

Fw: North Coyote Valley Property

City Clerk <city.clerk@sanjoseca.gov>

Fri 11/12/2021 8:37 AM

To: Agendadesk <Agendadesk@sanjoseca.gov>

Office of the City Clerk | City of San José200 E. Santa Clara St., Tower 14th Floor

San Jose, CA 95113

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From: Alexis Victors [REDACTED]**Sent:** Thursday, November 11, 2021 4:07 PM**To:** The Office of Mayor Sam Liccardo <TheOfficeofMayorSamLiccardo@sanjoseca.gov>; District1 <district1@sanjoseca.gov>; District2 <District2@sanjoseca.gov>; District3 <district3@sanjoseca.gov>; District4 <District4@sanjoseca.gov>; District5 <District5@sanjoseca.gov>; District 6 <district6@sanjoseca.gov>; District7 <District7@sanjoseca.gov>; District8 <district8@sanjoseca.gov>; District9 <district9@sanjoseca.gov>; District 10 <District10@sanjoseca.gov>; City Clerk <city.clerk@sanjoseca.gov>; Rivera, Robert <robert.rivera@sanjoseca.gov>; Brilliot, Michael <Michael.Brilliot@sanjoseca.gov>; Burton, Chris <Christopher.Burton@sanjoseca.gov>**Subject:** North Coyote Valley Property

[External Email]

November 11, 2021

Hon. Mayor Liccardo, Vice-Mayor Jones and City Councilmembers

City of San José

200 E. Santa Clara Street

Tower, 3rd Floor

San José, CA 95113

Re: November 16, 2021 – General Plan 4-Year Review Public Hearing City File Nos. GP21-012, GPT21-002, C21-031, PDC21-033, PP21-012 North Coyote Valley Properties

Dear Mayor Liccardo, Vice-Mayor Jones and City Councilmembers:

During the Planning Commission meeting one of the Commissioners asked where the 126 acre property with a submittal for development was located. The presenter said he was not sure. Mr. Burg's letter provided several informative maps. Attached here are three exhibit maps that clearly present the location and demonstrate why this location is quite different from the properties proposed for open space or agriculture use designation.

Alexis P. Victors



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126 Acres: All Infrastructure in Place

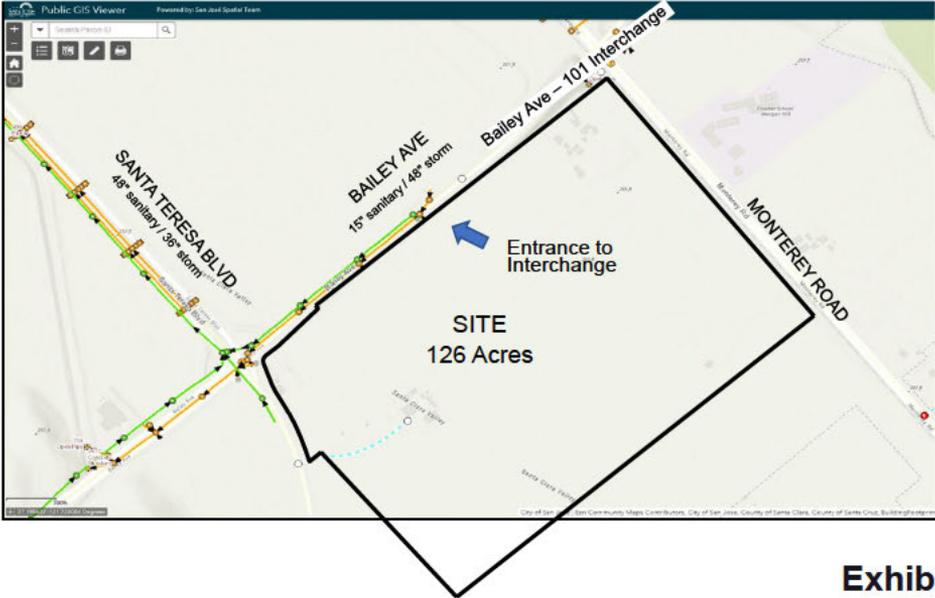


Exhibit #4

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND JOBS IN COYOTE VALLEY



- Coyote Planning Area: ±15,995 AC
- Site Area: ±126 AC
±0.81% of Coyote Area
- Hydrological Connection Area
- Proposed Linkage Restoration Area
- Protected Lands
- 100-YR Floodplain
- Flood Relief
- Flood Storage
- Coyote Areas

NOTE: The site area does not impede into areas marked as hydrological connection areas, proposed linkage restoration areas, and protected lands. The site area also does not contain land that is noted as areas used for hydrological enhancements or proposed wildlife crossings.

Exhibit #2

126 Acres, Appropriate for Development

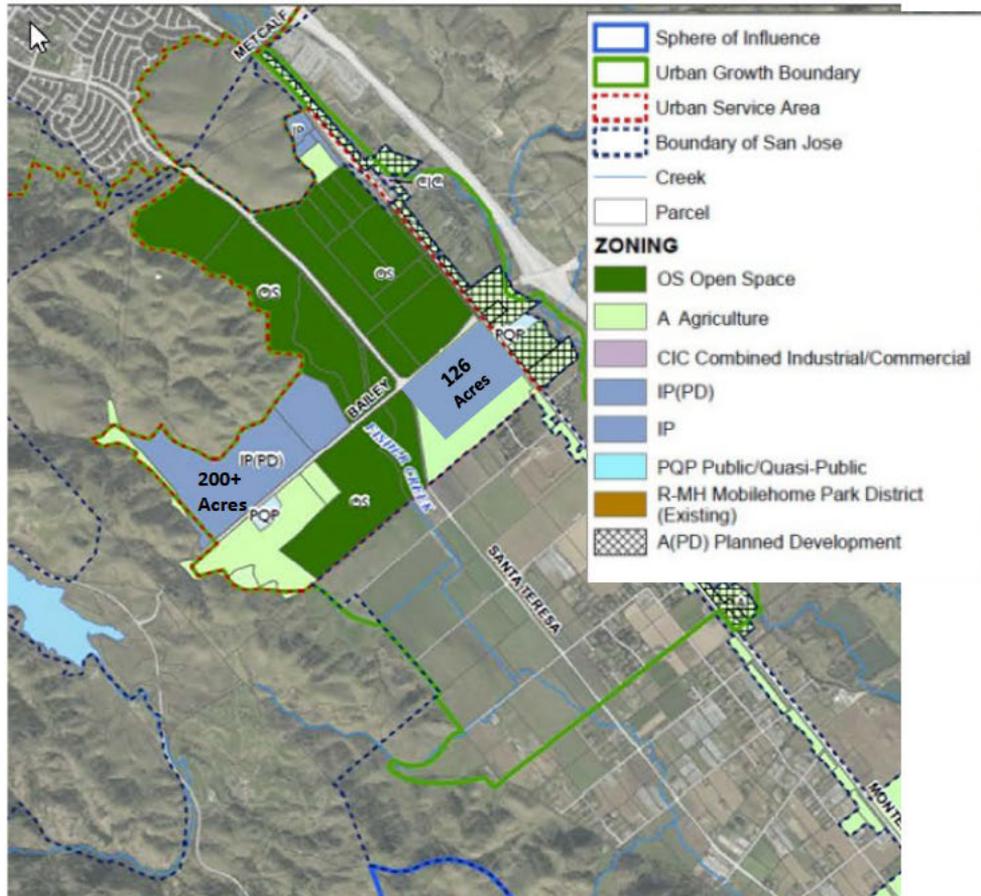


Exhibit #1

Fw: Monterey Corridor and GP Designation for Coyote Valley; Council Hearing Nov. 16, 2021 - Ag Report re Marchese Property

City Clerk <city.clerk@sanjoseca.gov>

Fri 11/12/2021 8:50 AM

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From: Norm Matteoni [REDACTED]**Sent:** Friday, November 12, 2021 8:37 AM**To:** The Office of Mayor Sam Liccardo <TheOfficeofMayorSamLiccardo@sanjoseca.gov>; District1 <district1@sanjoseca.gov>; District2 <District2@sanjoseca.gov>; District3 <district3@sanjoseca.gov>; District4 <District4@sanjoseca.gov>; District5 <District5@sanjoseca.gov>; District 6 <district6@sanjoseca.gov>; District7 <District7@sanjoseca.gov>; District8 <district8@sanjoseca.gov>; District9 <district9@sanjoseca.gov>; District 10 <District10@sanjoseca.gov>**Cc:** City Clerk <city.clerk@sanjoseca.gov>; Chris Marchese <[REDACTED]>; LEO CACITTI <[REDACTED]>; Ken Saso <[REDACTED]>**Subject:** RE: Monterey Corridor and GP Designation for Coyote Valley; Council Hearing Nov. 16, 2021 - Ag Report re Marchese Property

[External Email]

Dear Mr. Mayor and Members of the Council:

Attached is a second agriculture viability report that focuses on the Marchese property next to the Sobrato High School, residential development and near urbanized Morgan Hill at Burnett Avenue.

Notwithstanding that the property is an existing cherry orchard and thus presents the face of green space, the image is deceiving when you analyze the costs of operation, production, market factors and lack of infrastructure. Detailed analysis is provided in the report.

Dear City Clerk:

Please add this report to the record for the Coyote Valley hearing.

Norm Matteoni



NORMAN E. MATTEONI

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HOUSE
AGRICULTURAL
CONSULTANTS

*Providing expertise in agricultural science,
management, & appraisal since 1977*

Agricultural Viability Study of
Marchese Property of 221 Acres
San José, California

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The publishing date of this report is 2021-11-12. The revision number of this report is 13795. This report supersedes any previous version having a smaller revision number or older publishing date than shown above.

N.B.—This report is formatted for double-sided printing. If you have received it electronically and wish to print it, duplex printing is recommended for best results.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of report. The purpose of this report is to investigate and provide an opinion on the long-term viability of agriculture as a use of the subject land, which is approximately 221 farmable acres¹ lying within the Coyote Valley on the east side of Monterey Road within the City of San José and Santa Clara County, California. This subject site is hereinafter termed the *subject property* or *subject* of this report.

Under a separate cover, we, House Agricultural Consultants, have recently examined the agricultural viability of the neighborhood containing the subject property (the set of parcels in the Coyote Valley lying east of Monterey Road) in aggregate. This report, on the other hand, specifically examines one ownership within the Coyote Valley, a orchard at the extreme south of the Coyote Valley that has been used as a cherry orchard by the Marchese family for the past approximately fifty years. This report has been authorized by the subject property's owner, represented by Christopher Marchese. This report is intended for presentation to the City of San José's Planning Commission and the County of Santa Clara's Planning Commission.

1.2 Executive summary. Agriculture is not a viable use of the subject property now or in the long-term. It is being farmed to cherries at present to cover property taxes and keep the weeds down, and appears to be in a break-even cash flow pattern through our analysis of the past decade's financial reports of its farming operations. However, as soon as next year, continued use as

¹ The county assessor's plat maps indicate a gross area of 228.7 acres, total.

cherries most likely will result in increasing annual cash-flow losses. Moreover, when depreciation or capital recovery of sunk investment costs are considered in the financial analysis, the annual operating losses to this agricultural operation are already heavy and will increase over time.

The following detrimental factors apply to the entire neighborhood of the Coyote Valley's east side, including the subject:

- competitively disadvantageous, high cost of doing agricultural business;
- adjacent and surrounding urban uses incompatible with farming;
- lack of any agricultural-support services in the area; and
- substantial environmental limitations and intrusions caused by adjoining wildlife-habitat, recreational, and municipal land uses.

Due to these adverse factors, most neighboring landowners of the Coyote Valley have already ceased to operate farming businesses on their properties.

The key limitation of the subject property that we explore in this report, which has led us to find lack of long-term agricultural viability is its lack of profitability in its current use as cherries, or in other potential alternative agricultural uses, as we detail in section 4.

A related specific problem—a very high cost of doing business—puts the subject property's agricultural operations at a major competitive disadvantage relative to other areas of northern and central California where agriculture is viable. The result is poor profitability for any agricultural enterprise to which the property might be put.

Finally, the prospects for profitability of agricultural enterprises on the subject are projected to worsen for the foreseeable future due to decreasing gross income and increasing costs, especially labor wages.

1.3 Qualifications of consultants. Since 1977, House Agricultural Consultants (HAC) has provided clients with a wide range of appraisal, consulting, and management services. Clients include farmers, landowners, institutions, insurance companies, law firms, municipalities, state and federal agencies, and many others. A sample list of clients is included in the appendices of this report.

HAC has prepared numerous studies concerning the agronomics, economics, and agricultural viability of farm properties over the years. HAC has worked in Santa Clara County for three decades, serving clients such as Leland Stanford Junior University and the City of Morgan Hill. For the latter, HAC has been involved since 2009 in helping to design an agricultural-conservation program, including agricultural-viability studies, farm land-use studies, and appraisals of agricultural-conservation easements.

The résumés of the authors are included in the appendices of this report.

Mr. Henry House, coauthor of this report, has twenty years of experience as an agricultural consultant, with expertise in soil science, statistics, agricultural economics, and agroecology. In his spare time he assists his father on the management of the family farm.

Mr. Greg House, coauthor of this report, is a qualified expert witness on agricultural matters in California Superior Court, United States Tax Court, and United States Bankruptcy Court. Mr. House has over forty years of experience as an agricultural consultant throughout California and the western states, and has worked particularly in northern California as a crop-management consultant since 1977. Mr. House is also a farmer of 35 years. Coco Ranch, the family farm, produces organic apples and other organic tree fruits on forty acres of land near Dixon, California.

Greg House is credentialed by the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, holding its professional designations of Accredited Farm Manager and Accredited Rural Appraiser. Mr. House is recognized by the American Society of Agronomy as holding its designations of

Certified Crop Advisor and Certified Professional Agronomist. Mr. House holds a professional license from the state of California as a Certified General Appraiser, number AG-001999.

1.4 Scope of work in preparation of study. Our work in preparing this study included the following:

- A site inspection of the subject and its neighborhood, the Coyote Valley.
- Review of relevant scholarly literature on the subject of agricultural viability.
- Review of the United States Census of Agriculture data for Santa Clara County, Santa Cruz County, Monterey County, and San Benito County concerning farm size, gross and net income, and number of farm operations.
- Review of the University of California Cooperative Extension’s financial cost studies for the subject’s actual and potential alternative crops, cherries and hay.
- Reference to land-value studies published by the California Chapter of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.
- Reference to Santa Clara County Assessor’s office’s records and maps.
- Reference to the United States Department of Agriculture’s *Web Soil Survey* for soil-class information.
- Examination and analysis of California Department of Conservation’s Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program maps, present and historical, of the subject property and its neighborhood.
- Interviews with the landowner’s representatives and several other farmer-landowners in the subject’s Coyote Valley neighborhood.
- Review of regulations of the City of San José affecting the cost of business on the subject property.
- Review of farm-specific data provided by the landowner: including well records, yield history, and financial information.

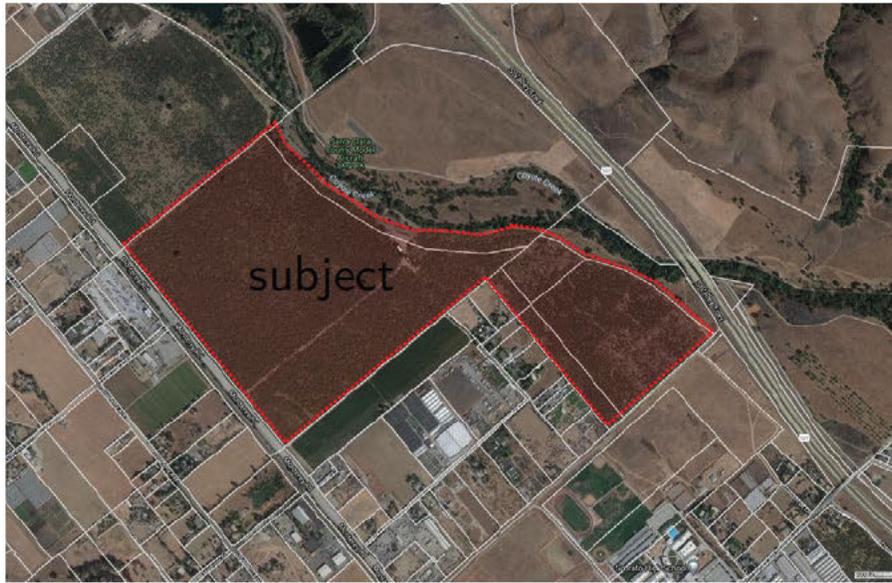
2 Setting and property description

2.1 Subject site’s production area. The subject property lies within the northern portion of the California Central Coast production area, which includes Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties.

2.2 General description of subject’s neighborhood. The neighborhood containing the subject property contains 83 assessor’s parcels that are owned by nongovernmental entities and comprises approximately 750 acres. Of these, there are 37 parcels that are at least five acres in size and privately owned, that is, not owned by a government or school district; these 37 parcels total 638 acres (including the subject property). Figure 1 illustrates the subject property. The subject lies within the limits of the City of San José, having been annexed in the 1960s. Figure 2 illustrates the location of the subject’s neighborhood in southern Santa Clara County.

The subject itself is bounded by Monterey Road on part of its southwest, Coyote Creek and its surrounding public open space on its northeast, and other private ownerships on its northwest as well as portions of its southeast and southwest. The Sobrato High School and a parcel owned by City of San José adjoin a portion of the subject property’s southeast. This neighborhood is geographically separated from Santa Clara County’s other farming areas of Morgan Hill and Gilroy that lie substantially further south.

FIGURE 1 Map showing location of the subject property (outlined in red).



2.2.1 ISOLATED SETTING: DIFFICULT ACCESS AND ADJOINING INCOMPATIBLE LAND USES. The subject property is located at the south of the Coyote Valley, from whose agricultural open space it is isolated by Monterey Road. The subject itself lies within the City of San José. As noted, an urban land use (Sobrato High School) adjoins the subject's southeast, while the Coyote Creek on the subject's northeast contains a public trail. All of these are nonfarm land uses, and each represents a significant barrier which makes pursuing commercial agriculture on the subject property difficult.

2.2.2 URBAN PROXIMITY. The very same nonfarm land uses that isolate the subject and make for difficult farm vehicle access also make for conflicts with the proximate urban surroundings. These conflicts include restrictions on spraying and applying farm chemicals, conflicts of dust and noise from farm operations, theft, vandalism, and damage to crops and capital goods from wildlife. The presence of members of the urban public on the neighboring public trail and adjoining school property is significantly disadvantageous to commercial agriculture. Not only is the grower's ability to apply pesticides ordinarily used in commercial agriculture impacted, but greater attention to safety, relative to typical agricultural settings, is required at all times given the possibility of uninformed members of the public wandering into an active agricultural operation.

FIGURE 2 Map showing location and extent of the subject's neighborhood in Coyote Valley. The 37 parcels, including the subject, that are privately owned and at least five acres are outlined in blue.



3 Agricultural viability

Agricultural properties can be studied in many ways, with emphasis on different but significant characteristics, such as agronomic productivity, economic productivity, market value, value-in-use, etc. In this study, we focus on the viability of the agricultural use of the subject property.

3.1 What is agricultural viability? Viability refers to the ability to live, and used in this agricultural context it implies both physical and financial feasibility of a farm, demanding, too, that the agricultural use endure over a long time period. To be viable, a farm must have both the physical attributes necessary for financial feasibility and longevity, such as soil and water, but also must be economically feasible in the long term. A recent report by Daniel A. Sumner of the University of California at Davis sums it up this way:

Finally, economic analysis of feasibility, viability, costs, and benefits must be evaluated over extended time horizons. Sustainability of the land use is fundamental. Farming requires long-lasting investments to maintain land productivity and viability.²

² Sumner, Daniel A., *The Economic Viability and Financial Feasibility of the Continued Agricultural Use of the North Coyote Valley Properties in the City of San José*, September 2021.

The United States Department of Agriculture offered a similar definition in its 1986 study entitled *Farm Viability: Results of the USDA Family Farm Surveys*. That study developed a *viability model* which it explained this way:

To be “viable”, a farm household must generate net income sufficient to meet financial obligations of three types. First, it must provide for the livelihood of its members. Second, to continue operating the farm business as it is currently organized, the household must cover cash operating expenses (including interest payments), and capital replacement costs. Third, to maintain its line of farm credit and prevent foreclosure of the business, the household must also meet principal payments on debt as scheduled.

We note that the 1986 USDA study considers as viable even those family-farm operations that do not generate enough income for a family’s entire living needs, with the understanding that off-farm income could supplement agricultural income to provide for the life-needs of the farmers themselves as part of farm viability.³ Nevertheless, we emphasize that both definitions of *agricultural viability* require that the farm be economically sustainable, able to generate enough revenue to provide for both capital replacement and at least some modest net economic profit after capital replacement is provided for.

3.1.1 EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACTORS OF VIABILITY. A thorough analysis of economic viability for agricultural property will take into account both external and internal factors affecting the farm, impacting its utility and viability as a site for agricultural activities. Such an analysis would also consider the interaction of the external and internal factors on each other. By *external*, we mean factors outside the control of the farmer, factors that are inherent to the broader farm economy. By *internal* factors, we refer to those factors which are inherent to the specific farm and its specific site.

External factors affecting economic viability of agricultural property include such market forces as commodity prices, competition, demand for commodities, availability and cost of labor, government regulations, and environmental factors such as sources of contamination, pestilence, and global climate change. In our previous study we examined the common external factors affecting the properties of the east side of the Coyote Valley, including the significant large-scale economic forces affecting the agricultural utility and viability of the entire neighborhood that contains the subject property, such as

- trend towards larger farms, fewer farmers in California and the U.S.A.;
- trend towards increasing mechanization due to high and increasing labor costs; and
- shortage of suitable labor⁴

which we need not elaborate here; please refer to our report published October 28, 2021, titled *Agricultural Viability Study of Coyote Valley · East Side Monterey Road* for discussion.

Internal characteristics which affect the economic viability of a property can be broadly divided into two categories: the land or agronomic factors of soil, water and local climate; and site factors or characteristics such as size, shape, and surrounding uses. We discuss these factors in detail in that report.

³ USDA reported in 2019 that 96 percent of farm households derived some income from off-farm sources and that, on average, off-farm income contributed 82 percent of total income, or \$101,638, for all family farms in 2019. Sourced from (<https://ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2021/september/off-farm-income-a-major-component-of-total-income-for-most-farm-households-in-2019>), downloaded October 18, 2021.

⁴ For example, Kaitlin Washburn Report for America, *In California farm country, growers struggle with labor shortage* (article in *USA Today*, April 6, 2020) reports: “A crippling labor shortage has affected nearly every corner of California agriculture.” (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2020/04/06/california-growers-struggle-labor-shortage-other-challenges-column/2941779001>).

Following is a short discussion of two major external economic factors putting the subject property at a disadvantage for commercial agricultural operations.

3.1.2 POOR AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL-SUPPORT SERVICES. It is difficult for agriculture to continue if convenient and adequate support services are not readily available, an issue affecting the subject property as well as its neighborhood that we have explored and discussed in our companion report, *Agricultural Viability Study of Coyote Valley · East Side Monterey Road*. In brief, such services include equipment supply-and-repair shops; general farm-supply stores; vendors of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides; providers of integrated pest management; and specialized financial services such as providers of insurance, credit, banking, and marketing. A packing house which prepares picked fruit for market, keeps the fruit cool and fresh, and has proper truck-shipping facilities is a notable requirement for commercial cherry crops, such as the subject's, as well as other tree fruits. There are none of these in the Coyote Valley and none in southern Santa Clara County. The closest suppliers for equipment and farm chemicals are in Watsonville, which can only be accessed via the busy commuter Highway 101 and the sinuous Highway 152 through the Santa Cruz Mountains. Thus the subject property's operators must travel long distances to obtain supplies and services, putting them at a disadvantage relative to other farming areas in California, such as the Santa Cruz-Watsonville area, the Central Valley of California, and the southern San Joaquin Valley (the location of numerous competing cherry producers). We find that, in comparison to the farms in such vital farm production areas of California, agricultural-support services available to the subject property are severely limited.

Please refer to our previously mentioned report of October 28, 2021 for a detailed discussion on this topic. In the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment model that we discuss in that companion report, the subject property ranks poorly in availability of agricultural-support services compared to competing farms in other regions: the subject scores a zero in this factor of availability of agricultural-support services.

3.1.3 POOR MARKET PRESENCE AND TIMING WORSENER BY CLIMATE CHANGE. Aside from crop yield and competition to be low-cost producers, farmers of perishable fruit and vegetable crops also compete in the arena of market timing. Typically, when these crops come into season, the earlier the farmer can bring the commodity to market, the higher the price. It can be viewed as a simple supply issue, with the early season bringing higher prices because of the limited supply as well as being first and novel for the new season.

In this regard, for instance, the cherries of subject property have not fared well, as the relatively newer production areas of the southern San Joaquin Valley have edged out Coyote Valley, which formerly had a slight market-timing advantage. The southern San Joaquin cherries are harvested earlier and command a higher price than cherries from Coyote Valley: by the time cherries produced on the subject or elsewhere in the Coyote Valley cherries can be sold, the market has attained mid-season characteristics of high supply from numerous competing producers and consequently the lowest prices of the season.

Global climate change appears to be an additional external factor further negatively affecting fruit production in the Coyote Valley. The subject's owner and neighboring growers report weather-related problems now that did not exist in the past decades, such as insufficient accumulation of winter chilling hours (necessary to stimulate fruit trees to flower and yield) and spring rains (causing crop loss). We have been provided records that demonstrate that disastrous spring rains occurred in six out of the past seven years. Little or no yield of cherries could be picked from the subject in these rainy six years, because cherries split and mold within hours after even a light rain on the ripening fruit.⁵

3.1.4 OTHER INTERNAL OR PROPERTY-SPECIFIC FACTORS. Internal characteristics which affect the economic viability of a property can be broadly divided into two categories: the land or agronomic factors of soil, water and local climate; and site factors or characteristics such as size, shape, and surrounding uses.

These factors are discussed in detail in our report published October 28, 2021, titled *Agricultural Viability Study of Coyote Valley · East Side Monterey Road*. In brief, the subject property has high-rated soil (with respect to physical agronomic characteristics) but high water cost and limited, or threatened, water availability; and the uses of land surrounding the subject are incompatible with commercial agriculture, putting the property at a competitive disadvantage for both ease of operations and costs of production.

Please refer to our referenced October 28, 2021 report for more detailed discussion and analysis by the model of Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

4 Property-specific analysis of financial feasibility

Factors in the financial viability of a farm business include its productivity, its cost of doing business in its particular location, and the level of investment in capital replacement (including investment in new machinery and technology).⁶

Our previous report discussed re-investment in an agricultural operation as a factor of viability. Our observations in July 2021 as well as conversations with the property owners indicate there are no or minimal new on-farm re-investments occurring in the subject site. The cherry growers have not kept up with the replanting of the newer cherry cultivars demanded by the market. This threatens the continued productivity of the subject's cherry production, as its current variety, Bing, is fast becoming obsolete in the retail end of the commercial cherry business.

From an economic perspective, the present level of new on-farm investment reflects the net income potential from existing farm operations as well as the farmer's anticipation of future benefits from farming. Due to the factors noted above and discussed in detail in our previous report, there is no incentive for re-investment in these subject orchards. A related problem is the age of the farmers: the current operators are at retirement age or above, and there is no upcoming generation of young farmers to take their place.

In the three following subsections, we examine the subject property's financial potential in a number of agricultural uses, including its existing agricultural use—a cherry orchard—to illuminate the lack of profitability in its continued agricultural use. We present three property-specific analyses: (I) comparison of the subject's cashflow to market-typical costs and returns for the operation of a cherry orchard, (II) financial ratios and metrics as used by lenders to determine credit worthiness and investment potential, and (III) a financial-feasibility budget for removal of the existing cherry orchard and its replacement with another agricultural use.

4.1 Analysis I: Comparison of subject's costs and returns with market. Compared to other cherry orchards in other cherry growing regions of California, the subject property as a cherry orchard is not profitable.

We have referenced a cost study of the University of California, *Sample Cost to Establish an Orchard and Produce Sweet Cherries: San Joaquin Valley—North 2017* (full citation in the references of this report, page 17). This publication reports the agricultural-economist authors'

⁵ Personal communication from Chris Marchese, October 18, 2021. Also personal experience of Greg House, who grows commercial cherries in Solano County.

⁶ E.g., Adelaja, A. and K. Rose. *Farm Viability Revisited: A Simultaneous-Equation Cash Flow Approach*. Agricultural Finance Review. Vol. 48 (1988): 11-24.

research on the costs and returns of a typical cherry orchard in the San Joaquin Valley, which, as noted, we have identified as the major cherry-producing area of California that competes with the subject property. In summary, this study which projects net cash revenue to an established orchard in that area of \$5,102 per acre, annually (gross revenues minus cash operating expenses); from this figure, the operator obtains capital recovery as economic profit, if any (i.e., this figure sums direct costs only, without deducting depreciation, any recovery of capital investments, or any provision for re-investment).

The appendices of this report contain tables that compare the cost study's costs and returns in the San Joaquin Valley to the subject's.⁷ In contrast with the typical San Joaquin Valley-area orchard considered in the cost study, the subject's average annual return for the past seven⁸, including crop-insurance payments in disaster years, has been \$99.57 dollars per acre, or \$22,004 total, per annum, a difference of -98 percent from the San Joaquin cherry-growing operations.

Moreover this figure does not account for depreciation of equipment or capital recovery, a consideration we take up in the next section as the NFIO metric analysis.

Finally, we anticipate this already modest and risky average cash return to decrease further in the coming years due to the increasing cost of labor.

4.1.1 DELETERIOUS EFFECT OF LOCAL FARM-LABOR WAGES. Figure 3 illustrates the national-level rise in farm-labor wages over the past decade. Compared to competing agricultural areas of California, this issue is substantially magnified in the case of the subject as it lies within the City of San José, which has its own minimum-wage ordinance. Table 1 compares the minimum wage of California to that required in San José. As the table indicates, the minimum-wage rate is currently set at \$15.45 per hour and scheduled to increase in 2022 to \$16.20 per hour. Thus, under the burden of this urban-type minimum-wage standard due to its location within the City of San José, as an agricultural employer the subject's operator is at a serious disadvantage compared to competing cherry-producing areas of California. This eight-percent difference (2022 figure) perhaps does not seem like much, but for many crops, especially fruits and vegetables, labor is a major expense; for example, the previously cited California Cooperative Extension cost study estimates that labor is 38 percent of the cost to produce cherries; another recent U.C. production-cost study estimates hand labor as 61 percent of the cost to produce lettuce. Agriculture is typically a high-cost, low-profit-margin business. A recent study that we undertook to examine the financial efficiency of U.S. farms using historical financial data from the USDA found an average net farm income ratio (NFIR: net income divided by gross income) of two percent for all U.S. farms in 2015. This means that 98 percent of the gross income was consumed by expenses, and indicates on average U.S. farms are a very-low-profit-margin business. Here is a strong reason for the need for farms to be large and for the need for them to continue to get bigger. Cherries, as a delicate fruit crop, are entirely hand-picked.

The subject lies within the limits of the City of San José (having been annexed in the 1960s) and is thus subject to its jurisdiction. We have reviewed the minimum-wage ordinance of the City of San José, which we have reproduced in the appendices of this report (section 7.3). This ordinance has since 2017 set a minimum wage exceeding California's minimum wage under which to which competing agricultural businesses (generally operating in unincorporated areas) are subject. We found that the hourly rate to which the subject property in the City of San José will be subject will once again increase in 2023 and continue to increase annually thereafter up to five percent per annum to match Bay Area urban consumers' cost-of-living index. Thus, we can project a rate of

⁷ Section 7.1 (page 18).

⁸ Years 2014 through 2021; the year 2021 was not included, as this year is unfinished; however, available evidence fails to indicate any change in the trend.

FIGURE 3 Wages for U.S. farm labor have increased by approximately 36 percent since 2010. In California the increase since 2010 is approximately 63 percent.

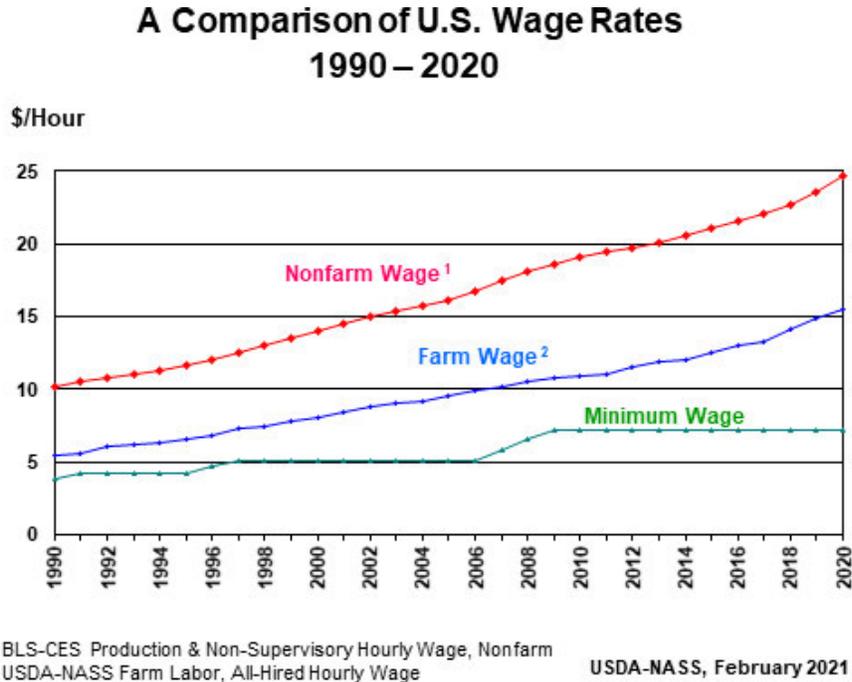


TABLE 1 Schedule of minimum hourly wages, 2016 to 2022, California compared to San José.

Year	California min. wage	San José min. wage	Percent difference, San José–statewide
2017	\$10.50	\$10.50, raised Jul. 1 to \$12.00	+14.3
2018	\$11.00	\$13.50	+22.7
2019	\$12.00	\$15.00	+25.0
2020	\$13.00	\$15.25	+17.3
2021	\$14.00	\$15.45	+10.4
2022	\$15.00	\$16.20	+8.0
2023	\$15.00	\$17.00*	+13.3

* Projected per language of city’s ordinance.

\$17.00 per hour in 2023, thirteen percent higher than the California minimum wage, and anticipate further increases thereafter indefinitely.

4.2 Analysis II: Financial ratios. For this approach, we have examined the subject property’s agricultural operation’s economic viability on the basis of several common farm financial ratios and metrics used by banks and creditors. Such ratios are widely used to determine whether a lender shall extend operating credit money to a farm business; they represent an objective measure of the financial health of a farm as they can be compared to established standard criteria, that is, acceptable numeric values. The utility of financial ratios regarding the subject of this report is

two-fold: in addition to being statistics that shed light on the future economic viability of a farm operation, they directly indicate the capacity of an operation to borrow working capital to finance its operation during the annual cycle of crop production.

The two financial ratios that are appropriate in this analysis to shed light on the subject property are the *operating-profit margin ratio*, or *OMPR*, and the *rate of return on farm assets*.

4.2.1 OPERATING-PROFIT MARGIN RATIO (OMPR). The *operating-profit margin ratio* is defined as net income from operations divided by gross revenue. The subject's net income from operations, which was discussed in the previous section comparing the subject to the University of California's cost studies, is \$22,004 (average for the past seven years)⁹; the gross revenue for the same period averaged \$1,368,158. The indicated operating-profit margin ratio for the subject property is thus 0.016.

Accepted interpretations of the value per agricultural-economics literature are

Ratio:	Indicated financial strength of business:
< 0.10	weak
0.10–0.25	acceptable/average
> 0.25	strong.

The subject's ratio of 0.016 is substantially less than 0.1 and thus places the subject property deeply into the "weak" category. This is an indication that the subject property has a very low margin of profit, relative to the standard in the agricultural sector, and thus lacks robustness to adversity; a single unusually poor year or a modest increase in expenses or decline in revenue could result in insolvency. This is not a business that a potential agricultural lender would desire to service.

4.2.2 RATE OF RETURN ON FARM ASSETS. The other ratio we have selected to shed light on the subject's economic viability is the *rate of return on farm assets*. This statistic can be thought of as an opportunity cost or interest rate that the farm earned in one year on all money invested in the business. It is defined as the income from all operations divided by the average total value of all farm assets. Accepted interpretations of the value per agricultural-economics literature are

Rate of return:	Financial strength of business:
< 1.0 %	weak
1.0–5.0 %	acceptable/average
> 5.0 %	strong.

The major asset component of this ratio is the subject's land. We have estimated the value of the land under agricultural use as \$8,000,000 to \$15,550,000 (\$35,000 to \$68,000 dollars per acre) based on a recent offer from the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority and the Peninsula Open Space Trust for \$35,000 per acre, which we have discussed with the landowner¹⁰, as well as other recent purchases by those entities in the neighborhood.¹¹ Other assets include trees and equipment, estimated to contribute \$2,934,000, adding which to the land gives a total farm-asset

⁹ The partial year of 2021 is excluded, however, there is no evidence available at this time that 2021 will improve upon the previous seven years' trend. That trend is downward (a decline in profitability year after year, on average).

¹⁰ Personal communication from Chris Marchese, October and November, 2021.

¹¹ Estimate of value for economic-feasibility purposes, only. Although we, this report's authors, are appraisers, we have not appraised the subject property in this report.

value (denominator of this rate-of-return ratio) of \$10,940,000 to \$18,490,000. The indicated rate for the subject property¹² is 0.12 to 0.2 percent, placing the subject property well within the “weak” category of financial strength.

4.2.3 NET FARM INCOME FROM OPERATIONS (NFIO). Lastly, we have additionally computed a statistic known as the NFIO, which is another measurement of financial health (a sum not a ratio) that sheds additional light on the situation of the subject property by considering depreciation (i.e., the wasting of capital assets). The previous two financial-health ratios do not consider depreciation or capital recovery (although they include the annual cash cost of ongoing repairs and maintenance). The statistic of *Net farm income from operations*, or *NFIO* is defined as gross cash farm income, minus total cash farm expenses, minus depreciation. By considering depreciation, this statistic is a measurement of true average annual economic profit. The interpretation is straightforward: a positive result is net economic profit, after all forms of depreciation are considered; while a negative result is a net economic loss.

We compute the NFIO of the subject property as \$−935 per acre, or \$−206,731, per annum, based on the past seven years (this is a annual average, as the annual revenue and expenses vary from year to year). This negative result confirms what other evidence presented in this report has suggested: that the subject property does not have long-term agricultural viability; and while it is currently operating, its capital assets (the trees and other agricultural, nonland assets) are being depleted year-after-year.

4.3 Analysis III: Scenario of alternative annual crop enterprises. If the existing cherry orchard were to be removed, the land could be cleared and prepared for the growing of annual crops. The typical crops grown in the area are a few summer vegetables such as squash, pumpkins and sweet corn; grass hay, such as wheat hay or oat hay, is also grown.

To examine the potential economic return of these alternatives to cherry or other tree-fruit production, we first consider the cost to remove the existing orchards and prepare the land for annual row or field crops.

4.3.1 COST TO REMOVE CHERRY ORCHARD. The University of California at Davis has recently published a study of orchard-removal costs. In the past it was permitted to bulldoze orchard trees into piles and burn them. This was a relatively inexpensive method to clear the land of the trees. Such agricultural burning is no longer permitted by air-quality-control boards in California, and thus the remaining option is to pull out the trees, grind them up in place, and either spread the wood chips on the on land or haul the wood chips to a co-generation plant. This latter option is very unlikely for the subject property due to its location, hauling costs, and the scarcity of co-generation plants willing to accept the wood chips.

We therefore examine the remaining option, to pull the trees, grind them in place, spread the wood chips on the land, and incorporate the chips into the soil. Table 2 summarizes the operations and estimated costs, based on the University study, adjusted upward by twenty percent due to the location of the subject property.¹³ The cost is estimated at \$2,062 per acre, or \$455,500, total.

For any new agricultural use of the subject property, be it vegetables, oat hay, or replanting to cherries or some other orchard crop, this cost would need to be paid up-front, and thus presents a very sizable cost that the subsequent use would need to recover.

¹² See the appendices of this report, section 7.1, for source data.

¹³ Lyondakis, the premier orchard removal company through California, has so advised the subject property’s owners that due to their location, remote from mainstream agriculture, difficult to access, and in a urban area, their typical cost for orchard removal would be increased by approximately twenty percent.

TABLE 2 Estimated per acre cost to remove existing cherry orchard on the subject property.

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Cost per acre</u>
pull trees	\$300
grinding	\$720
spread chips	\$316
deep rip	\$600
discing	\$126
—	—
total	\$2,062

Recovery of this orchard removal cost is not economically possible given any of the many options reviewed in this report, as follows.

4.3.2 VEGETABLES. Vegetable production requires extensive equipment, grower knowledge, and ready markets. The area vegetable growers rely primarily on seasonal recreation for tourists in the fall months to both market their produce and to generate agri-tourism sales income, as described by Daniel Sumner, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Davis in his previously cited 2021 study entitled *The Economic Viability and Financial Feasibility of the Continued Agricultural Use of the North Coyote Valley Properties in the City of San José*.

Vegetable agri-tourism is a specialized business and the current landowners cannot be expected to operate such an enterprise. Could it be rented for this purpose? The Marchese property is quite large for the area, being approximately 221 acres, three to four times the size of the B&T Farms agri-tourism operation at the corner of Bailey Avenue and Santa Teresa Boulevard. Thus the subject property is too large to be used entirely for agri-tourism, and so if this scheme were to be pursued, commercial vegetable production would need to be the principle use of the property, supplemented by agri-tourism. Assuming there were a tenant willing to take on the subject 221 acres for the combined purpose of vegetables and seasonal agri-tourism, and if the landowners were willing to rent the land for such purposes, what might be the economic rent for the 221 acres?

This seasonal recreational (agri-tourism) use and its associated rental rates have been well documented by Daniel Sumner. Dr. Sumner's data indicates a rental range of \$350 to \$700 per acre per year for the vegetables with seasonal agri-tourism in the neighborhood of the subject property, on the east side of Monterey Road in North Coyote Valley. His survey included properties from 40 to 80 acres in size. We would expect the subject property to rent at the very low end of this range due to its large size; \$350 per acre would be the maximum we anticipate as rent for the subject 221 acres. As Dr. Sumner noted, this does not even cover property taxes for the landowner, and fails also to cover other land-ownership costs such as bookkeeping, insurance, and maintenance costs. The effect of the City of San José's higher-than-standard minimum wage, previously discussed under the economics of cherry production, likewise is detrimental to this putative operational alternative.

The use of the subject property for vegetables, even if seasonal agri-tourism is included, is not an economically viable use.

4.3.3 OAT HAY. Oat hay is also grown in the neighborhood of the Marchese property. Oat hay is an annual crop sown in the fall and harvested in the summer. The farming equipment required to

produce a hay crop is considerably less than that for vegetables, and it does not require irrigation, as hay grasses, such as oats, can produce a crop on the normal winter rainfall of the Coyote Valley, about 12 to 18 inches.

The average yield for oat hay in the area is approximately 2.5 tons per acre. To estimate the cost and returns in growing oat hay on the subject 221 acres, we reference a 2012 economic study by the University of California Cooperative Extension entitled *2012 Sample Cost to Produce Oat Hay: Sacramento Valley—Dryland*. The term *dryland* indicates that no irrigation water is required, and the Sacramento Valley is similar to the Santa Clara Valley in rainfall and winter climatic patterns. We have updated the 2012 costs by an upward-adjustment factor of five percent, based on information from the United States Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service which maintains records of nationwide annual costs of production paid by farmers. This index for farm-production costs (not including labor wages) indicates a modest five-percent overall increase between the years 2012 and 2021.

A complete economic budget for the oat-hay enterprise on the subject property is included in the appendices to this report (section 7.2). In summary, the oat-hay enterprise is projected to produce a gross income of \$437.50 per acre based on production of 2.5 tons per acre of oat hay sold at \$175 per ton. Total expenses to grow the hay and also cover fixed ownership costs such as taxes and insurance are \$839.49 per acre. Even if the property taxes of the Marchese property were reduced by a factor of five, the oat-hay enterprise would just about break-even (that is, expenses would equal gross income, and the net would be zero), thus producing no incentive for the farmer to grow the crop.

The oat-hay enterprise is a nonstarter; this is not a viable economic use of the property.

5 Conclusion

The subject property lacks agricultural viability for the future. We have analyzed the subject’s financial potential for agriculture, and it fails the tests of comparison to other cherry producers and registers critically low, “no-go” financial-analysis ratios used by lenders to determine whether an agricultural operation is worth investing in; alternative agricultural enterprises such as oat hay and vegetables are not viable either, even before fronting the sizeable cost of clearing the land of the existing noneconomic cherry orchards. We conclude that no economically rational market participant would purchase the subject property for any agricultural purpose.

The subject property only continues to be operated as a cherry orchard as an interim use due to the owner’s decision to maintain the land and prevent its becoming a public nuisance; while farming cherries has just been above break-even in cashflow on average over the past seven years, an overall economic loss is occurring, when overhead and capital depreciation are taken into consideration. The orchards are old, in decline, and there is no incentive to re-invest in them.

Moreover, the subject’s longstanding historical use is economically risky: the average slightly positive cashflow over seven years is due to two positive years, only, offsetting five years of loss. We project that positive cashflow will no longer be possible in 2022 and future years, as the cost of labor will increase by approximately eight percent due to a minimum-wage ordinance of the City of San José that puts the subject at a severe economic disadvantage compared to competing fruit-growing areas of California. Furthermore, global climate change will increase the frequency of crop-destroying weather disasters, further limiting the possibility of a positive return from fruit cultivation on the subject.

5.1 Final negative opinion of viability. For the reasons presented in this report, we conclude that the subject property is not viable for agriculture now or in the medium- to long-term future.

5.2 Certification. We certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements of fact in this report are true and correct. The reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are our personal, unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions. We have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report. We have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved. Our compensation is not contingent upon a predetermined outcome that favors the cause of the client, attainment of a stipulated result, or occurrence of a subsequent event.

We have made a personal inspection of the property that is the subject of this report. Our analyses, opinions, and conclusions have been developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with, and subject to, the Professional Code of Ethics and the Standards of Professional Practice of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.

Gregory A. House, AFM, ARA, CPAg
 Certified General Appraiser, California license no. AG-001999

Henry House

6 Sources referenced

The sources of data employed in the analyses in this report have included the consultants' files, knowledge, and experience from agricultural consulting and appraisal in the area (see the list of qualifications, page 50). Specific research performed for this assignment is detailed in section 1.4 and in the exhibits within the appendices that follow. Additionally, appropriate published sources have been referenced in the preparation of this appraisal. These include:

California Department of Conservation. *The California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model Instruction Manual*. California Department of Conservation—Office of Land Conservation, 1997.

Grant, Joe A.; Caprile, Janet L.; Sumner, Daniel A.; and Murdock, Jeremy. *Sample Cost to Establish an Orchard and Produce Sweet Cherries: San Joaquin Valley—North 2017*. University of California Cooperative Extension University of California Agricultural Issues Center, and U.C. Davis Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 2017.

Long, Rachael; Munier, Doug; Klonsky, Karen M. *2012 Sample Cost to Produce Oat Hay: Sacramento Valley—Dryland*. University of California Cooperative Extension University of California Agricultural Issues Center, and U.C. Davis Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 2012.

Pease, James R., and Coughlin, Robert E. *Land Evaluation and Site Assessment: A Guidebook for Rating Agricultural Lands*, second edition. Prepared for the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service and published by the Soil and Water Conservation Society (Ankeny, IA) 2001.

Salant, P., et al. *Farm Viability: Results of the USDA Family Farm Surveys · Rural Development Research Report No. 60*. United States Department of Agriculture—Economic Research Service, July 1986.

Sumner, Daniel A. *The Economic Viability and Financial Feasibility of the Continued Agricultural Use of the North Coyote Valley Properties in the City of San José*. September 2021.

7 Appendices

7.1 Data for analysis I: Past eight years of returns from subject cherry orchard.

MORGAN HILL CHERRY ORCHARD TENANCY

COST ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

FOR A VIABILITY STUDY BY

HOUSE AGRICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

- I. 2021 CROP ANALYSIS.**
 - A. CHERRY ORCHARD GROWER DETAILED ACCOUNTING HISTORY REPORT.
 - B. CHERRY ORCHARD DETAILED PACK-OUT ACCOUNTING SUMMARY.
 - C. GROWER VS. U.C DAVIS AG. COOP COST COMPARISON TO PRODUCE CHERRIES.

- II. CHERRY ORCHARD CROP HISTORY.**
 - A. 1988 TO PRESENT ANNUAL CROP HARVEST HISTORY SUMMARY.
 - B. 1988 TO 2013 CROP HARVEST PRODUCTION HISTORY REPORT.

- III. COST VS. HARVEST INCOME SUMMARY.**
 - A. 2021 TO 2014 – LEASE OPERATOR = M&R PACKING COMPANY.
 - B. 2013 TO 2009 – LEASE OPERATOR = MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS.
 - C. 2008 TO 2004 – LEASE OPERATOR = EL CAMINO PACKING, INC.

- IV. M.H.C.O.T. INCOME / EXPENSE DETAILED SUMMARY.**
 - A. 2009 TO 2014 MICRO-SPRINKLER IRRIGATION UP-GRADE SUMMARY.
 - B. M.H.C.O.T. IRRIGATION SYSTEM DESIGN SUMMARY & SCHEMATIC MAPS.
 - C. 2008/2009 IRRIGATION UTILITY COST ANALYSIS.
 - D. 2020/2021 IRRIGATION UTILITY COST ANALYSIS.



MORGAN HILL CHERRY ORCHARD TENANCY					
CHERRY ORCHARD GROWER DETAILED ACCOUNTING HISTORY REPORT					
LEASE OPERATOR - M&R PACKING COMPANY					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ENTITY	SUB-TOTAL COST	ITEM	CATEGORY
				TOTAL COST	TOTAL COST
I. RANCH HUSBANDRY / CULTURAL COSTS					
A. FUEL					
1	RED / LOW SULPHUR DIESEL	TORO PETROLEUM CORP.	9,919.42		
2	DA MAGNAPLEX	E.F. KLUDT & SONS	63.14		
3	FORKLIFT FUEL - PROPANE	WELLS FARGO BANK	235.62		
TOTAL FUEL COSTS (A)				10,218.18	10,218.18
B. EQUIPMENT COSTS					
1 OUTSIDE TRACTOR RENTAL					
a	SPRAY RIG TRACTOR	N & S TRACTOR	2,912.00		
b	OUTSIDE RENTAL TRACTOR REPAIRS	N & S TRACTOR	645.75		
SUB-TOTAL (B-1)				3,557.75	
2 TRACTOR EQUIPMENT REPAIR & PARTS					
a	LABOR REPAIR COST	M&R CREW	2,516.62		
b		WFB - GARTON TRACTOR	486.98		
c	KUBOTA TRACTOR	WFB - BIG VALLEY TRACTOR	498.76		
d		WFB - NAPA AUTO PARTS	146.85		
e	V-BELT	WFB - GRAFFIGNA BROS. F/A SUPPLY	16.44		
f		WFB - BIG W SALES	183.46		
g	STARTER MOTER	BELKORP AG., LLC	346.27		
h	KUBOTA TRACTOR	LODI REBUILDERS	172.58		
i	TIRE REPAIR	LODI TIRE SERVICE	25.00		
j	TIRE - JD 870	EAST BAY TIRE	288.97		
SUB-TOTAL (B-2)			4,681.93	4,681.93	
3 SPRAYER REPAIR & PARTS					
a	LABOR REPAIR COSTS	M&R CREW	1,571.50		
b	WEED SRAYER	WFB - J. MILANO	50.14		
c	CH SPRAYER	WFB - HOME DEPOT	16.78		
d	CH CPRAYER	WFB - GARTON TRACTOR	257.34		
e	PRESS RELIEF + SS PIPE NIPPLE	BG AGRI SALES & SERVICE	394.02		
f	PACKING / BEARINGS	BELKORP AG., LLC	395.28		
g	SPRAYER REPAIR & PARTS	J. MILANO CO.	66.35		
h	SPRAYER CLAMPS	CAPITAL RUBBER CO. LTD.	19.23		
i	SPRAYER REPAIRS	BARRY MCLAIN	3,772.96		
j	BATTERY	GRAFFIGNA BROS. F/A SUPPLY	112.83		
SUB-TOTAL (B-3)			6,656.43	6,656.43	
4 SCRAPER REPAIR & PARTS					
a	9 FT. BLADE	MOTION INDUSTRIES INC.	248.05		
b	SCRAPER REPAIR & PARTS	AIM AG INDUSTRIAL MFG. INC.	164.61		
c	SCRAPER REPAIR & PARTS	J. MILANO CO. INC.	457.43		
SUB-TOTAL (B-4)				870.09	
5 SMALL FARMING TOOLS REPAIR & PARTS					
a	NAPA GOLD FUEL	ROSAS	47.71		
b	CHAIN SAW REPAIR	ACME SAW & SUPPLY INC.	184.69		
c	CHAIN SAW REPAIR	WFB - ACME SAW & SUPPLY INC.	198.23		
d	PARTS	WFB - WARD'S AUTO SUPPLY	28.85		
e	4-WAY LUG WRENCH	WFB - GRAFFIGNA BROS. F/A SUPPLY	20.21		
f	NAPA GOLD SPIN-ON	WARD'S AUTO SUPPLY	52.30		
g	LOCK/KEYS	PAUL'S SAFE LOCK	32.48		
SUB-TOTAL (B-5)				564.47	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT & REPAIR COSTS (B)				16,330.67	16,330.67
C HEALTH & SAFETY					
1 SANITARY RESTROOM FACILITIES					
a	M&R CREW - ANNUAL SERVICE	STAR SANITATION LLC	3,067.76		
b	HARVEST CREWS - PORTABLES	STAR SANITATION LLC	8,473.99		
c	MISC.	WFB - LOWES	34.81		
TOTAL HEALTH & SAFETY COSTS (C)				11,576.56	11,576.56
PAGE 1 OF 4				PAGE CATEGORY SUB-TOTAL	38,125.41
REV. DATE 10/14/21					



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ENTITY	SUB-TOTAL COST	ITEM TOTAL COST	CATEGORY TOTAL COST
D RODENT CONTROL - SQUIRRELS / GOPHERS					
1	OUTSIDE LABOR + BAIT / TRAPS	EE HALL INC.	4,006.55		
2	BAIT / TRAP	M&R CREW	1,599.64		
3	LABOR - SQUIRREL + GOPHER CONTROL	M&R CREW	7,228.61		
	TOTAL COST (D)			12,834.80	12,834.80
E PRUNING / TOPPING / HEDGING					
1	OUTSIDE TOPPING / HEDGING	VILLARREAL HEDGING & TOPPING, INC.	34,125.00		
2	OUTSIDE PRUNING LABOR	EE HALL INC.	1,045.09		
3	PRUNING LABOR	M&R CREW	1,124.76		
	TOTAL COST (E)		36,294.85	36,294.85	36,294.85
F DEAD WOOD / BRUSH REMOVAL					
1	OUTSIDE LABOR - WOOD/BRUSH REMOVAL	EE HALL INC.	59,344.94		
2	LABOR - WOOD/BRUSH REMOVAL	M&R CREW	2,617.30		
3	OUTSIDE SHREDDING / CHOPPING	EE HALL INC.	2,808.54		
4	SHREDDING / CHOPPING	M&R CREW	7,326.57		
5	OUTSIDE LABOR - TREE REMOVAL	EE HALL INC.	1,325.25		
6	LABOR - TREE REMOVAL	M&R CREW	3,201.24		
7	OUTSIDE BACK-HOE SERVICE	HOLLOWAY AG. SERVICES	2,660.00		
8	SUCKERING	M&R CREW	865.20		
9	BURNING	M&R CREW	281.19		
	TOTAL COST (F)		80,430.23	80,430.23	80,430.23
G RE-PLANT TREES					
1	PURCHASE TREES - 414 CORAL	SIERRA GOLD	5,340.60		
2	PURCHASE TREES - 350 BING	BRANDT NURSERY	4,515.00		
3	PURCHASE TREES - 146 RAINER	BRANDT NURSERY	1,883.40		
4	PURCHASE TREES - 90 TARTS	SIERRA GOLD	1,161.00		
5	PURCHASE TREES - 310 BING ON MAHALEB	BORELLO FARMS	2,855.16		
	SUB-TOTAL (G1+2)			15,755.16	
3	PURCHASE 1.25 WTX 10"/ PROTECTIVE MTL.	WILSON ORCHARD & VINYARD SUPPLY	8,133.79		
4	OUTSIDE LABOR - RE-PLANT	EE HALL INC.	23,210.42		
5	LABOR - RE-PLANT	M&R CREW	2,530.71		
6	PURCHASE - 1/2" EMT CONDUIT TREE STAKE	MVR ELECTRICAL SERVICE	2,453.00		
7	OUTSIDE LABOR - STAKING TREES	EEHALL INC.	6,436.84		
8	PURCHASE PROTECTIVE MESH NETTING	AMAZON	2,596.08		
9	LABOR - INSTALL PROTECTIVE NET	M&R CREW	1,903.44		
10	OUTSIDE LABOR - INSTALL PROTECTIVE NET	EE HALL INC.	5,622.20		
11	OUTSIDE SUPERVISOR FOREMAN	EE HALL INC.	1,196.60		
	SUB-TOTAL (G3-11)			54,083.08	
	TOTAL COST (G)			69,838.24	69,838.24
H SURVEY / TREE IDENTIFICATION					
1	OUTSIDE LABOR - PAINT TREES	EE HALL INC.	10,423.58		
2	LABOR - PAINT TREES	M&R CREW	2,530.71		
3	PURCHASE PAINT	BG AGRI SALES AND SERVICE	361.68		
4	PURCHASE PAINT	WILSON ORCHARD & VINEYARD SUPPLY	117.45		
	TOTAL COST (H)		13,433.42	13,433.42	13,433.42
I POLLINATION / GRAFTING					
1	GRAFTING TREES	J & J AG / SJ1A, LLC	4,411.00		
2	PURCHASE GRAFTING PISTOL GREASE	BG AGRI SALES & SERVICE	238.26		
3	BEE HIVES	#1 HONEY BEES INC.	15,120.00		
4	BOUQUET POLLENATION	M&R CREW	N/A		
	TOTAL COST (I)		19,769.26	19,769.26	19,769.26
J IRRIGATION SYSTEM REPAIRS					
1	OUTSIDE PUMP REPAIRS - #1 & #2	PACIFIC SOUTH WEST IRRIGATION	N/A		
2	OUTSIDE MAINLINE / SUB-MAIN REPAIRS	PACIFIC SOUTH WEST IRRIGATION	3,566.69		
3	SPRINKLER LINE HOSE REPAIRS - LABOR	EE HALL LLC	3,667.42		
4	SPRINKLER REPAIRS				
a	OUTSIDE LABOR - REPAIR SPRINKLERS	EE HALL INC.	3,042.90		
b	PURCHASE - SWIVEL/BALL VALVE/EMITTERS	IRRIGATION DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION	6,217.50		
c	PURCHASE - NELSON R10 STAKES/BALL VALVE	SIGNATURE IRRIGATION, INC.	3,552.92		
d	PURCHASE - 3/4" PVC ADAPTER	LODI PUMP & IRRIGATION	58.77		
5	MISC. REPAIRS				
a	TANK BALL VALVE	BG AGRI SALES & SERVICE	2,417.98		
b	MISC. PARTS	WFB - HOME DEPOT	228.15		
	TOTAL COST (J)		22,752.33	22,752.33	22,752.33
	PAGE 2 OF 4	PAGE CATEGORY SUB-TOTAL			255,353.13
	REV. DATE 10/14/21				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ENTITY	SUB-TOTAL COST	ITEM TOTAL COST	CATEGORY TOTAL COST
K	IRRIGATION				
1	PURCHASE WATER				
a	PUMP STATION #1 - 08M006	SCVWD	6,042.13		
b	PUMP STATION #2 - 07H008	SCVWD	4,507.94		
c	PUMP STATION #3 - 07A006	SCVWD	4,947.76		
d	PUMP STATION #4 - 07K006	SCVWD	2,966.52		
	SUB-TOTAL (K-1)		18,464.35	18,464.35	
2	PUMP STATION POWER				
a	PUMP STATION #1 - 1009468973	P G & E	13,792.48		
b	PUMP STATION #2 - 1004491050	P G & E	3,978.61		
c	PUMP STATION #3 - 1006789979	P G & E	13,835.29		
d	PUMP STATION #4 - 1010072918	P G & E	8,199.00		
	SUB-TOTAL (K2)		39,805.38	39,805.38	
3	IRRIGATION				
a	LABOR	M&R CREW	11,122.81		
b	OUTSIDE LABOR	EE HALL INC.	3,969.70		
	SUB-TOTAL (K3)		15,092.51	15,092.51	
	TOTAL COST (K)			73,362.24	73,362.24
L	UTILITIES				
	HOUSE / YARD - 1003917165	PG & E	5,412.43		
	HOUSE UTILITY REIMBURSEMENT	T. FLORES	-800.00		
	TOTAL COST (L)		4,612.43	4,612.43	4,612.43
K	WEED CONTROL & FERTILIZATION + GROWTH REGULATORS & PEST CONTROL				
1	LABOR				
	IRRIGATION SYSTEM - LIQUID FERTILIZER	M&R CREW	3,877.20		
	MACHINE DRY SPREAD - FERTILIZER / PEST CNTRL	M&R CREW	692.16		
	MACHINE SPRAY - GROWTH REGULATORS	M&R CREW	2,957.96		
	HAND SPRAY - WEED CONTROL	M&R CREW	1,773.66		
	MACHINE SPRAY - WEED CONTROL	M&R CREW	3,947.50		
2	OUTSIDE LABOR				
	MACHINE SPRAY - GROWTH REGULATORS	EE HALL INC.	4,652.78		
	MACHINE SPRAY - WEED CNTRL / FERTILIZER	EE HALL INC.	3,580.35		
	SUBTOTAL (K 1+2)		21,481.61	21,481.61	
3	OUTSIDE ANALYSIS & SERVICE FEE	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	106.00		
	SUB-TOTAL (K-3)		106.00	106.00	
4	PURCHASE CHEMICALS: GROWTH REGULATORS & PEST CONTROL				
a	RNA + ACTIVATOR	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	3,688.56		
b	DORMEX	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	735.75		
c	RAMIK + DEADLINE (DRY)	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	2,504.82		
d	METEOR + PRO AQUA	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	5,185.68		
e	ALION + CHATEAU	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	9,075.25		
f	CAN 17	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	7,806.66		
g	RAMIK (DRY)	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	1,770.71		
h	INTREPID + ACTIVATOR	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	17,979.24		
i	WATERMAX + ACTUATE	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	26,639.48		
j	FOLIAR PLUS	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	1,768.80		
k	WATERMAX + KTS LIQUID	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	17,770.90		
l	PRO GIBB + DANITROL	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	26,292.43		
m	PRO GIBB + RALLY	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	16,267.45		
n	PRO AQUA PULSE + RNA + ACTIVATOR - CREDIT	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	-2,311.81		
	SUB-TOTAL (K-4)		135,173.92	135,173.92	
5	PURCHASE FERTILIZER FERTILIZER & WEED CONTROL				
a	FORFEIT + SHARK	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	483.74		
b	CAN + K PREM + CHASER + ZINC GOLDEN PRO	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	10,382.27		
c	CALMAX	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	742.50		
d	YARAMILA (DRY)	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	25.77		
	SUB-TOTAL (K-5)		11,634.28	11,634.28	
6	CHEMICAL GRADUATED MIXING PITCHER	BG ARGI SALES & SERVICE	254.51		
	SUB-TOTAL (K-6)		254.51	254.51	
	TOTAL COST (K)			168,650.32	168,650.32
	PAGE 3 OF 4	PAGE CATEGORY SUB-TOTAL			246,624.99
	REV. DATE 10/14/21				

MORGAN HILL CHERRY ORCHARD TENANCY											
ANNUAL CROP HARVEST HISTORY SUMMARY FROM MARCHESE FARMS / LEASE OPERATORS											
HISTORY	YEAR	LEASE OPERATOR	TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED	DELIVERED - #	TOTAL CROP HARVEST	18 # BOX EQUIVALENT	TOTAL HARVEST YIELD	#/AC	COMMENTS:	CROP INSURANCE CLAIM	YEAR
	1998	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	2,340,800	130,000		10,388				
	1999	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	1,636,000	122,000		7,315		SIGNIFICANT CROP YIELD DECREASE FOLLOWING PREVIOUS BLINHER CROP		
	2000	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	2,300,000	138,000		10,211		INCREASING CROP YIELD - CROP DAMAGE DUE TO LATE SPRING RAINS		
	2001	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	1,255,256	97,242		7,289		SMALL CROP YIELD - DECREASE FOLLOWING PREVIOUS BLINHER CROP		
	2002	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	0	0		0		SMALL CROP ON TREES TO MARR PACKING - TOTAL CROP LOSS DUE TO LATE SPRING RAINS		
	2003	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	2,681,946	148,997		11,988		SMALL CROP YIELD - DECREASE FOLLOWING PREVIOUS BLINHER CROP		
	2004	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	532,512	29,984		2,322		TOTAL CROP LOSS DUE TO LATE SPRING RAINS		
	2005	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	0	0		0		INSIGNIFICANT CROP DUE TO 1997 FLOODING - LOST 0.9 ACRES OF TOTAL CROP PRODUCTION		
	2006	MARCHESE FARMS	225.4	634,280	5,238		2,823		SMALL CROP DUE TO STRONG E. WIND WEATHER PATTERN		
	2007	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	2,349,660	130,537		10,659		INCREASED CROP YIELD FOLLOWING STRONG E. WIND		
	2008	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	806,590	44,831		3,592		DECREASE IN CROP YIELD FOLLOWING PREVIOUS BLINHER CROP		
	2009	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	3,204,890	178,898		14,665		SPRING CROP YIELD FOLLOWING PREVIOUS BLINHER CROP		
	2010	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	1,592,400	81,533		8,485		SMALL CROP YIELD - DECREASE FOLLOWING PREVIOUS BLINHER CROP		
	2011	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	1,807,892	100,456		8,047		NO CROP - MAJOR DAMAGE FROM SPRING RAINS		
	2012	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	741,546	41,197		3,301		ABOVE AVE. CROP YIELD - LOW CHILL HRS. / NO SPRING RAINS		
	2013	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	1,526,477	84,804		6,795		INCREASED CROP YIELD FOLLOWING ABOVE AVE. WINTER RAINFALL		
	2014	MARCHESE FARMS	224.6	1,973,428	107,350		8,589		LARGE INCREASE IN CROP YIELD - LOST 5.0 ACRES OF CROP PRODUCTION DUE TO ICE HAZARD		
	2015	MARCHESE FARMS	219.6	2,323,430	129,824		10,575		ABOVE AVE. CROP HARVEST		
	2016	MARCHESE FARMS	219.6	2,093,938	116,313		9,534		TOTAL CROP LOSS DUE TO LATE SPRING RAIN - MARRCOT FORGONE \$38,675 OF RENT.		
	2017	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	219.6	0	0		0		PARTIAL CROP LOSS DUE TO INCLEMENT WEATHER - MARRCOT FORGONE \$38,675 OF RENT		
	2018	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	219.6	919,584	51,086		4,887		SPRING CROP DAMAGE DUE TO LATE SPRING RAIN - MARRCOT FORGONE \$38,675 OF RENT		
	2019	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	219.6	82,541	5,883		43		NO CROP - DAMAGE DUE TO LATE SPRING RAIN / INCLEMENT WEATHER		
	2020	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	224.6	17,851	992		79		NO CROP - DAMAGE DUE TO LATE SPRING RAIN / INCLEMENT WEATHER		
	2021	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	224.6	0	0		0		NO CROP - DAMAGE DUE TO LATE SPRING RAIN / INCLEMENT WEATHER		
	2022	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	224.6	389,540	21,641		1,234		NO CROP - LACK OF CHILL HRS. / POOR POLLINATION DUE TO DIRT BLOSSOMS		
	2023	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	224.6	0	0		0		NO CROP - DAMAGE DUE TO LATE SPRING RAIN / INCLEMENT WEATHER		
	2024	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	224.6	1,124,943	62,487		5,009		LATE SPRING RAIN = 45% DAMAGE EARLY / 35% DAMAGE LATE CROP - WASH CROP DAMAGE = GOOD MARKET - PICK CROP.		
	2025	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	209.6	1,989,554	109,420		9,392		NO INITIAL WEATHER DAMAGE. MINOR WIND BRUISING. LATE HARVEST 06/07/08/18 TEMPS. @ 105 DEGS. NO PICK 15(17) AC MARKET COLLAPSE.		
	2026	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS	224.6	?	?		?				

REG. DATE 06/26/21
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KERRLAND HILL CHERRY ORCHARD TENANT		CHINOLOO FRUIT COMPANY		EL CAMINO PACKING, INC.		2008 COMMENTS:	
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. HARVEST PRODUCTION							
TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED	225.41	225.41	225.41	225.41	225.41	225.41	225.41
TOTAL ACRES PACKED-OUT	2,340,000	1,656,000	612,000	2,304,000	1,785,795	225.41	225.41
% OF MAXIMUM GROSS HARVEST	73.0	51.7	18.1	71.8	54.8	0	0
2. NUMBER ONE							
GROSS PACK-OUT #	10,891	7,347	2,715	10,453	7,269	6	11,688
TOTAL EQUITY BOXES PACKED-OUT	519	347	130	4,196	3,849	0.00	6,951
% OF HARVEST	4.8	4.7	1.3	18.5	17.4	0.0	29.7
TOT # TOP 5 PACK-OUTS	27.8	18.6	7.3	27.2	20.8	0.0	31.8
3. S.C.O. AVE. RENTAL CAPS							
TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
TOTAL ACRES PACKED-OUT	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
C.O. HARVEST - TNS PER AC	3.00	0.50	0.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
C.O. HARVEST - TNS PER AC	5.95	3.18	1.42	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
C.O. AVE. # S.C.O. HARVEST	198.5	25.0	11.8	163.5	163.5	11.8	198.5
4. COMMENT REFERENCE							
1986	#1	1987	#2, #3, #4	1988	#4	1989	#5
1990	#6, #7, #8, #9	1991	#10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24, #25, #26, #27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36, #37, #38, #39, #40, #41, #42, #43, #44, #45, #46, #47, #48, #49, #50, #51, #52, #53, #54, #55, #56, #57, #58, #59, #60, #61, #62, #63, #64, #65, #66, #67, #68, #69, #70, #71, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76, #77, #78, #79, #80, #81, #82, #83, #84, #85, #86, #87, #88, #89, #90, #91, #92, #93, #94, #95, #96, #97, #98, #99, #100	1992	#1	1993	#2
5. S.C.O. CHOP REFLECTS							
1986	#1	1987	#2, #3, #4	1988	#4	1989	#5
1990	#6, #7, #8, #9	1991	#10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24, #25, #26, #27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36, #37, #38, #39, #40, #41, #42, #43, #44, #45, #46, #47, #48, #49, #50, #51, #52, #53, #54, #55, #56, #57, #58, #59, #60, #61, #62, #63, #64, #65, #66, #67, #68, #69, #70, #71, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76, #77, #78, #79, #80, #81, #82, #83, #84, #85, #86, #87, #88, #89, #90, #91, #92, #93, #94, #95, #96, #97, #98, #99, #100	1992	#1	1993	#2



YEAR	INITIAL TREES PLANTED	MORGAN HILL FARMING PARTNERS, LLC										COVOTE VALLEY CHERRY ORCHARD PRODUCTION HISTORY REPORT									
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1. HARVEST PRODUCTION																					
TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED		224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	
TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED		2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	2093.038	
% OF MAXIMUM GROSS HARVEST		224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	224.65	
AVERAGE GROSS HARVEST		1,040,857	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	1,234,420	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL HARVEST		9,320	57,020	90,358	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	93,348	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL EQUIV. # PER ACRE		41.56	4,604	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	7,221	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL EQUIV. # PER ACRE		4.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL EQUIV. # PER ACRE		310.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL EQUIV. # PER ACRE		25.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. PACK-OUT PRODUCTION																					
GROSS PACK-OUT #		1,623,888	0	0	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	1,623,888	
TOTAL EQUIV. #		107,648	0	0	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	107,648	
% NET PACK-OUT VS GROSS HARVEST		67.4	0	0	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	67.4	
TOTAL EQUIV. #		724,143	0	0	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	724,143	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL NET PACK-OUT #		8,145	41,380	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	63,844	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL EQUIV. # PER ACRE		424.2	3,309	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	6,515	
5-YR AVE ANNUAL EQUIV. # PER ACRE		183.9	0	0	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	183.9	
B. OTHER PRODUCTS																					
GROSS # FOR YOGURT		520,939																			
3. S.C.O. AG. HARVEST COMPS.																					
TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED		241	597	476	7	7															
TOTAL EQUIV. #		2.5	4.1	1.9	7	7															
% C.O. HARVEST - THIS PER AC		4.66	0	0	4.88	4.88															
% C.O. HARVEST - THIS PER AC		0.9	0	0	7	7															
% C.O. HARVEST - THIS PER AC		0	0	0	7	7															
4. COMMENT REFERENCE																					
GENERAL		#20 & #29	#20 & #31	#22 & #24	#23	#25															
S.C.O. CROP REPORTS		#30	#32																		
5. COMMENTS																					
1. 224.65 AC. ORCHARD PLANTED FOOTPRINT - EMBLEMING 182X1 GHD																					
2. SPRING GAINS OF 1983 DAMAGED MAJOR PORTION OF 1983 CROP																					
3. SPRING GAINS OF 1983 DAMAGED MAJOR PORTION OF 1983 CROP																					
4. SPRING GAINS OF 1983 DAMAGED MAJOR PORTION OF 1983 CROP																					
5. SPRING GAINS OF 1983 DAMAGED MAJOR PORTION OF 1983 CROP																					
6. 1987 CROP WAS HARVESTED BY CHINCOLO FRUIT COMPANY AND MAJ CO																					
7. TENANCY OWNERS SIGNED OVER THE ASSET MANAGEMENT CO. IN 1991 TO																					
8. TENANCY OWNERS SIGNED OVER THE ASSET MANAGEMENT CO. IN 1991 TO																					
9. TENANCY OWNERS SIGNED OVER THE ASSET MANAGEMENT CO. IN 1991 TO																					
10. 1997/1998 FLOODING OF COVOTE CHERRY WASHED AWAY MAJOR PORTION OF																					
11. CHINCOLO FRUIT COMPANY PERFORMS FIRST MACHINE TOPPING AND SIDE-																					
12. CHINCOLO FRUIT CO. ANNUAL 3-YEAR LEASE TERM EXPIRES IN 2002. C.T. CO.																					
13. ELECTS TO EXTEND LEASE TERM FOR 1 YEAR																					
14. TENANCY OWNERS SUFFERED MAJOR DAMAGE BY SPRING RAINS OF 2002																					
15. EL CAMINO PACKING, INC. DELIVERED CHERRY ORCHARD ANNUALLY NEXT																					
16. PERFORMED CROP YIELDS FOR 1998 TO 2008. EL CAMINO NET YIELD																					
17. INCREASED CROP YIELDS FOR 1998 TO 2008. EL CAMINO NET YIELD																					
18. LEVELY DUE TO TREES BEING OVER-GROWN, PREVENTING AIR FLOW &																					
19. POLLENIZATION EFFORTS																					
20. SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CROP YIELDS FOR 2001. CYCLO RECORDS HIGHEST																					
21. SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN CROP YIELDS FOR 2002. HOWEVER, CYCLO CROP																					
22. PRODUCTION @ 123% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST OF 2004																					
23. NEGATIVELY IMPACTED CROP YIELD. HOWEVER, CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION																					
24. @ 141.7% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST. MOST LIKELY DUE TO INCREASED																					
25. ABOVE AVE. RAINFALL RECORDED IN WINTER OF 2006.																					
26. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
27. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
28. 90.8% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST																					
29. S.C.O. LEASE PAYMENTS ARE A MASS TROUBLE AND NOT CONSIDERED																					
30. FINE DESTROYED SHOP/MAN IN 2004 UNDER E.C.P.'S LEASE TERM																					
31. S.C.O. 2006 CROP VALUE INCREASED BY 1% DUE TO A SIGNIFICANT																					
32. 2006 E.C.P. RE-PLANTED 50 AC. SOUTH B. LOCK ALONG MONTEBELLO HWY.																					
33. RISKY 15' WITH 15' TIGHT SPACING																					
34. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
35. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
36. 90.8% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST																					
37. S.C.O. LEASE PAYMENTS ARE A MASS TROUBLE AND NOT CONSIDERED																					
38. FINE DESTROYED SHOP/MAN IN 2004 UNDER E.C.P.'S LEASE TERM																					
39. S.C.O. 2006 CROP VALUE INCREASED BY 1% DUE TO A SIGNIFICANT																					
40. 2006 E.C.P. RE-PLANTED 50 AC. SOUTH B. LOCK ALONG MONTEBELLO HWY.																					
41. RISKY 15' WITH 15' TIGHT SPACING																					
42. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
43. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
44. 90.8% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST																					
45. S.C.O. LEASE PAYMENTS ARE A MASS TROUBLE AND NOT CONSIDERED																					
46. FINE DESTROYED SHOP/MAN IN 2004 UNDER E.C.P.'S LEASE TERM																					
47. S.C.O. 2006 CROP VALUE INCREASED BY 1% DUE TO A SIGNIFICANT																					
48. 2006 E.C.P. RE-PLANTED 50 AC. SOUTH B. LOCK ALONG MONTEBELLO HWY.																					
49. RISKY 15' WITH 15' TIGHT SPACING																					
50. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
51. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
52. 90.8% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST																					
53. S.C.O. LEASE PAYMENTS ARE A MASS TROUBLE AND NOT CONSIDERED																					
54. FINE DESTROYED SHOP/MAN IN 2004 UNDER E.C.P.'S LEASE TERM																					
55. S.C.O. 2006 CROP VALUE INCREASED BY 1% DUE TO A SIGNIFICANT																					
56. 2006 E.C.P. RE-PLANTED 50 AC. SOUTH B. LOCK ALONG MONTEBELLO HWY.																					
57. RISKY 15' WITH 15' TIGHT SPACING																					
58. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
59. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
60. 90.8% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST																					
61. S.C.O. LEASE PAYMENTS ARE A MASS TROUBLE AND NOT CONSIDERED																					
62. FINE DESTROYED SHOP/MAN IN 2004 UNDER E.C.P.'S LEASE TERM																					
63. S.C.O. 2006 CROP VALUE INCREASED BY 1% DUE TO A SIGNIFICANT																					
64. 2006 E.C.P. RE-PLANTED 50 AC. SOUTH B. LOCK ALONG MONTEBELLO HWY.																					
65. RISKY 15' WITH 15' TIGHT SPACING																					
66. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
67. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
68. 90.8% ABOVE S.C.O. AVE HARVEST																					
69. S.C.O. LEASE PAYMENTS ARE A MASS TROUBLE AND NOT CONSIDERED																					
70. FINE DESTROYED SHOP/MAN IN 2004 UNDER E.C.P.'S LEASE TERM																					
71. S.C.O. 2006 CROP VALUE INCREASED BY 1% DUE TO A SIGNIFICANT																					
72. 2006 E.C.P. RE-PLANTED 50 AC. SOUTH B. LOCK ALONG MONTEBELLO HWY.																					
73. RISKY 15' WITH 15' TIGHT SPACING																					
74. CROP YIELDS BENEFIT FROM REMOVAL OF HILL HOUSES DUE TO FRETZING																					
75. TRAILS HEADED TO DELTA WATERSHED. CYCLO CROP PRODUCTION @																					
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MORGAN HILL CHERRY ORCHARD TENANCY									
LEASE OPERATOR INCOME VS. EXPENSE SUMMARY									
M.H.C.O.T. / M.H.F.P. FIVE (5) YEAR LEASE TERM									
ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	FIVE (5) YEAR TOTAL	FIVE (5) YEAR AVERAGE	COMMENTS
I.	TOTAL CROP REVENUE	\$ 2,827,155.09	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,666,485.63	\$ 1,728,378.67	\$ 6,222,019.39	\$ 1,244,403.88	
	TOTAL LES. REVENUE	2,093,638	0	0	2,913,948	919,544	5,207,788	1,040,957	
1-\$	80% GROSS LESSOR CROP REVENUE	\$ 2,261,724.07	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,666,485.63	\$ 1,382,702.94	\$ 5,310,912.64	\$ 1,062,182.53	
II.	TOTAL CROP HARVEST / PACKING / MARKETING COSTS	\$ (663,119.20)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (423,209.00)	\$ (250,241.00)	\$ (1,336,579.20)	\$ (270,390.41)	
A-\$	80% CUSTOM LESSOR CROP HARVEST COSTS								
B.	TOTAL CROP PACKING AND MARKETING COSTS								
	1. TOTAL GENERAL PACKING AND MARKETING COSTS	131,742.25	0.00	0.00	107,448.75	42,080.50	281,271.50	56,254.30	
	BOX / CLAM SHEET / BAG PACKAGE COST	595,899.41	0.00	0.00	469,268.68	272,239.12	1,337,407.21	267,481.44	
	HW / OUT WEIGHT PROCESSING FEES	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,188.00	18,938.75	32,126.75	6,425.35	
	PACKAGING COST	502,628.00	0.00	0.00	392,436.76	159,167.37	1,054,232.13	210,846.43	
	PROCESSOR (FUEL / OIL)	2,525.80	0.00	0.00	5,121.72	1,292.69	8,940.21	1,788.04	
	MISC. YOUNG/INT. MAINTENANCE / PROCESSING FEES	793,575.51	0.00	0.00	641,769.93	397,979.56	1,833,325.00	366,665.00	
	SUB-TOTAL (C-1)	2,225,567.07	0.00	0.00	1,629,133.81	873,668.10	4,728,369.00	945,672.81	
	2. M.H.C.O.T. OPERATING REVENUE GENERATING PACKING AND MARKETING COSTS	223,865.40	0.00	0.00	112,595.83	117,298.57	453,760.80	90,752.16	
	COMMISSION	199,500.75	0.00	0.00	158,486.00	165,001.00	522,987.75	104,597.55	
	PACKING CHARGES	424,886.15	0.00	0.00	271,580.83	242,999.17	939,466.15	187,893.30	
	SUB-TOTAL (C-2)	648,451.55	0.00	0.00	370,676.63	365,297.67	1,384,425.85	276,787.66	
C-\$	80% LESSOR CROP PACKING AND MARKETING COSTS	\$ (973,649.33)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (916,321.76)	\$ (480,432.30)	\$ (2,370,394.39)	\$ (474,078.88)	
2-\$	80% NET LESSOR - GROWER CROP REVENUE	\$ 624,955.54	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 750,163.87	\$ 652,032.58	\$ 2,027,151.99	\$ 436,223.18	
III.	TOTAL CROP INSURANCE REVENUE								
D.	CROP INSURANCE NET VALUE	0.00	272,933.00	532,423.00	96,553.00	0.00	861,909.00	172,381.80	
E.	CROP INSURANCE PREMIUM FEE	0.00	(48,033.00)	(46,374.00)	(34,095.00)	(56,925.00)	(185,437.00)	(37,087.40)	
F.	CROP INSURANCE LOSS PAYMENT	\$ -	\$ 671,297.00	\$ 482,025.00	\$ 49,458.00	\$ (46,925.00)	\$ 1,156,855.00	\$ 231,371.00	
3-\$	80% NET LESSOR - GROWER CROP INSURANCE REVENUE	\$ -	\$ 538,637.60	\$ 388,823.20	\$ -	\$ (45,540.00)	\$ 881,920.80	\$ 176,384.16	
4-\$	80% TOTAL NET LESSOR - GROWER ANNUAL REVENUE	\$ 624,955.54	\$ 538,637.60	\$ 388,823.20	\$ 750,163.87	\$ 606,492.58	\$ 2,909,072.79	\$ 612,607.34	
IV.	TOTAL ANNUAL LESSOR FIXED EXPENSES								
G.	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL BANCII RISKADORY EXPENSES	(600,000.00)	(800,871.13)	(600,000.00)	(400,000.00)	(586,200.94)	(3,017,972.97)	(603,594.59)	
H.	GUARANTEED ANNUAL LAND RENTAL TO M.H.C.O.T.	-77,350.00	(80,675.00)	(80,000.00)	(80,675.00)	(77,350.00)	(307,075.00)	(61,415.00)	
I.	ANNUAL LAND RENTAL TO S.C.C.O. PARS DEPARTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4-\$	TOTAL ANNUAL LESSOR FIXED EXPENSES	\$ (677,350.00)	\$ (719,546.13)	\$ (638,000.00)	\$ (638,675.00)	\$ (613,550.94)	\$ (3,287,122.07)	\$ (657,424.41)	
5-\$	TOTAL NET LESSOR ANNUAL REVENUE	\$ (52,394.46)	\$ (180,908.53)	\$ (249,176.80)	\$ 111,488.87	\$ (7,058.36)	\$ (378,049.28)	\$ (75,609.86)	
6-\$	60% M.H.F.P.	\$ (31,436.68)	\$ (108,545.12)	\$ (149,506.08)	\$ 66,899.32	\$ (4,235.02)	\$ (226,829.58)	\$ (45,365.92)	
6-\$	40% M & R	\$ (20,957.78)	\$ (72,363.41)	\$ (99,670.72)	\$ 44,595.55	\$ (2,823.34)	\$ (151,719.70)	\$ (30,243.94)	
7-\$	M & R GENERATED PACKING AND MARKETING REVENUE	\$ 423,486.15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 271,580.83	\$ 242,999.57	\$ 937,666.55	\$ 187,533.31	
8-\$	M & R ANNUAL REVENUE VALUE FOR LEASE OPERATION	\$ 402,528.37	\$ (72,363.41)	\$ (99,670.72)	\$ 316,176.38	\$ 239,776.23	\$ 786,446.55	\$ 157,289.37	

REV. DATE 02/21/15
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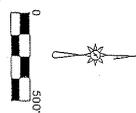




CHERRY GROVED TENANCY CONVOLE VALLEY CHERRY ORCHARD GROWER ACCOUNTING HISTORY REPORT LEASE OPERATOR - EL CAMINO PACKING, INC.												
YEAR	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	ANNUAL % INCREASE	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	ANNUAL % INCREASE	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	ANNUAL % INCREASE
2004												
1. GROSS CHERRY PROCEEDS (ALL TYPES)	62,868	32.22	2,025,916.76	134.92	25,787	43.47	1,121,043.20	-1.04	51,410	43.02	2,211,590.20	-25.76
2. PACKING HOUSE EXPENSES												
PACKING SALES MAN'L, TOL, ASS.	7											
PACKING LABOR	7											
PACKING MISC.	7											
SUB-TOTAL	62,868	14.00	880,140.14	5.21	25,787	14.13	379,873.56	1.15	51,410	14.80	765,933.46	5.1
3. ORCHARD HUSBANDRY EXPENSES												
LABOR	413,361		108,454.44	-1.57	476,261		104,775.40	9.81	220		523.80	18.19
CAN 17 & ACTIVATOR	28,561		6,304.50	8.06	30,547		6,514.25	107.85	64,571		14,182.00	-2.83
OL SPRAY	28,561		6,304.50	8.06	30,547		6,514.25	107.85	64,571		14,182.00	-2.83
OL SPRAY	28,561		6,304.50	8.06	30,547		6,514.25	107.85	64,571		14,182.00	-2.83
GIBB & BALLY	42,251		9,294.40	-6.01	39,211		8,736.40	-18.42	32,800		92.82	22.35
HERBICIDES	30,731		6,769.00	-9.05	27,945		6,150.00	24.9	34,511		7,680.00	80.16
FERTILIZER (ORG)	30,731		6,769.00	-9.05	27,945		6,150.00	24.9	34,511		7,680.00	80.16
FERTILIZER (ORG)	30,731		6,769.00	-9.05	27,945		6,150.00	24.9	34,511		7,680.00	80.16
FUEL	1,202		2,404.00	-10.0	1,070		2,140.00	65.81	1,070		2,140.00	18.02
ELECTRICITY	42,800		5,415.00	-6.48	41,566		5,144.00	-2.90	36,546		4,534.60	-10.00
MISC REPAIRS & SUPPLIES	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51
PUMP TAX - WATER	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51
WELL REPAIR	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51	28,961		1,174.00	-1.51
REPLANT TREES	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	220	1,092.99	240,456.78	-5.84	220	1,029.11	228,409.80	19.32	220	1,227.91	270,141.00	25.07
4. RENT AND MISC. EXPENSES PAID												
ANNUAL RENT	220	100.00	22,000.00	0.00	220	100.00	22,000.00	45.45	220	145.45	32,000.00	9.38
S. C. CO LEASE AGREEMENT			3,214.16				0.00				0.00	
MISC. INVOICES PAID TO W			25,214.16				22,000.00				32,000.00	
SUB-TOTAL												
4. HARVEST EXPENSES	1,807,892	0.295	461,002.26	50.98	741,546	0.385	286,498.21	-16.88	1,508,477	0.320	488,472.64	-4.69
TOL'S, GUN, HARVESTED, #PICKED			726,653.20				535,998.11				726,613.64	
5. TOTAL NET CROP PROFIT	62,868	6.67	419,123.42	20.54	25,787	8.04	207,270.53	58.46	51,410	12.74	655,043.10	-74.82
6. TENANCY OWNERS 25% SHARE			104,780.86	-50.55			51,817.63	216.03			152,760.78	-65.77
7. EL CAMINO PACKING, INC. 75% SHARE			314,342.56				155,452.90				493,282.32	
8. TOTAL ANNUAL LEASE REV. - TEN OWN.			126,780.86	-41.78			73,817.63	165.20			155,760.78	53.49
9. PERCENT NET CAP. RETURN - TEN OWN.			5.59				3.26				8.63	
10. TOTAL NET CROP PROFIT												
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± 220 ACRES OF CHERRIES ON 18' x 21' SQUARE PLANTING - APPROX 25,300 TREES
 R10 TURBO P6 9 DEG. W/#65 GRAY NOZZLE 1 SPRINKLER/2 TREES
 @ 37 PSI (min) = 0.75 GPM/SPRINKLER = 43.21 GPM/ACRE = 0.096 IN/HR
 1.72 INCHES /18 HOURS

SET NO	BLOCK #	TOTAL GPM	PUMP CAPACITY	AREA AC
1	1 THRU 5	1448		32.0
2	6 THRU 10	1448		32.0
3	11 THRU 15	1943		42.8
4	16 THRU 23	2142		46.5
5	24 THRU 34	1610		41.4
6	25 THRU 29	1485		30.0



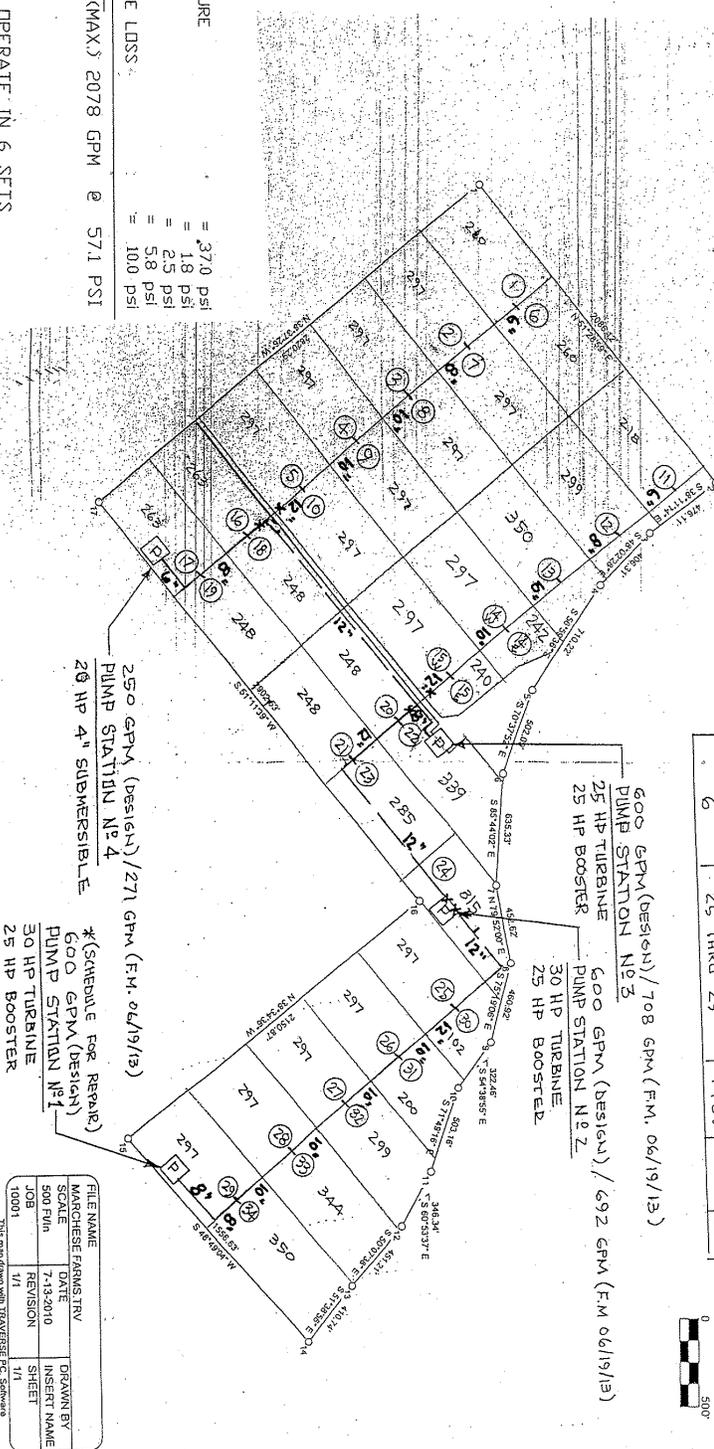
B-2

PUMP REQUIREMENTS:
 MINIMUM SPRINKLER PRESSURE = 37.0 psi
 LATERAL PRESSURE LOSS = 1.8 psi
 SUBMAIN PRESSURE LOSS = 2.5 psi
 MAINLINE PRESSURE LOSS = 5.8 psi
 VALVE & FILTER PRESSURE LOSS = 10.0 psi
 (MAX) 2078 GPM @ 57.1 PSI

* SYSTEM IS SETUP TO OPERATE IN 6 SETS
 * ALL LATERALS ARE 0.83" ID POLY TUBING
 * ALL SUBMAINS ARE 2" C/S125, 3", 4", 5" C/S 100 & 6" 190 PSI PIP
 * ALL MAINLINES ARE 8", 10" & 12" 80 PSI PIP PVC PIPE

MIN. COVER FOR PVC PIPE
 2" & SMALLER 18"
 2" - 5" 24"
 6" & LARGER 30"

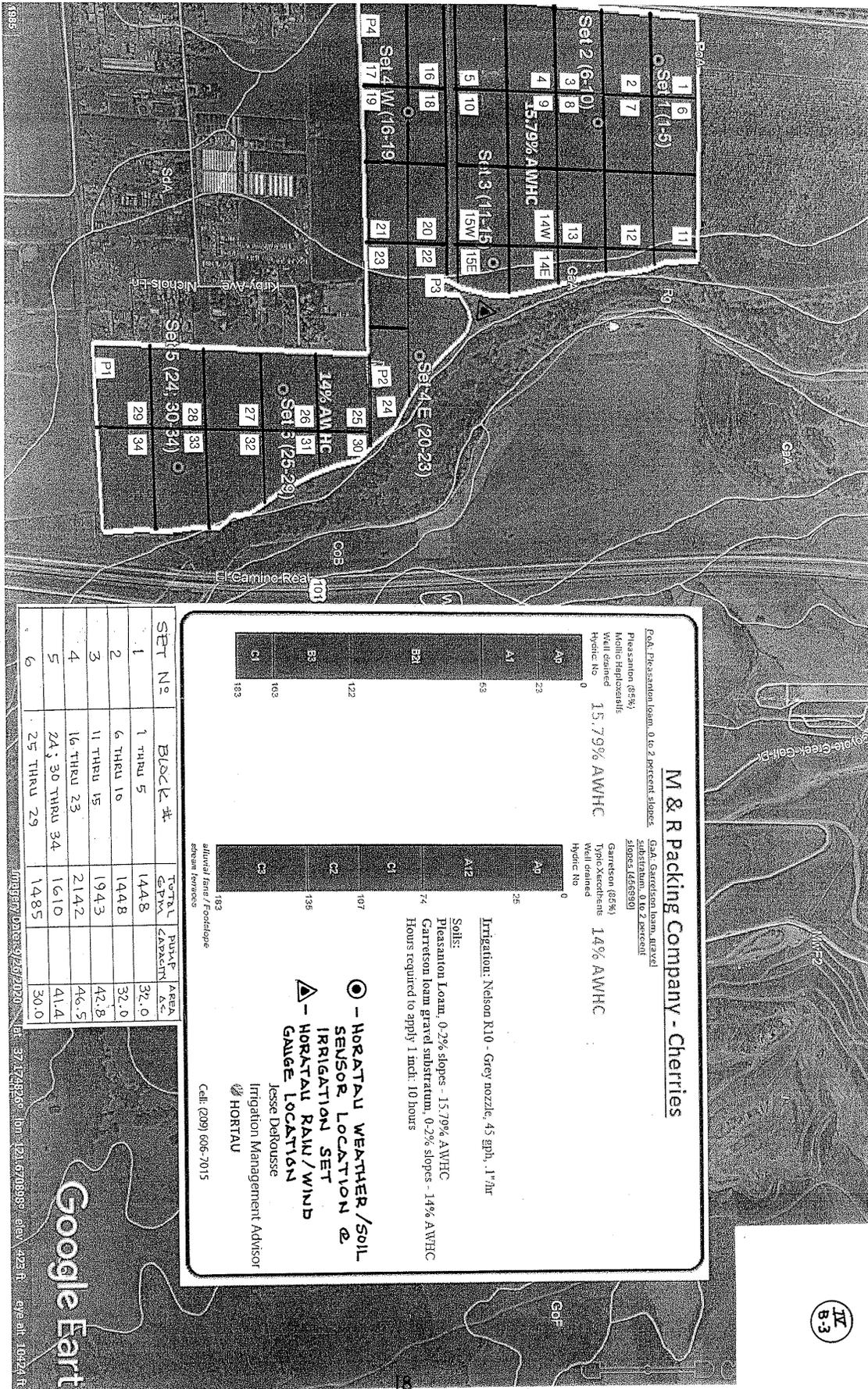
PVC CEMENT USE:
 705 3" & SMALLER
 717 4" & LARGER
 719 SADDLES
 725 FLEX PVC
 PRIMER SADDLES, 4"



FILE NAME	MARCHESE FARMS TRV	DRAWN BY	
SCALE	500 Fm	DATE	7-13-2010
JOB	1/1	REVISION	1/1
	10001	SHEET	1/1

This map drawn with TRAVERSE P.C. Software

MARCHESE FARMS
 IRRIGATION SYSTEM
 "SCHEMATIC"



M & R Packing Company - Cherries

Soil	AWHC	AWHC
15.79% AWHC	14% AWHC	14% AWHC

Soils:
 Pleasanton loam, 0 to 2 percent slope - 15.79% AWHC
 Garretton loam gravel substratum, 0 to 2 percent slope - 14% AWHC
 Hours required to apply 1 inch: 10 hours

Irrigation: Nelson R10 - Grey nozzle, 45 gph, 1"hr

Legend:
 ● - HORTAU WEATHER/SOIL SENSOR LOCATION
 ○ - IRRIGATION SET
 ▲ - HORTAU RAIN/WIND GAUGE LOCATION

Contact:
 Jesse DeRousse
 Irrigation Management Advisor
 HORTAU
 Cell: (209) 606-7015

SET No	Block #	TOTAL SPIN	PUMP CAPACITY	AREA AC.
1	1 THRU 5	1448		32.0
2	6 THRU 10	1448		32.0
3	11 THRU 15	1943		42.8
4	16 THRU 23	2142		46.5
5	24; 30 THRU 34	1610		41.4
6	25 THRU 29	1485		30.0



MARCHESE FARMS DBA MORGAN HILL QUERRY ORCHARD TENANCY
2020 IRRIGATION UTILITY ANALYSIS
TOTAL IRRIGATABLE ACREAGE = 224.7 ACRES
LEASE OPERATOR: MAR PACKING COMPANY

ITEM	PIPER STATION LOCATIONS										UNIT COST ANALYSIS	
	PIPER STATION NO. 1	PIPER STATION NO. 2	PIPER STATION NO. 3	PIPER STATION NO. 4	PIPER STATION NO. 5 (NOT IN USE)	ANNUAL WATER USED (MG)	ANNUAL YIELD (MG)	ANNUAL ELECT. CONSUMED (KWH)	ANNUAL YIELD (MG)	ANNUAL YIELD (MG)		
A	WATER USAGE PERCENTAGE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
B	STATEMENT PERIOD	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20	01/01/20		
B	SUB-TOTAL WATER (A) WATER COST	141.04	6,424.13	116.02	4,467.94	128.91	4,847.76	68.49	2,968.62	464.30		
B	ELECTRICAL USAGE	16.46	41.61	16.81	47.69	42.06	114.61	46.41	64.76	444.30		
B	STATEMENT PERIOD	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19		
B	SUB-TOTAL IRRIGATION PUMPING (B) ELECTRICAL COST	804.76	13,792.48	16,174.03	3,798.61	30,497.46	13,881.26	27,614.73	5,109.00	156,222.98		
C	TOTAL (C) IRRIGATION UTILITY COST	\$ 19,824.61	\$ 19,824.61	\$ 8,486.59	\$ 16,703.85	\$ 14,345.22	\$ 11,163.52	\$ 28,579.6	\$ 24,436.6	\$ 177.18		
C	WATER USAGE PERCENTAGE	30.42%	35.17%	46.88%	28.34%	73.66%	24.43%	24.43%	24.43%	24.43%		
D	RESIDENTIAL USAGE	12,073.13	5,812.43									
D	ELECTRICAL USAGE											
D	STATEMENT PERIOD	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19	10/01/19		
D	SUB-TOTAL (D) RESIDENTIAL (YARD) ELECTRICAL	12,073.13	5,812.43									

COMMENTS:
 1. PIPER STATION NO. 5 IS NOT IN USE.
 2. WATER USAGE AND ELECTRICAL COST ACCOUNTING IS BASED ON METER READING AND RECORDS.



7.2 Data for analysis III: Oat-hay budget.

Item	Unit	No. Units	Machinery cost/unit*	Labor cost/unit**	Material cost	Price	Total \$/ac
Acres	1						
Revenue							
sell oat hay FOB ranch	tons	2.5				\$175.00	\$437.50
Variable costs							
Land prep: stubble disc machinery	hour	0.13	\$8.40				\$1.09
Land prep: stubble disc labor	hour	0.13		\$24.95			\$3.24
Land prep: finish disc machinery	hour	0.12	\$7.35				\$0.88
Land prep: finish disc labor	hour	0.12		\$24.95			\$2.99
Fertilize preplant machinery	acre	1	\$4.20				\$4.20
Fertilize preplant labor	hour	0.12		\$24.95			\$2.99
Fertilize preplant material aqueous N		75					\$48.30
Drill plant machinery	hour	0.12	\$3.15				\$0.38
Drill plant labor	hour	0.12		\$24.95			\$2.99
Drill plant seed w/ starter fertilizer					\$58.80		\$58.80
Weed control: ground spray machinery	hour	0.07	\$3.15				\$0.22
Weed control: ground spray labor	hour	0.07		\$24.95			\$1.75
Weed control: ground spray material	acre	1			\$10.50		\$10.50
Pickup truck and ATV	acre	1			\$5.25		\$5.25
Harvest: custom swath, turn, bale & stack	acre	1			\$118.65		\$118.65
subtotal variable costs							\$262.24
Fixed costs							
Liability insurance							\$12.50
Office expense							\$25.00
Field sanitation							\$1.00
Field supervisor							\$12.60
Property taxes							\$100.00
Property insurance							\$12.50
Repairs and maintenance							\$1.05
Capital recovery	acre	1					\$12.60
Total fixed costs							\$177.25
Total all costs							\$439.49
Estimated profit (return to management)							
Profit/Loss							-\$1.99

* Machinery cost includes fuel, lubricants, taxes, housing, insurance, and capital recovery.

** Labor cost is hourly labor at San Jose minimum wage times 110%, plus payroll overhead (taxes, insurance and benefits) at +40% (= \$24.95 per hour)

7.3 City of San José's ordinance setting minimum wage.



City Clerk

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA

Office of the City Clerk
200 East Santa Clara Street
San José, California 95113
Telephone (408) 535-1260
FAX (408) 292-6207

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA)
CITY OF SAN JOSE)

I, Toni J. Taber, City Clerk & Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council of and for the City of San Jose, in said County of Santa Clara, and State of California, do hereby certify that "**Ordinance No. 29829**", the original copy of which is attached hereto, was passed for publication of title on the **29th day of November, 2016**, was published in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of San Jose, and was given final reading and adopted on the **6th day of December, 2016**, by the following vote:

AYES: CARRASCO, HERRERA, JONES, KALRA, KHAMIS, M. NGUYEN, T. NGUYEN, OLIVERIO, PERALEZ, ROCHA; LICCARDO.

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT: NONE.

DISQUALIFIED: NONE.

VACANT: NONE.

Said Ordinance is effective as of **6th day of January, 2017**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of the City of San Jose, this **8th day of December, 2016**.

(SEAL)

TONI J. TABER, CMC
CITY CLERK & EX-OFFICIO
CLERK OF THE CITY COUNCIL

/rmk

RD:JAC:LCP
9/6/2016

ORD. NO. 29829

ORDINANCE NO. 29829

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE AMENDING
SECTIONS 4.100.030 AND 4.100.040 AND ADDING
SECTION 4.100.045 TO CHAPTER 4.100 OF TITLE 4 OF
THE SAN JOSE MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO
MINIMUM WAGE**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE:

SECTION 1. Section 4.100.030 of Chapter 4.100 of Title 4 of the San José Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

4.100.030 Definitions

The following terms shall have the following meanings:

- A. "City" shall mean City of San José.
- B. "Employee" shall mean any person who:
 - 1. In a calendar week performs at least two (2) hours of work for an Employer as defined below.
 - 2. Qualifies as an employee entitled to payment of a minimum wage from any employer under the California minimum wage law, as provided under Section 1197 of the California Labor Code and wage orders published by the California Industrial Welfare Commission, or is a participant in a Welfare-to-Work Program.
- C. "Employer" shall mean any person, including corporate officers or executives, as defined in Section 18 of the California Labor Code, who directly or indirectly

RD:JAC:LCP
9/6/2016

ORD. NO. 29829

through any other person, including through the services of a temporary employment agency, staffing agency or similar entity, employs or exercises control over the wages, hours or working conditions of any Employee and who is either subject to the Business License Tax Chapter 4.76 of the Municipal Code or maintains a facility in the City.

- D. "Minimum Wage" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 4.100.040 of this Chapter.
- E. "Office" shall mean the Office of Equality Assurance or such other City department or office as the Council shall by resolution designate.
- F. "Youth Training Program" means any temporary youth employment program serving disadvantaged youth through which persons aged seventeen (17) years or younger are employed by or engaged in employment and trained for future employment that is coordinated by a nonprofit or governmental entity.
- G. "Youth Training Program Employee" means a participant who is aged seventeen (17) years or younger who is employed by a Youth Training Program Employer for 120 days or less during a calendar year.
- H. "Welfare-to-Work Program" shall mean the CalWORKS Program, County Adult Assistance Program (CAAP) which includes the Personal Assisted Employment Services (PAES) Program, and General Assistance Program, and any successor programs that are substantially similar to them

SECTION 2. Section 4.100.040 of Chapter 4.100 of Title 4 of the San José Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

RD:JAC:LCP
9/6/2016

ORD. NO. 29829

4.100.040 Minimum Wage

- A. Employers shall pay Employees no less than the Minimum Wage set forth in this Section for each hour worked within the geographic boundaries of the City.
- B. The Minimum Wage for Youth Training Program Employees shall be an hourly rate of ten dollars (\$10). To prevent inflation from eroding its value, beginning on January 1, 2014, and each year thereafter, the Minimum Wage shall increase by an amount corresponding to the prior year's increase, if any, in the cost of living. The prior year's increase in the cost of living shall be measured by the percentage increase, if any, as of August of the immediately preceding year over the level as of August of the previous year of the Consumer Price Index (Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average for All Items) or its successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor or its successor agency, with the amount of the minimum wage increase rounded to the nearest multiple of five cents. The adjusted minimum wage shall be announced by October 1 of each year, and shall become effective as the new minimum wage on January 1.
- C. As of the date the ordinance enacting this Section becomes effective, the Minimum Wage shall be an hourly rate of ten dollars and fifty cents (\$10.50). Effective July 1, 2017, the Minimum Wage shall be an hourly rate of twelve dollars (\$12.00).
- D. Subject to the provisions of Subsection F, effective January 1, 2018, the Minimum Wage shall be an hourly rate of thirteen dollars and fifty cents (\$13.50) and effective January 1, 2019, the Minimum Wage shall be an hourly rate of fifteen dollars (\$15.00).

RD:JAC:LCP
9/6/2016

ORD. NO. 29829

- E. To prevent inflation from eroding its value, beginning on January 1, 2020, and each January 1st thereafter, the Minimum Wage shall increase by an amount corresponding to the increase, if any, in the cost of living, not to exceed 5%. The prior year's increase in the cost of living shall be measured by the percentage increase, if any, as of August of the immediately preceding year of the Bay Area Consumer Price Index (Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA for All Items) or its successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor or its successor agency, with the amount of the Minimum Wage increase rounded to the nearest multiple of five (5) cents. If there is no net increase in the cost of living, the minimum wage shall remain unchanged for that year. The adjusted Minimum Wage shall be announced by October 1st of each year, and shall become effective as the new Minimum Wage on January 1st of the following year.
- F. On or before September 1, 2017, and on or before every September 1 thereafter until the minimum wage is fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per hour, to ensure that economic conditions can support a minimum wage increase, the Office of Equality Assurance shall annually make a determination and certify to the City Manager whether each of the conditions specified in this Subsection is met. The calculation for the condition specified in this Subsection F shall be made by the Office using data posted by the State Board of Equalization online in accordance with the procedure and requirements specified in California Labor Code Section 1182.12, as described below:
1. Total nonfarm employment for California, seasonally adjusted, decreased over the three-month period from April to June, inclusive, prior to the September 1 determination. This calculation shall compare seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in June to seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in March, as reported by the State Employment Development Department.

2. Total nonfarm employment for California, seasonally adjusted, decreased over the six-month period from January to June, inclusive, prior to the September 1 determination. This calculation shall compare seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in June to seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in December, as reported by the State Employment Development Department.

3. California state retail sales and use tax cash receipts from a 3.9375-percent tax rate for the July 1 to June 30, inclusive, period ending one month prior to the September 1 determination date is less than retail sales and use tax cash receipts from a 3.9375-percent tax rate for the July 1 to June 30, inclusive, period ending 14 months prior to the September 1 determination date.
 - (i) The State Board of Equalization shall publish by the 10th of each month on its Internet Web site the total retail sales (sales before adjustments) for the prior month derived from their daily retail sales and use tax reports.
 - (ii) The State Board of Equalization shall publish by the 10th of each month on its Internet Web site the monthly factor required to convert the prior month's retail sales and use tax total from all tax rates to a retail sales and use tax total from a 3.9375-percent tax rate.
 - (iii) The Department of Finance shall multiply the monthly total from clause (i) by the monthly factor from clause (ii) for each month.
 - (iv) The Department of Finance shall sum the monthly totals calculated in clause (iii) to calculate the 12-month July 1 to June 30, inclusive, totals needed for the comparison in this subparagraph.

RD:JAC:LCP
9/6/2016

ORD. NO. 29829

- G. If, for any year, the condition in either subparagraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (D) is met, and if the condition in subparagraph (c) of paragraph (D) is met, the City Manager may, on or before September 1 of that year, make a determination to temporarily suspend the minimum wage increase scheduled for the following year.
- H. If the City Manager makes a determination to temporarily suspend the scheduled minimum wage increases for the following year, all dates specified in paragraph (B) that are subsequent to the September 1 determination date shall be postponed by an additional year.
- I. A violation for unlawfully failing to pay the Minimum Wage shall be deemed to continue from the date immediately following the date that the wages were due and payable as provided in Part 1 (commencing with Section 200) of Division 2 of the California Labor Code, to the date immediately preceding the date the wages are paid in full.

SECTION 3. Chapter 4.100 of Title 4 of the San José Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding a Section to be numbered and entitled and to read as follows:

4.100.045 Exemption for Youth Training Programs

- A. Youth Training Program Employers may pay each Youth Training Program Employee an hourly wage that is the greater of the wage set forth in section 4.100.040 (B) or the rate set forth in state or federal law
- B. The Office shall establish a procedure to certify whether an Employer is a Youth Training Program Employer serving disadvantaged youth, including but not limited to consideration of the following criteria:

RD:JAC:LCP
9/6/2016

ORD. NO. 29829

1. The Employer's nonprofit corporate status or government status or whether the program designated by the Employer as a Youth Training Program is coordinated with a nonprofit organization or governmental entity;
2. The components of the Employer's Youth Training program, including employment training designed to help program participants transition towards unsubsidized competitive employment; and
3. Any other criteria as may be developed by the Office as specified in the administrative regulations adopted consistent with this Chapter.

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION of title this 29th day of November, 2016, by the following vote:

AYES: CARRASCO, HERRERA, JONES, KALRA, KHAMIS, M. NGUYEN, T. NGUYEN, OLIVERIO, PERALEZ, ROCHA; LICCARDO.

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT: NONE.

DISQUALIFIED: NONE.



SAM LICCARDO
Mayor

ATTEST:



TONI J. TABER, CMC
City Clerk

7.4 Qualifications of consultants.

Gregory A. House

Agricultural Consultant
Agronomist
Professional Farm Manager
Rural Appraiser
Farmer

Experience

Agricultural Consultant, House Agricultural Consultants, providing agricultural science, economics, management, and appraisal services, 1983–present

Farmer, 1987–present. Organic apples, peaches, cherries, apricots, field and seed crops

Corporation Secretary & Consulting Agronomist, Hannesson, Riddle & Associates, Inc., 1977–1983.

Professional Affiliations

- American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers
- American Society of Agronomy
- Crop Science Society of America
- Soil Science Society of America
- California Certified Organic Farmers
- California Farm Bureau

Accreditations

- Accredited Farm Manager (AFM), American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers, Certificate #501
- Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg), American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, & Soils, Ltd. Certificate # 2319
- Certified Crop Advisor (CCA), American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, & Soils, Ltd.
- Accredited Rural Appraiser (ARA), American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers, Certificate #749
- Certified General Appraiser, State of California License # AG 001999

These credentials have continuing education requirements with which I am in compliance.

Education

- B.S., Crop Ecology, University of California, Davis, 1975, with Honors
- Numerous courses from the University of California Extension in agricultural economics, crop management, real estate, & hazardous waste management
- Cornell University Certificate Program, Implementing Good Agricultural Practices: A Key to Produce Safety
- Courses of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers:

Principles of Rural Appraisal
 Advanced Rural Appraisal
 Eminent Domain
 Report Writing School
 Economics of Farm Management
 Principles of Farm Management
 Standards and Ethics
 Permanent Plantings Seminar
 Standards and Ethics for Farm Managers
 ASFMRA Code of Ethics
 National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice

Courses of the Appraisal Institute:

Basic Valuation Procedures
 Real Estate Statistics and Valuation Modeling
 Advanced Income Capitalization
 Valuation of Conservation Easements Certificate Program
 Condemnation Appraising: Principles and Applications
 Appraising the Appraisal
 How Tenants Create or Destroy Value: Leasehold Valuation and Its Impact on Value

Expert Witness Court Testimony

- Superior Court Qualified Expert Witness in the following California counties: Alameda, Colusa, Kern, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Ventura, Yolo
- United States Tax Court Qualified Expert Witness
- United States Bankruptcy Court Qualified Expert Witness

A list of depositions and trial appearances is available upon request

Awards

- CCOF Presidential Award, California Certified Organic Farmers, February, 2001
- Meritorious Service in Communications, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, November 2004
- H E. Buck Stalcup Excellence in Education Award, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, October, 2011

Appointments & Activities

- Adjunct Lecturer, University of California, Davis, Department of Agricultural & Resource Economics, current; Courses ARE 140 Farm Management; ARE 145 Appraisal of Farms and Rural Resources, current
- Instructor, "Principles of Farm Management", an Internet course of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, 1996 to 2007
- President, California Chapter American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers 1994–1995; Secretary-Treasurer, 1984 to 1990
- Board of Directors, Yolo Land Trust, 1993–2001

- Board of Directors, American Red Cross, Yolo County Chapter 1987–1989
- Member, Yolo County Right to Farm Grievance Committee 1992–1995
- Vice Chairman, Management Education Committee, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, 1998–2000 (committee member since 1986)
- Yolo County LAFCo Agricultural Forum LESA subcommittee, 1999
- California Certified Organic Farmers: Treasurer of the Board of Directors, 1998–2003; Executive Director, 1999-2000; Member of the Finance Committee, 1998-current
- CCOF Foundation Going Organic Program, Management Team member 2006-2012
- USDA Organic Grant Panel member, Washington, DC, 2002
- City of Davis Open Space and Habitat Commission, 2006–2016, Chairman, 2007-2009
- Member, Fruit Orchard Technical Advisory Group, Filoli Gardens, Woodside, California
- Member, Organic and Sustainable Agriculture Program Steering Committee, University of California Cooperative Extension, Yolo and Solano Counties, California, 2008-2013

Speaking Engagements

- Guest Lecturer, University of Florida at Gainesville, Vegetable Crops Department, seminar on transition to organic agriculture, (November, 1994)
- Featured Program Speaker, 1995 Eco-Farm Conference, Asilomar, California , on economics of organic apple production
- Guest Speaker, Community Alliance with Family Farmers, on farm management and agricultural economics, 1996 and 1997
- Instructor, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Course M-12, “Standards and Ethics for Professional Farm Managers”, March, 1997
- Guest Speaker, American Horticultural Society, “Challenges of Organic Stone Fruit Production”, Sacramento, California, July 2001
- Organizer and Presenter, Going Organic Kickoff Meetings, November 2005 and December 2006
- Master of Ceremonies, California Certified Organic Farmers, Annual Meeting, February, 2006, Sacramento, California
- Featured Program Speaker, 2012 Eco-Farm Conference, Asilomar, California, “Imitating Natural Systems: Towards an Indigenous Agro-forestry”
- Seminar presentation: “What Makes for Comparable Sales in Condemnation Appraisal” Rapid Fire Seminar, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Reno , NV, October 2013.
- Featured Program Speaker, 2014 Eco-Farm Conference, Asilomar, California, “Food Safety Regulatory Compliance in Fruit Orchards.”

Publications

- “Principles of Farm Management”, Course M-10, a 40-hour professional credit Internet educational offering of the American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers
- “Conservation Issues in Agriculture”, a unit of Course M-25, a 15-hour professional credit Internet educational offering of the American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers
- “A Primer on Organic Agriculture,” an article in *2006 Trends in Agricultural Land and Lease Values*, a publication of the California Chapter of the American Society of Farm Managers &

Rural Appraisers

- “Case Study: Using Indigenous Agroforestry Management Techniques to Support Sustainability in Production Agriculture”, a paper-poster presented at Harlan II, An International Symposium on Biodiversity in Agriculture: Domestication, Evolution and Sustainability, September 14-18, 2008, University of California, Davis

Qualifications
of
Henry House

Agricultural Consultant
Rural Appraiser
Consulting Agricultural Economist
Farmer

Experience

Agricultural Consultant, Appraiser, Consulting Agricultural Economist. House Agricultural Consultants, providing agricultural science, economics, management, and appraisal services. 2000–present.

Farmer. Coco Ranch, a family farm growing organic apples, peaches, cherries, and field crops and raising sheep, poultry, and goats. 2000–present.

Software Engineer. Smashwords, Inc. 2011–2020.

Topics of Professional Expertise

- Livestock management: carrying capacity of land, range management, standard of care for grazing animals.
- Management evaluation of commercial equestrian facilities.
- Valuation of rural land.
- Valuation of livestock.
- Valuation of freshwater aquaculture facilities (fish farms).
- Agricultural economics.
- Statistical analysis.
- Software engineering.

Qualifications of Henry House, continued

Education

- B.S., “Natural History”, University of California, Davis, 1999, with Honors. Coursework in agronomy, botany, ecology, entomology, geology, hydrology, nematology, plant pathology, soil biology, sustainable agriculture, statistics, and wildlife biology.
- Numerous courses of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers regarding farm management and agricultural consulting.
- Numerous courses of the Appraisal Institute regarding real-estate appraisal
- Courses from Savory Institute regarding livestock management.

Partial List of Litigation Consulting Assignments

- Consulted for United States Department of Justice, 2015 through present in litigation regarding agricultural land in in Tehama County.
- Consulted for EMC Insurance Companies regarding fire-damaged rangeland.
- Consulted for numerous additional law firms and agricultural companies regarding crops and livestock. A list of additional litigation clients served is available upon request.

Partial List of Management Consulting Assignments

- Numerous consulting assignments for Leland Stanford Junior University on the management of its agricultural lands, which feature cattle, horses, and vegetable crops. Topics addressed have included livestock standard of care, carrying capacity of lands, safety of animals, safety of structures, and management of drainage and water quality.
- Consulting farm management for John and Marie Cronin Trust B, a landowner near Rio Vista, California. Lands were utilized for cattle grazing.
- Numerous appraisal assignments of farmland and rangeland properties utilized for crops and livestock (cattle, sheep, and aquaculture).
- A list of additional management-consulting clients served available on request.

Appointments & Activities

- Member, American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers
- Board Member (Central Committee), Nevada County Republican Party, 2019–present.
- Board of Directors, Davis Media Access, Davis, California, 2014–2017.
- Board of Directors, Davis Farmers Market Association, 2001–2003.
- Assistant instructor, “Principles of Farm Management”, course M-10, an Internet course of the American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers, 1999 to 2003.
- Course proctor, “M-25: Enhanced Client Services”, an Internet course of the American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers, 1999 to 2003.

Speaking Engagements

- Assistant lecturer/instructor, “Farm Management”, course ARE 140, and “Rural Appraisal”, course ARE 145, University of California–Davis, 2015 to present.

Publications

- “Principles of Farm Management”, Course M-10, a 40-hour professional credit Internet educational offering of the American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers

11/16/21: Late Submittal - Item 10.3 - PBCE

Mitre, Betty <Betty.Mitre@sanjoseca.gov>

Fri 11/12/2021 8:54 AM

To: Agendadesk <Agendadesk@sanjoseca.gov>

Cc: Brilliot, Michael <Michael.Brilliot@sanjoseca.gov>; Rivera, Robert <robert.rivera@sanjoseca.gov>; Provedor, Jennifer <jennifer.provedor@sanjoseca.gov>

Hi,

Please post the attached correspondence for Item 10.3.

Thank you,

Betty Mitre

Staff Specialist | Planning, Building & Code Enforcement

City of San José | 200 East Santa Clara Street

Email: betty.mitre@sanjoseca.gov

From: [Provedor, Jennifer](#)
To: [Rivera, Robert](#); [Brilliot, Michael](#); [Piozet, Jennifer](#); [Mitre, Betty](#)
Subject: FW: Coyote Valley Planning Commission Meeting Public Comment
Date: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 11:53:19 AM

FYI – Correspondence for CC online posting.

From: Planning Commission 10 <PlanningCom10@sanjoseca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 11:50 AM
To: Provedor, Jennifer <jennifer.provedor@sanjoseca.gov>
Subject: Fw: Coyote Valley Planning Commission Meeting Public Comment

Good morning Jennifer,

Hope you are having a good week so far. This is correspondence that we received on the Coyote Valley issue.

Michael

From: Lisa Voss <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, November 5, 2021 2:05 PM
To: Planning Commission 1 <PlanningCom1@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 2 <PlanningCom2@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 3 <PlanningCom3@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 4 <PlanningCom4@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 5 <PlanningCom5@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 6 <PlanningCom6@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 7 <PlanningCom7@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 8 <PlanningCom8@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 9 <PlanningCom9@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission 10 <PlanningCom10@sanjoseca.gov>; Planning Commission CW <PlanningComCW@sanjoseca.gov>
Subject: Coyote Valley Planning Commission Meeting Public Comment

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Hi,

I just watched the October 27th Planning Commission meeting regarding the future of Coyote Valley, and am shocked and dismayed by what I saw.

To the five commissioners who voted to reject the adoption of the staff recommendation for ordinance change--Commissioners Young, Bonilla, Casey, Garcia and Oliviera--to do so was to put your personal opinions and interests above the democratic process, which had resulted in a staff recommendation based on facts, research and discussion involving multiple stakeholders.

You think it's your job to protect the business interests of the Lester-Foster-Benson families? It's not. It's to represent all the people and the interests of SJ. And to support those ag. family's efforts to take a multi-generational farm and turn it into a distribution warehouse for mega-millions? I have never witnessed such a betrayal of smart city planning, one's constituents and the future itself. The City has the right to change the zone to whatever it sees fit for national security, the environment or whatever reason it sees fit, and if those families hadn't sold by then under the current R1-Residential designation, then that is their problem. Indeed, the current zoning ordinance lists the Spina Farms property as R1-Residential. Why would nobody admit to this in the PC meeting, and instead focus on

the "teal map" and its general plan possibilities? On what grounds can the Lester-Foster-Benson families "contract" with CHI/Trammel Crow Warehouse Developers, as the lawyers threatened they have done? That would first require a zoning change, approved by the City. The industrial potential in the current General Plan is not above ordinance law and is just that, a general possibility. Those families are not entitled to that and the mega-millions they speculated they might get. Are you representing them to ensure they earn the highest amount possible? That is not your place. The most recent staff recommendation was to not go industrial. Are you personally above all these laws and studies? Whose side are you on? Trammel Crows' or the people of San Jose and the staff recommendation to protect agriculture and the greenbelt based on contemporary facts and values? Thank you to Caballero, Torrens, Cantrell and Lardinois for protecting your constituents and the future.

Lisa Voss

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