# RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

**Resolution Number: 25-052** 

Record Number: PLN-12935-CUP Assessor's Parcel Number: 210-074-008-000, 210-074-007-000

Resolution by the Planning Commission of the County of Humboldt certifying compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and conditionally approving the Humboldt Flavor, Conditional Use Permit.

**WHEREAS**, Humboldt Flavor, Inc. provided an application and evidence in support of approving a Conditional Use Permit for an existing 15,545 square feet (SF) outdoor commercial cannabis cultivation operation; and

WHEREAS, the lead agency, prepared an Addendum to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) prepared for the Commercial Medical Land Use Ordinance (CMMLUO) adopted by the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors on January 26, 2016. The proposed project does not present substantial changes that would require major revisions to the previous Mitigated Negative Declaration. No new information of substantial importance that was not known and could not be known at the time was presented as described by §15162(c) of CEQA Guidelines; and

**WHEREAS**, the Humboldt County Planning Commission held a duly-noticed public hearing on September 18, 2025 and reviewed, considered, and discussed the application for a Conditional Use Permit and reviewed and considered all evidence and testimony presented at the hearing.

**Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** that the Planning Commission makes all the following findings:

#### 1. FINDING:

**Project Description:** A Conditional Use Permit request for 15,545 square feet (SF) of existing outdoor cultivation utilizing light deprivation techniques. Ancillary nursery area totals 1,260 square feet. Irrigation water is sourced from a permitted groundwater well. Existing water storage totals 47,000 gallons in hard tanks. The estimated annual irrigation water need is 200,000 gallons (12.87 gallons per square foot). Processing will occur offsite at a licensed third-party facility. Power is provided by a generator and a recommended condition of approval will be to require electricity to be sourced from renewable sources by January 1, 2026. The applicant is also requesting a Special Permit for a setback reduction to public lands.

**EVIDENCE:** a) Project File: PLN-12935-CUP

#### 2. FINDING:

**CEQA.** The project complies with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act. The Humboldt County Planning Commission has considered the Mitigated Negative Declaration previously adopted for the Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use Ordinance as well as the Addendum to the Mitigated Negative Declaration that was prepared for the project pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA guidelines.

- a) Addendum prepared for the proposed project.
- b) The proposed project does not present substantial changes that would require major revisions to the previous MND. No new information of substantial importance that was not known and could not be known at the time was presented as described by §15162(c) of CEQA Guidelines.
- c) A Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP) showing compliance with the State Water Board requirements for Waste Discharge for cannabis cultivation. Conditions of approval require the applicant to adhere to and implement the recommendations of the WRPP and maintain enrollment with the State Cannabis Cultivation Policy for the life of the project. The project is conditioned to update the WRPP with a Site Management Plan prior to commencing cultivation operations.
- d) The project is for pre-existing cultivation. Per the California Natural Diversity Database, there is one mapped species of concern on the project parcel; Northern Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*). The nearest Northern Spotted owl activity center (HUM05013) is approximately 0.58 miles away from the southern cultivation area and the closest positive identification was last recorded in 2009 and is 0.30 miles away from the southern-most cultivation area, which is full-sun outdoor cultivation. Use of the generator is subject to the standard condition limiting noise to 50dB at 100 feet from the generator or at the edge of the nearest forest habitat, whichever is closer. The project is conditioned to transition to 100% renewable energy source no later than January 1, 2026. As proposed and conditioned, the project is consistent with CMMLUO performance standards and CDFW guidance and will not negatively affect the northern spotted owl or other sensitive species.

e) A Road Evaluation report was prepared for the project. Several improvement recommendations were listed to bring the road segments to Category 4 compliance (Title III – Land Use and Development, Division II, Fire Safe Regulations Ordinance) for each road segment including but not limited to constructions of turnouts, unclogging culverts, installation of water bars or rolling dips, and removing debris from roadside ditches. Adherence to this plan is recommended as a condition of approval to this project.

#### FINDINGS FOR CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

FINDING:

The proposed development is in conformance with the County General Plan, Open Space Plan, and the Open Space Action Program.

**EVIDENCE:** 

- General agriculture is a use type permitted in the Agricultural Grazing (AG) land use designation. The proposed cannabis cultivation, an agricultural product, is within land planned and zoned for agricultural purposes, consistent with the use of Open Space land for managed production of resources. The use of an agricultural parcel for commercial agriculture is consistent with the Open Space Plan and Open Space Action Program. Therefore, the project is consistent with and complimentary to the Open Space Plan and its Open Space Action Program.
- 4. FINDING:

The proposed development is consistent with the purposes of the Unclassified (U) zoning in which the site is located.

- a) The U zone is intended to be applied to areas of the County in which primary uses include single family dwellings, accessory dwelling units, general agriculture, etc.
- b) All general agricultural uses are principally permitted in the U zone.
- c) Humboldt County Code section 314-55.4.8.2.2 allows cultivation of up to 43,560 square feet of existing outdoor cannabis cultivation and up to 22,000 square feet of existing outdoor commercial cannabis on a parcel over 1 acre subject to approval of a Conditional Use Permit and a determination that the cultivation was in existence prior to January 1, 2016. The application for 15,545 SF square feet of cultivation on an 80-acre parcel is consistent with this and with the cultivation area verification conducted by staff.

d) The Site Plan demonstrates that all structures meet or exceed the setbacks of the U zoning district.

#### 5. FINDING:

The proposed development is consistent with the requirements of the CMMLUO Provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.

- a) The CMMLUO allows existing cannabis cultivation to be permitted in areas zoned TPZ (HCC 314-55.4.8.2.2).
- b) The parcel was created in compliance with all applicable state and local subdivision regulations, as it was created as part of Notice and Merger and Subdivision Compliance between APN 2110-074-007 and 210-074-008, April 4, 2025 Official Record No. 2025-009552. This merger resolved a subdivision violation.
- c) Irrigation water will come from a groundwater well, an eligible water source that has been evaluated and determined by staff to have no hydrologic connection to surface water nor will impact public trust resources. CDFW recommends that the applicant store no less than 100,000 gallons of water on site should the well not yield in perpetuity. This has been made a condition of approval, for the applicant to develop this water storage before the 2028 cultivation season.
- d) A Road Evaluation report was prepared for the project. Several improvement recommendations were listed to bring the road segments to Category 4 compliance (Title III Land Use and Development, Division II, Fire Safe Regulations Ordinance) for each road segment including but not limited to constructions of turnouts, unclogging culverts, installation of water bars or rolling dips, and removing debris from roadside ditches. Adherence to this plan is recommended as a condition of approval to this project.
- e) Cannabis cultivation occurs on existing flats of 15% slope or less.
- f) The cultivation of cannabis will not result in the net conversion of timberland.
- g) The location of the cultivation complies with all setbacks required in Section 314-55.4.11.d. It is more than 30 feet from any property line and more than 600 feet from any school, church, public park, or Tribal Cultural Resource. Two of the outdoor cultivation areas are located within 600 feet of public lands managed for wildlife and

open space, however they are all a minimum of 300 feet from the shared property line and consist entirely of smart pot cultivation with no use of lights or sources of noise. Due to existing vegetation there will be limited to no line of sight from these public lands to the smart pot cultivation areas.

#### FINDING:

The continued cultivation of 15,545 square feet of existing cannabis cultivation and the conditions under which it may be operated or maintained will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity.

- a) A Road Evaluation report was prepared for the project. Several improvement recommendations were listed to bring the road segments to Category 4 compliance (Title III – Land Use and Development, Division II, Fire Safe Regulations Ordinance) for each road segment including but not limited to constructions of turnouts, unclogging culverts, installation of water bars or rolling dips, and removing debris from roadside ditches. Adherence to this plan is recommended as a condition of approval to this project.
- b) The site is in a rural part of the County where the typical parcel size is over 40 acres and many of the land holdings are very large. The proposed cannabis will not be in a location where there is an established neighborhood or other sensitive receptor such as a school, church, park, or other use which may be sensitive to cannabis cultivation. Approving cultivation on this site and the other sites which have been approved or are in the application process will not change the character of the area due to the large parcel sizes in the area.
- c) Irrigation water will come from a groundwater well, an eligible water source that has been evaluated and determined by staff to have no hydrologic connection to surface water nor will impact public trust resources. CDFW recommends that the applicant store no less than 100,000 gallons of water on site should the well not yield in perpetuity. This has been made a condition of approval, for the applicant to develop this water storage before the 2028 cultivation season.
- d) Provisions have been made in the applicant's proposal to protect water quality and thus runoff to adjacent property and infiltration of

water to groundwater resources will not be affected.

#### 7. FINDING:

The proposed development does not reduce the residential density for any parcel below that utilized by the Department of Housing and Community Development in determining compliance with housing element law.

#### **EVIDENCE:**

a) The parcel was not included in the housing inventory of Humboldt County's 2019 Housing Element but does have the potential to support one housing unit. The approval of cannabis cultivation on this parcel will not conflict with the ability for a residence to be constructed on this parcel.

#### 8. FINDING:

Approval of this project is consistent with Humboldt County Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 18-43 which established a limit on the number of permits and acres which may be approved in each of the County's Planning Watersheds.

#### **EVIDENCE:**

a) The project site is located in the Cannabis impacted HUC-12 Butte Creek watershed within the greater Van Duzen Planning Watershed, which under Resolution 18-43 is limited to 425 permits and 146 acres of cultivation. With the approval of this project the total approved permits in this Planning Watershed would be 139 permits and the total approved acres would be approximately 46.11 acres of cultivation.

#### DECISION

**NOW, THEREFORE,** based on the above findings and evidence, the Humboldt County Planning Commission does hereby:

- · Adopt the findings set forth in this resolution; and
- Conditionally approves the Conditional Use Permit for Humboldt Flavor, Inc. subject to the conditions of approval attached hereto as Attachment 1.

Adopted after review and consideration of all the evidence on September 18, 2025.

The motion was made by <u>COMMISSIONER NOAH LEVY</u> and second by <u>COMMISSIONER THOMAS</u> <u>MULDER</u> and the following vote:

AYES: COMMISSIONERS: Iver Skavdal, Thomas Mulder, Jerome Qiriazi, Peggy O'Neill, Noah

Levy

NOES: COMMISSIONERS:

ABSENT: COMMISSIONERS: Lorna McFarlane, Sarah West

ABSTAIN: COMMISSIONERS: DECISION: Motion carried 5/0

I, John H. Ford, Secretary to the Planning Commission of the County of Humboldt, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct record of the action taken on the above-entitled matter by said Commission at a meeting held on the date noted above.

John H. Ford, Director

Planning and Building Department

#### CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

APPROVAL OF THE CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT IS CONDITIONED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Conditions subject to the compliance agreement must be satisfied before the provisional cannabis cultivation permit is no longer considered provisional. This section also includes conditions that must be completed within specified time frames or completed prior to commencing cultivation.
- Within 60 days of the effective date of permit approval, the permittee shall execute a Compliance Agreement with the Humboldt County Planning and Building Department described under Conditions of Approval A10 through A16. All activities described in the agreement must be completed to the satisfaction of the Planning and Building Department before the permit may be finalized and no longer considered provisional.
- 2. Prior to the 2026 cultivation season, the permittee shall install water meters on both the well for irrigation and the domestic well. The water use for cultivation is limited to the use of the irrigation infrastructure described in the approved Operations Plan. The applicant will maintain logs of water usage and make the logs available upon request.
- 3. Within 60 days of the effective date of project approval, the permittee shall execute and file with the Planning Division the statement titled, "Notice and Acknowledgment regarding Agricultural Activities in Humboldt County," ("Right to Farm" ordinance) as required by the HCC and available at the Planning and Building Department.
- 4. Within 60 days of the effective date of project approval, the permittee shall cause to be recorded an "ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NO AVAILABLE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND FIRE SUPPRESSION SERVICES" for the parcel(s) on a form provided by the Humboldt County Planning Division. Document review fees as set forth in the schedule of fees and charges as adopted by ordinance of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors will be required.
- No later than January 1, 2026, the permittee will develop and fully implement an alternative renewable energy (i.e., solar, wind, micro-hydro) plan for electricity serving the cannabis operation such that generator use may be reserved for emergency use only.
- 6. The permittee shall obtain grading permits for all existing, unpermitted grading associated with the existing cannabis operation. No new grading is authorized.

- 7. The permittee shall obtain permits or exemptions for all structures associated with the cannabis operation.
- 8. Prior to cultivating for the 2026 season, the permittee shall finalize a Site Management Plan for the State Water Resources Control board to address any changes /improvements that relate to water quality in accordance with the Best Practicable Treatment or Control.
- The permittee shall ensure the ford crossing is maintained and that water bars or other drainage control features are appropriately constructed on the road to disconnect road runoff from delivering sediment to streams. This shall be inspected annually.
- 10. Prior to the cultivation season in 2028 the permittee shall increase water storage to no less than 100,000 gallons.
- 11. Prior to the 2026 cultivation season, the permittee shall provide evidence that the right-of-way agreement with the Bureau of Land Management has been finalized.
- 12. The permittee shall transition to a 100% renewable energy source no later than January 1, 2026.
- 13. The permittee shall execute road improvement recommendations specified in the Road Evaluation Report.

#### **B. General Conditions**

- 1. There shall be no interconnectivity between cannabis irrigation water infrastructure (e.g., water lines, tanks, etc.) and any other water source.
- Onsite processing is not authorized until a commercial structure is permitted and an adequate and approved wastewater system installed. Processing will occur offsite at a licensed facility until an eligible onsite structure is completed and approved.
- 3. The permittee shall consent to join the existing Road Maintenance Association (RMA) or shall work to establish a Road Maintenance Association for Butte Creek Ranch Road. Evidence of said efforts shall be provided at the annual permit inspection. On an annual basis, the operator shall pay road maintenance dues to the RMA or private landowner group currently maintaining Hidden Valley Road and the

private access road. The amount contributed annually by the operator shall be at least twice the annual minimum contribution amount established by the group or a greater amount established by the road maintenance group. Written proof of payment shall be furnished to the County upon request.

- 4. The permittee shall adhere to the recommendations of the Road Evaluation Report (Attachment 4D) for the Neighborhood Traffic Management Plan and implement recommendations. Evidence of adherence to this plan, including weekly records of postings of traffic schedules, shall be maintained and provided at each annual inspection or as otherwise requested by the Planning and Building Department.
- 5. Cultivation activities may be supported by portable toilets.
- 6. A Notice of Determination (NOD) will be prepared and filed with the County Clerk for this project in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines. The Department will file the NOD and the applicant is responsible for this cost to the project.
- 7. The applicant is responsible for obtaining all necessary County and State permits and licenses, and for meeting all requirements set forth by other regulatory agencies.
- The applicant shall be compliant with the County of Humboldt's Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) requirements regarding hazardous materials. A written verification of compliance shall be required before any provisional permits may be finalized.
- 9. The applicant is required to pay for permit processing on a time and material basis as set forth in the schedule of fees and charges as adopted by ordinance of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors. The Planning and Building Department will provide a bill to the applicant after the decision. All outstanding planning fees to cover the processing of the application to decision by the Hearing Officer shall be paid to the Humboldt County Planning Division, 3015 "H" Street, Eureka.

# C. Ongoing Requirements/Development Restrictions Which Must be Satisfied for the Life of the Project

 If cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, the contractor on site shall cease all work in the immediate area and within a 50-foot buffer of the discovery location. A qualified archaeologist and the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) are to be contacted to evaluate the discovery and, in consultation with the applicant and the lead agency, develop a treatment plan in any instance where significant impacts cannot be avoided. Prehistoric materials may include obsidian or chert flakes, tools, locally darkened midden soils, ground-stone artifacts, shellfish or faunal remains, and human burials. If human remains are found, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 requires that the County Coroner be contacted immediately at 707-445-7242. If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission will then be contacted by the Coroner to determine appropriate treatment of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. Violators shall be prosecuted in accordance with PRC Section 5097.99.

- 2. The combination of background, generator and greenhouse fan or other operational equipment created noise must not result in the harassment of Northern Spotted Owl species as required to meet the performance standards for noise set by Department Policy Statement No. 16-005. The combined noise levels measured at 100 feet or the edge of habitat, whichever is closer, shall be at or below 50 decibels. Conformance will be evaluated using current auditory disturbance guidance prepared by the United State Fish and Wildlife Service, and further consultation where necessary. A building permit shall be obtained should any structures be necessary for noise attenuation.
- 3. All artificial lighting shall be fully contained within structures such that no light escapes (e.g., through blackout curtains). Structures shall be shielded between 30 minutes prior to sunset and 30 minutes after sunrise to prevent disruption to crepuscular wildlife. Security lighting shall be motion activated and comply with the International Dark-Sky Association standards and Fixture Seal of Approval Program. Standards include but are not limited to the following, 1) light shall be shielded and downward facing, 2) shall consist of low-pressure sodium (LPS) light or low spectrum light emitting diodes with a color temperature of 3000 kelvins or less and 3) only placed where needed.
- 4. Should the Humboldt County Planning Division receive complaints that lighting or noise is not complying with the standards listed above in this permit, within ten (10) working days of receiving written notification that a complaint has been filed, the applicant shall submit written verification that the light shielding and alignment, and noise levels have been repaired, inspected, and corrected as necessary.
- 5. The use of monofilament netting for all uses, including but not limited for erosion control, shall be prohibited. Geotextiles, fiber rolls, and other erosion control measure materials shall be made of loose-weave mesh, such as jute, hemp, coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves to minimize the risk of ensnaring and strangling wildlife.

- 6. All refuse shall be contained in wildlife proof containers, always, and relocated to an authorized waste management facility, in compliance with State and local laws, on a regular and on-going basis.
- 7. Should any wildlife be encountered during work activities, the wildlife shall not be disturbed and be allowed to leave the work site unharmed.
- 8. The use of anticoagulant rodenticide is prohibited.
- 9. The operator shall provide information to all employees about the potential health impacts of cannabis use on children. Information shall be provided by posting the brochures from the Department of Health and Human Services titled "Cannabis Palm Card" and "Cannabis Rack Card." This information shall also be provided to all employees as part of the employee orientation.
- 10. All components of the project shall be developed, operated, and maintained in conformance with the Project Description, the approved Site Plan, the Plan of Operations, the CMMLUO, and these conditions of approval.
- 11. If operating pursuant to a written approved compliance agreement, permittee shall abate or cure violations at the earliest feasible date, but in no event no more than two (2) years from the date of issuance of a provisional clearance or permit. Permittee shall provide plans for curing such violations to the Planning and Building Department within one (1) year of issuance of the provisional clearance or permit. If good faith effort toward compliance can be shown within the two years following the issuance of the provisional clearance or permit, the Department may, at the discretion of the Director, provide for extensions of the provisional permit to allow additional time to meet the outstanding requirements.
- 12. Compliance with all statutes, regulations, and requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board and the Division of Water Rights, at a minimum to include a statement of diversion of surface water from a stream, river, underground stream, or other watercourse required by Water Code Section 5101, or other applicable permit, license, or registration, as applicable.
- 13. Confinement of the area of cannabis cultivation, processing, manufacture, or distribution to the locations depicted on the approved site plan. The commercial cannabis activity shall be set back at least 30 feet from any property line, and 600 feet from any school, school bus stop, church or other place of religious worship, or tribal

- cultural resources, except where a reduction to this setback has been approved pursuant to Section 55.4.11(d).
- 14. The Applicant shall adhere to and implement the Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP) mitigation measures. The applicant must maintain enrollment with State Water Resources Control Board and comply with their regulations. A copy of the reporting form portion of the Mitigation and Reporting Program (MRP) shall be submitted to the Planning and Building Department upon request.
- 15. Applicant must demonstrate and maintain enrollment in Tier 1 or 2 in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board Order No. WQ 2019-0001-DWQ, or any substantially equivalent rule that may be subsequently adopted by the County of Humboldt or other responsible agency.
- 16. Comply with the terms of any applicable Lake and Stream Alteration (1600 or 1602) Agreement obtained from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).
- 17. Comply with the terms of a less-than-3-acre conversion exemption or timberland conversion permit, approved by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), if applicable.
- 18. Consent to an annual on-site compliance inspection, with at least 24 hours prior notice, to be conducted by appropriate County officials during regular business hours (Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., excluding holidays).
- 19. Refrain from the improper storage or use of any fuels, fertilizer, pesticide, fungicide, rodenticide, or herbicide.
- 20. Pay all applicable application, review for conformance with conditions and annual inspection fees.
- 21. Fuel shall be stored and handled in compliance with applicable state and local laws and regulations, including the County of Humboldt's Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) program, and in such a way that no spillage occurs.
- 22. The master logbooks maintained by the applicant to track production and sales shall be maintained for inspection by the County.
- 23. Pay all applicable taxes as required by the Humboldt County Commercial Marijuana Cultivation Tax Ordinance (Humboldt County Code Section 719-1 et seq.).

# Performance Standards for Cultivation and Processing Operations

- 24. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 26051.5(a)(8), an applicant seeking a cultivation license shall "provide a statement declaring the applicant is an 'agricultural employer,' as defined in the Alatorre-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 (Part 3.5 commencing with Section 1140) of Division 2 of the Labor Code), to the extent not prohibited by law."
- 25. Cultivators shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing California Agricultural Employers, which may include federal and state wage and hour laws, Cal/OSHA, OSHA, the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act, and the Humboldt County Code (including the Building Code).
- 26. Cultivators engaged in processing shall comply with the following Processing Practices:
  - a. Processing operations must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition including all work surfaces and equipment.
  - b. Processing operations must implement protocols which prevent processing contamination and mold and mildew growth on cannabis.
  - c. Employees handling cannabis in processing operations must have access to facemasks and gloves in good operable condition as applicable to their job function.
  - d. Employees must wash hands sufficiently when handling cannabis or use gloves.
- 27. All persons hiring employees to engage in commercial cannabis cultivation and processing shall comply with the following Employee Safety Practices:
  - a. Cultivation operations and processing operations must implement safety protocols and provide all employees with adequate safety training relevant to their specific job functions, which may include:
    - (1) Emergency action response planning as necessary;
    - (2) Employee accident reporting and investigation policies;
    - (3) Fire prevention;
    - (4) Hazard communication policies, including maintenance of material safety data sheets (MSDS);
    - (5) Materials handling policies;
    - (6) Job hazard analyses; and
    - (7) Personal protective equipment policies, including respiratory protection.
  - b. Cultivation operations and processing operations must visibly post and maintain an emergency contact list which includes at a minimum:

- (1) Operation manager contacts;
- (2) Emergency responder contacts; and
- (3) Poison control contacts.
- c. At all times, employees shall have access to safe drinking water and toilets and handwashing facilities that comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Plumbing facilities and water source must be capable of handling increased usage without adverse consequences to neighboring properties or the environment.
- d. On site-housing provided to employees shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- 28. All cultivators shall comply with the approved processing plan as to the following:
  - a. Processing practices
  - b. Location where processing will occur
  - c. Number of employees, if any
  - d. Employee Safety Practices
  - e. Toilet and handwashing facilities
  - f. Plumbing and/or septic system and whether or not the system is capable of handling increased usage
  - g. Drinking water for employees
  - h. Plan to minimize impact from increased road use resulting from processing
  - i. On-site housing, if any
- 29. Term of Commercial Cannabis Activity Permit. Any Commercial Cannabis Cultivation permit issued pursuant to the CMMLUO or CCLUO shall expire one (1) year after date of issuance, and on the anniversary date of such issuance each year thereafter, unless an annual compliance inspection has been conducted and the permittees and the permitted site have been found to comply with all conditions of approval.
- 30. <u>Inspections</u>. If the inspector or other County official determines that the permittees or site do not comply with the conditions of approval, the inspector shall serve the permit holder with a written statement identifying the items not in compliance, and the action that the permit holder may take to cure the noncompliance or file an appeal within ten (10) days of the date that the written statement is delivered to the permit holder. Personal delivery or mailing the written statement to the mailing address listed on the application by regular mail, plus three (3) days after date of mailing, shall constitute delivery. The permit holder may request a reinspection to determine whether or not the permit holder has cured all issues of noncompliance. Failure to request reinspection or to cure any items of noncompliance shall terminate the

Permit, immediately upon the expiration of any appeal period, or final determination of the appeal if an appeal has been timely filed.

The permit holder and subject property owner are to allow the County or representative(s) or designee(s) to make inspections at any reasonable time deemed necessary to assure that the activities being performed under the authority of this permit are in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.

- 31. <u>Permit Renewals to Comply with Updated Laws and Regulations</u>. Permit renewal is subject to the laws and regulations effective at the time of renewal, which may be substantially different than the regulations currently in place and may require the submittal of additional information to ensure that new standards are met.
- 32. Acknowledgements to Remain in Full Force and Effect. Permittee acknowledges that the County reserves the right to reduce the size of the area allowed for cultivation under any clearance or permit issued in accordance with this section in the event that environmental conditions, such as a sustained drought or low flows in the watershed in which the cultivation area is located, will not support diversions for irrigation.
- 33. <u>Transfers</u>. Transfer of any leases or permits approved by this project is subject to the review and approval of the Planning Director for conformance with CMMLUO eligibility requirements and agreement to permit terms and acknowledgments. The fee for required permit transfer review shall accompany the request. The request shall include the following information:
  - a. Identifying information for the new owner(s) and management as required in an initial permit application;
  - b. A written acknowledgment by the new owner in accordance as required for the initial permit application;
  - c. The specific date on which the transfer is to occur;
  - d. Acknowledgement of full responsibility for complying with the existing permit; and
  - e. Execution of an Affidavit of Non-diversion of Medical Cannabis.

September 5, 2025

# Addendum to the Cultivation and Operations Plan

Humboldt Flavor, Inc. (PLN-12935-CUP)

APN: 210-074-008-000, 210-074-007-000

Operations Plan Updates (excerpts from previous Cultivation and Operations Plan; proposed updates shown in pink):

# Page 1: Executive Summary

The project site is currently supported by auxiliary structures to support the cultivation sites, water tanks, and agricultural storage structures. The sponsor is proposing the development of one (1) commercial building to support processing activities and one {1} agricultural exempt structure to support drying activities. The site is currently supported by generator use with the proposal for a Generac 22 kW propane generator to support the building(s). The project is supported by a permitted groundwater well to supply a total of 47,000-gallons of water storage.

# Page 27: Summary

The Project proposes 20,000 15,545-sq. ft. and 1,260 sf. ft. ancillary nursery area of Type 3 pre-existing outdoor cultivation in the form of nine (9) garden areas on 35.34 acres of AG zoning that would be serviced entirely by natural light. Water for the Project would be sourced from the existing ground water well to fill the proposed 47,000 gallons of hard tank storage. ten (10) 4,600 gallon onsite water tanks and two (2) existing 3,000 gallon water tanks and two (2) 500 gallon tanks that are fed by the ground water well. A WRPP will be available upon completion for further information regarding site-specific conditions, mitigation measures, and remediation efforts.

#### Page27/28: Cultivation Schedule

The following table details the The annual cultivation schedule, is comprised of two (2) harvests per year, with breakdown by area. Water figures are indicated in gallons. The annual irrigation need is 200,000 gallons.

#### [Table deleted]

\*Water use as reported in the self-reporting will be amended for attachment Appendix C or Monitoring & Reporting Form (MRP) of the WWD Enrollment.



#### Page 28: Water Resources

Water for the proposed cultivation Project would be sourced from ten proposed (10) 4,600-gallon tanks, two (2) 3,000-gallon tanks, and two (2) 500-gallon hard tanks, totaling 47,000 gallons (collectively) and supplied by a permitted ground water well. To mitigate runoff from cultivation activities, high-retention soil mediums and special irrigation techniques would be employed. Irrigation Plan For most of the season, crop production would be directly irrigated from several ten (10) 4,600-gallon tanks, two (2) 3,000-gallon tanks, and two (2) 500-gallon tanks. If approved, the Project has plans for water reduction irrigation systems.

## Page 32: Processing Plan

The Processing Plan covers many aspects of the end stage cultivation workflow employed by the business to harvest, dry, trim, cure, package, and assure the quality of medical cannabis products. Quality assurance efforts include sanitation, dust control, and environmental standards necessary for optimal processing.

# Summary

Applicant proposes to process offsite at a third-party licensed facility onsite in a proposed commercial facility that will be supported by four (4) employees during peak activities. No employees are proposed. Cultivation activities undergo a common process flow that involves cultivation, to harvest, drying, to testing, grading/sorting, curing, to testing, packaging, to testing again (distributor level), and end sales. This is in efforts to ensure robust quality control; the business would employ stringent grading and sorting of medical cannabis product during harvest to eliminate any contaminated product from end supply.

#### Labor Management

The primary organization currently responsible for the record keeping.of employees (both seasonal and permanent) would be Humboldt Flavor. All records maintained by Humboldt Flavor would be made available upon request. The organization has considered payroll options for peak times of the season during which employment periods would be up to several months in duration (particularly during the harvesting, processing, and packaging stages of cultivation). An outside entity may be responsible for soliciting, recruiting, and hiring employees.

#### Recording & Reporting

All employee records for hours worked and reported would be kept onsite or via a payroll record keeping center and submitted to the managing payroll department to ensure timely reporting. Requests for review of payroll records would be the sole responsibility of the managing human resources agent (upon request and under certain lawful circumstances).

# Page 33: Quality Assurance & Control of Product

Quality assurance efforts encompass sanitation, climate control, dust control, and a variety of environmental standards. Quality control measures include monitoring, testing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, sorting, packaging, secure storage, and distribution procedures.

# **Packaging**

Packaging would adhere to the guidelines for package type, quantity/weights, warning labels, and stamping procedures. Packaging would be completed at a licensed third-party facility.

# Page 34: Health & Safety Section 3.1.3, pg. 7: Water Storage

#### Job Hazard Analysis

Job Hazard Analysis Labor duties would vary throughout the harvesting, drying, processing, and packaging stages of the operation. With each task, an analysis would be conducted to identify potential hazards associated with a task, including weather conditions, the physical aptitude of employees, tools utilized, and potential exposure to chemicals and other substances. Identification of these hazards is intended to mitigate potential job hazards and help ensure employee adherence to safety practices.

#### Injury Illness Prevention Plan

It is required by the DIR that every employer shall establish, implement, and maintain an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP). Components of an IIPP include:

- Employee compliance with safe and healthy work practices.
- Investigation of injuries and/or illnesses.

- Procedures for correction of unsafe/unhealthy conditions, work practices, and/or procedures.
- Procedures to identify and evaluate workplace hazards.
- Responsible person(s) and contact information.
- Safety training.
- System for communication with employees.
- Thorough safety program record keeping and document retention practices.

#### Heat Illness Prevention

Plan Written protocols regarding heat illness prevention would be available to employers, managers, supervisors, and employees regarding how to prevent and handle heat illness incidents. To prevent heat illness to employees in the field, several factors must be considered:

- Ambient temperature (measured via thermometer or weather report).
- · Crew size.
- Excessive clothing.
- Other relevant exposures.
- Presence of personal protective equipment or additional sources of heat.
- · Work shift duration.

The following heat illness factors would be considered:

- Accessibility of drinking water.
- Accessibility of shade (via protective structures).
- Periodic rest breaks.
- Reminders to employees to remain hydrated.

#### Hazard Communication Policies

Hazard communication is important to ensure the safety of all onsite employees, contractors, and subcontractors. Potential and known hazards would be made clear prior

to conducting tasks and activities. Implementing this procedure is important to ensure that employees, contractors, and subcontractors are informed about the relevant risks associated with certain onsite tasks and the reduction of liabilities against the employer for improper use of equipment, machinery, and tools.

#### **Employee Accident Policies**

An investigation would be conducted to determine next steps. The company adheres to protocols for employee accident reporting. The manager is responsible for documenting any onsite incidents using Form 5020, including: Address of accident/event site. Description of accident/event and if the accident scene/instrumentation has been altered. Employer's name, address, and telephone number. Law enforcement agencies present at the accident/event site. Location of medical treatment. Name and address of injured employee(s). Name and job title of reporting party. Name of contact person at accident/event site. Nature of injuries. Time and date of accident/event. Accidents need to be reported immediately to Cal/OSHA in Redding at 530-224-4743. Contact the business' medical provider, the employee's designated medical provider, or 9-1-1, depending on the severity of the incident. Follow up with contact to the California Division of Workers' Compensation (CDWC).

# Page 37: Occupancy & Structural Guidelines

#### Project Processing Environment

Applicant proposes an onsite commercial facility to support processing activities and one (1) agricultural exempt structure to support drying activities. The proposed facilities would support trimming, drying, curing, grading, sorting, and storage activities. It is expected that structures for this project would support a maximum of four (4) people during peak processing activities. Applicant may propose additional structural development to accommodate enhanced operational needs.

# **Housing**

No housing will be provided for employees. Any housing provided to employees for this Project will be subject to CCR regulations found in the Source Guide for Federal & State Requirement for Employees and Migrant Housing. Notification of Occupancy & Terms As per the DIR and the US DOL, all notices and labor postings would be provided and visible

to all onsite employees. Any notification of occupancy status and terms of employee occupancy would be posted in compliance with all local, State, and Federal laws governing agricultural employers under the following regulatory bodies and regulations: • California Agricultural Labor Relations Act (CALRA). • California Occupational Safety & Health Administration (Cal/OSHA). • Department of Industrial Relations (DIR). • State and National Agricultural Labor Relations Board (CLRB & NLRB). • U.S. Department of Labor (US-DOL).

#### Maintenance of Sanitary Facility

To help ensure the quality of finished product, a clean working environment would be maintained during the drying, curing, processing, and packaging stages of cultivation. Among other benefits, this would prevent potential contamination between crop batches. All product would be batch tested prior to processing. In the event of a recall, it would be assured that each batch or variety has not become contaminated during these stages within the processing facility.

#### **Dust Control Measures**

In the event of high dust levels, all processing environments would maintain clean working areas to prevent potential dust exposure to employees. To ensure product quality and to prevent potential contamination of processing environments, certain dust control measures would be implemented. These measures would include maintenance of sanitary working environments and possible implementation of air filtration systems.

#### Page 43: Security Plan

The Project's Security Plan includes product security, inventory management, and diversion prevention. Pertinent regulatory language includes the following: Assembly Bill 604 (AB-604), Article 3, Mandatory Commercial Registration, § 26040 (5): "Security requirements, including, but not limited to, procedures for limiting access to facilities and for the screening of employees. The department shall require all registrants to maintain an accurate roster of any employee's name, date of birth, and relevant identifying information, which shall be available for inspection by the department or State or local law enforcement upon demand." AB-604, Article 3, Mandatory Commercial Registration, § 26046 (a)(3): "Operating and inventory control procedures to ensure security and prevent diversion." AB-604, Article 3, Mandatory Commercial Registration, § 26046 (a)(4): "Detailed operating procedures for the proposed facility, which shall include, but not be

limited to, provisions for facility and operational security, prevention of diversion, employee screening, storage of medical cannabis, personnel policies, and recordkeeping procedures." Summary The Security Plan details efforts to prevent loss and diversion of medical cannabis product at all stages of its cultivation and processing, including drying, trimming, curing, processing, and packaging. Robust record keeping would be implemented and maintained for quality assurance, inventory management, and prevention of diversion.

## Summary

The Security Plan details efforts to prevent loss and diversion of medical cannabis product at all stages of its cultivation and processing, including drying, trimming, and curing. processing, and packaging. Robust record keeping would be implemented and maintained for quality assurance, inventory management, and prevention of diversion.

# Measures of Security

Several security measures would be involved in the comprehensive protection of medical cannabis product during the cultivation and processing lifecycles. These include exterior lighting, alarms, cameras and video capture, and the hardening of doors, windows, and fencing. Security measures for this project would encompass, at a minimum: • Locked containment for product processing and storage (to be developed). • Locked entry into property. Points of Security Locked gate at property entrance. Commercial buildings will include locks.

#### Inventory Management

A rigorous system of record keeping and reporting would be facilitated to adhere to the State's Track and Trace requirements of all cannabis products. This would include (but not be limited to) flower, trim, and stem to ensure zero diversion of product throughout processing.

for
Humboldt Flavor
Cultivation Project
6/18/2017

# Produced By:



732 5th St. Suite H & I, Eureka, CA, 95501°(707)798-6199°agdynamix.com

2

**Project Name** 

HUMBOLDT FLAVOR

Humboldt County
Planning Division

**Project Location** 

40.4151, -123.6869 Larabee Valley

**Project Sponsor** 

Humboldt Flavor P.O. Box 278 Larabee Valley, CA 95547

**Sponsor Contact** 

Kevin Spurlock, 707-559-8052

**Permitting Agency** 

AgDynamix, LLC Teisha Mechetti, 707-798-6199

APN

210-074-008

**Existing Zoning Designation** 

U; GPLU: AG (FRWK)

Prepared for Humboldt Flavor by AgDynamix, LLC (June. 2017)

Ag Dynamix
CONSULTING MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE

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# **Industry Analysis**

Industry regulations have been enacted at the State, County, local and—in some instances—municipal levels. The proposed Project will adhere to all applicable regulations.

# Summary

A complex framework of regulatory laws influences cannabis cultivation regulations pertaining to the proposed Project, including Proposition 215, the Compassionate Use Act, Senate Bill 420, and the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA), and Proposition 65 (Prop 64) or the Adult Use Marijuana Act (AUMA).

Local permitting must be obtained before seeking licensure at the State level (which becomes effective January 2018). Some local jurisdictions in California, to date, have established and implemented regulations to permiss, permit, and/or license cannabis business operations.

In November 2016, the AUMA legalized "recreational" cannabis possession, consumption, and personal indoor cultivation, but had no effect on medical marijuana permitting or licensing.

## State Regulatory Framework

With the passage of the Compassionate Use Act (Proposition 215) in 1996 and the Medical Marijuana Program Act (MMPA) in 2003 (Senate Bill 420), California created a system of possession and cultivation limits, a voluntary identification program, and assurance of a non-diversionary system of medical cannabis cultivation and dispensation. The intent of these legislative efforts was to clarify the scope of application, prevent arrest and prosecution, promote uniform application, increase accessibility of product, and address issues within the act to promote fair and orderly implementation.

In September 2015, the California State legislature enacted three bills under the MCRSA, consisting of AB-243, AB-266, and SB-643. Each bill addresses various issues pertaining to licensing and regulatory requirements involving medical cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, transportation, distribution, sales, and testing. These bills became effectual January 1, 2016, with State licensing to open on January 1, 2018.

The MCRSA establishes a multiagency framework to regulate commercial cannabis. The foundation of MCRSA is: "No person shall engage in commercial cannabis activity without possessing both a State license and a local permit, license, or other authorization." This legislation provides for the licensure of commercial cannabis activity in California, strengthens environmental protections, and creates licensing opportunities for small and specialty cultivators.

Assembly Bill 243 (AB-243) requires the CDFA, CDFW, and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to promulgate regulations and standards pertaining to medical cannabis cultivation efforts, mitigate impacts on environments, and coordinate enforcement efforts with State agencies.

Assembly Bill 266 (AB-266) addresses the licensure and regulation of medical marijuana for which the framework is primarily the responsibility of the Bureau of Medical Control (BMC) to enforce under the Department of Consumer Affairs' (DCA) and the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation. Collaboratively, the Board of Equalization (BOE) and the CDFA are responsible for tracking and reporting the movement of cannabis goods throughout the State.



Senate Bill 643 (SB-643) addresses the setting of standards on behalf of physicians and surgeons prescribing medical cannabis and requires the Medical Board of California (MBC) to implement investigations of physicians who repeatedly or excessively prescribe medical cannabis to patients without good faith exemption. This bill requires the BMCR to gather fingerprints to conduct criminal history background checks.

This Act also grants the DCA sole authority to implement and govern the system for creation, issuance, renewal, discipline, suspension, or revocation of such licensure under the Bureau of Medical Cannabis program. Additionally, the CDFA is responsible for administering provisions of the act related to or associated with cultivation and transportation of medical cannabis. This bill also authorizes counties and municipalities to propose and implement taxation on medical cannabis activity.

In addition to the initial framework developed to support local regulations and State licensing, there has been a broad legislative effort to institute clean-up bills to further clarify the scope and definitions under the MCRSA.

The Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), which passed in November 2016, has legalized adult use ("recreational") cannabis possession, consumption, and limited personal indoor cultivation. Because the AUMA legislation addresses only recreational cannabis issues, it currently has no effect on medical marijuana permitting or licensing.

Lastly, the Department of Public Health's (DPH), Office of Manufactured Safety (OMCS) is responsible for ensuring the safety and initiating the licensing for cannabis products considered as edibles.

# Local Regulatory Framework

Under State legislation, MCRSA, municipalities possess the authority to set their own regulations pertaining to land use and commercial cannabis business activities. Local permitting must be obtained before seeking licensure at the State level (which becomes effective January 2018).

#### **Humboldt County**

In October 2015, Humboldt County began its review process of the Commercial Medical Cannabis Land Use Ordinance (CMCLUO). This legislation governs commercial medical cannabis activities within the jurisdiction of the County of Humboldt and establishes zoning regulations, performance standards, and environmental compliance—as well as requiring proof of documentation. The ordinance went into effect February 26, 2016. The deadline for applicants was December 31, 2016.

On September 13, 2016 Humboldt County issued a correcting and clarifying document to address the elements of the CMCLUO that were not clear under the initial Ordinance No. 2544 and the implementation of the program.

An Environmental Impact Report is underway to assess the overall impacts of this program which could significantly affect the Commercial Cannabis Land Use Ordinance for the better, or worse, once the results of the study have been considered.



# **Executive Summary**

Humboldt Flavor is a Non-Profit Mutual Benefit Corporation (NMBC), comprised of a Board, designed to conduct Agricultural activities within the State of California.

The project site is located on APN 210-074-008, zoned U, with a General Plan Land Use designation of AG, on 35.34 GIS acres. Project sponsor is seeking the approval of a Type 3 license, for a pre-existing outdoor operation of 20,000 sq. ft. of cultivation, comprised of outdoor and greenhouse structures. The project site is currently supported by auxiliary structures to support the cultivation sites, water tanks, and agricultural storage structures. The sponsor is proposing the development of one (1) commercial building to support processing activities and one (1) agricultural exempt structure to support drying activities. The site is currently supported by generator use with the proposal for a Generac 22 kW propane generator to support the building(s). The project is supported by a permitted groundwater well to supply a total of 53,000-gallons of water storage.

The project currently features an approved 3-acre exemption for the cleared areas to support the existing and proposed development as well as a 1600 agreement for the culvert work to be performed to meet minimum standards promulgated by California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The project water source is also supported by an Initial Statement of Diversion and Use (ISWDU) for the groundwater well.

Project Timeline

Phase 1 (2017)

- · Obtain Land Use Approval
- Increase Water Storage
- Develop Plans for Septic
- Develop Plans for Processing & Agricultural Buildings

Phase 2 (2018)

- Begin Installing Septic System
- · Pour Foundation for Processing Building
- Erect Commercial Processing Facility & Agricultural Exempt Building



# **Project Overview**

The Project concerns Parcel No. 210-074-008 in Larabee Valley, California that is seeking permitting for a pre-existing outdoor medical cannabis cultivation with consideration of the phased approach to development. The Project currently features nine (9) cultivation areas totaling just under 20,000 sq. ft. Cultivation and processing activities would occur on the southern central corner of the property.

# Summary

The Project parcel is zoned AG, which falls within the allowable zoning specified by the local authority. The Sponsor seeks permit approval for 20,000 sq. ft. of outdoor cultivation that is pre-existing, is supported by evidence, and involves natural light with exception of supplemental lighting for nursery intended to support the operation.

# Location Description

The proposed Project would occur on legal Parcel No. 210-074-008 at 40.4151, -123.6869 Larabee Valley, in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Humboldt Meridian.

The Project features nine (9) cultivation areas comprised of three (3) 2,000 sq. ft. of greenhouse areas, one (1) 1,000 sq. ft. of greenhouse area, two (2) 1,020 sq. ft. of greenhouse areas, one (1) 1,920 sq. ft. of greenhouse area, and one (1) 1,039 sq. ft. and (1) one 8,000 sq. ft. of outdoor cultivation area.

The Applicant seeks approval for 20,000 sq. ft. of cultivation. The property falls within the allowable zoning and property specification requirements of the local jurisdiction's commercial cannabis approval program.

#### Zoning

The property features zoning AG and the following characteristics:

- GIS acres: 35.34 acres.
- <u>Coastal Zone</u>: Outside.
- 100 Year Flood Zone: Outside.
- Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zone: Outside.
- FEMA FIRM Flood Rating & Panel Number: N/A.
- Slope: >15% in most cultivation areas.
- Relative Slope Stability (Per General Plan Geologic maps): HIGH INSTABILITY.

#### Soil Ratings

As per Humboldt County's Ordinance No. 2544, because the project is pre-existing, no prime agricultural soil rating requirement pertains.

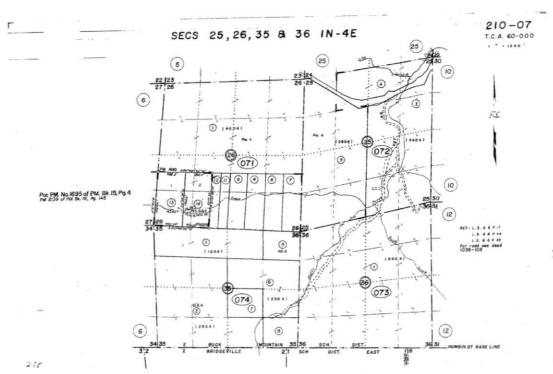


Maps Overview Map





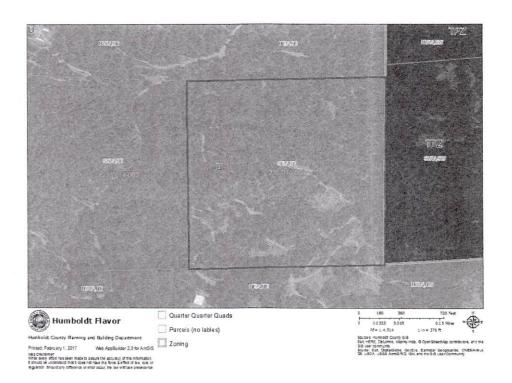
# Assessor's Parcel Map



Prepared for Humboldt Flavor by AgDynamix, LLC (June. 2017)

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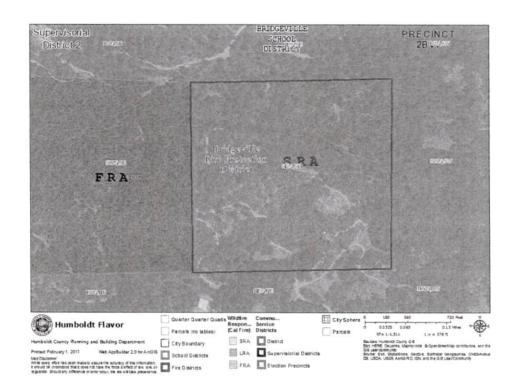
# Zoning Map



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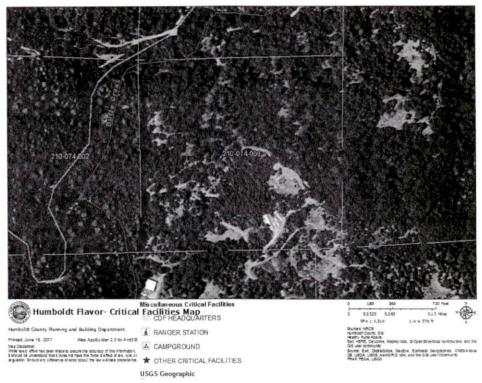
Ag Dynamix

# Jurisdictional Boundaries Map



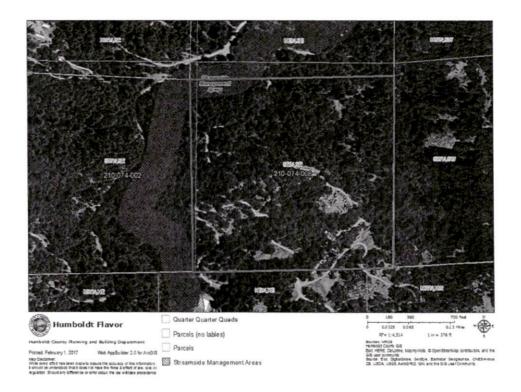


# Land Use (Critical Facilities) Map





# Streamside Management Areas Map



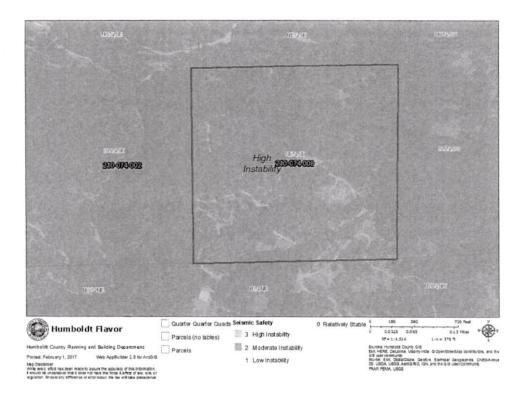


# Slope Map





# Stability Map





# **Environmental Impacts & Standards**

Environmental impacts and standards include a comprehensive summary of all environmental elements related to the proposed Project. Impacts could include land use, development, pollutants, nuisances, and related environmental concerns. Federal and State standards have been set—with oversight from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)—regarding potential environmental impacts caused by general industry applications.

Mitigation measures that can be employed for cultivation activities to prevent environmental detriment often feature the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) suggested by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under the Water Board Order and enrollment/compliance with the Waste Water Discharge (WWD) program. This can include the potential requirement for a Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP). Additional conformance may be required with the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) (formerly Fish & Game) under a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA-1600/1602).

All projects must also adhere to standards and maintain compliance with regulations set forth by the Division of Environmental Health (DEH) through a Contingency Plan (see *Contingency Plan* below) regarding all wastes (known as a Waste Management Plan). Applicants must also abide by regulations set forth by the Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR) and the Tribal Historical Preservation Office (THPO) for archaeological preservation.

Often it is found, during the review of the Project, that there may be additional requirements and/or specific needs to support a sound environmental action or mitigative plan to adhere to the standards set under additional agency authority.

## Summary

Potential Project impacts could include biological resources, land use/planning, transportation/traffic, agriculture and forestry, hazards and hazardous materials, public services, utilities/service systems, geology/soils, and hydrology/water quality.

Development impacts could include those regarding landscapes, infrastructure, roadways, and other environmental ramifications resulting from the Project.

Nuisance mitigation would include prevention of environmental impacts such as through odors, lights, and sounds that could potentially adversely affect neighboring properties or habitats. The proposed Project area would be required to meet all setback standards required by all agencies within the State of California and the local authority.

#### Background

On January 1, 1970, President Nixon signed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). California Governor Reagan followed suit by signing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) into law on September 18 of the same year. These laws required the incorporation of environmental values into governmental decision making. These statues require Federal, State, and local agencies to analyze and disclose the potential environmental impacts of their decisions, and—in the case of CEQA—to minimize significant adverse effects to the extent feasible.



NEPA was codified under Title 42 of United States Code § 4331 et seq. (42 U.S.C. 4331 et seq.). Under NEPA, Congress established the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to ensure that Federal agencies meet their obligations under the Act. CEQ's Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA are found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 1500 et seq. (40 CFR 1500 et seq.). In California, CEQA was codified under Division 13 of California's Public Resources Code (CPRC), section 21000 et. seq. (Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 21000 et seq.). The Guidelines for Implementation of the CEQA regulations are in Title 14 of the California's Code of Regulations (CCR), § 15000 et seq. (14 CCR § 1500 et seq.).

NEPA and CEQA are similar, both in intent and in their respective review processes (analysis, public engagement, and document preparation) that they dictate. Importantly, both statutes encourage a joint Federal and State review for projects that require both Federal and State approvals. In such cases, a joint review process can avoid redundancy, improve efficiency and interagency cooperation, and be easier for applicants and citizens to navigate. Despite the similarities between NEPA and CEQA, there are several differences that require careful coordination between the Federal and State agencies responsible for complying with the statutes. Conflict arising from those differences can create unnecessary delay, confusion, and legal vulnerability.

Federal, State, and local agencies have cooperated in the environmental review of projects ranging from infrastructural development to renewable energy permitting. As State and Federal governments continue to pursue shared goals, there will be a continued need for an efficient and transparent environmental review processes that meets the requirements of both statutes.

Recognizing the importance of implementing NEPA and CEQA efficiently and effectively, the CEQ and the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) developed a handbook regarding conducting joint NEPA and CEQA review processes. The CEQ oversees Federal agency implementation of NEPA, which includes writing the CEQ NEPA regulations and preparing guidance and handbooks for Federal agencies.

OPR plays several roles in the administration of CEQA, including development of CEQA Guidelines in coordination with the California Natural Resources Agency, providing technical assistance to State and local agencies, and coordinating State-level review of CEQA documents. Agencies conducting an environmental review must also consider any additional requirements or deadlines established in the individual agency's administrative regulations or procedures that implement NEPA and CEQA. These requirements could prescribe additional or more stringent requirements than the CEQ regulations and CEQA guidelines.

The NEPA and CEQA handbook provides practitioners with an overview of the NEPA and CEQA processes and practical suggestions for developing a single environmental review process that can meet the requirements of both statutes. The handbook contains three main elements. First is a "Question and Answer" section that addresses the key similarities and differences between NEPA and CEQA. This section compares each law's requirements or common practices and identifies possible strategies for meeting the requirements of both laws. These strategies are not meant to prescribe methods that agencies must use; rather, the handbook provides suggestions that help agencies identify and analyze potential issues.



# Project-Specific Factors

The following table details any potential effects to environmental elements related to the Project:

	Aesthetics	$\boxtimes$	Agriculture and Forestry	$\boxtimes$	Air Quality
$\boxtimes$	Biological Resources	$\boxtimes$	Cultural Resources	$\boxtimes$	Geology/Soils
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	$\boxtimes$	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	$\boxtimes$	Hydrology/Water Quality
$\boxtimes$	Land Use/Planning		Mineral Resources	$\boxtimes$	Noise
	Population/Housing		Public Services		Recreation
	Transportation/Traffic		Utilities/Service Systems		Mandatory Findings of Significance

# Mandatory Compliance Factors

In accordance with the State of California, it is a requirement that agricultural operations obtain the appropriate environmental filings to support land alterations, diversions, and discharges of affluent.

Water Sources

A permitted ground water supports the project site.

Initial Statement of Water Diversion & Use (ISWDU)

ISWDU supports the ground water well.

Small Domestic Use Registration (SDU)

Not Applicable.

Small Irrigation Use (SIU)

Not Applicable.

Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements (LSAA-1600/1602)

It was determined that a LSAA-1600/1602 is required for this Project because culvert construction is necessary. Periodic inspections may be conducted by a third-party agent, Natural Resources Management (NRM), on behalf of CDFW.

Water Board Order: Waste Water Discharge (WWD)

Initial inspections by NRM regarding water usage and discharges have been conducted. The initial notice of intent and monitoring/reporting forms, under the WWD, have been filed with the SWRCB under the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB). A reporting/recording system would be developed, monitored, and reported to comply with annual renewal requirements under this order.



Additional inspections (post enrollment) would be conducted by the NRM, with no current confirmation of when this inspection would occur. The proposed Project falls into Tier 2 due to the pre-existing cultivation site, canopy size, and water uses. The Project does not pose a notable threat to the environment due to several conditions that are documented in the WRPP.

Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP)

A WRPP has been generated by the designated agency, NRM. This document is held by the third-party agent and maintained onsite to satisfy any request by the SWRCB. This ensures protection of nearby habitats via management of spoils, limitations of runoffs, use of DPR-approved inputs, correct use of fertilizer, and proper storage of fungicides, pesticides, and fuel.

Department of Pesticide Regulation Requirements (DPR)

The Project would adhere to DPR requirements and limitations regarding pesticide, fungicide, and rodenticide inputs for cannabis cultivation and management of pests and/or disease. Quality and consumer-safe production requires medical cannabis cultivation inputs that are approved as environmentally sound and deemed safe for medical consumption.

Archaeological Inspections & Survey

There is no current archaeological inspection on file of which the permitting agent is aware. However, records may be accessible through Sonoma State University's Northwest Information Center (NWIC) and the local THPO.

Additional Compliance Factors

Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation (BMCR)

In 2015, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law three bills (Assembly Bills 243 and 266, and Senate Bill 643) that create a licensing and regulatory framework for medical cannabis through the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act. This legislation created the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation within the Department of Consumer Affairs. It also divided the responsibility for state licensing between three state entities – the CA Department of Food and Agriculture, the CA Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation, with the Bureau designated as the lead agency in regulating the cannabis industry in California.

CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing

As directed by the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act and the Adult Use of Marijuana Act, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) has written the proposed regulations to establish cannabis cultivation licensing and a track-and-trace system, collectively referred to as CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing.

Office of Manufactured Cannabis Safety

OMCS was established in the Center for Environmental Health of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) after the Governor signed into law the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act in 2015. The Act established a licensing and regulatory framework for the cultivation, manufacture, transport, storage, distribution, and sale of medical cannabis in California.



The Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act created the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation in the Department of Consumer Affairs, and tasked the following Departments to establish regulations for the medical cannabis industry:

**CA Department of Consumer Affairs:** to license transporters, distributors, dispensaries, and testing laboratories.

**CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing):** to license cultivators and will also be responsible for implementing the Track-and-Trace System for plants from cultivation to sale.

CA Department of Public Health: to license manufacturers of cannabis.

# Performance Standards

Performance standards include nuisance mitigation (for noise, odors, light, and other potential hazards of the Project), setback requirements, and a consent to inspect.

#### Setback Requirements

The proposed Project area meets all setbacks required by the local jurisdiction and adheres to all other setbacks from neighboring parcels and property boundaries.

Setbacks from nearby waterways adhere to the SWRCB and the CDFW's setback requirements. It is deemed that Environmentally Sensitive Habitat areas will not be impacted by the proposed Project. Nearby parcel residences are more than 300' from the proposed cultivation space (applicable only to parcels of five (5) acres or less). There are no known schools, school bus stops, public parks, places of religious worship, or Tribal cultural resources that are known within 600' to 1,320' of the cultivation area. Additionally, a 30' setback from the PG&E pole and 12' of overhead lines and property borders is satisfied.

#### Nuisance Mitigation

The Project would mitigate the potential for or existing nuisances, including through odors, lights, sounds, and other nuisances that extend beyond the boundaries of an adjacent property, with adherence to State and local (County and/or municipality) regulations pertinent to this Project.

### Best mitigation efforts:

- Odor: Scrubbers.
- <u>Light</u>: Escape shielding.
- Sound: Buffering.

#### Generator Use

Project is currently supported by a Honda 2000-watt generator. Applicant proposes a Generac 22kW propane use generator.

#### Consent to Inspect

This section hereby grants to the relevant jurisdiction the authority to conduct an annual compliance inspection with a minimum notice of 24 hours. The inspection would be conducted by officials during regular business hours (Monday-Friday, 9:00 am-5:00 pm), excluding holidays.



# Cultivation Plan

The Cultivation Plan adheres to robust standards promulgated under the DPR and regulated under the CDFA, and in accordance with DCA's consumer standards maintained by the Department of Public Health (DPH).

In preparation for future certification related to organically produced product, the Cultivation Plan also follows National Organic Program (NOP) standards. The input guidelines established by the DPR are in accordance with certification regarding organically produced product requirements and follow a whole-farm BMP plan for management of land, crops, and end products.

## Summary

The Project proposes 20,000 sq. ft. of Type 3 pre-existing outdoor cultivation in the form of nine (9) garden areas on 35.34 acres of AG zoning that would be serviced entirely by natural light.

Water for the Project would be sourced from the existing ground water well to fill the proposed ten (10) 4,600-gallon onsite water tanks and two (2) existing 3,000-gallon water tanks and two (2) 500-gallon tanks that are fed by the ground water well. A WRPP will be available upon completion for further information regarding site-specific conditions, mitigation measures, and remediation efforts.

#### Cultivation Schedule

The following table details the annual cultivation schedule, comprised of two (2) harvests per year, with breakdown by area. Water figures are indicated in gallons.

Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3												<b>美国</b>
EGH 1	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
EGH 2	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
EGH 3	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
EGH 4	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
EGH 5	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
EGH 6	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
EGH 7	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm/Veg	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
Outdoor	Cover	Cover	Cover	Cover	Veg	Veg	Blm	Blm	Blm	Blm	Cover	Cover
Water	0	0	0	0	9150	9150	12000	12000	10000	9150	0	0



\*Water use as reported in the self-reporting attachment Appendix C or Monitoring & Reporting Form (MRP) of the WWD Enrollment.

Winterization Plan

During the fallow months, exposed ground would be cropped with green cover and native vegetation seed to protect against erosion and denitrification of the soil. Green manures would be incorporated into the native soils to enhance productivity during the forthcoming planting season.

Water Resources

Water for the proposed cultivation Project would be sourced from ten proposed (10) 4,600-gallon tanks, two (2) 3,000-gallon tanks, and two (2) 500-gallon tanks supplied by a permitted ground water well.

To mitigate runoff from cultivation activities, high-retention soil mediums and special irrigation techniques would be employed.

Irrigation Plan

For most of the season, crop production would be directly irrigated from ten (10) 4,600-gallon tanks, two (2) 3,000-gallon tanks, and two (2) 500-gallon tanks. If approved, the Project has plans for water reduction irrigation systems.

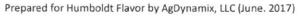
Irrigation System

Dripline T-Tape Irrigation

**Emergency Water Plan** 

A WRPP has been filed by NRM. There will be adequate tank storage to support the cultivation activities for forbearance periods from May through October.

In the event of a water emergency, the proposed Project would feature adequate water storage to supply the cultivation activities from onsite water tanks and is currently equipped with an onsite permitted ground water well. Existing and future water tank development is noted on the site plan (see Site Plan/WRPP Map).





# Operational Plan

The Operational Plan covers many aspects of the business, including location, organization, and a description of the Project's business sponsor that includes its mission, vision, and values. It also includes a description of what is produced by the Project, including sales and marketing efforts.

## Summary

The Operational Plan details use of the organization's resources in pursuit of the strategic plan. It prescribes specific activities and events to be undertaken to implement strategies. It is a plan for the day-to-day management of the organization (encompassing a one-year period). An operational plan should not be formulated without reference to a strategic plan. Operational plans may evolve from year to year with business growth. The chief executive, lead staff, and third parties of or for the organization often produce the Operational Plan.

The products produced by the Project would have the primary designated use of the treatment of patients with varying ailments. Medical cannabis products would be distributed to qualified medical cannabis consumers via wholesale outlets and retail dispensary locations.

#### **Business Organization**

Humboldt Flavor is a Non-Profit Mutual Benefit Corporation operating under entity number 4018753 that is comprised of a board. The board is responsible for delegating primary activities pertinent to the organization's daily and future management.

Management Team

Kevin Spurlock, Chief Executive Officer.

Kevin Spurlock, Chief Financial Officer

Kevin Spurlock, Secretary

**Business Description** 

The primary goal of Humboldt Flavor is to, within the State of California, to conduct agricultural activities and produce specialty agricultural products.

Mission

Humboldt Flavor is a not-for-profit entity with the mission of producing high-grade specialty cannabis agricultural products to support the medical cannabis supply chain for California-based retail dispensary outlets.

Vision

Humboldt Flavor adheres to a sustainable and homestead-driven, integrative farming model that includes standards related to organically produced crops and onsite agricultural resource sustenance. The company's model integrates sustainable living and production principles with cannabis cultivation.



#### Values

Humboldt Flavor values the need for prudent land management strategy, social equity, and the quality production of cannabis to supply medical consumers and the treatment of their conditions. The company is committed to operating within full compliance of local, County, and State regulations.

#### Products

Humboldt Flavor would produce specialty agricultural cannabis and nursery stock to support the onsite cultivation of high-grade organically produced cannabis flower products that are tested and assured for quality. Cultivation byproducts of additional value would be sold to permitted manufacturers (for the processing of extracts, concentrates, and topical products).

The primary designated use of the raw medical cannabis (flower) produced would be the treatment of patients with varying ailments. Premium-grade medical cannabis can be consumed via multiple methods, including inhalation, ingestion, and dermal (topical) applications. Cannabis has proven to deliver positive efficacy for myriad ailments, conditions, and symptoms. Research is underway regarding additional benefits of medical cannabis.

#### Sales & Marketing

Humboldt Flavor's product would be distributed to medical cannabis consumers via wholesale outlets and retail dispensary locations and ancillary marketplaces. The quality, testing thresholds, and branding would target consumers who lead a Lifestyle of Health and Sustainability (LOHAS) and who prefer premium organically produced medicine.

#### Chain of Custody

Humboldt Flavor adheres to a robust system of chain of custody for recordkeeping and sourcing potential contamination of seed/nursery product, flower product, trim, or value-added byproducts. This system would serve to verify responsibility for and liability of products during cultivation, processing, distribution, and wholesale/retail sales.

#### Packaging

After testing and processing, products would be packaged per quality control standards and in tamper-proof packaging that does not appeal to minors. Products packaged in larger volumes would be distributed directly to consumers and retail outlets. Individual consumer labelling may be applied at the distributor or retailer level, after transfer of ownership in the chain of custody. If the business chooses to protect its branding through the Agricultural Commissioner, products would be individually packaged and labelled within the County of origin.

#### Distribution

Humboldt Flavor will secure trading outlets for its products through existing local distribution networks. These distribution networks service retail dispensary outlets that seek licensure within their respective jurisdictions, as well as the State licensing platform under the CDFA. The established patient base has created a demand and fulfills the need for many medical cannabis products from multiple licensed suppliers within the State of California.



#### Track and Trace Standards

Article 7.5, § 19335 (a), *Unique Identifier and Track and Trace Program*: "The CDFA, in consultation with the BMCR, shall establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of medical marijuana items throughout the distribution chain that utilizes a unique identifier pursuant to § 11362.777 of the Health and Safety Code (HSC), secure packaging, and is capable of providing information that captures, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) The licensee receiving the product.
- (2) The transaction date.
- (3) The cultivator from which the product originates, including the associated unique identifier (pursuant to § 11362.777 of the HSC).
- (b) (1) The Department of Food and Agriculture shall create a database containing the shipping manifests which shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
  - (A) The quantity (or weight) and variety of products shipped.
  - (B) The estimated times of departure and arrival.
  - (C) The quantity (or weight) and variety of products received.
  - (D) The actual time of departure and arrival.
  - (E) A categorization of the product.
  - (F) The license number and the unique identifier pursuant to § 11362.777 of the HSC issued by the licensing authority for all licensees involved in the shipping process, including cultivators, transporters, distributors, and dispensaries."

#### Transportation

All products would be transported through either the permitted cultivator to processing or distribution and/or via a licensed transporter to trading partners that are authorized to distribute cannabis products to end consumers (when applicable). These transporters would be responsible for adhering to guidelines that involve (but are not limited to) permitting, weights and measures, packaging/packing/labeling, verification of packing and freight volumes, and liability insurance that covers product loss resulting from unintentional diversion or emergency.

Transporters would be responsible for fulfilling contractual deadlines and ensuring delivery of products in a timely fashion to maintain positive standing with trading partners and protect the quality of a product that features a limited shelf life.

SB-643, Chapter 719, § 19302.1 (d): "The DCA shall have the sole authority to create, issue, renew, discipline, suspend, or revoke licenses for the transportation, storage unrelated to manufacturing activities, distribution, and sale of medical marijuana within the State and to collect fees in connection with activities the BMCR regulates. The bureau may create licenses in addition to those identified in this chapter that the bureau deems necessary to effectuate its duties under this chapter."



# **Processing Plan**

The Processing Plan covers many aspects of the end stage cultivation workflow employed by the business to harvest, dry, trim, cure, package, and assure the quality of medical cannabis products. Quality assurance efforts include sanitation, dust control, and environmental standards necessary for optimal processing.

# Background

As promulgated under various regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the Labor Commissioner (LC) and Wage and Hour Division (WHD), Employment Development Department (EDD), the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), and are responsible for varying aspects of government labor laws, quality control, minimum wage and hours laws, administrative responsibilities, and health and safety regulations that govern processing and day labor activities related to Agricultural industries.

# Summary

Applicant proposes to process onsite in a proposed commercial facility that will be supported by four (4) employees during peak activities.

Cultivation activities undergo a common process flow that involves cultivation, to harvest, drying, to testing, grading/sorting, curing, to testing, packaging, to testing again (distributor level), and end sales. This is in efforts to ensure robust quality control; the business would employ stringent grading and sorting of medical cannabis product during harvest to eliminate any contaminated product from end supply.

#### Administrative

Administrative elements of the Project include payroll, recording and reporting, chain of custody, safety procedures and protocols, product safety materials, labor and subcontractor issues, and quality assurance/control of product.

#### Labor Management

The primary organization currently responsible for the recordkeeping of employees (both seasonal and permanent) would be Humboldt Flavor. All records maintained by Humboldt Flavor would be made available upon request.

The organization has considered payroll options for peak times of the season during which employment periods would be up to several months in duration (particularly during the harvesting, processing, and packaging stages of cultivation). An outside entity may be responsible for soliciting, recruiting, and hiring employees.

The designated entity is responsible for ensuring property, business, and workplace compliance under the guidelines of the following departments:

- Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation (BMCR).
- California Department of Food & Agriculture (CDFA).
- County Agriculture Commissioner (CAC).



- County Planning Department (CPD)/Community Planning (CP)/Development Department (DD).
- Department of Industrial Relations (DIR).
- Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division (DL-WHD).
- Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR).
- National & California Agricultural Labor Relations Board (NALRB/CALRB).
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
- U.S. Department of Labor (US-DOL).

#### Recording & Reporting

All employee records for hours worked and reported would be kept onsite or via a payroll recordkeeping center and submitted to the managing payroll department to ensure timely reporting. Requests for review of payroll records would be the sole responsibility of the managing human resources agent (upon request and under certain lawful circumstances).

# Quality Assurance & Control of Product

Quality assurance efforts encompass sanitation, climate control, dust control, and a variety of environmental standards. Quality control measures include monitoring, testing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, sorting, packaging, secure storage, and distribution procedures.

In 2011, the Food and Drug Administration tasked the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to co-create with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) and the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) a program to implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Handling Practices (GHPs). The goal was to mitigate food safety hazards and set standards and management regulations for processing facilities to ensure quality and consumer safety of agricultural products when handled in processing environments.

Found in the April 2011 *Guide to Minimize Microbial Food and Safety Hazards for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables* (authored by the USDA, USDHHS, and CFSAN) is discussion about the fundamental procedures that should be developed and implemented. This document features a list of principles applied to the workplace in efforts to meet these standards and is as follows:

- Accountability for product quality.
- Controls for workplace sanitation.
- Employee hygiene.
- Minimization of microbial exposures.
- · Operating procedures.
- · Packaging procedures and protocols.

#### Chain of Custody

Agricultural businesses must adhere to a rigorous chain of custody system for product management and the identification of contamination in all raw and finished products.



Monitoring

Pre/post-harvest workflow would be monitored on a predetermined schedule and involve documentation of the condition of the product during its active stage of monitoring.

Harvesting

During harvest, a labor crew would be required to assist with light physical labor, including walking, crouching, lifting, and some climbing.

**Testing Procedure** 

All product testing would be conducted by an approved (certified) third-party laboratory. This would encompass testing for potency and purity, including the presence of pesticides, fungicides, and harmful micro biologics.

Drying/Curing

Product would be harvested at maturity and dried and cured in a climate-controlled environment. The primary equipment used would include dehumidifiers, fans, and heaters.

Grading/Sorting

Products would be graded based on testing results, maturity, and specific intended use (flower, manufacturing of extracts, concentrates, topical products, etc.)

Processing

Product would be harvested, trimmed, dried, and cured in a manner best suited to the specific environmental factors of the crop. This would include both visual inspections by master cultivators and data collection and analysis (via automated sensors).

Packaging

Packaging would adhere to the guidelines for package type, quantity/weights, warning labels, and stamping procedures.

Health & Safety

The first response emergency contact phone number is 9-1-1. Hospitals are Redwood Memorial Hospital at 707-725-3361 (Fortuna) and St. Joseph Hospital at 707-445-8121 (Eureka). The American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) can be reached at 800-222-1222.

Job Hazard Analysis

Labor duties would vary throughout the harvesting, drying, processing, and packaging stages of the operation. With each task, an analysis would be conducted to identify potential hazards associated with a task, including weather conditions, the physical aptitude of employees, tools utilized, and potential exposure to chemicals and other substances. Identification of these hazards is intended to mitigate potential job hazards and help ensure employee adherence to safety practices.



## Injury Illness Prevention Plan

It is required by the DIR that every employer shall establish, implement, and maintain an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP).

### Components of an IIPP include:

- · Employee compliance with safe and healthy work practices.
- Investigation of injuries and/or illnesses.
- Procedures for correction of unsafe/unhealthy conditions, work practices, and/or procedures.
- Procedures to identify and evaluate workplace hazards.
- Responsible person(s) and contact information.
- Safety training.
- · System for communication with employees.
- Thorough safety program recordkeeping and document retention practices.

#### Heat Illness Prevention Plan

Written protocols regarding heat illness prevention would be available to employers, managers, supervisors, and employees regarding how to prevent and handle heat illness incidents.

To prevent heat illness to employees in the field, several factors must be considered:

- · Ambient temperature (measured via thermometer or weather report).
- Crew size.
- · Excessive clothing.
- Other relevant exposures.
- Presence of personal protective equipment or additional sources of heat.
- Work shift duration.

The following heat illness factors would be considered:

- · Accessibility of drinking water.
- Accessibility of shade (via protective structures).
- · Periodic rest breaks.
- Reminders to employees to remain hydrated.

### Hazard Communication Policies

Hazard communication is important to ensure the safety of all onsite employees, contractors, and subcontractors. Potential and known hazards would be made clear prior to conducting tasks and activities. Implementing this procedure is important to ensure that employees, contractors, and subcontractors are informed about the relevant risks associated with certain onsite tasks and the reduction of liabilities against the employer for improper use of equipment, machinery, and tools.



### **Emergency Procedures**

Emergency procedures include the availability of eye washing stations and detailed procedures for dealing with chemical spills. In the event of an emergency, certain protocols would be developed and followed regarding fire evacuation plans, earthquake safety, and other emergency scenarios.

#### Chemical Handling

Any input products used onsite would be accompanied by MSDS and Chemical Inventory Lists that would be available to inspectors and employees and maintained onsite.

In the event of emergency spills, Call 9-1-1 and then report to the Office of Environmental Safety (OES) and California State Warning Center (CSWC) at 800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911 and identify proper steps to isolate the incident and cleanup.

#### Eye Washing Station

Often, chemicals used onsite provide MSDS sheets that indicate the need for applicators to utilize an eye washing station after exposure. The eye washing station must be positioned within 200' of the cultivation area and any areas where chemicals, fertilizers, or pesticides would be used or administered for various applications.

#### **Employee Accident Policies**

An investigation would be conducted to determine next steps.

The company adheres to protocols for employee accident reporting. The manager is responsible for documenting any onsite incidents using *Form 5020*, including:

- Address of accident/event site.
- Description of accident/event and if the accident scene/instrumentation has been altered.
- Employer's name, address, and telephone number.
- Law enforcement agencies present at the accident/event site.
- Location of medical treatment.
- Name and address of injured employee(s).
- Name and job title of reporting party.
- Name of contact person at accident/event site.
- Nature of injuries.
- Time and date of accident/event.

Accidents need to be reported immediately to Cal/OSHA in Redding at 530-224-4743.

Contact the business' medical provider, the employee's designated medical provider, or 9-1-1, depending on the severity of the incident. Follow up with contact to the California Division of Workers' Compensation (CDWC).

#### Personal Protective Equipment Policies

Application of pesticides and fungicides requires personal protective equipment, including respirators, Tyvek suits, and gloves. It is the applicator's responsibility to ensure safety in the field. The farm manager



is responsible for furnishing, applying, and informing of the appropriate uses associated with such products.

Applicators are required to acquire an Operator ID through the Agriculture Commissioner via the Pesticide Handling Training Program (PHTP). This would involve training applicators about labels, cautions, and recommended Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Pesticide PPE would be stored onsite and separately from fertilizers, pesticides, and fungicides. Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) would be imposed and posted after application of chemicals to prevent exposures.

Additional PPE provided onsite for any processing labor would include access to gloves and dust masks by employees during drying, processing, and packaging.

It is the responsibility of managers/supervisors to ensure that PPE policies are followed during appropriate working conditions. In the event of product application by an employee, the applicator must be designated an operator ID and is required to employ the proper PPE during application, as well as abide by label warnings in the event of exposure, poisoning, or a spill.

Processors may be required by State law to employ PPE equipment for the duration of their shifts to ensure no exposure to and/or contamination from a product.

All laborers must be made aware of REI and tangible notification of the recommended REI after the application of pesticides, fungicides, and other chemical applications.

# Occupancy & Structural Guidelines

The general environments in which laborers would work include the field and within the proposed processing building. The environments in which any agricultural activity would occur would follow all guidelines (per agricultural and labor oversight agencies). The facility would need to meet commercial building standards in accordance with California Building Codes and would be made compliant with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA).

Any housings, buildings, and structures would be subject to California Building Code (CBC), including possible permitting requirements, inspections, and certificate(s) of occupancy. Additionally, specific exemptions exist that pertain to agricultural standards under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and in conformance with the Occupational Safety and Health Guidelines (OSHG) (unless the Project meets certain exemptions, such as being a family-owned and operated business, does not offer temporary labor housing, or employs fewer than 10 employees at any given time). In other such cases, the site would need to comply with OSHA Guidelines pertaining to agricultural employment.

#### **Project Processing Environment**

Applicant proposes an onsite commercial facility to support processing activities and one (1) agricultural exempt structure to support drying activities.

The proposed facilities would support trimming, drying, curing, grading, sorting, and storage activities. It is expected that structures for this project would support a maximum of four (4) people during peak processing activities. Applicant may propose additional structural development to accommodate enhanced operational needs.



Housing

No housing will be provided for employees.

Any housing provided to employees for this Project will be subject to CCR regulations found in the *Source Guide for Federal & State Requirement for Employees and Migrant Housing*.

Notification of Occupancy & Terms

As per the DIR and the US-DOL, all notices and labor postings would be provided and visible to all onsite employees. Any notification of occupancy status and terms of employee occupancy would be posted in compliance with all local, State, and Federal laws governing agricultural employers under the following regulatory bodies and regulations:

- California Agricultural Labor Relations Act (CALRA).
- California Occupational Safety & Health Administration (Cal/OSHA).
- Department of Industrial Relations (DIR).
- State and National Agricultural Labor Relations Board (CLRB & NLRB).
- U.S. Department of Labor (US-DOL).

Maintenance of Sanitary Facility

To help ensure the quality of finished product, a clean working environment would be maintained during the drying, curing, processing, and packaging stages of cultivation. Among other benefits, this would prevent potential contamination between crop batches. All product would be batch tested prior to processing. In the event of a recall, it would be assured that each batch or variety has not become contaminated during these stages within the processing facility.

**Dust Control Measures** 

In the event of high dust levels, all processing environments would maintain clean working areas to prevent potential dust exposure to employees.

To ensure product quality and to prevent potential contamination of processing environments, certain dust control measures would be implemented. These measures would include maintenance of sanitary working environments and possible implementation of air filtration systems.

Water Access & Facilities

The Project site would provide employees with access to the following facilities/resources within reasonable proximity to work areas:

- Handwashing facilities (processing area).
- Onsite potable water (work areas).
- Restroom facilities (processing area).



# Contingency Plan

In accordance with specifications provided by the DEH and the California Unified Program Act (CUPA)—to meet the business plan criteria required to ensure compliance with regulations that are intended to protect public health and the environment—this section addresses water production (including well construction) and the handling of onsite wastewater, solid waste, and hazardous materials.

# Summary

The Contingency Plan addresses onsite wastewater and hazardous wastes, solid waste removal and recycling, water production and well construction, hazardous materials handling, agricultural product storage, and chemical spill procedures and handling guidelines.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all fertilizers, soil amendments, and pesticides would be made available onsite. If requested, all equipment maintenance performed onsite would be listed/described. Per California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) regulations, chemicals would be stored separately from fuels, oils, and related products. Fertilizers and pesticides, specifically, would be stored in locked containment within an outdoor structure.

Chemical spills would be handled and reported per directions in the Project's Chemical Spill Procedure.

Common waste products that would be used or generated onsite include:

- · Fertilizers.
- Fuels.
- Household chemicals.
- Human refuse.
- Human waste.
- Pesticides/herbicides/fungicides.

To ensure mitigation of potential pollution of grounds, nearby waterways, and ecological habitats, the proper treatment, storage, removal, and overall security of potentially polluting products would be ensured via use of dedicated areas and containers that are covered and watertight.

Project Waste Management

The sections below address the Project-specific details, impacts, and procedures for handling waste products.

**Project Specific Details** 

The project contains seven (7) greenhouse structures and two (2) outdoor spaces to support cultivation areas. The sponsor has proposed an onsite commercial processing facility and a drying shed that is furnished to support trimming, drying, curing, grading, sorting, and storage activities. The site is supported by a generator, with the sponsor proposing a Generac 22kW propane use generator. There is no housing on the property.



Onsite Wastewater/Hazardous Wastes

The proposed Project location features a proposal to include a septic system that would be plumbed to the proposed commercial processing facility. Employees would utilize the primary septic system for regular uses. Further inspections may be required to identify the septic system's ability to support increased use during peak seasonal work times and whether it requires an upgrade to meet commercial standards.

The Sponsor has identified that the operation requires four (4) employees during peak staffing to perform seasonal work activities. It is estimated that peak staffing would occur for a duration of approximately four (4) weeks throughout the active working parts of the season.

Project Equipment Inventory

- 4-Wheel Yamaha
- Stihl Pump Sprayer
- Honda 2000/7000-watt generator

Maintenance

#### Offsite

Project Product Inventory

Household Chemicals (Not Applicable)

N/A

Fuels/Oils (Fuel Shed)

Five 5-Gallon Gasoline

Fertilizers/Pesticides/Fungicides/Rodenticides (Fertilizer Shed)

- · 200 lbs. Chicken Manure
- 400 lbs. Organic Compost

Waste Management Standards

As per the CCR, Title 8, § 3457, which addresses field sanitation standards, the cultivation site is required to provide access to waste facilities within one-quarter (1/4) mile or a five (5) minute walk, whichever is shorter.

If the primary septic system is not within this accessibility threshold, a portable facility or pit privy may be provided in lieu of septic to support waste activities. The standards for portable waste facilities are as follow:

- <u>Toilet facilities</u>: Shall be always operational, maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and kept in good repair. Records of service and maintenance shall be retained for two years.
- <u>Chemical toilet wastewater tank</u>: Shall be constructed of durable, easily cleanable material and have a minimum tank capacity of forty (40) gallons. Construction shall prevent splashing on the occupant, field, or road.



- <u>Chemical tanks</u>: Contents shall be disposed of by draining or pumping into a sanitary sewer, an
  approved septic tank of sufficient capacity, a suitably sized and constructed holding tank approved
  by the local health department, or any other method approved by the local health department.
- <u>Privies</u>: Shall be moved to a new site or taken out of service when the pit is filled within two (2) feet of the adjacent ground surface. When the privy is moved, the pit contents will be covered with at least two (2) feet of well-compacted dirt.

### Solid Waste Removal/Recycling

All garbage will be contained within a holding structure and is to be removed no less than once per week. All waste and/or recycling materials will be processed by a permitted solid waste/recycling facility. The facility designated to receive waste products for this project is Eel River Resource Recovery.

# Water Production/Well Construction

The Project is supported by a permitted ground water well (see plot plan for location). The permitted ground water well currently supports all domestic and cultivation uses.

Approximated water use for activities are denoted within the *Cultivation Schedule* under the Cultivation Plan below. Monthly monitoring and annual reporting must be implemented to identify actual total uses for domestic and cultivation activities.

### Hazardous Materials Handling

The Project is supported by a Honda 2000-watt generator and would require fuels to supply the domestic energy needs of the structures or cultivation activities. Sponsor proposes a Generac 22kW propane generator to support proposed energy uses. Other fuels may be used for small equipment and machinery and may include gasoline, oils, and diesel. All fuels used for equipment would be stored per the (CUPA) fuel and chemical storage guidelines.

To meet environmental health standards, applicants must maintain a list of and describe all compressed gases, cleaners, and sanitizers (including, but not limited to, household chemicals, bleach, and alcohol) and document quantities stored onsite. Fuels, pesticides, and other agricultural/household chemicals are required to be stored in locked containment, separate from other input products. Any substance in use shall be accompanied by a posted notification that clearly identifies its nature. To prevent spills onto ground surfaces, any motors, fuel containers, etc. would be stored in drop pans and within an enclosed area.

#### Hazardous Material Standards

Quantities that trigger disclosure are based on the maximum amount onsite at any one time, as follows:

- 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet (for 30 days or more at any time during a year).
- · Any amount of hazardous waste.
- Category I or II pesticides.
- Explosives.
- Extremely hazardous substances (above the planning threshold).



MSDS for all fertilizers, soil amendments, and pesticides (including organically produced examples) would be furnished and made available onsite. Compressed gases, cleaners, and sanitizers are stored on the premises in the quantities outlined in the *Gases and Cleaners* inventory list that is maintained onsite.

Applicants are required under CUPA guidelines to list/describe all equipment maintenance performed onsite (including changing oil, antifreeze, etc.). Upon request, applicant will furnish information regarding ongoing maintenance of small machinery and equipment that is necessary to support cultivation activities.

#### Agricultural Product Storage

As per the DPR (enforced by CDFA or the local Agriculture Commissioner), Projects that utilize pesticides and fertilizers must meet guidelines pursuant to CCR, § 6670, Title 3, Division 6, *Pesticide, and Pesticide Control Operations*. General guidelines dictate that chemicals are to be stored separately from fuels, oils, and similar products. Fertilizers and pesticides would be stored in locked containment within an enclosed outdoor structure.

#### Chemical Spill Procedure/Handling

In the event of emergency spills, the incident would be reported to the Cal OES State Warning Center at 800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911. The California Highway Patrol must be notified via 9-1-1 of spills occurring on highways in the State. The *Chemical Spill Procedure* would be followed and emergency services also contacted via 9-1-1. The procedure would follow the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) *California Hazardous Materials Spill/Release Notification Guidance* (February 2014) and the (EPA) (Pacific Southwest, Region 9) *Chemical Spills Prevention and Preparedness* webpage.

In the State of California, many statutes require emergency notification of a hazardous chemical release, including:

- California Labor Code § 6409.1 (b).
- Government Code § 51018, 8670.25.5 (a).
- Health and Safety Code § 25270.8, § 25510.
- Public Utilities Code § 7673 (General Orders #22-B, 161).
- Title 42, U.S. Code § 9603, 11004.
- Vehicle Code § 23112.5.
- Water Code § 13271, § 13272.

In addition to statutes, several agencies have notification or reporting regulations:

- Title 8, CCR, § 342.
- Title 13, CCR, § 1166.
- Title 14, CCR, § 1722 (h).
- Title 17, CCR, § 30295.
- Title 19, CCR, § 2703, 2705.
- Title 22, CCR, § 66265.56 (j), § 66265.196 (e).
- Title 23, CCR, § 2230, 2250, 2251, 2260.
- Title 40, CFR, § 263 esp. § 263.30.
- Title 49, CFR, § 171.16.



# Security Plan

The Project's *Security Plan* includes product security, inventory management, and diversion prevention. Pertinent regulatory language includes the following:

Assembly Bill 604 (AB-604), Article 3, Mandatory Commercial Registration, § 26040 (5): "Security requirements, including, but not limited to, procedures for limiting access to facilities and for the screening of employees. The department shall require all registrants to maintain an accurate roster of any employee's name, date of birth, and relevant identifying information, which shall be available for inspection by the department or State or local law enforcement upon demand."

AB-604, Article 3, Mandatory Commercial Registration, § 26046 (a)(3): "Operating and inventory control procedures to ensure security and prevent diversion."

AB-604, Article 3, Mandatory Commercial Registration, § 26046 (a)(4): "Detailed operating procedures for the proposed facility, which shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for facility and operational security, prevention of diversion, employee screening, storage of medical cannabis, personnel policies, and recordkeeping procedures."

# Summary

The Security Plan details efforts to prevent loss and diversion of medical cannabis product at all stages of its cultivation and processing, including drying, trimming, curing, processing, and packaging. Robust recordkeeping would be implemented and maintained for quality assurance, inventory management, and prevention of diversion.

# Measures of Security

Several security measures would be involved in the comprehensive protection of medical cannabis product during the cultivation and processing lifecycles. These include exterior lighting, alarms, cameras and video capture, and the hardening of doors, windows, and fencing.

Security measures for this project would encompass, at a minimum:

- Locked containment for product processing and storage (to be developed).
- Locked entry into property.

### Points of Security

- Locked gate at property entrance.
- Commercial buildings will include locks.

#### Inventory Management

A rigorous system of recordkeeping and reporting would be facilitated to adhere to the State's Track and Trace requirements of all cannabis products. This would include (but not be limited to) flower, trim, and stem to ensure zero diversion of product throughout processing.



To prevent loss and diversion, all cannabis products would be stored under locked containment during the drying, curing, and packaging phases of processing. Products would also be subject to conformance with a checks and balances system to ensure the prevention of unintentional diversion.

Prevention of Diversion

The most vulnerable stage of product security is transit to retail outlets. The best way to ensure product safety and prevention of diversion and loss is to maintain adequate chain of custody records via the Agricultural Commissioner.

This would occur under the oversight of the CDFA, in congruence with SICPA's Track and Trace Program. Additionally, retail outlets would be informed of expected delivery quantities. This would include packing slips, tamper-evident seals, verification of credibility, liability coverage, and manifests provided by licensed transporters.

# **Appendices**

The following regulatory information sources contributed to the development of this narrative.

Source Guide for Federal & State Requirements for Employee & Migrant Housing

Housing Standards/Requirements for Employee/Migrant Housing Caretakers

## Health & Safety

- First Aid.
- · Communicable Diseases.
- Hand Washing, Bathing, and Laundry.
- Cooking, Kitchen, and Mess Halls.
- · Garbage and Refuse.
- · Insects and Rodents.

#### Occupancy & Structural Guidelines

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#### Waste Management

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#### Enforcement

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- Remediation and Mitigation.



# Sources of Additional California Regulatory Information

#### SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

More specific information can be obtained by:

#### 1. Review of the following reference documents at law and public libraries:

- California Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1, beginning with Section 17000.
- California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Chapter 1, beginning with Section 600.
- California Code of Regulations, Title 24, California State Building Code.
- Federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Parts 500 through 500.270. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910.142 (OSHA Reg.)

## 2. Obtaining or purchasing copies of documents as follows:

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, DIVISION 13, PART 1

(Employee Housing Act.) can be purchased from:
West Publishing Company, PO Box 64526, St. Paul, MN; telephone 800-328-4880.
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 25, CHAPTER 1,

and the CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24.

Can be purchased from: Barclays Law Publishers, Attention: CCR/Agency Services Representative 400 Oyster Point Blvd., PO Box 3006, South San Francisco, CA. 94083 800-888-3600 or on the internet at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html

MIGRANT AND SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS PROTECTION ACT and OSHA REGULATION 1910.142. Can be obtained by contacting the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department

of Labor offices as shown on this page or on the internet at, http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/mspa/index.htm

3. Contacting the appropriate government offices listed below:

Napa

If the housing is located in one of the following counties contact the county office listed below:

Fresno Environmental Health Systems 1221 Fulton Mall, 3<sup>RD</sup> Floor Fresno, CA 93775-1867 (559) 445-3391

Monterey

Environmental Health

1270 Natividad Road

Salinas, CA 93906 (831) 755-4500

Kern Environmental Health 2700 M. Street. Suite 300 Bakersfield, CA 93301 (661) 862-8700

Orange Environmental Health nental Health Div. 1195 Third Street, 101 2009 E. Edinger Avenue Napa, CA 94559 Santa Ana, CA 92705 (707) 253-4471 (714) 667-3600

Merced

Environmental Health 777 W. 22<sup>ND</sup> St.

Merced, CA 95340

(209) 381-1100

8475 Jackson Road, 240 Sacramento, CA, 95826 (916) 875-8484 San Mateo Health Services Agency

Environmental Health

Sacramento

455 County Center, 4th Fl. Redwood City, CA 94063 (650) 363-4305 Stanislaus Environmental Res 3800 Cornucopia Way, Ste. C Modesto, CA 95358-9492 (209) 525-6700

San Benito Building and Safety 3224 Southside Road Hollister, CA 95023 (831) 637-5313

(209) 468-3426 Santa Cruz Health Services Agency 701 Ocean Street, Rm 312 Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (831) 454-2022 Tulare Resource Management Agency 5961 S. Mooney Blvd

Visalia, CA 93277-939

1-800-228-6133

San Joaquin

Public Health Services

304 E. Weber Ave

Stockton, CA 95202

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF CODES AND STANDARDS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: (North of Fresno County) 9342 Tech Center Dr #550 Sacramento, Ca. 95826 (916) 255-2501

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (South of Madera County) 3737 Main Street, Ste 400 Riverside, CA 92501 (951) 782-4420

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE & HOUR DIVISION

LOS ANGELES 300 South Glendale Ave., 400 Glendale, CA. 91205-1752 (818) 240-5274/75

WEST COVINA 100 North Barranca St., 850 West Covina, CA. 91791 (626) 966-0478

SAN DIEGO 5675 Ruffin Rd, 320 San Diego, CA. 92123-1362 (619) 557-5606

455 Market St., 800 San Francisco, CA. 94105 (415) 744-5590

SACRAMENTO 2800 Cottage Way, Rm. W-1836 Sacramento, CA. 95825-1886 (916) 978-6123

# Federal Governing Bodies & Regulatory Framework

- U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Farm Labor Standards Act.
- Farm Bill 2014.
- Clean Water Act (CWA)/Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).
- Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA).
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA/Superfund).
- Clean Air Act (CAA).
- Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).



# Summary of Employment Requirements for California Agricultural Employers

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- EEOC EEO-1 Report.
- · Recordkeeping and Inspection Requirements.
- · Inspection and Copying of Personnel Files.
- Inspection and Copying of Payroll Records.
- Workers' Compensation.
- Employee Claim Form.
- · Form to Indicate Physician or Chiropractor.
- Child Labor.
- · Permit to Employ and Work Permit.
- Date of Birth.
- Checklist of Forms and Reports.

# Glossary of Abbreviations & Definitions

AAPCC: American Association of Poison Control Centers

AB: Assembly Bill

ABA: Architectural Barriers Act

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ALRA: Agricultural Labor Relations Act

ALRB: Agricultural Labor Relations Board

APN: Assessor's Parcel Number

AUMA: Adult Use Marijuana Act (Prop 64)

BMCR: Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation

**BMC:** Bureau of Marijuana Control **BMP:** Best Management Practices

**BOE:** Board of Equalization

CAC: County Agricultural Commissioner

Cal OES: California Office of Emergency Services (See also OES)

CALRA: California Agricultural Labor Relations Act

CALRB: California Agricultural Labor Relations Board

**CBC:** California Building Code **CBO:** Cannabis Board Order

CCR: California Code of Regulations (also Cal. Code Regs.)

CDFA: California Department of Food and Agriculture

CDFFP: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

CDF: California Department of Fire

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDIR: Also see DIR: California Department of Industrial Relations

CD: Community Development

CDPH: California Department of Public Health

CDWC: California Division of Worker's Compensation

CEH: Center for Environmental Health



CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CFSAN: Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition

**CLRB:** California Labor Relations Board **CSLB:** California State Licensing Board

CMCLUO: Commercial Medical Cannabis Land Use Ordinance

CP: Community Planning

CPD: County Planning Department

**CPRC:** California Public Resources Code **CSWC:** California State Warning Center

**CUPA:** California Unified Program Act **DCA:** Department of Consumer Affairs

DD: Development Department

**DEH:** Division of Environmental Health

**DFEH:** Department of Fair Employment and Housing

**DHHS:** Department of Health and Human Services

**DIR:** Department of Industrial Relations

DLSE: Department of Labor Standards Enforcement

DL-WHD: Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division

**DOL:** Department of Labor

**DPH:** Department of Public Health

**DPR:** Department of Pesticide Regulation

DWC: Division of Workers' Compensation

**DWR:** Division of Water Rights

**EEOC:** Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

EIR: Environmental Impact Report

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency

FLC: Farm Labor Contractor
FLSA: Fair Labor Standards Act
GAP: Good Agricultural Practices



**GHP:** Good Handling Practices

GP: General Plan

HIPP: Heat Injury Prevention Plan

HSC: Health and Safety Code

HUC: Hydrologic Unit Code

IIPP: Injury and Illness Prevention Program

IPM: Integrated Pest Management

ISWDU: Initial Statement of Diversion and Use

LLC: Limited Liability Company

**LRDP:** Long Range Development Plan **LSA:** Lake and Streambed Alteration

LSAA-1600/1602: Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

LC: Labor Commissioner

MBC: Medical Board of California

MCRSA: Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act

MND: Mitigated Negative Declaration

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MRP: Monitoring and Reporting Program

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet

MSPA: Migrant Seasonal Protection Act

NCRWQCB: North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

ND: Negative Declaration

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NLRB: National Labor Relations Board

NMBC: Non-Profit Mutual Benefit Corporation

NOE: Notice of Enrollment

NOI: Notice of Intent

NOP: National Organic Program

NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service

**NWIC:** Northwest Information Center

**OES:** Office of Emergency Services



OMCS: Office of Manufactured Cannabis Safety

OMRI: Organic Materials Review Institute

**OPR:** Office of Planning and Research

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHG: Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines

**OSHT:** Occupational Safety and Health Technician

PG&E: Pacific Gas and Electric

PHTP: Pesticide Handling Training Program

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

**REI:** Restricted Entry Interval

SB: Senate Bill

**SDS:** Safety Data Sheets (See also MSDS)

SDU: Small Domestic Use

SIU: Small Irrigation Use

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures

**SWRCB:** State Water Resources Control Board

THPO: Tribal Historical Preservation Office

USC: United States Code

USCB: United State Census Bureau

**USDA:** United States Department of Agriculture

**US-DOL:** United States Department of Labor

**USDHHS:** United States Department of Health and Human Services

WBO: Water Board Order

WDID: Waste Discharge Identification

WHD: Wage and Hour Division

WRPP: Water Resource Protection Plan

WWD: Waste Water Discharge Program

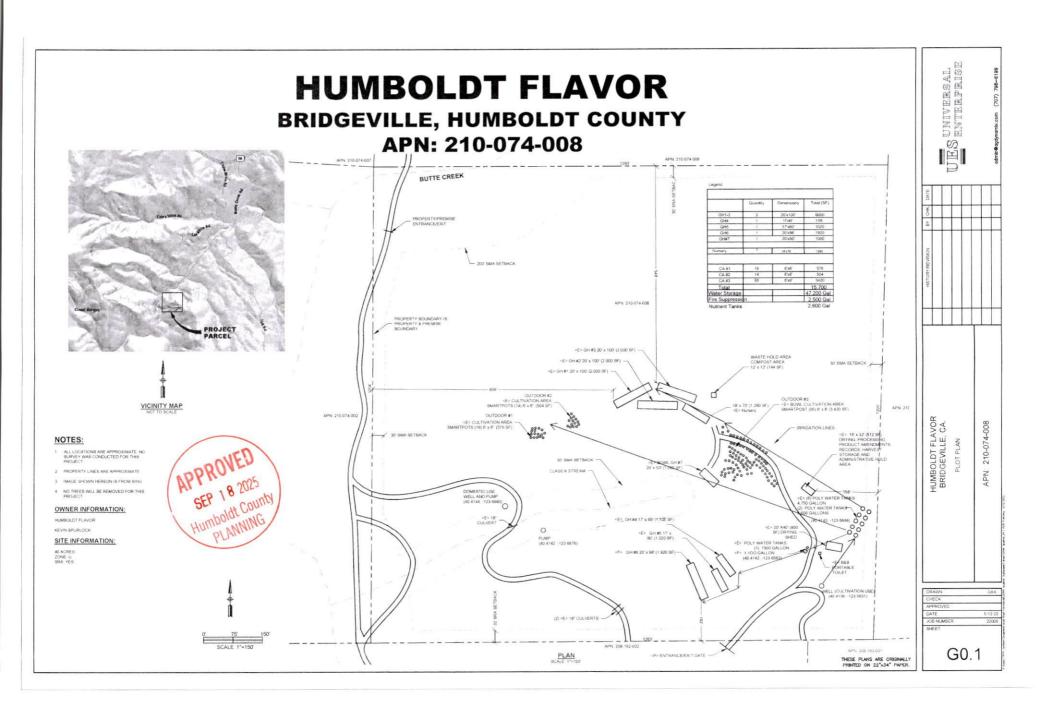


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## LEGAL PARCEL CONFIGURATION PER NOTICE OF MERGER

