPARTED FROM A RECOMMENDATION.

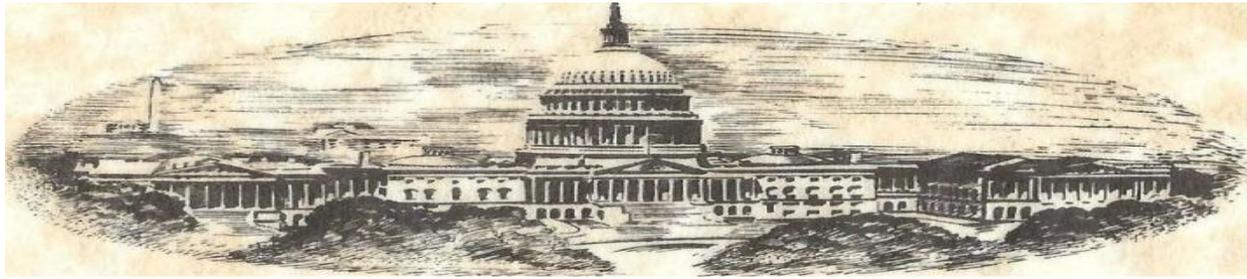
(B) DESCRIBE THE REASONS FOR THE DEPARTURE, AVOIDING VAGUE AND FORMALITIES EXPRESSIONS.

(C) DESCRIBE HOW THE DECISION TO DEPART FROM THE RECOMMENDATION WAS TAKEN WITHIN THE COMPANY.

(D) WHERE THE DEPARTURE IS LIMITED IN TIME, EXPLAIN WHEN THE COMPANY ENVISAGES COMPLYING WITH A PARTICULAR RECOMMENDATION.

(E) IF IT IS THE CASE, DESCRIBE THE MEASURE TAKEN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE RELEVANT NON-COMPLIED RECOMMENDATIONS AND EXPLAIN HOW SUCH ALTERNATIVE MEASURE ACHIEVES THE UNDERLYING OBJECTIVE OF THE RECOMMENDATION OR CLARIFY HOW IT CONTRIBUTES TO THEIR GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

AS FOR THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA AIMED AT PROVIDING DEFINITIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED AND EXPLAINED BY THE ISSUER, THE ISSUER IS SUPPOSED TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THEM.



BELIEVING THAT THE CODIFICATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF TREATIES ACHIEVED IN THE PRESENT CONVENTION WILL PROMOTE THE PURPOSES OF THE UNITED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT SET FORTH IN THE, NAMELY, THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CO-OPERATION AMONG NATIONS, OF STATE AND TRIBAL GOVERNANCE AFFIRMING THAT THE RULES OF CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW WILL CONTINUE TO GOVERN QUESTIONS NOT REGULATED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT CONVENTION, HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

PART I. INTRODUCTION

ARTICLE I

SCOPE OF THE PRESENT CONVENTION THE PRESENT CONVENTION APPLIES TO TREATIES BETWEEN TRIBAL CONTRACTOR AND TH TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE II USE OF TERMS

L FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PRESENT CONVENTION:

"TREATY" MEANS AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN FEDERAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENT IN WRITTEN FORM AND GOVERNED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW, WHETHER EMBODIED IN A SINGLE INSTRUMENT OR IN TWO OR MORE RELATED INSTRUMENTS AND WHATEVER ITS PARTICULAR DESIGNATION.

"RATIFICATION", "ACCEPTANCE", "APPROVAL" AND "ACCESSION" MEAN IN EACH CASE THE INTERNATIONAL ACT SO NAMED WHEREBY A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES ON THE INTERNATIONAL PLANE ITS CONSENT TO BE BOUND BY A TREATY.

TRIBE SOVEREIGN GRANT TITLE TREATY CHIEF

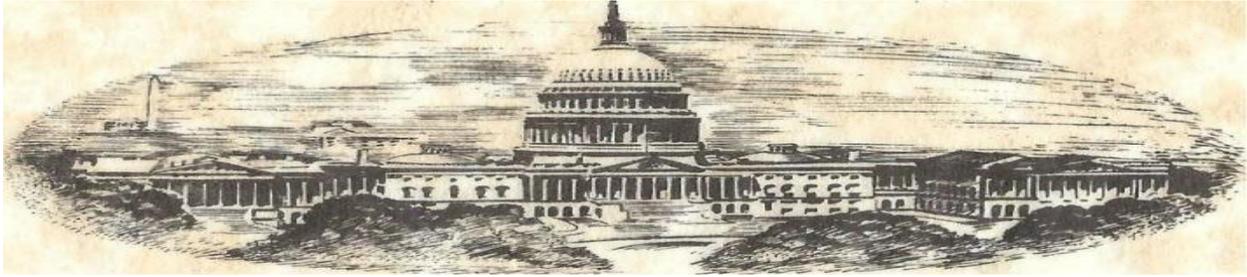
NAME: CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER DATE MAY 22 2014 >

'FULL POWERS" MEANS A DOCUMENT EMANATING FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY OF A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TREATY CHIEF STATE DESIGNATING A PERSON OR PERSONS TO REPRESENT THE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT FOR NEGOTIATING, ADOPTING OR AUTHENTICATING THE TEXT OF A TREATY, FOR EXPRESSING THE CONSENT OF THE STATE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO BE BOUND BY A TREATY, OR FOR ACCOMPLISHING ANY OTHER ACT WITH RESPECT TO A TREATY; "RESERVATION" MEANS A UNILATERAL STATEMENT, HOWEVER PHRASED OR NAMED, MADE BY A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT, WHEN SIGNING, RATIFYING, ACCEPTING, APPROVING OR ACCEDING TO A TREATY, WHEREBY IT PURPORTS TO EXCLUDE OR TO MODIFY THE LEGAL EFFECT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THAT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT STATE

ARTICLE III. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT CONVENTION

THE FACT THAT THE PRESENT CONVENTION APPLY TO DOMESTIC AND TRIBAL STATE



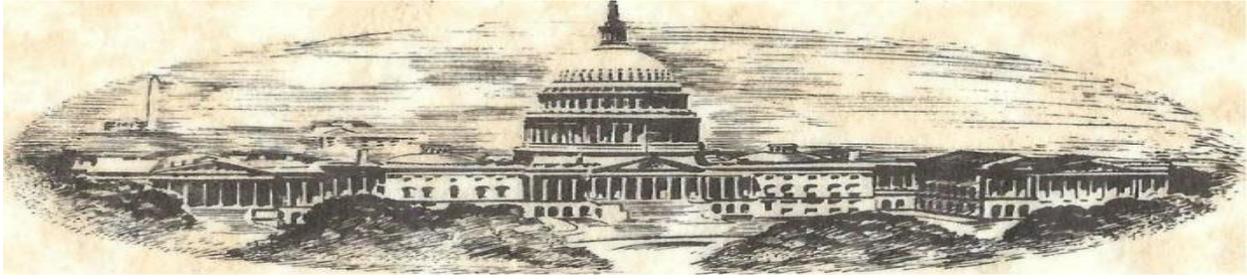


INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BETWEEN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF THE MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION TREATY CHIEF, CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER FEDERAL CONTRACTOR FOREIGN ROYAL LICENSE SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW OR BETWEEN SUCH OTHER ROYAL LICENSE SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, OR TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN WRITTEN FORM, SHALL HAVE AFFECT:

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION TRIBUNAL GOVERNANCE OF THE REPUBLIC MENDOCINO RESERVE STATUE INDIAN RESERVATION INTO AGREEMENT INTERNATIONAL ROYAL LICENSE TRIBAL GOVERNING TRIBAL NATIONS FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION TRIBAL FEDERAL CONTRACTOR COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNER /RESERVE/ RESERVATION REPUBLIC TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ROYAL STATE AMENDMENT DOMESTIC CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER RATIFY THE AMENDMENT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL ROYAL LICENSE NATIVE INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL CONTRACTOR OF THE AGREEMENT IS OF TREATY CONSTITUTION LAND SPAIN 1542 NAMING CAPE MENDOCINO NATIVE ROYAL DOMESTIC MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL 1856 OF SERVICE STAMP 1908 DOMESTIC UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR FEDERAL RESERVATION AND RESERVE MOUNT DIABLO BASE AND MERIDIAN INTO GOVERNANCE UNDER THIS ARTICLE OF CODE OF THE COMPLIANCE UNITED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

TRIBAL NATIONS SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT OF MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION DOMESTIC CHIEFTAIN INCORPORATED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DESIGNATING CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER TO REPRESENT THE TRIBAL





GOVERNMENT FOR NEGOTIATING, ADOPTING OR AUTHENTICATING THE TEXT OF A
TREATY,;

NAME: CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER DATE 05/30/2021 >

SIGNATURE  Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer DATE
6/1/2021 3:56:24 PM PDT
APPLICATION TRIBAL GOVERNMENT STATE

PATH OF GOD BLESS QUEEN GERONIMA AND CHIEF GERONIMO GOD BLESS UNITED AMERICA
DE CHIEF



SEAL

CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER

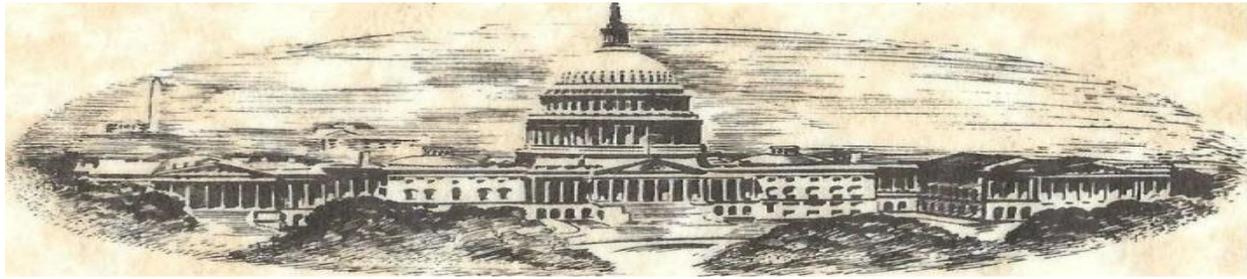
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

SEAL



MOTHER EARTH FATHER SKY





DEFINITIONS CONTINUED

1. The following are primary policy recommendations and Tribal governments to consider when developing a hemp program:

“hemp” in accordance with the 2018 Farm Bill but leave the definition open to changes that may occur in future federal legislation to ensure compliance with Federal law.

2. Amend the definitions of “marijuana” (or marijuana/cannabis), “tetrahydrocannabinols”, and “hashish”, as applicable, in the jurisdiction’s drug control statutes and/or criminal code to exclude hemp and products derived there from, in conformance with the 2018 Farm Bill amendments to the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.

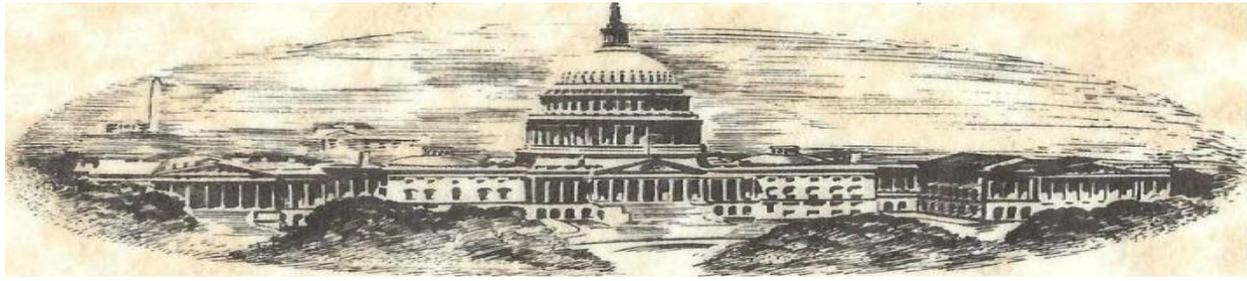
3. Grant authority to the respective Indians Tribe, Mendocino Reserve Department of Agriculture to establish rules and a regulatory framework for the cultivation of hemp, as required by the 2018 Farm Bill minimum plan requirements.

4. Align licensing, registration, fees, cultivation, testing, inspection, and enforcement requirements with the minimum standards for a hemp production plan identified in the 2018 Farm Bill, outlined in more detail in the sections that follow. These requirements should address research and commercial production requirements as well as include procedures for licensing, testing, inspection, reporting, enforcement, and destruction, and/or retesting for any plants exceeding 0.3% delta-9 THC.

5. Leave jurisdiction over the manufacture and sale of hemp ingredients and finished hemp products to the appropriate state and federal agencies responsible for regulating the manufacturing and sale of similar commodities. For example, hemp-derived orally ingestible products should be regulated as food and/or dietary supplements, and hemp derived topical should be regulated as cosmetics.

6. Require delta-9 THC testing of hemp plants to ensure compliance with federal mandates and allow private testing labs that satisfy Indian Tribe-mandated criteria to conduct hemp and hemp product testing thereby reducing the need for state funding to perform such testing.

7. Establish or incorporate hemp into a domestic seed certification program, to assure international compliance including a Indian Tribe licensing and/or registration program for seed breeders through institutions of higher education, and pursuant to the certification program established by the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies (“AOSCA”). US Agency Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance allow phytocannabinoids, terpenes, and other plant compounds to be extracted from hemp pursuant to federal and Indian Tribe-mandated manufacturing requirements applicable to the intended finished-product-type to ensure such products are adequately tested and regulated. 9. Establish processes for institutions of higher education (D-Q University) to cultivate hemp for research related purposes on their property (33250 County road 31 Davis California, 95617) or the property of persons with whom they have a contract or Memorandum of Understanding. • Laboratories approved for THC testing must also be registered with Certified Laboratories to handle controlled substances under the Controlled



Substances Act (CSA), 21 CFR part 1301.13. • USDA-Hemp-Testing-Guidelines-2019 (1) (1).pdf
• 2012 Tribal Consultation Report to OMB (1).pdf Subpart

A -- Tribal Contractor Policy 25 CFR PART 900 of the Credited Institution of 1994

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Sen. Rep. No. 103-374 at 14. The 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Pub. L. 93-638, gave Indian tribes the authority to

contract with the Tribal government to operate programs serving their tribal members and other eligible persons. The Act was further amended by the Technical Assistance Act and other Acts, Pub. L. 98-250; Pub. L. 100-202; Interior Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1988, Pub. L. 100-446; Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988, Pub. L. 100-472; Indian Reorganization Act Amendments of 1988, Pub. L. 100-581; miscellaneous Indian Law Amendments, Pub. L. 101-301; Tribal reaction to the January 1994 proposed regulation was extremely critical. Tribes, tribal organizations, and national Indian organizations criticized both the content of the 1994 NPRM and its length, running over 80 pages in the Federal Register. To address tribal concerns in revising the proposed regulations into final form, the Departments committed to establish a Federal advisory committee that would include at least 48 tribal representatives from throughout the country, and be jointly funded by the two Departments.

USDA-Hemp-Testing-Guidelines-2019 (1) (1).pdf • 2012 Tribal Consultation Report to OMB (1).pdf

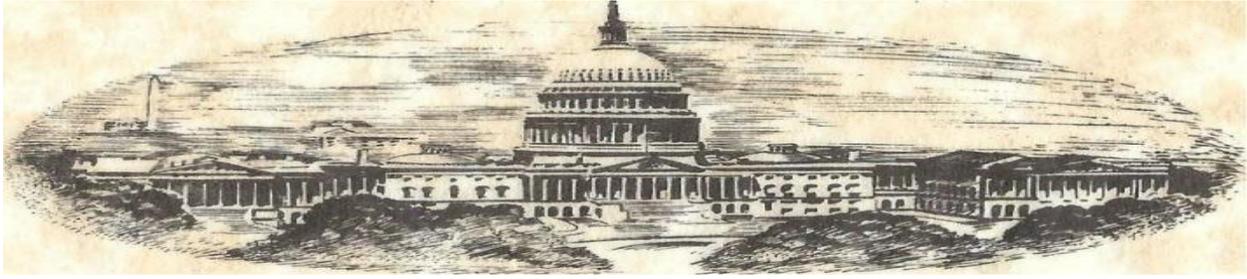
Subpart A -- Tribal Contractor Policy 25 CFR PART 900

B. In order to provide flexibility BIE BIA FY 2020 & 2021 Budget Update

(1).pdf and USDA-HempTesting-Guidelines-2019 (1) (1).pdf

to Tribes in administering their own hemp production programs, alternative testing protocols will be considered if they are comparable and similarly reliable to the baseline mandated by section 297B(a)(2)(ii) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 and established under the USDA plan and procedures. Alternative testing protocols must be requested of GHI in writing and approved in writing by Tribal Contractor, provided they meet the requirements of this guidance. Geronimo Hemp Industries Preparation and Testing Procedures are as follows:

1. Laboratory receives sample.
2. Dry sample to remove the majority of water.
3. Mill and “manicure” sample though a wire screen no larger than 1.5 x 1.5mm to discard mature seeds and larger twigs and stems.
4. Separate sample into a test and retain specimens. a. Test specimen: go to step 5 b. Retain specimen: package and store until needed. When needed go to step 5.
5. Determine moisture content or dry to a consistent weight (meeting criteria).
6. Perform chemical analysis.



Calculate total THC on a dry weight basis. Test results should be determined and reported on a dry weight basis. (A) Samples shall be received and prepared for testing in a DEA registered laboratory as follows:

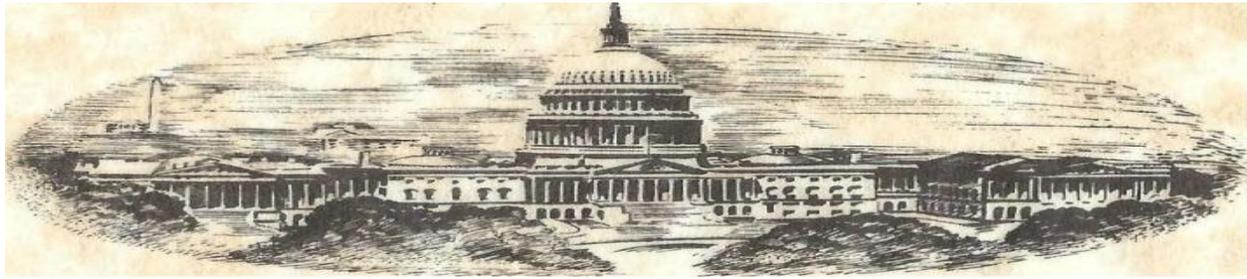
(1) Once the composite sample is received by the laboratory, the laboratory shall dry all of the leaf and flower (not obvious stem and seeds) of the composite sample until brittle in a manner that maintains the THC level of sample. Samples are to be dried to a consistent loss (typically 5 - 12% moisture content) so that the test can be performed on a dry weight basis, meaning the percentage of THC, by weight, in a cannabis sample, after excluding moisture from the sample. The moisture content is expressed as the ratio of the amount of moisture in the sample to the amount of dry solid in the sample.

(2) The laboratory shall mill and manicure samples through a wire screen no larger than 1.5 x 1.5mm to discard mature seeds and larger twigs and stems.

(3) The laboratory shall form sieve a "Test Specimen" and a "Retain Specimen." One sample part shall be selected for analysis and labeled "Test Specimen". The other sample part shall be marked "Retain Specimen" and shall be packaged and stored in a secured place.

(4) The laboratory shall then determine moisture content or dry to a consistent weight.

(5) The laboratory will then perform chemical analysis on the sample using postdecarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods where the total THC concentration level considers the potential to convert delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) into THC. Testing methodologies meeting these requirements include those using gas chromatography and high-pressure liquid chromatography. High-performance liquid chromatography. Highperformance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or (LC) is a scientific method (specifically, a type of chromatography) used in analytical chemistry used to separate, identify, 10. Provide legal protections for the transport: Following minimum requirement mandated by section 10113 of the Hemp Farm Bill Geronimo Hemp Industries Farm Bill Compliance Federal Transportation (GSA500A) and order code (25 CFR 11.100 to 11.1214) and label Stamp bar code tracking system (Agency Tribal Nations USPS) Service Stamp Postal Code (9735) and tracking (Broker) number to raw hemp materials and finished products in compliance with Geronimo Hemp Industries Policies 1-9. Federal law. % 0.3 Minimum Plan Requirements: For the USDA to approve a hemp production plan, the plan must satisfy each of the following minimum requirements mandated by Section 10113 of the 2018 Farm Bill:



“ I. “a practice to maintain relevant information regarding land on which hemp is produced in the State or territory of the Indian tribe, including a legal description of the land, for a period of not less than 3 calendar years[San Bernardino, Humbo DT, Mount Diablo Base and Meridians to Geronimo Hemp Industries farms research COA POL and provide a sample of product to verify COA Laboratories approved for THC testing hemp research facilities .]”

“ II. “a COA procedure for testing 0.3%, using post-decarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration levels of hemp produced in the State or the territory of the Indian tribe. [Geronimo Hemp Industries Market and Sales]

” III. “a procedure for the effective disposal of plants, whether growing or not, that are produced in violation of this subtitle; and products derived from those plants [.Geronimo Hemp industries Research, Education, Hemp Pilot Projects and Programs]”

“ IV. “a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures under subsection (e) Geronimo Hemp Industries Pilot Projects and Program [25 CFR 11.104 (a)]”25 CFR 11. 104 (a)“ a procedure to comply with Tribal Law Enforcement V. Procedures sub section 10113 of the Farm Bill (e). (25 CFR 11.100 (b)) By certain specific Tribe. 20200331 Frequently Asked Questions – Tribal Requests for Use of Federal Facilities FINAL 508.pdf Tribal Nations- can also cut and pasted NCAI-FY20-Budget Report-PREVIEWpdf (Indian Civil Rights Act.) 25 U.S.C.A. 1302, 1303) Tribal Self-Determination to provide technical assistance to Indian tribes to aid in the development tribal plan. (NASHA)25 CFR Part 900) U.S. Supreme Court: Iowa Mut. Ins. Co. v. LaPlante,480 U.S. 9, 107 S. Ct. 971, 94 L. Ed.2d 10 (1987)

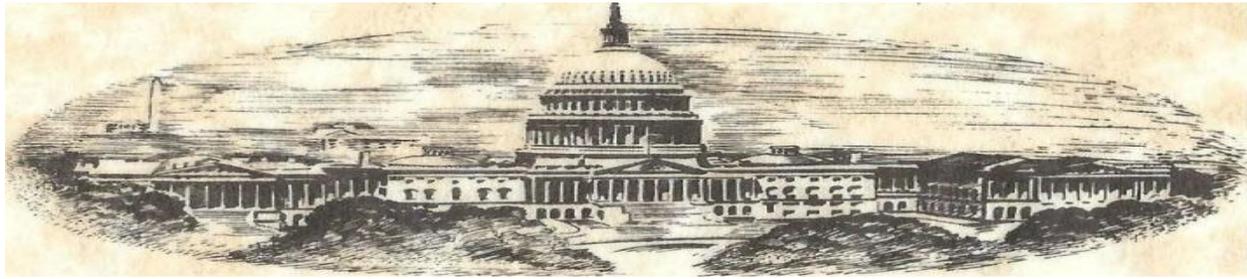
“25 CFR 11.104” Tribal Government law To be recognized of the support of the Federal Government to assist the Constitution of, D-Q University Tribe and D-Q University Preamble self study 2002 to service USDA Pilate Program Schedule 1 Hemp Industries, to the Deed Tribal Chicano and Native University (E.O.) 13175 By the service of Oath invested in the President of the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Tribal Officials in the development of Federal Policies “25 CFR Part 900” Final Rule that have Tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to- government relationship with Indian Tribes, and reduce the implosion of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribes; It is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) “Policies that have tribal implications” (25 CFR part 900) refers to regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

(b) “Indian tribe” means Tribal Government





- (c) “Agency” means any authority of the United States that is an “agency” Tribal Nations under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).
- (d) “Tribal officials” means Chief appointed officials of Indian tribal governments or authorized inter tribal organizations.

Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles.

In formulating or implementing policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall be guided by the following fundamental principles: (a) The United States has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, Executive Orders, and court decisions. Since the formation of the Union, the United States has recognized Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection. The Federal US Agency Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance

(a) Government has enacted numerous statutes and promulgated numerous regulations that establish and define a trust relationship with Indian tribes.

(b) Our Nation, under the law of the United States, in accordance with treaties, statutes, Executive Orders, and judicial decisions, has recognized the right of Indian tribes to self-government. As domestic dependent nations, Indian tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory. The United States continues to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government, tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights.

(c) The United States recognizes the right of Indian tribes to self-government and supports tribal sovereignty and self-determination.

Sec. 3. Policy making Criteria. In addition to adhering to the fundamental principles set forth in section 2, agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have tribal implications:

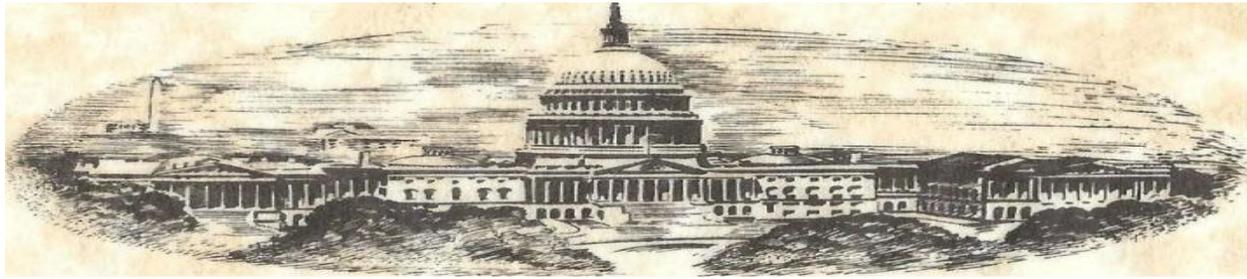
(a) Agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.

(b) With respect to Federal statutes and regulations administered by Indian tribal governments, the Federal Government shall grant Indian tribal governments the maximum administrative discretion possible.

(c) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall:

- (1) encourage Indian tribes to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives;
- (2) where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards; and





(3) in determining whether to establish Federal standards, consult with tribal officials as to the need for Federal standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of Federal standards or otherwise preserve the prerogatives and authority of Indian tribes.

Sec. 4. Special Requirements for Legislative Proposals.

Agencies shall not submit to the Congress legislation that would be inconsistent with the policy making criteria in Section 3.

Sec. 5. Consultation.

(a) Each agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications. Within 30 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate an official with principal responsibility for the agency's implementation of this order. Within 30 days of the effective date of this order, the designated official shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a description of the agency's consultation process.

(b) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency other than Tribal Agencies shall promulgate any regulation that has tribal implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments, and that is not required by statute, unless: U.S .Agency Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance

(1) funds necessary to pay the direct costs incurred by the Indian tribal government or the tribe in complying with the regulation are provided by the Federal Government; or

(2) the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(A) consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(B) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of OMB a tribal summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with tribal officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of tribal officials have been met; and

(C) makes available to the Director of OMB any written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials.

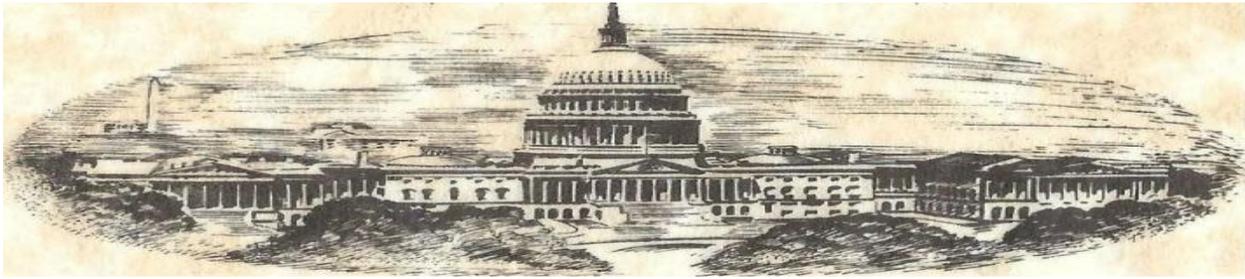
(D) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, Tribal Agency shall promulgate any regulation that has tribal implications and that preempts tribal law unless the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(1) consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(2) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of OMB a tribal summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with tribal officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation.

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E:\FR\FM\09NOE0.SGM pfrm03 PsN: 09NOE0 Federal Register / Vol. 65, No. 218 / Thursday, November 9, 2000 / Presidential Documents 67251 need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of tribal officials have been met; and

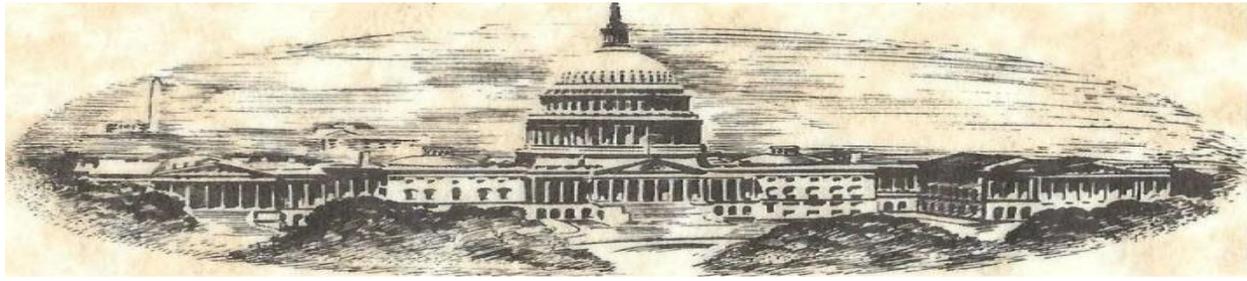
(3) makes available to the Director of OMB any written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials. (d) On issues relating to tribal self-government, tribal trust resources, or Indian tribal treaty and other rights, each agency should explore and, where appropriate, use consensual mechanisms for developing regulations, including negotiated rule making.

Sec. 6. Increasing Flexibility for Indian Tribal Consultation Process

A. Applicability. Federal Contractor Policies P.L. 93-638 Contracts “25 CFR PART 900” 107(a) Contractor Policies Final Rule will apply this tribal consultation policy to all proposed policies that have tribal implications, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. Based on a government-to-government relationship and in recognition of the uniqueness of each tribe, the primary focus for consultation activities is with individual tribes. The federal Contractor may serve, under the direction of the United States Of America, as the lead US Agency Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Contracting and Consulting officer for the implementation of this policy. Section 107 Contractor policies and procedures are from this policy Self-Determination Education Act and Energy Self Determination Act 25 CFR Part 900 Congressional Act Final Rule.

B. Comment: Policy Must Address Confidentiality of Tribal Interests. One commented, citing Pueblo of Sandia v United States, 50 F.3d 856, 861-62 (10th Cir. 1995), stated that it is critical to engage in tribal consultation in a manner that exhibits sensitivity to and respect for tribal confidentiality concerns regarding cultural, religious, political, and other inter-tribal affairs.

C. Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, published November 9, 2000) recognizes the right of Indian tribes to self government and supports tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Among other things, it requires that agencies have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in developing policies that have tribal implications. On November 5, 2009, President Obama reaffirmed the M-10-33 government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments in a White House memorandum that acknowledges that Indian tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory. The November 5, 2009, memorandum also acknowledged that the United States will continue to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning Indian tribal self government, tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights



I CHIEF “GERONIMO” THOMAS AUTHOR AND CONSULTANT OF SERVICE AUTHORIZE THIS DOCUMENT

Mission Statement:
FEDERAL CONTRACTOR AND AGENCY TRIBAL NATIONS

Our mission is to form, active partnership with the indigenous Tribes of the United States, D-Q University Tribe is capable of creating a culturally nurturing environmentally for Tribal general Citizens U.S.A Tribal Nations Agency Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance.

- To strengthen their individual economic self-Sufficiency
- To increase their capacity to engage in and enhance Tribal Self Government
- To build and strengthen our Tribal Nations CONSORTIUM
- To support and facilitate Tribal Leadership and Scholarship
- To sustain, improve and increase the Sociology-economic well being of Tribal Community

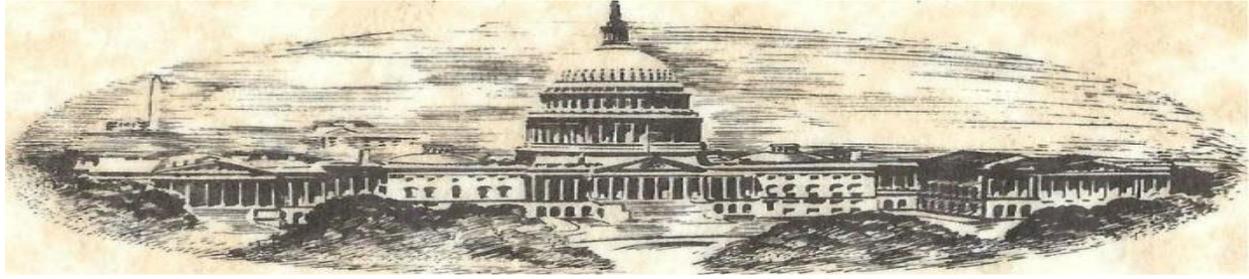
Tribal Law & Order Act “25 CFR 11.104” Tribal Government law The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 is a law, signed into effect by President Barack Obama, that expands the punitive abilities of tribal courts across the nation. The law allows tribal courts operating in Indian country to increase jail sentences handed down in criminal cases over Indian offenders. This was a major step toward improving enforcement and justice in Indian country—and a precursor to VAWA 2013.

The Purpose:

The purposes of the Tribal Law and Order Act are to:

- Clarify the responsibilities of the federal, state, tribal, and local governments with respect to crimes in Indian Country;
- Increase coordination and communication among federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies;
- Empower tribal governments with the authority, resources, and information necessary to safely and effectively provide public safety in Indian Country;
- ILOC Report: A Road map For Making Native America Safer The Indian Law and Order Commission released its final report and recommendations—A Road map For Making Native America Safer—as required by the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010. These recommendations are intended to make Native American and Alaska Native nations safer and more just for all U.S. citizens and to reduce the unacceptably high rates of violent crime that have plagued Indian country for decades. This report reflects one of the most comprehensive assessments ever undertaken of criminal justice systems servicing





SIGNATURE LINE PAGE

NATIVE UNITED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT
CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS DAVID LANGENDERFER

Authorized Officer

Authentisign

Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer

CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER (AWARDEE)

DATE: 06/01/2021

TIME: _____ AM / PM PACIFIC / CENTRAL

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Rachael Candida Michelle Smith

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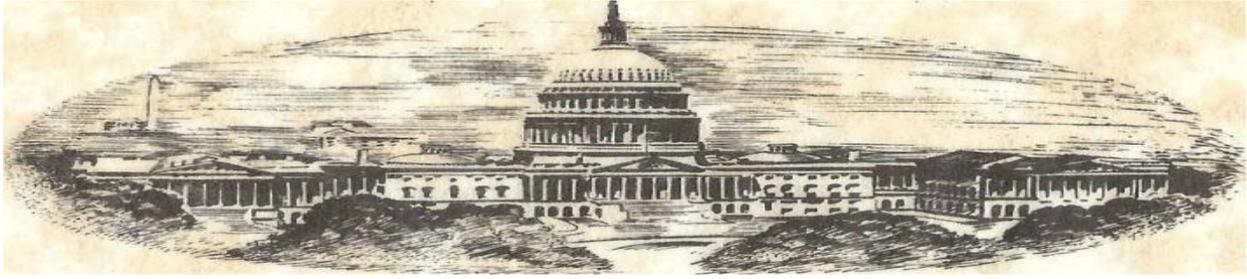
GOVERNMENT LAND OFFICE

By witness to service the authority is invested in me on the behalf of the federal government I herein give my act to approve the Constitution of the Constitution Mendocino Indian Reservation Be noted as Tribal Nations and Quorum govern there oath, signed and dated attached is the resolution to the Constitution of the submitted to the Territory Chief of its actions to subject Annual report shall conclude federal law subject Accounts

This Document shall be governed to be the Original upon the Signature and Date of This Constitution shall stand to federal law and all action shall be govern as such and be served to appoint a Native or Chicano Circuit Judge in so they can submit any judicial notice as applicable to the authority of its court system or the authority of the Chief Tribal Nations council assist or desist State or federal applications of its governing body.

I Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer Federal Contractor "Consultant" P.L 93- 638 Contracts to submit on the behalf of the Secretary of Interior to submit to Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs as approved on behalf of the United States of America.





NEGOTIATING STATE" MEANS A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT STATE WHICH TOOK PART IN THE DRAWING UP AND CHIEF FEDERAL CONTRACTOR ADOPTION OF THE TEXT OF THE TREATY;
 "CONTRACTING STATE" MEANS A TRIBAL FEDERAL CONTRACTOR WHICH HAS CONSENTED TO BE BOUND BY THE TREATY, WHETHER OR NOT THE TREATY HAS ENTERED INTO FORCE;
 "PARTY" MEANS A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS CONSENTED TO BE BOUND BY THE TREATY AND FOR WHICH THE TREATY IS IN FORCE
 "THIRD STATE" MEANS A STATE NOT A PARTY TO THE TREATY "INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION" MEANS AN INTER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION. THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH I REGARDING THE USE OF TERMS IN THE PRESENT CONVENTION ARE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE USE OF THOSE TERMS OR TO THE MEANINGS WHICH MAY BE GIVEN TO THEM IN THE INTERNAL LAW OF ANY TRIBAL GOVERNMENT STATE. OR STATES OF UNITED STATES

YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT
 CHIEF GERONIMO THOMAS LANGENDERFER

Tribal Contractor No. 045165604 / OMB 2700-0042

Tribal Nation Mendocino Indian Reservation:

Date: September 02, 2009_ Master Developers Final

Date 03/03/2021 AUTHORIZED Signature  Chief Geronimo Thomas Langenderfer Date: 6/1/2021 3:56:35 PM PDT



