

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION**

Humboldt – Del Norte Unit
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Ref: 7100 Planning
Date: November 30, 2017

John Ford, Director
Humboldt County Planning and Building Department – Planning Division
3015 H Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Attention: Cannabis Planner
Applicant: Roberts, Scott
APN: 107-054-014-000
Area: Honeydew
Case Numbers: CUP16-322

Humboldt County Application #: 11653
Type of Application: Conditional Use Permit
Date Received: 11/27/2017
Due Date: 12/7/2017

Project Description: An application for a Conditional Use Permit for existing 20,736 square foot (SF) mixed light and 1,200 SF outdoor medical cannabis cultivation. Water source is a rainwater catchment system and onsite well. Water storage capacity is 95,800 between 25 hard tanks. Processing would be performed on site in an existing residence. Power source is a mix of solar and generator use.

Mr. Ford,

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) provides these standard project review comments on the above noted project for the following subject matter:

- Fire Safe
- Resource Management
- Cannabis

The following pages address these concerns directly.

If CALFIRE staff develops additional comment on this project, it will be forwarded in an additional response letter.

By: Planning Battalion
CALFIRE Humboldt – Del Norte Unit

For **Hugh Scanlon**, Unit Chief

FIRE SAFE

General:

CALFIRE has responsibility for enforcement of Fire Safe Standards as required by Public Resources Code (PRC) 4290 and 4291. However CALFIRE is not the lead agency in planning development and project permitting. CALFIRE provides input as a contributing agency, generally limited to plan review, and is not the approving agency for these projects.

Local Responsibility Areas:

Should this project include Local Responsibility Area (LRA) lands, CALFIRE has no direct fire safe input on those parcels. However, in those areas with LRA parcels adjacent to State Responsibility Area (SRA) land, CALFIRE recommends that local standards be applied that are consistent with those CALFIRE makes for SRA lands.

State Responsibility Areas:

Should this project include State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands, the following are CALFIRE's Fire Safe minimum input and recommendation for any and all development.

1. In Humboldt County, developments must meet minimum fire safe standards by constructing the project in conformance with County Fire Safe Ordinance 1952, which the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has accepted as functionally equivalent to PRC 4290. The County Fire Safe Ordinance provides specific standards for roads providing ingress and egress, signing of streets and buildings, minimum water supply requirements, and setback distances for maintaining defensible space.
2. New buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas shall comply with the 2007 California Building Code (CBC) Section 701A.3.2. This requires roofing assemblies, attic and eave ventilation, exterior siding, decking and deck enclosure, windows and exterior doors, and exposed under floor areas that are approved "ignition resistive" in design.
3. All development, especially commercial or industrial development, should be designed to comply with the most current versions of the following standards:
 - a) California Fire Code (CFC) — for overall design standards
 - b) Public Utilities Commission (PUC) General Order 103 — for design of water systems
 - c) National Fire Protection Association Standards (NFPA) for fire flow minimums and other design questions not specifically covered by CFC and PUC
 - d) Housing and Community Development Codes and Standards —for mobile home parks and recreational camps
4. For Department of Real Estate reporting purposes, fire protection coverage in SRA is generally described as follows:
 - During the declared fire season (usually June through October) CALFIRE responds to all types of fires and emergencies in SRA.
 - During the remainder of the year (winter period), CALFIRE responds to emergency requests with the closest available fire engine, if a response can reasonably be expected to arrive in time to be effective. A fire engine is usually available somewhere in the Unit, but may have an extended response time.
 - There are many hazards confronting fire protection agencies in most subdivisions on SRA lands. Steep terrain and heavy wildland fuels contribute to fire intensity and spread. The distances from fire stations and road grades encountered usually create an excessive response time for effective structure fire suppression purposes.
 - Subdivisions increase fire risks from additional people and increase probable dollar losses in the event of fire due to added structures and improvements.
5. If the project expects to produce densities consistent with a major subdivision, the impacts on all infrastructures should be mitigated. Local government more appropriately provides the responsibility for high-density area protection and services. Annexation or inclusion into Local Responsibility Area should be studied as well.

6. CALFIRE does not support development in areas where there is no local agency fire service for structure fires and emergency medical response. Fire services should be extended into service gap areas as a condition of development. New development can adversely impact existing fire services. Careful consideration must be given where development may overload the local fire service's ability to respond.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CALFIRE has enforcement responsibility for requirements of the Z'berg—Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973. CALFIRE is also the lead agency for those parts of projects involving the scope of the Forest Practice Act. The following basic input will cover the majority of projects. Each project will be reviewed with additional input sent at a later date, if needed.

The following comments reflect the basic Resource Management policies of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CALFIRE on CEQA review requests. These policies apply to both Local and State Responsibility Areas.

1. If this project reduces the amount of timberland, by policy, the Board of Forestry and CALFIRE cannot support any project that will reduce the timberland base of California. "Timberland" means land which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees regardless of current zoning (PRC 4526). However, if the zoning and intended use are consistent with the county's general plan; and if no land other than timberland can be identified to site the project; then CALFIRE may choose not to oppose the project.
2. If **any** commercial timber operations are involved with a project, the timber operations cannot be conducted without a CAL FIRE permit. Commercial timber operations include the cutting or removal of trees offered for sale, barter, exchange, or trade or the conversion of timberlands to land uses other than the growing of timber (PRC 4527). Contact your nearest CAL FIRE Resource Management office for guidance on obtaining the necessary permits.
3. If **any** timberlands are being converted to a non-timber growing use by this project, the conversion operations cannot be conducted without a CAL FIRE permit (PRC 4621). Conversion of timberland takes place when trees are removed and the land use changes, even without the sale, barter, exchange, or trade of the trees. Contact your nearest CAL FIRE Resource Management office for guidance on obtaining the necessary permits.
4. If timberland is in the viewshed of a project, the current and future owners should be overtly notified that changes will occur to their views due to timber management activities. Further, no project should be allowed to negatively affect access to timberland for timber management purposes; neither on the project parcel(s) nor any other timberland parcels.
5. If timber harvesting has occurred and post-harvest restocking and prescribed erosion control maintenance obligations have not been met on a parcel, future owners should be overtly notified (14 CCR 1042). The current owner of a parcel is responsible for restocking requirements and maintenance of roads whether or not they were involved in the actual harvest plan.
6. If the project involves the development of parcels zoned as Timber Production Zone (TPZ), CALFIRE cannot support the project. Dividing TPZ land into parcels of less than 160 acres requires a Joint Timber Management plan prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF), recorded as a deed restriction for a minimum of 10-years on all affected parcels, and approved by a four – fifths vote of the full board (Govt. Code 51119.5). TPZ may be rezoned using a "Ten Year Phase Out," which precludes the need for a Timberland Conversion Permit. CALFIRE opposes immediate rezoning of TPZ land.

CANNABIS PROJECTS

Local Responsibility Areas:

CAL FIRE is the primary command and control dispatch center for many local agency fire districts and departments. Potential life hazard threats associated with a project must be identified and documented for the protection of the public and first responders. Projects which include timber harvesting or conversion of timberland are subject to the Forest Practices Act and Rules, regardless of wildland fire responsibility area.

State Responsibility Areas:

Should this project include State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands, the following are CAL FIRE's minimum input.

Conversion of timberland to a non-timber producing use is subject to permit from CAL FIRE. Commercial timber harvesting operations to facilitate cannabis cultivation and processing are subject to permitting and regulation under the Forest Practice Act and Rules. Please refer to the RESOURCE MANAGEMENT comments.

General Recommendations:

The following recommendations are made by CAL FIRE with the understanding that most areas of Humboldt County do not have a paid fire department providing fire prevention services.

1. Cannabis growing operations shall have easily accessible safety data sheets (SDS) for all chemicals and hazardous materials on site. Commercial operations must have a current Hazardous Materials Business Plan on file with Humboldt County Environmental Health, where applicable.
2. California Health and Safety Code (HSC 11362.769.) Requires that indoor and outdoor medical marijuana cultivation shall be conducted in accordance with state and local laws related to land conversion, grading, electricity usage, water usage, water quality, woodland and riparian habitat protection, agricultural discharges, and similar matters.
3. Cannabis growing and extraction shall be in accordance with Chapter N101.1 of the International Fire Code, the International Building Code, and the International Mechanical Code. Hazardous materials shall comply with Chapter 50. Compressed gases shall comply with Chapter 53. Cryogenic fluids shall comply with Chapter 55. Flammable and combustible liquids shall comply with Chapter 57. LP-gas shall comply with Chapter 61 and the International Fuel Gas Code. All applicable California State Fire Marshal standards and regulations for the designated occupancy must be met.
4. Growing and processing of cannabis is generally an agricultural operation. However, manufacture of marijuana extracts and concentrates are commercial or industrial activities, and may be subject to the county's SRA Fire Safe Ordinance. Any new residential units associated with cannabis cultivation and processing may also be subject to the SRA Fire Safe Ordinance. All materials hazardous and non-hazardous associated with the extraction process shall be utilized in conformance of the law and fire safe codes.
5. Humboldt County Ordinance 55.4.11(u) (a) states; "Those cultivators using artificial lighting for mixed-light cultivation shall shield greenhouses so that little to no light escapes. Light shall not escape at a level that is visible from neighboring properties between sunset and sunrise." Failure to shield artificial light during the night creates a light pollution that is easily mistaken for a fire. As a result, a CAL FIRE wildland fire response may be initiated and ultimately terminated as a false alarm. This false alarm may result in citation and/or fine to the violator.