Timberland Resource Consultants

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January 14, 2020

Kaloian Ludmilov Gueorguiev
P.O. Box 666
Redway, CA 95560

Dear Kaloian,

Re: APN 220-091-011
Application #15672

The following is an evaluation of potential timberland conversion on cannabis cultivation sites and associated areas for a proposed cannabis cultivation permit under the Humboldt County Cannabis Land Use Ordinance (CMMLUO) 2.0. Please accept this letter as the RPF's written report required by Humboldt County Code, Ordinance No. 2559 (Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use), Section 55.4.12.2.4 as sited below.

"Where existing or proposed operations occupy sites created through prior unauthorized conversion of timberland, if the landowner has not completed a civil or criminal process and/or entered into a negotiated settlement with CALFIRE, the applicant shall secure the services of a registered professional forester (RPF) to evaluate site conditions and conversion history for the property and provide a written report to the Planning Division containing the RPF's recommendation as to remedial actions necessary to bring the conversion area into compliance with provisions of the Forest Practices Act. The Planning Division shall circulate the report to CAL-FIRE for review and comment."

Timberland Resource Consultants (TRC) inspected and evaluated the cultivation sites and associated areas on November 11, 2019 and January 13, 2020. The RPF exercised due diligence in reviewing all sites and available resources to fully assess potential timberland conversion and consequential impacts. This report evaluates the cultivation sites and associated areas for timber operations only. The scope of this report does not include: all other land alteration (such as grading, construction, and other permit-regulated activities), all property features and sites unrelated to cultivation activities, or any proposed, planned, or absent cultivation-related project sites. All findings are summarized in the report.

Project Location

APN: 220-091-011
Acreage: 40 acres
Legal Description: SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 22,
Township 4 South, Range 2 East,
Humboldt Base & Meridian, Humboldt County
Located on USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Briceland
Humboldt County Zoning: Unclassified
Site Address: 10325 Briceland-Thorne Road Whitethorn
Landowner/Timber Owner: Ludmil Georgiev

Project Location (Cont.)

The property is located approximately 500 feet north of the junction of Ettersburg Road and Briceland-Thorne Road. The situs address is 10325 Briceland-Thorne Road Whitethorn. The property contains unnamed Class II and III watercourses tributary to the headwaters of Dinner Creek.

Parcel Description & Timber Harvest History

Note: The property background has been summarized using personal accounts of the current landowner, digital orthographic quadrangle (DOQ) imagery, Humboldt County Web GIS, CAL FIRE Watershed Mapper v2, and Historic Aerials. To avoid speculation and maintain relevancy, the property background focuses mainly on the past 10-15 years.

The property consists of second growth tanoak with a minor component of madrone and Douglas-fir. Review of 1948 & 1968 aerial imagery (https://www.historicaerials.com) showed no evidence of recent harvesting (within approximately 10 +/- years ago) within the property and surrounding areas . There were no signs of evidence by recently used truck roads, skid roads, landings, and there are no distinct timber/vegetation type changes. Given the age of the timber stand, and its stand structure and composition; harvest likely occurred in the late 1960's/early 1970's. The RPF observed old growth Douglas-fir stumps confirming that timber within the property was harvested. There have been no subsequent commercial harvests per Cal Fire's Watershed Mapper (http://egis.fire.ca.gov/watershed_mapper/). The present owner purchased the property in April 2018.

Project Description

Two proposed cultivation sites and associated areas were inspected during the field assessment within APN 220-091-011. The following table lists the inspected site and its acreage; see detailed site descriptions below.

Cultivation Site	Total Acreage	Converted?	Converted Acreage
Site 1	0.75	Yes	0.75
Site 2	0.20	No	0.00
TOTAL	0.95		0.75

Site 1 – Main Cultivation Site

Per Omsberg & Preston's Plot Plan (12-20-2019), proposed cultivation at this site consists of a 35-foot by 135-foot greenhouse at the upper terrace, and a 20-foot by 130-foot greenhouse at the lower terrace. Review of historic aerial imagery from 1993 and 1998 reveals that this site, including the hillslope extending downslope to the lower road was previously harvested or cleared of vegetation for unknown reasons. The existing seasonal road, which accesses the upper terrace is visible in 1993 & 1998 imagery, including what appears to be a log landing or graded/cleared area that occupies a portion of the footprint of the upper terrace. Subsequent imagery from 2005 to 2010 shows a slow progression from cleared vegetation/clearcut to dense brush and perhaps small trees. The cultivation site was constructed and developed between 6-19-2011 (Terra Server) and 2012 (Google and NAIP). Cannabis cultivation appears to have occurred at this location from 2012 to 2018. Proposed cannabis cultivation at this site will impede the use of this space for future timber growth and harvesting, and would result in timberland conversion.

Site 2 – Nursery and Processing Site

Per Omsberg & Preston's Plot Plan (12-20-2019), three existing structures located within the curtilage of the homesite are proposed to be used for processing, drying and curing, and a nursery. The residence and surrounding areas were cleared and developed pre-1993. The structures proposed to be used for cannabis cultivation were constructed between 1998 and 2009, and are located within the footprint of the developed area surrounding the residence. The entire homestead area would likely never be a managed timber stand due to its proximity to the house, and the requirement for defensible space. The use of the structures surrounding the residence for cannabis cultivation activities does not constitute a timberland conversion.

Project Description (Cont.)

Timberland Conversion Summary

TRC observed approximately 0.75 acres of potential timberland conversion for cultivation-related purposes. In the absence of future cannabis cultivation or other development; these sites will naturally regenerate with conifers and hardwoods. This total does not exceed the three-acre conversion exemption maximum.

Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities

Watercourses and Water Resources
14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(F): "No timber operations are allowed within a watercourse and lake protection zone unless specifically approved by local permit (e.g., county, city)."

No conversion areas exist within a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ). The RPF inspected all areas within a minimum 150-foot buffer surrounding the two cultivation sites with no watercourses or streams per 14CCR 895.1 observed.

Slash, Woody Debris, and Refuse Treatment
14 CCR 914.5(b): "Non-biodegradable refuse, litter, trash, and debris resulting from timber operations, and other activity in connection with the operations shall be disposed of concurrently with the conduct of timber operations."
14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(D) – Treatment of Slash and Woody Debris

1) *Unless otherwise required, slash greater than one inch in diameter and greater than two feet long, and woody debris, except pine, shall receive full treatment no later than April 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.*
2) *All pine slash three inches and greater in diameter and longer than four feet must receive initial treatment if it is still on the parcel, within 7 days of its creation.*
3) *All pine woody debris longer than four feet must receive an initial treatment prior to full treatment.*
4) *Initial treatment shall include limbing woody debris and cutting slash and woody debris into lengths of less than four feet, and leaving the pieces exposed to solar radiation to aid in rapid drying.*
5) *Full treatment of all pine slash and woody debris must be completed by March 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.*
6) *Full slash and woody debris treatment may include any of the following:*
   a) *Burying;*
   b) *Chipping and spreading;*
   c) *Piling and burning; or*
   d) *Removing slash and woody debris from the site for treatment in compliance with (a)-(b). Slash and woody debris may not be burned by open outdoor fires except under permit from the appropriate fire protection agency, if required, the local air pollution control district or air quality management district. The burning must occur on the property where the slash and woody debris originated.*
7) *Slash and woody debris, except for pine, which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying by April 1 of the year following its creation. Pine slash and woody debris which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying within seven days of its creation.*

8) *Any treatment which involves burning of slash or woody debris shall comply with all state and local fire and air quality rules.*

The RPF observed no slash, logs, and/or woody debris at either site, which would require treatment per the Forest Practice Rules.

Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities (Cont.)

Biological Resources and Forest Stand Health

14 CCR 1104.1 (2)(H): "No sites of rare, threatened or endangered plants or animals shall be disturbed, threatened or damaged and no timber operations shall occur within the buffer zone of a sensitive species as defined in 14 CCR 895.1"

A query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) on January 15, 2020 revealed no observations of sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of special concern within a 0.7-mile radius biological assessment area (BAA) surrounding the two cultivation sites. No sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of special concern were observed during the TRC field assessment of the project area, though potential habitat may exist on the property. The query of the CNDDB NSO Database revealed no known Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) Activity Centers within a 0.7-mile radius biological assessment area (BAA) surrounding the two cultivation sites.

No major forest health issues were observed during the field assessment. The conversion areas did not appear to include late successional stands, late seral stage forests, or old growth trees. The conversion areas did not include any trees that existed before 1800 A.D. and are greater than sixty (60) inches in diameter at stump height for Sierra or Coastal Redwoods, and forty-eight (48) inches in diameter at stump height for all other tree species.

Sudden Oak Death
No major forest health issues were observed during the field assessment. The property is located within Humboldt County, a Zone of Infestation (ZOI) for Sudden Oak Death (SOD). The RPF observed no symptoms, signs, and evidence of oak mortality within the subject property. However, SOD is widespread within Briceland and Whitethorn. The SOD pathogen could easily spread into the subject property in the near future, and therefore the landowner is encouraged to be read the attachment "A Homeowner's Guide to Sudden Oak Death". The guide contains information about SOD hosts, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatments which can help minimize the spread of this pathogen.

Cultural Resources
14 CCR 1104.1 (2)(I): "No timber operations are allowed on significant historical or archeological sites."

No archeological sites were observed during the TRC field assessment. The RPF conducted pre-field research for the project's geographic location and closely surveyed the converted sites and surrounding undisturbed areas for presence or evidence of prehistoric or historic sites. The archaeological survey was conducted by Chris Carroll, a certified archaeological surveyor with current CALFIRE Archeological Training (Archaeological Training Course #575). The survey consisted of examining boot scrapes, rodent disturbances, natural and manmade areas of exposed soils, and road and cultivation site surfaces.

Per 14 CCR 1104.2(2)(I), all required Native American tribes and organizations have been notified of the project location and are encouraged to respond with any information regarding archaeological sites, cultural sites, and/or tribal cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area.

Recommendations

In summary, a total of 0.75 acres of unauthorized timberland conversion have occurred within APN 220-091-011 as described in this report. This total does not exceed the three-acre conversion exemption maximum. The past conversion activities conducted on the property comply with the California Forest Practice Act and the California Forest Practice Rules.

Sincerely,

Chris Carroll, RPF #2628
Timberland Resource Consultants

Pictures

Picture 1: Cultivation Site 1. Photo date 11-11-2019.

Pictures

Picture 2: Cultivation Site 1. Photo date 11-11-2019.

Pictures

Picture 3. Upper terrace at Cultivation Site 1 looking northeasterly. Photo date 1-13-2020.

Pictures

Picture 4: Lower terrace at Cultivation Site 1 looking northeasterly. Photo date 1-13-2020.

Pictures

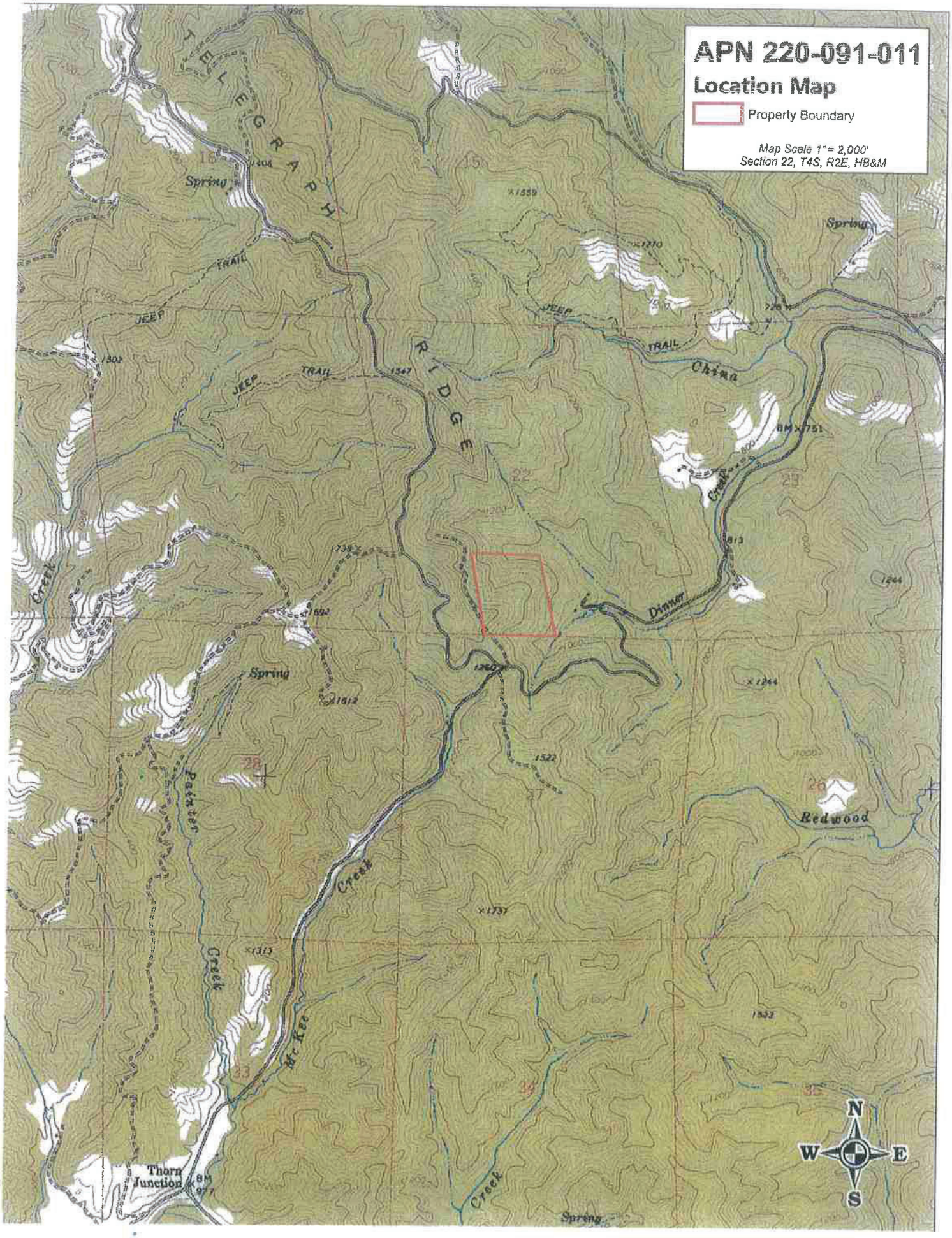
Picture 5. Cultivation Site 2. Pictured is the homestead, which includes existing structures proposed to be used for cannabis cultivation activities. Photo date 11-11-2019.

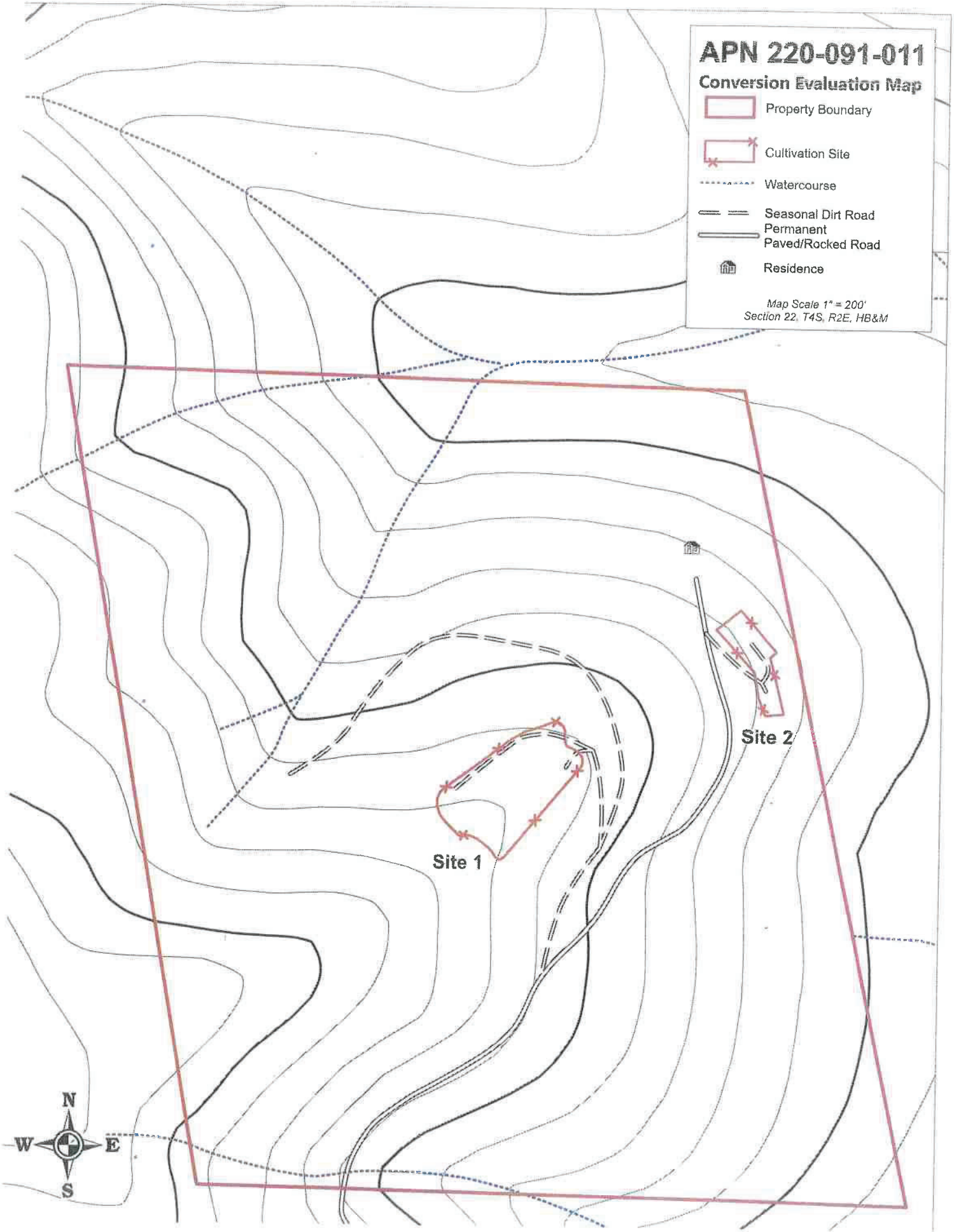
Pictures

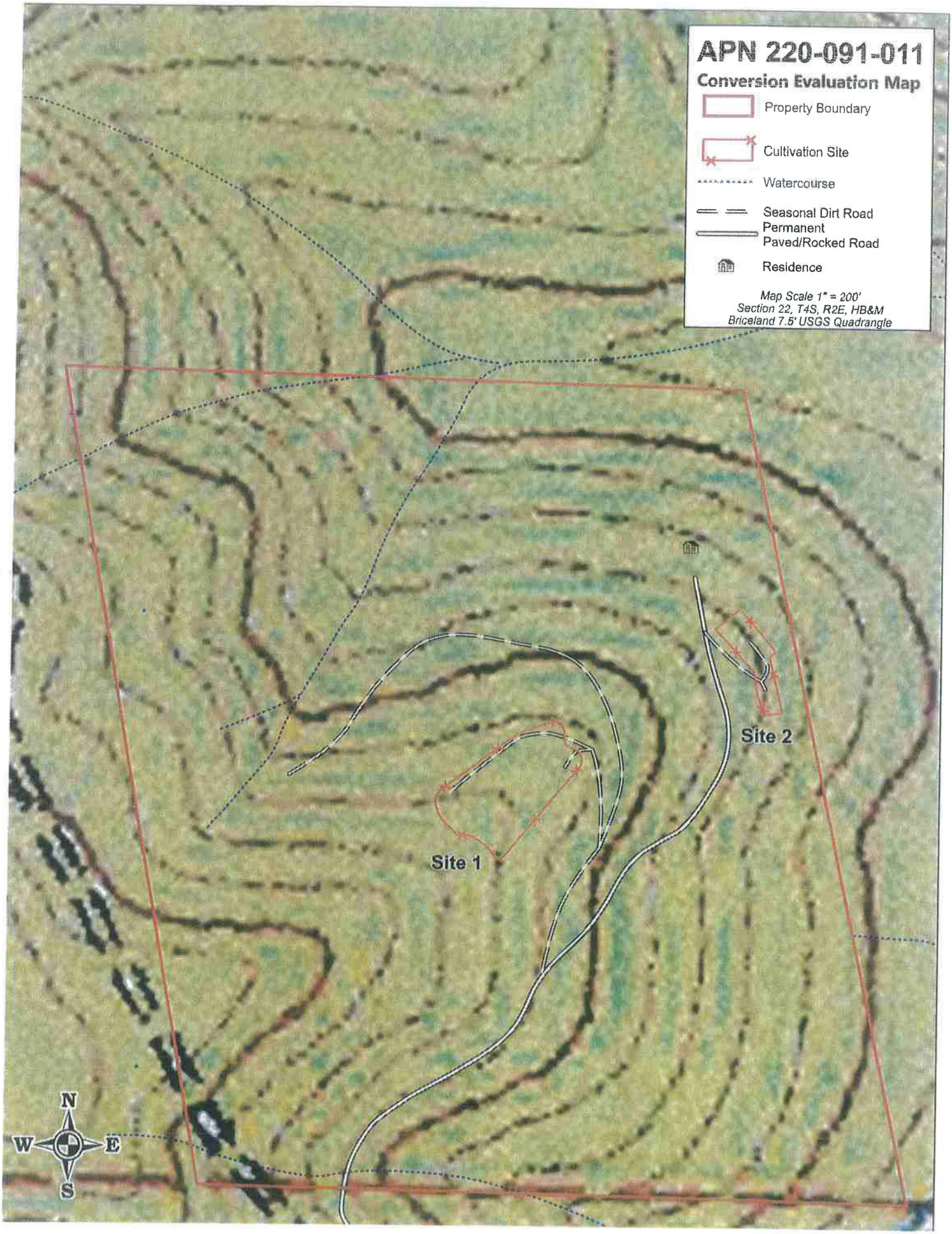
Picture 6. Cultivation Site 2. Existing structure located approximately 100 feet southeast of the residence, which is proposed to be used as a nursery. Photo date 1-13-2020.

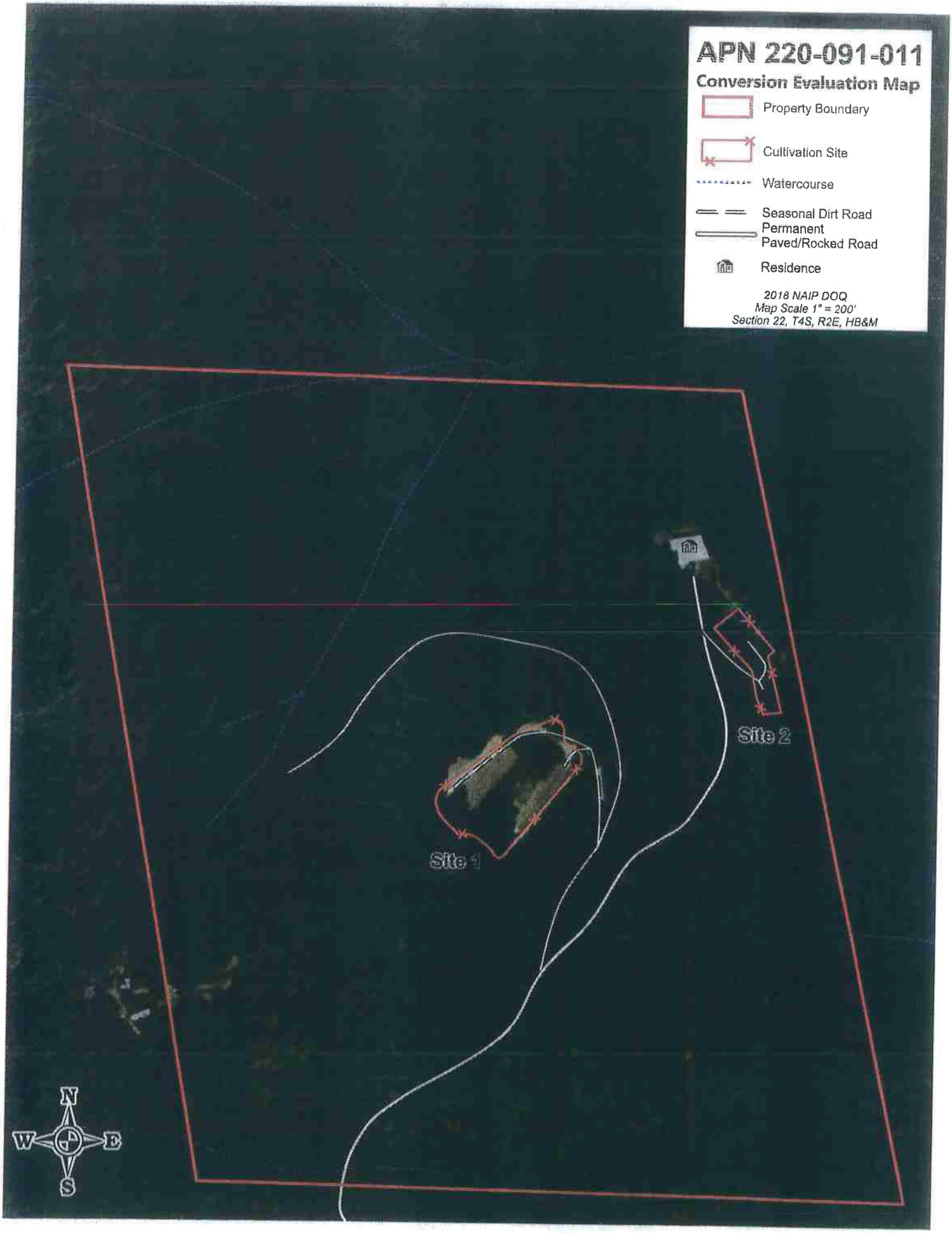
Pictures

Picture 7. Cultivation Site 2. Existing structure located approximately 250 feet southeast of the residence, which is proposed to be used for processing. Photo date 1-13-2020.


APN 220-091-011
Location Map
Property Boundary
Map Scale 1" = 2,000'
Section 22, T4S, R2E, HB&M
TELEGRAPH
RIDGE
JEEP TRAIL
Spring
China Creek
Dinner Creek
Painter Creek
Mc Kee Creek
Redwood
Thorn Junction
BM 977
BM 751
N
W
E
S


APN 220-091-011
Conversion Evaluation Map
Property Boundary
Cultivation Site
Watercourse
Seasonal Dirt Road
Permanent
Paved/Rocked Road
Residence
Map Scale 1" = 200'
Section 22, T4S, R2E, HB&M
Site 1
Site 2
N
W
E
S


APN 220-091-011
Conversion Evaluation Map
Property Boundary
Cultivation Site
Watercourse
Seasonal Dirt Road
Permanent
Paved/Rocked Road
Residence
Map Scale 1" = 200'
Section 22, T4S, R2E, HB&M
Briceland 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
Site 1
Site 2
N
W
E
S


APN 220-091-011
Conversion Evaluation Map
Property Boundary
Cultivation Site
Watercourse
Seasonal Dirt Road
Permanent
Paved/Rocked Road
Residence
2018 NAIP DOQ
Map Scale 1" = 200'
Section 22, T4S, R2E, HB&M
Site 1
Site 2
N
W
E
S

A Homeowner's Guide to Sudden Oak Death

A plant disease commonly called Sudden Oak Death is threatening coastal forests in California and Oregon. Currently found in coastal California counties from Monterey to Humboldt and in a small portion of southwest Oregon, the disease is caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum* (pronounced Fi-TOFF-thor-ra ra-MOR-um). Sudden Oak Death has resulted in the death of millions of tanoak and coast live oak trees. In addition, more than 35 other plant species are susceptible to the pathogen, yet most of these species suffer only minor damage, limited to leaf spots or twig dieback. Though Sudden Oak Death is a forest disease, it is common in urban-wildland interface areas, so it presents many challenges for homeowners. This guide addresses homeowner concerns, including diagnosing infected trees, disposing of contaminated material, and understanding treatment options that are available.

What is the connection between Sudden Oak Death and nursery plants?

Many common horticultural plants are hosts for *Phytophthora ramorum*; consequently, nurseries in California, other states, and other countries, have found the pathogen on their plants. Plants are shipped all across the country, but they are strictly regulated. All *P. ramorum* host plants in California's regulated counties must be inspected and approved prior to shipment out of the regulated area. Nevertheless, carefully inspect the leaves of host plants for symptoms before making a purhase, and refrain from planting these horticulrural hosts near susceptible oaks in your yard.

Because *P. ramorum* may be spread through the movement of infested soil and plant materials, State and federal regulations are in place to control the potential spread of the pathogen to uninfested areas. *P. ramorum* host species plant material is regulated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS). Quarantine regulations are in place for the infested counties, and before moving susceptible plant material out of the regulated area, you must contact your Agricultural Commissioner for a permit.

If my oak tree has Sudden Oak Death, what are the chances it will die?

There is no way to determine if an individual tree will live or die after contracting Sudden Oak Death. Each tree responds differently to infection; experience tells us that it is rare for a tree pathogen to kill all of the trees it infects. Depending on a number of factors, some trees may never become infected, some may become infected and survive for various lengths of time, and others may become infected and die quickly. Because Sudden Oak Death is a relatively new disease in California, it will take time to determine just how likely different outcomes are for different tree species. Initial observations tell us that once infected, tanoak has a high probability of being killed by *P. ramorum*, but some individuals are still likely to survive. Coast live oaks appear to have a lower probability of being killed, though many have been killed by the disease. There is little mortality information on California black oak at this time, so it is difficult to predict how this tree species will fare.

Hosts, Symptoms, & Diagnosis

Phytophthora ramorum affects different species in different ways. It can be lethal to tanoak, coast live oak, California black oak, Shreve oak, canyon live oak, and madrone saplings, while it may cause only a minor leaf or needle disease for other hosts such as California bay laurel, coast redwood, and Douglas-fir. The list of species and varieties known to be susceptible to this plant pathogen continues to grow; check suddenoakdeath.org for the latest updated host list.

How can I confirm that my oak tree has Sudden Oak Death?

Because other organisms and injuries can produce symptoms on oaks that look similar to Sudden Oak Death, homeowners will not be able to diagnose their trees by themselves with absolute certainty. However, there are some steps that can help you determine if *Phytophthora ramorum* is likely.

(1) Determine if your oak tree is a susceptible species. To date, Sudden Oak Death has only been found on the following tree species in California: tanoak, coast live oak, Shreve oak, canyon live oak, and California black oak. Of these, tanoak is the species most likely to be killed.

(2) Determine if you are in an infested area. Check the Sudden Oak Death mapping and monitoring site or contact staff in your local County Extension, Agricultural Commissioner, or California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) offices. If you are outside of an infested area, your tree could still be infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*, but it would be less likely.

(3) Compare the symptoms of Sudden Oak Death with those on your oak tree. Check other susceptible tree and shrub species nearby. Do they have leafspots or other symptoms of *P. ramorum*? California bay laurel is the best indicator of the risk and presence of the disease. Photos of symptoms on oaks, California bay laurel, and other hosts can be found at suddenoakdeath.org.

The probability that your tree is infected with *Phytophthora ramorum* will be greater if your tree is a susceptible species, exhibits typical symptoms, and is located in an infested area where other trees and plants are showing symptoms. Although positive confirmation can only be done through laboratory testing, diagnosis of *Phytophthora ramorum* based on visual symptoms can justify taking preventative action if you live in a generally infested area. If you ask a tree care professional to make such a judgment, determine what training or qualifications enable them to do this.

Bleeding cankers on a coast live oak trunk (Photo by Matteo Garbelotto, University of California, Berkeley)

Bleeding cankers on a tanoak trunk (Photo by Pavel Svihra, UC Cooperative Extension)

Rhododendron leaf spots (Photo by B. Moltzan, Missouri Department of Conservation)

(Left) California bay laurel showing leaf spots typical of P. ramorum (Photo by Bruce Moltzan, Missouri Department of Conservation) (Right) California bay laurel leaf spots (Photo by Matteo Garbelotto, University of California, Berkeley)

Treatments: A phosphonate compound is registered as a preventative treatment for *Phythophthora ramorum*, for use on individual, high-value tanoak and oak trees. This treatment is NOT a cure, but can help protect trees from infection, as well as suppress disease progression in very early infections. However, fungicide treatment of *P. ramorum*-infected trees is not always appropriate. Trees with advanced symptoms cannot be saved.

The phosphonate compound may be injected or mixed with a surfactant and sprayed on the trunk for absorption through bark. The optimal treatment routine for coast live oaks calls for two applications the first year followed by one application annually thereafter. It is recommended to treat in either the fall then spring, or spring then fall the first year. Follow up treatments should be only in the fall annually (avoid treatments when temperatures are very low). If risk is minimal, meaning low abundance of infections or host species in the area, follow up treatments can be bi-annual.

Who should I hire to treat my trees?

The COMTF has held many training sessions for tree care professionals in California. A list of those training participants can be found on the COMTF website. Go to suddenoakdeath.org to find a professional in your area who has attended a general diagnostic training session or a training session on applying the registered preventative chemical treatment. While they have been trained, it is still important to ask for references, as well as to interview the arborist and applicator to see if they are up-to-date on the latest *Phytophthora ramorum* management strategies.

Since the treatment must be made to healthy trees, and the pathogen's distribution and activity is patchy and somewhat unpredictable, it is difficult to determine which trees need to be treated. Generally, you should treat healthy, high-value oak or tanoak trees within 150ft of other infested plants. You may want to treat healthy, high-value oaks or tanoaks if they are surrounded by healthy California bay laurel and there are known infections between 150ft and 1000ft away. Treatment is NOT recommended in areas where infested plants are not already present. Although these treatments are best used as a preventative approach, it may be possible to prolong the life of trees already infected by *P. ramorum*. Research results indicate that treatments are effective only if trees are treated within the first two months of infection. Treatment of trees having displayed symptoms for six months or longer is not recommended.

Exactly how the pathogen spreads to oak trees is unknown, but it is suspected that neighboring non-oak host plants may be a source of infection for oak trees. However, because this relationship is poorly understood, large-scale removal of non-oak host plants is not being recommended as a way to prevent disease spread. Currently, it may be best to plant non-*Phytophthora ramorum* hosts under or adjacent to oak trees. Rhododendron, for example, is a commonly planted ornamental that is a host for *P. ramorum*, and it is possible that an infested rhododendron could infect a nearby oak. Additionally, the summer watering necessary to keep lawns and non-native ornamental shrubs, such as camellias, alive under an oak tree severely predisposes the oak to other diseases.

The use of insecticides to prevent *P. ramorum* infection is unjustified and without merit. However, the treatment of individual, high-value landscape trees displaying early bleeding symptoms of Sudden Oak Death may be justified to control damage from secondary bark beetle attacks. If an insecticide is to be used, apply it only if the disease is not at an advanced stage and realize it may only prolong the life of the tree for a relatively short period of time.

Tree Removal: A tree with Sudden Oak Death needs to be considered and treated differently than a tree without the disease, but the disease alone is not justification for removing a tree. Current information indicates that non-oak foliar hosts contribute the most to disease spread, so removing infected oak trees will probably have little or no impact on local disease levels and spread. However, an important consideration with respect to any tree is whether or not it presents a hazard to life or property. All trees present some hazard, depending on the tree's structural integrity and its potential to do harm should it fail or portions break off. Preliminary research has shown that trees infected or killed by *P. ramorum* are prone to rapid decay and unpredictable failure. Green infected trees, as well as trees already dead from *P. ramorum* and/or secondary pests, are at increased risk of trunk and limb breakage.

The decision to remove a hazardous tree ultimately lies with the property owner. In order to get an objective assessment of hazardous conditions, contact a certified arborist or other qualified professional. Any dead tree has an increased risk of failure, but even dead trees have value, and if there is not a risk to life or property, consider leaving it standing. Standing dead trees provide important wildlife habitat, and after they fall and decay, they are a source of nutrients to be recycled into the soil.

Always consult regulatory officials regarding local tree ordinances before deciding to remove trees. Experienced tree service technicians should conduct tree felling, as infected trees may have an abundance of structural wood decay. If there is an acute emergency, contact your city arborist, local fire, or police department.

If I have an infected oak tree cut down, what should be done with the wood?

The simplest and best way to deal with infested wood is to leave it on site, chipping the smaller pieces of wood for use as mulch, and splitting the larger pieces of wood for firewood. Do not stack oak firewood next to living oak trees since this can lead to insect attack on the living trees. If the stack must be next to living trees, consider seasoning the logs beneath a tightly sealed, clear plastic tarp to prevent the buildup of destructive insects.

If infected wood is removed from your property, make sure it is utilized or disposed of in a way that does not spread the disease. Avoid leaving wood next to roads where it could be picked up and transported off-site by unauthorized parties. Regulations prohibit the movement of host plants and plant parts out of the quarantined area. If you have infected trees cut down, make sure the wood and other tree parts are not moved outside of the quarantine area.

What should be planted to replace a tree that was killed by *Phytophthora ramorum*?

If you want to replant, it is important to choose a plant that will suit your needs and adapt well to the site. There are many resources available that can guide you in making the right choice. Check to see if there are any local ordinances or guidelines that govern tree replacement or planting.

Resistance to *P. ramorum* in oak trees is just beginning to be explored. Resistant planting stock is not available at this time, nor is it known if it will ever be available. If you want to replant the same species of tree that was lost, there is a risk that the new tree may also suffer from the disease. If you have space for replanting many trees, consider replanting the same species in combination with other trees that don't get the disease. Thus, if some trees are lost to *P. ramorum* there will still be other trees that survive. Coast live oaks do not seem to be infected by *P. ramorum* until they reach about 4" in diameter, so new trees should be immune for a number of years, and high value trees can be treated if necessary once they reach a susceptible age. Species in the white oak group such as valley oak, Garry oak, and blue oak are not susceptible to *P. ramorum*.

Many common ornamental plants, such as rhododendrons, azaleas, and camellias, are also known hosts of *P. ramorum*. These plants not only can host spores that may infect oak trees, but their watering requirements are vastly different than those of California native oaks. We do not recommend planting these species under or near native oaks.

Debris Disposal:

Disposal of infested material is extremely important because branches, twigs, and leaves from California bay laurel, rhododendron and other host plants may harbor *P. ramorum*, even after they are removed from the plant. If infested plant debris or infected live plants are moved, they may inadvertently transfer the pathogen to uninfested areas. Unfortunately, *P. ramorum* has been present in many areas of coastal California for a decade or longer, making complete eradication impossible. In infested areas, the best option is to leave infested material on site, chipping the small material (for use as ground cover) and using larger pieces for firewood. Composting can also successfully kill the pathogen, but the compost must reach temperatures that are probably not possible or practical in a home composting site. Since innoculum levels are already thought to be high, leaving the additional innoculum from the infested plant material on site will not significantly worsen the local disease conditions. Plant debris removal from the property is only recommended if it is the first infected tree to be detected in the area, or if fire risk is high.

KING RANGE SKY FARM, LLC

SPECIAL PERMIT

APN: 108-024-011

VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

DIRECTIONS TO SITE:
FROM EUREKA, CA
-HEAD SOUTHBOUND ON US-101
(APPROX. 63.2 MILES)
-TAKE EXIT 642 FOR REDWOOD DRIVE TOWARD REDWAY
-CONTINUE ONTO REDWOOD DRIVE
(APPROX. 1.8 MILES)
- TURN RIGHT ONTO BRICELAND THORN RD
(APPROX. 10.0 MILES)
-CONTINUE STRAIGHT ONTO ETTERSBURG RD/ETTERSBURG HONEYYDEW RD
(APPROX. 5.9 MILES)
-CONTINUE ONTO WILDER RIDGE RD
(APPROX. 5.8 MILES)
-TURN LEFT ONTO KINGS PEAK RD
(APPROX. 2.9 MILES)
-TURN LEFT TO STAY ON KINGS PEAK RD
(APPROX. 0.5 MILES)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

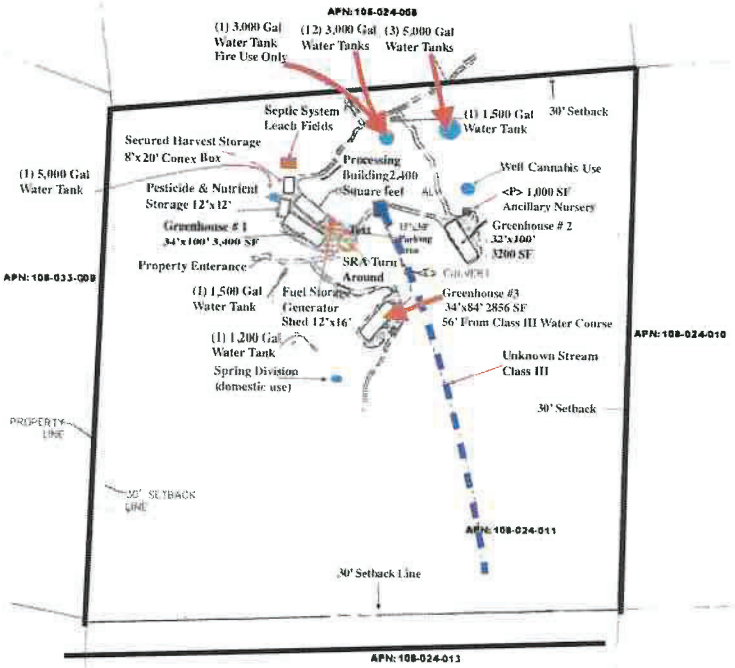
KING RANGE SKY FARM,LLC IS PROPOSING TO PERMIT EXISTING MEDICAL CANNABIS CULTIVATION ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT (COUNTY) COMMERCIAL MEDICAL MARIJUANA LAND USE ORDINANCE (CMMLUO), ORDINANCE NO. 2544. THE EXISTING OPERATION INCLUDES APPROXIMATELY 8,856 SQUARE FEET (SF) OF MEDICAL CANNABIS CULTIVATION AREA. THE PROJECT PROPOSAL INCLUDES THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES APPURTENANT TO THE CULTIVATION, INCLUDING GREENHOUSES, 1 FACILITY FOR DRYING, CURING, GRADING AND TRIMMING OF MEDICAL CANNABIS, WATER DIVERSION WORKS AND APPROPRIATE WATER STORAGE.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. DRAWING SCALE AS NOTED. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS.
2. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. BOUNDARY INFORMATION DEPICTED HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM HUMBOLDT COUNTY 2015 GIS DATA. MANHARD CONSULTING LTD. HAS NOT VERIFIED THIS PROPERTY BOUNDARY.
3. THERE ARE NO NEARBY SCHOOLS, SCHOOL BUS STOPS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, PUBLIC PARKS OR TRIBAL RESOURCES WITHIN 600 FEET OF THE PROPOSED CULTIVATION AREA.
4. THERE ARE NO RESIDENCES ON NO ZONING PARCELS WITHIN 300 FEET OF THE PROPOSED CULTIVATION AREAS.
5. ANY EXISTING DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF COUNTY REVIEW WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY BUILDING DEPARTMENT UPON APPROVAL OF THE SPECIAL PERMIT.

NCRWQCB ORDER NUMBER R1-2015-0023

THE SUBJECT PARCEL HAS BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NCRWQCB CANNABIS CULTIVATION WASTE DISCHARGE REGULATORY PROGRAM. WDID NUMBER 1B16911CHUM.



PLOT PLAN
22x34 SHEET: 1"=200'
11x17 SHEET: 1"=400'
0 100 200 400

NORTH

PROJECT INFORMATION:

APPLICANT
KING RANGE SKY FARM, LLC
12755 KINGS PEAK ROAD
ETTERSBURG, CA 95560

PROPERTY OWNER:
Ludmil Georgiev
P.O. Box 666
Redway, CA 95560

Owners Agent:
Elevated Solutions, LLC
3943 Walnut Drive, Ste. E
Eureka, CA 95503
(707) 798-6686

Property Information
APN: 108-024-011
12755 KINGS PEAK ROAD
ETTERSBURG, CA 95560

TREES TO BE REMOVED = NONE
EXISTING MIXED LIGHT CULTIVATION AREA = 8,856 SQ. FT.
EARTHWORK QUANTITIES = TBD
WATER = PRIVATE
SEWER = PRIVATE
PARCEL SIZE = ±40 Acres
ZONING = U (UNCLASSIFIED)
GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION = AE40 (AGRICULTURAL LANDS)

BUILDING SETBACKS:

	U	SRA
FRONT	30'	30'
SIDE	5'	30'
REAR	10'	30'

MAX. BLDG. HT. = NONE SPECIFIED

SRA AREA = YES
IN COASTAL ZONE = NO
IN 100 YR FLOOD ZONE = NO

Employee parking is located by the processing building. The area is 15'x30' 450 SF which is over the California standard for space needed 5 parking spaces.

All water tanks and cultivation related items are +30' from property line.

Revised 01/2020

SHEET INDEX:

KING RANGE SKY FARM, LLC/APN 108-024-011
12755 KINGS PEAK ROAD, ETTERSBURG, CA 95560
ZONING PLOT PLAN, VICINITY MAP, & PROJECT NOTES

SHEET C0