

# Exhibit D

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Harvey Residence  
Tree Resource,  
Construction Impact Assessment,  
Forest Management Plan

Prepared for:

Mr. Taz Harvey

Prepared by:

Ono Consulting  
Members of Society of American Foresters  
ISA Certified Arborist #WE-0536A  
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist WE-9388B  
311 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

August 3, 2022

Owner:

Dublin F2 Inc  
5510 Scarlett Road  
Dublin, CA 94568

Architect/Engineer:

Ben Wilson  
Monterey Bay Engineers, Inc.  
607 Charles Avenue, Suite B  
Seaside, CA 93955

Forester and Arborist

Ono Consulting  
ISA Certified Arborist #WE-0536A  
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist WE-9388B  
1213 Miles Ave  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

## **SUMMARY**

Development is proposed for this site located at 27155 Upper Forty, Carmel Valley CA, 93924. Because Oak trees forest this site, a tree resource /construction impact assessment report has been prepared in the form of a forest management plan. The report identifies construction impacts and attempts to address the effects the project may have on the existing tree resources on site as well as lists recommendations for the project.

The project area is governed by the Greater Monterey Land Use Plan and special provisions:

GMP-1.1 – This provision affects properties north and south of Highway 68 and west of Laureles Grade with a Visually Sensitive District ("VS") and/or other appropriate zoning designation, regulating the location, height, and design of structures within this unique scenic corridor.

GMP-3.1 This provision discourages the removal of healthy, native oak, Monterey pine, and redwood trees in the Greater Monterey Peninsula Planning Area.

The project, as submitted to me, proposes the construction of a driveway, parking area, 4,460 sq. foot single-family residence, and separate 800 Sq. ft. accessory dwelling unit requiring significant grading and excavation (cut and fill) near existing oak trees. At this time, it is estimated that at least 26 oaks will need to be removed to accomplish the desired construction grading. Remaining trees adjacent to the proposed construction considered to be in fair or better condition both structurally and in health are to be protected and retained.

## ASSIGNMENT/SCOPE OF PROJECT

To ensure the protection of the tree resources on site, the property owner, Dublin F2 Inc has requested an assessment of the trees in proximity to proposed development areas and an arborist report for trees that are adjacent to these areas on this property. To accomplish this assignment, the following tasks have been completed;

- Evaluate health, structure, and preservation suitability for each tree within or adjacent (25 feet or less) to the proposed development of trees greater than or equal to six diameter inches at 24 inches above grade.
- Review proposed engineering site plans as provided by Monterey Bay Engineers.
- Make recommendations for alternative methods and preconstruction treatments to facilitate tree retention.
- Create preservation specifications, as it relates to numbered trees keyed to an annotated Tree Location Map.
- Determine the number of trees affected by construction that meet “Landmark” criteria as defined by the County of Monterey, Title 21 Monterey County Zoning Ordinance; as well as mitigation requirements for those to be affected.
- Document current vegetative conditions and required fuel management surrounding the development of the property
- Document findings in the form of a report as required by the County of Monterey Planning Department.

## LIMITATIONS

This assignment is limited to the review of plans submitted to me by Monterey Bay Engineers dated June 2022 to assess the effects of potential construction on trees within or adjacent to construction activities. The assessment is made of these plans specifically, no other plans were reviewed.

This report is explicitly based on the plans given to determine what the design requires. Ono Consulting is neither a designer nor an engineer therefore any changes in design need to be referred back to the architect or engineer. Ono Consulting shall not be responsible for another's means, methods, techniques, schedules, sequence, or procedures, for contractor safety or any other related programs; or another's failure to complete the work per the plans and specifications. Only the grading and erosion details that relate to tree health are discussed in this report.

It is not the intent of this report to be a monetary valuation of the trees or provide a risk assessment for any tree on this parcel, as any tree can fail at any time. No clinical diagnosis was performed on any pest or pathogen that may or may not be present. In addition to an inspection of the property, Ono Consulting relied on information provided in the preparation of this report (such as surveys, property boundaries, and property ownership) and must reasonably rely on the accuracy of the information provided.

## **PURPOSE AND GOAL**

This forest management plan is prepared for Dublin F2 Inc, owner of the lot at 27155 Upper Forty, Carmel Valley CA by Ono Consulting, Urban Foresters, and Certified Arborists due to proposed construction. Monterey County's Zoning Ordinance Sec. 21.64.260D and special provision GMP 3.5 identify oak trees as native tree species that require special consideration for management. The County code requires that the removal of more than three protected trees on a lot in one year shall require a Forest Management Plan and approval of a Use Permit by the Monterey County Planning Commission.

The goal of the Greater Monterey Area land Use Plan is to encourage stability of the forested character of the area through the adherence to development standards for the protection and maintenance of its forest resources by planning for and mitigating potential development effects on the property.

## **INTRODUCTION**

This forest management plan is prepared for Dublin F2 Inc, owner of the lot at 27155 Upper Forty, Carmel Valley CA by Ono Consulting, Urban Foresters, and Certified Arborists due to construction. Construction is proposed on this vacant lot. Monterey County's Zoning Ordinance Sec. 21.64.260D requires a forest management plan when tree removal is necessary of native trees six inches in diameter or greater to preserve and maintain the forest and its beneficial uses. The County identifies the genus *Quercus* (oak), as native tree species requiring special consideration for management.

## **SITE DESCRIPTION**

- 1) Assessor's Parcel Number: 416-082-040-000
- 2) Location: 27155 Upper Forty, Carmel Valley CA
- 3) Parcel size: 9.54 Acres
- 4) Existing Land Use: The vacant parcel is zoned RC/10VS(20')
- 5) Slope: According to the Parcel Report there are slopes range greater than 25%
- 6) Soils: The parcel is located on Sff soil, steep soil on uplands. Sff Santa Lucia shaly clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes. Runoff is rapid, and the erosion hazard is high. Roots can generally penetrate to a depth of 20 to 40 inches, but some roots extend into the fractured shale. The available water capacity ranges from 2 to 5.5 inches, depending on the number of shale fragments in the soil.
- 7) Forest Condition and Health: The vegetation is converted oak woodland, comprised mostly of coastal live oak and coastal scrub understory. The forest condition and health, evaluated with the use of the residual trees and those of the surrounding forest as a stand, is generally healthy with crowns twelve to twenty-five feet wide. The color of the leaves is normal with no significant pest activity. There was no obvious indication of disease vectors such as Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*).

## **BACKGROUND/PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Ono Consulting was contacted by Mr. Taz Harvey who requested that we visit the site located at 27155 Upper Forty for an assessment of the project and the trees adjacent to or within the proposed construction areas. Mr. Harvey requested that the findings from the review and assessment be prepared and documented in a report to work in conjunction with other conditions for approval of the building permit application.

A site visit was taken to the property where trees were inventoried according to the general goals of site improvement desired by the landowner. During this site visit, the area for proposed improvements was assessed to determine tree removal (within their diameter size classes) necessary to complete the project and meet the goals of the landowner. As a result, trees within and immediately adjacent to the proposed development area were located, measured, inspected, and recorded according to the proposed site map with trees that may be affected by the proposed project. Diameter classes are broken down into the following sizes: (5" -12"), (13" -23"), and (24" to largest diameter).

## **OBSERVATIONS/DISCUSSION**

The following list includes observations made while on site and summarizes details discussed during this stage of the planning process.

- The site is forested mainly with Coast live oak, while there are some Monterey pines on this and adjacent properties.
- The sizes of the existing trees throughout the stand vary with the northeastern portion of the property with the densest canopy.
- Most of the trees on the property within the project area are of small to moderate diameter size (less than 24" in diameter) that compose the majority of the surveyed stand of trees. Approximately 1/3 of the property is forested. It is estimated that at a rate of 116 trees/acre, there are approximately 350 trees of varying diameters.
- 126 trees were inventoried as follows:
  - 2 landmark sized (24" or greater in diameter)
  - 35 trees - 13-23" diameter
  - 89 trees -5-12" diameter
- 26 trees will need to be removed due to encroachment into root zones by grading.
  - 1 Landmark size tree
  - 8 trees – 12-23" diameter
  - 17 trees – 5-12" diameter
- No alternate building sites were considered for this assessment as the site has pre-existing conditions of existing graded access and buildable area.

## PROJECT ASSESSMENT/CONCLUSION

This proposal to build a single-family residence, ADU, and driveway plans to maintain the existing oak woodland environment and allow the forest to continue to exist and regenerate over time. There will be some grading around several trees, most will not be affected negatively, however, one in particular (#157), is landmark size, which will require hand grading to ensure they protect roots. The remainder of the property adjacent to the development contains tree cover, which will remain undisturbed. No watercourses are near the planned construction.

### Short Term Impacts

Site disturbance will occur during the driveway, ADU, and home construction. The engineering plan calls out for slopes along the driveway to be tapered back. The parking, garage, and house structure call 1630 cubic yards of cut and 1240 cubic yards of fill. The ADU requires 550 cubic yards of fill. Short-term site impacts are confined to the construction envelope and immediate surroundings where trees will be removed and trimmed, and root systems reduced. The pruning of tree crowns above 30% and reduction of root area may have a short-term impact on those trees treated, including a reduction of growth, dieback, and potentially death. Every attempt has been made to recommend removing those trees likely to experience severe decline and death as a result of planned activities.

### Long Term Impacts

No significant long-term impacts to the forest ecosystem are anticipated due to the amount of surrounding forested area and the relatively small amount of area that will be occupied by the proposed residence and driveway. Approximately ½ acre of the 10 acres of the parcel may be permanently altered by the project. The project as proposed is not likely to significantly reduce the availability of wildlife habitats over the long term.

## ISSUES COUNTY REQUESTED TO BE ADDRESSED

1. Due to the size and slope of the parcel combined with the existing grading of the home site, there appears to be minimal flexibility of design to retain additional trees; tree removal is the minimum for this design. Long-term maintenance of residual trees and minimizing removals are addressed in this plan.
2. The following policies have been reviewed in preparation for this plan:
  - a. Monterey County Code - Section 21.64.260
  - b. Greater Monterey Peninsula Area Plan
  - c. Oak Woodlands Conservation Act (PRC Section 21803.4).

The Oak Woodlands Conservation Act addresses the protection and land conversion of trees in the genus *Quercus*, the primary tree species located on the parcel. The Act requires protection and mitigation for the removal of any Oak greater than 5 inches in diameter.

The Greater Monterey Peninsula Area Plan is part of the Monterey County General Plan, a long-range planning document that addresses all aspects of future growth, development, and conservation. The Plan describes the natural resources of the Monterey Peninsula and identifies constraints for development. Implementation of the plan requires the development of ordinances for the protection of resources and ongoing review. The

ordinances include zoning regulations, subdivision regulations, and individual project reviews under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Monterey County Code Section 21.64.260 addresses the preservation of oaks and other protected trees. The purpose of the Ordinance is to provide regulations for the protection and preservation of such trees. The threshold diameter size for this code is 6 inches. This document addresses all these topics in detail and is designed to conserve and protect the trees long-term.

Portions of the site surrounding the development appear to have ample room to replant on a one-for-one all Oaks removed without creating an unhealthy overcrowded stand. The surrounding undeveloped landscape also has many acres of undeveloped land. Prevailing sun/wind exposure has little relevance to replanting and maintaining the residual forest. The soils, rainfall, and sun/wind exposure are well adapted to the continuation of the Oaks. Depending on the landscape plan, mitigation for tree removal may be possible to plant as many as 26 five-gallon Coast Live Oaks on-site, if fewer trees are planted then there may be an option to contribute to the Oak Woodlands Conservation Fund as determined by the regulating bodies. In general, any treeless areas where a 10-foot diameter circle exists are appropriate candidate areas for planting.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Tree Planting**

Because it is recommended that replacement of removed trees be undertaken replacement planting is necessary. Trees should be planted in the immediate area just to the east of the proposed structure and those areas with the greatest opening in the stand to allow for a minimum of competition and maximum sunlight. Replacement trees should be five-gallon stock or larger, if available. Spacing between trees should be at least 10 feet. There is enough room to plant the 26 trees on the remainder of the parcel, as many as possible should be replaced. These new planting shall be placed on a temporary drip irrigation line. Occasional deep watering (more than two weeks apart) during the late spring, summer, and fall is recommended during the first two years after establishment.

### **Tree Protection**

The health of *the* trees remaining should not be affected if the following practices are adhered to:

- A) Do not deposit any fill around trees, which may compact soils and alter water and air relationships. Avoid depositing fill, parking equipment, or staging construction materials near existing trees. Covering and compacting soil around trees can alter water and air relationships with the roots. Fill placed within the dripline may encourage the development of oak root fungus (*Armillaria mellea*). As necessary, trees may be protected by boards, fencing, or other materials to delineate protection zones.
- B) Pruning shall be conducted so as not to unnecessarily injure the tree. General principles of pruning include placing cuts immediately beyond the branch collar, making clean cuts by scoring the underside of the branch first, and for live oak, avoiding the period from February through May.

- C) Native live oaks are not adapted to summer watering and may develop crown or root rot as a result. Do not regularly irrigate within the drip line of oaks. Native, locally adapted, drought-resistant species are the most compatible with this goal.
- D) Root cutting should occur outside of the springtime. Late June and July would likely be the best. Pruning of the live crown should not occur from February through May.
- E) Oak material greater than 2 inches in diameter remaining on-site for more than one month that is not cut and split into firewood should be covered with black plastic that is dug in securely around the pile. This will discourage infestation and dispersion of bark beetles.
- F) Absorbent tarp or heavy cloth fabric shall be placed over new grade cuts where roots are exposed and secure by stakes. 2"-4" of compost or wood chip should then be applied over the tarp for moisture retention. The tarped areas shall be thoroughly watered twice a week until backfilling is accomplished. At the time of backfilling the tarp shall be removed because research shows that buried tarp material tends to wick moisture from the ground into the atmosphere and may incidentally degrade the roots, which have been protected.
- G) A mulch layer up to approximately 4 inches deep should be applied to the ground under selected oaks following construction. Only 1 to 2 inches of mulch should be applied within 1 to 2 feet of the trunk, and under no circumstances should any soil or mulch be placed against the root crown (base) of trees. The best source of mulch would be from chipped material generated on site.
- H) Planting beneath retained trees shall take into consideration the watering requirement of the tree to prevent damage from over or under-watering. Planting beneath a tree's CRZ should be avoided. At a minimum, all new irrigation should be directed away from the trunks of trees. If trees along near the development are visibly declining in vigor, a Professional Forester or Certified Arborist should be contacted to inspect the site to recommend a course of action.

### **Tree Protection Standards**

Before the commencement of any construction activity the following tree protection measures shall be implemented and approved by a qualified arborist or forester:

- Trees located adjacent to the construction area shall be protected from damage by construction equipment by the use of temporary fencing and through wrapping of trunks with protective materials. No stripping of topsoil or grubbing of understory shall occur in tree preservation zones.
- Fenced areas and trunk protection materials shall remain in place during the entire construction period. Should access to the area be necessary a Professional Forester or Certified Arborist must be contacted to inspect the site for a recommended course of action.
- Fencing shall consist of chain link, snowdrift, plastic mesh, hay bales, or field fence. Existing fencing may also be used.
- Fencing is not to be attached to the tree but free-standing or self-supporting so as not to damage trees. Fencing shall be rigidly supported and shall stand a minimum height of four feet above grade and should be placed to the farthest extent possible from the tree's base to protect the area within the tree's drip line (typically 10-12

- feet away from the base of a tree).
- In cases where access or space is limited for tree protection, it is permissible to protect the tree within the 10–12-foot distance after determination and approval by a qualified forester or arborist.
  - Soil compaction, parking of vehicles or heavy equipment, stockpiling of construction materials, cleaning of concrete or plaster, and/or dumping of spoils or materials shall not be allowed adjacent to trees on the property especially within or near fenced areas.

During grading and excavation activities:

- All trenching, grading or any other digging or soil removal that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by a qualified arborist or forester to ensure against drilling or cutting into or through major roots. Again, no stripping of topsoil or grubbing of understory shall occur in tree preservation zones.
- The project architect and qualified arborist should be on-site during excavation activities to direct any minor field adjustments that may be needed.
- Hand trench at the point or line of grade cuts closest to the trunk of retained trees to expose major roots. In cases where rock or unusually dense soils prevent hand trenching, mechanical excavation may be approved on a case-specific basis by the planning department, if work inside the dripline is closely supervised by the applicant to prevent tearing or other significant damage to major roots.
- Exposed major roots shall be cut with a saw to form a smooth surface and avoid tearing or jagged edges.
- Trenching for retaining walls or footings located adjacent to any tree shall be done by hand where practical and any roots greater than 2-inches diameter shall be bridged or pruned appropriately.
- Any roots that must be cut shall be cut by manually digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with a saw, vibrating knife, rock-saw, narrow trencher with sharp blades, or other approved root pruning equipment.
- Any roots damaged during grading or excavation shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw.
- When significant roots (larger than 2” diameter) are discovered the arborist/forester will be authorized to halt excavation until appropriate mitigation measures are formulated and implemented.
- If significant roots are identified that must be removed that will destabilize or negatively affects the target trees negatively, the property owner will be notified immediately and a determination for removal will be assessed and made as required by law for treatment of the area that will not risk death decline or instability of the tree consistent with the implementation of appropriate construction design approaches to minimize effects, such as hand digging, bridging or tunneling under roots, etc.

## Tree Pruning

It is understood that the pruning of retained trees will be expected for this site, especially where the proposed addition is to be constructed. Pruning will also include the trees that have deadwood or are exhibiting some minor structural defect or minor disease that must be compensated. Those trees that may require pruning and possible monitoring are the closest to the proposed structure improvements. Trees should be monitored on occasion for health and vigor after pruning. Should the health and vigor of any tree decline it will be treated as appropriately recommended by a certified arborist or qualified forester.

The following are offered as guidelines when pruning

- In general, the trees will be pruned first for safety, next for health, and finally for aesthetics.
- The type of pruning is determined by the size of the branches to be removed. General guidelines for branch removal are:
  1. Fine Detail pruning- limbs under 2 inches diameter are removed
  2. Medium Detail Pruning – Limbs between 2 and 4-inch diameter
  3. Structural Enhancement – limbs greater than 4-inch diameter.
  4. Broken and cracked limbs removed will be removed in high-traffic areas of concern.

Crown thinning is the cleaning out of or removal of dead diseased, weakly attached, or low vigor branches from a tree crown

- All trees will be assessed on how a tree will be pruned from the top down.
- Trimmers will favor branches with strong, U- shaped angles of attachment and where possible remove branches with weak, V- shaped angles of attachment and/or included bark.
- Lateral branches will be evenly spaced on the main stem of young trees and areas of fine pruning.
- Branches that rub or cross another branch will be removed where possible.
- Lateral branches will be no more than one-half to three-quarters of the diameter of the stem to discourage the development of co-dominant stems where feasible.
- In most cases, trimmers will not remove more than one-quarter of the living crown of a tree at one time. If it is necessary to remove more, it will be done over successive years.

Crown-raising removes the lower branches of a tree to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, and vistas.

- Live branches on at least two-thirds of a tree's total height will be maintained wherever possible. The removal of many lower branches will hinder the development of a strong stem.
- All basal sprouts and vigorous epicormic sprouts will be removed where feasible.

Crown reduction is used to reduce the height and/or spread of trees and is used for maintaining the structural integrity and natural form of a tree.

- Crown reduction pruning will be used only when necessary. Pruning cuts will be at a lateral branch that is at least one-third the diameter of the stem to be removed wherever possible.
- When it is necessary to remove more than half of the foliage from a branch it may be necessary to remove the entire branch.

A crown restoration is used to improve the structure and appearance of trees that have been topped or severely pruned by the use of heading cuts. One of three sprouts on main branch stubs should be selected to reform a natural-appearing crown. Selected vigorous sprouts may need to be thinned to ensure adequate attachment for the size of the sprout. Restoration may require several years of pruning.

Following construction, a qualified forester/arborist should monitor trees adjacent to the area of the improvement and if any decline in health that is attributable to the construction is noted, additional trees should be planted on the site.

### **Fuel Management Plan**

(This section may be used as a stand-alone fuel management plan outside the context of development)

Following regulations set forth by Public Resources Code 4291, vegetative fuel needs to be mitigated in the areas adjacent to the home site and right of way (driveway and road). To accomplish this, the site has been brown down into two (2) "Zones" for the identification of fuel management areas. Fuel management shall be performed in concert with all county, state, and federal regulations, and a qualified biologist shall be called if any sensitive habitat is encountered.

Recommended mitigation treatments and fuel descriptions by Zone as mapped:

- Zone 1 – Homesite area, fuel management is most intense. The zone extends 30 feet from the proposed home and does not extend past property lines.
- Zone 2 – Landscape area, fuel management is less aggressive. The zone extends 30-100 feet from the proposed home. The zone does not extend into neighboring properties.

## Fuel Modification

The native and nonnative grasses, and shrubs should be cut or mowed to a height of no more than four inches to allow rootstock to remain to hold soils together. Poison oak and vines should be removed from all tree trunks. Large native shrubs should be retained in a mosaic fashion to keep native species white while still maintaining horizontal spacing. Large pieces of dead wood should be removed to eliminate fuel jackpots (piles and concentrated areas) and to reduce the risk of insect brooding. Large dead branches should also be removed from tree crowns to reduce dead-fall onto the forest floor.

## Fire Defensible Space (PRC 4291 Amended January 1, 2021)

California's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) has instituted a set of rules and guidelines for vegetation management and fire safety for homes in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). These rules have been adopted to reduce the fuels around homes and allow firefighters a better chance to combat the increasing wildfires that have been occurring in California. The law (Public Resource Code 4291) is as follows.

- (a) A person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:

(1) (A) Maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but not beyond the property line, except as provided in subparagraph (B). The amount of fuel modification necessary shall consider the flammability of the structure as affected by building material, building standards, location, and type of vegetation. Fuels shall be maintained in a condition so that a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. This subparagraph does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that are well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a structure or from a structure to other nearby vegetation. The intensity of fuels management may vary within the 100-foot perimeter of the structure, with more intense fuel reductions being utilized between 5 and 30 feet around the structure, and an ember-resistant zone is required within 5 feet of the structure, based on regulations promulgated by the board, in consultation with the department, to consider the elimination of materials in the ember-resistant zone that would likely be ignited by embers. The promulgation of these regulations by the board is contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute for this purpose. Consistent with fuel management objectives, steps should be taken to minimize erosion. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "fuel" means any combustible material, including petroleum-based products and wildland fuels.

(B) A greater distance than that required under subparagraph (A) may be required by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Clearance beyond the property line may only be required if the state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation includes findings that the clearing is necessary to significantly

reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. Clearance on adjacent property shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner.

- (C) An insurance company that insures an occupied dwelling or occupied structure may require a greater distance than that required under subparagraph (A) if a fire expert, designated by the director, provides findings that the clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. The greater distance may not be beyond the property line unless allowed by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation.
- (2) Remove that portion of a tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.
  - (3) Maintain a tree, shrub, or other plant adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.
  - (4) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.
  - (5) Before constructing a new building or structure or rebuilding a building or structure damaged by a fire in an area subject to this section, the construction or rebuilding of which requires a building permit, the owner shall obtain a certification from the local building official that the dwelling or structure, as proposed to be built, complies with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the certification, upon request, to the insurer providing course of construction insurance coverage for the building or structure. Upon completion of the construction or rebuilding, the owner shall obtain from the local building official, a copy of the final inspection report that demonstrates that the dwelling or structure was constructed in compliance with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the report, upon request, to the property insurance carrier that insures the dwelling or structure.
- (b) A person is not required under this section to manage fuels on land if that person does not have the legal right to manage fuels, nor is a person required to enter upon or to alter property that is owned by any other person without the consent of the owner of the property.
  - (c) (1) Except as provided in Section 18930 of the Health and Safety Code, the director may adopt regulations exempting a structure with an exterior constructed entirely of nonflammable materials; or, conditioned upon the contents and composition of the structure, the director may vary the requirements respecting the removing or clearing away of flammable vegetation or other combustible growth with respect to the area surrounding those structures.
  - (2) An exemption or variance under paragraph (1) shall not apply unless and until the occupant of the structure, or if there is not an occupant, the owner of the structure, files with the department, in a form as the director shall prescribe, a written consent to the inspection of the interior and contents of the structure to ascertain

whether this section and the regulations adopted under this section are complied with at all times.

- (d) The director may authorize the removal of vegetation that is not consistent with the standards of this section. The director may prescribe a procedure for the removal of that vegetation and make the expense a lien upon the building, structure, or grounds, in the same manner that is applicable to a legislative body under Section 51186 of the Government Code.
- (e) (1) The board, in consultation with the department, shall develop, periodically update, and post on its Internet website a guidance document on fuels management pursuant to this chapter. The guidance document shall include, but not be limited to, regionally appropriate vegetation management suggestions that preserve and restore native species that are fire resistant or drought tolerant, or both, minimize erosion, minimize water consumption, and permit trees near homes for shade, aesthetics, and habitat; and suggestions to minimize or eliminate the risk of flammability of nonvegetative sources of combustion such as woodpiles, propane tanks, decks, and outdoor lawn furniture.
- (2) On or before January 1, 2023, the board, in consultation with the department, shall update the guidance document to include suggestions for creating an ember-resistant zone within five feet of a structure, based on regulations promulgated by the board, in consultation with the department, to consider the elimination of materials in the ember-resistant zone that would likely be ignited by embers. The implementation of this paragraph is contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute for this purpose.
- (f) (1) The department shall do both of the following:
- (A) Recommend to the board the types of vegetation or fuel that are to be excluded from an ember-resistant zone based on the probability that vegetation and fuel will lead to ignition by the ember of a structure as a part of the update to the guidance document pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).
- (B) Make reasonable efforts to provide notice to affected residents describing the requirements added by the amendments to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) made in Assembly Bill 3074 of the 2019–20 Regular Session before the imposition of penalties for violating those requirements.
- (2) The implementation of this subdivision is contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute for this purpose.
- (g) (1) The requirement for an ember-resistant zone pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall not take effect for new structures until the board updates the regulations, pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), and the guidance document, pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).
- (2) The requirement for an ember-resistant zone pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall take effect for existing structures one year after the effective date for the new structures.
- (h) The department shall not change defensible space inspection practices and forms or enforcement to implement the requirement for an ember-resistant zone until the director makes a written finding, which the director shall post on the department's internet website, that the Legislature has appropriated sufficient resources to do so.

- (i) For purposes of this section, a structure for the purpose of an ember-resistant zone shall include any attached deck. This section does not limit the authority of the board or the department to require the removal of fuel or vegetation on top of or underneath a deck pursuant to this section.
- (j) As used in this section, “person” means a private individual, organization, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation.

Detailed descriptions of the firebreaks are described in sections (A) and (B) of Public Resource Code 4291. These spacings are to be used in and around home sites.

### Zone 1

Zone 1 extends 30 feet out from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- Maintain a non-combustible zone 0-5 feet from structures.
- Remove all dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).
- Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Relocate any wood piles into Zone 2.
- Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
- Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
- Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

### Zone 2

Zone 2 extends 100 feet out from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- Create horizontal spacing between shrubs and trees.
- Create vertical spacing between grass, shrubs, and trees.
- Remove all dead trees.
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of 3 inches.

### Plant and Tree Spacing

The spacing between grass, shrubs, and trees is crucial to reducing the spread of wildfires. The spacing needed is determined by the type and size of brush and trees, as well as the slope of the land. For example, a property on a steep slope with larger vegetation requires greater spacing between trees and shrubs than a level property that has small, sparse vegetation.

## Vertical Spacing

Remove all tree branches at least 6 feet from the ground.

Allow extra vertical space between shrubs and trees. A lack of vertical space can allow a fire to move from the ground to the brush to the treetops like a ladder.

To determine the proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees, use the formula 3x the height of the shrub to obtain the vertical clearance. Example: A five-foot shrub is growing near a tree.  $3 \times 5 = 15$  feet of clearance needed between the top of the shrub and the lowest tree branch.

## Horizontal Spacing

Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. Shrub spacing generally would be a multiplier of height with trees being in multipliers of 10 feet. On a flat to mid-slope (0-20%), the distance between shrubs or trees should generally be 2x the shrub height between plants. For example, a 4-foot shrub should have 8 feet in between plants and trees should be 10 feet between tree crowns.

## **Agreement by Landowner**

The following standard conditions are made a part of all Monterey County Forest Management Plans:

### A. Management Objectives

1. Minimize erosion to prevent soil loss and siltation.
2. Preserve natural habitats including native forests, understory vegetation, and associated wildlife.
3. Prevent forest fire.
4. Preserve scenic forest canopy as located within the Critical View shed (any public viewing area).
5. Preserve landmark trees to the greatest extent possible as defined below.

## B. Management Measures

1. Tree Removal: No tree will be removed without a Forest Management Plan or an Amended Forest Management Plan.
2. Application Requirements: Trees proposed for removal will be conspicuously marked by flagging or by paint. The proposed removal of native trees greater than six inches will be the minimum necessary for the proposed development. Removal not necessary for the proposed development will be limited to that required for the overall health and long-term maintenance of the forest, as verified in this plan or subsequent amendments to this plan.
3. Landmark Trees: All landmark trees will be protected from damage if not permitted to be removed as a diseased tree, which threatens to spread the disease to nearby healthy trees, or as a dangerous tree, which presents an immediate danger to human life or structures. Landmark oaks are trees that are visually, historically, or botanically significant specimens or are greater than 24 inches or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), or more than 1.000 years old.
4. Dead Trees: Because of their great value for wildlife habitat (particularly as nesting sites for insect-eating birds) large dead trees will normally be left in place. Smaller dead trees will normally be removed to reduce the fire hazard. Dead trees may be removed at the convenience of the owner.
5. Thinning: Trees less than six inches diameter breast height may be thinned to promote the growth of neighboring trees, without first developing a Forest Management Plan.
6. Protection of Trees: All trees other than those approved for removal shall be retained and maintained in good condition. Trimming, where not injurious to the health of the tree, may be performed wherever necessary in the judgment of the owner, particularly to reduce personal safety and fire hazards. Retained trees that are located close to the construction site shall be protected from inadvertent damage by construction equipment through wrapping of trunks with protective materials, bridging or tunneling under major roots where exposed in foundation or utility trenches, and other measures appropriate and necessary to protect the well-being of the retained trees.
7. Fire prevention: In addition to any measures required by the local California Department of Forestry fire authorities, the owner will;
  - A) Maintain a spark arrester screen atop each chimney.
  - B) Maintain spark arresters on gasoline-powered equipment.
  - C) Establish a "greenbelt" by keeping vegetation in a green growing condition to a distance of at least 50 feet around the house.
  - D) Break up and clear away any dense accumulation of dead or dry underbrush or plant litter, especially near landmark trees and around the greenbelt.

8. Use of fire (for clearing, etc.): Open fires will be set or allowed on the parcel only as a forest management tool under the direction of the Department of Forestry authorities, pursuant to local fire ordinances and directives.

9. Clearing Methods: Brush and other undergrowth, if removed, will be cleared through methods, which will not materially disturb the ground surface. Hand grubbing, crushing, and mowing will normally be the methods of choice

10. Irrigation: To avoid further depletion of the groundwater resource, prevent root diseases and otherwise maintain favorable conditions for the native forest, the parcel will not be irrigated except within developed areas. Caution will be exercised to avoid over watering around trees.

11. Exotic Plants: Care will be taken to eradicate and avoid the introduction of the following pest species:

- A) Pampas grass
- B) Genista (Scotch broom, French broom)
- C) Eucalyptus (large types)

## **Amendments**

The Monterey County Director of Planning may approve amendments to this plan, provided that such amendments are consistent with the provisions of the discretionary permit or building submittal. Amendments to this Forest Management Plan will be required for proposed tree removal not shown as part of this Plan when the proposed removal falls within the description of a Forest Management Plan or Amendment to an existing Forest Management Plan.

### **Amended Forest Management Plan**

A) An amended Forest Management Plan shall be required when:

1. The Monterey County Director of Planning has previously approved a Forest Management Plan for the parcel.
2. The proposed tree removal as reviewed as part of a development has not been shown in the previously approved Forest management plan

B) At a minimum, the Amended Forest Management Plan shall consist of:

1. A plot showing the location, type, and size of each tree proposed for removal, as well as the location and type of trees to be replanted,
2. A narrative describing reasons for the proposed removal, alternatives to minimize the amount and impacts of the proposed tree removal, tree replanting information, and justification for the removal of trees outside of the developed area is proposed.

**Compliance**

It is further understood that failure to comply with this Plan will be considered a failure to comply with the conditions of the Use Permit.

**Transfer of Responsibility**

This plan is intended to create a permanent forest management program for the site. It is understood, therefore, that in the event of a change of ownership, this plan shall be as binding on the new owner as it is on the present owner. As a permanent management program, this Plan will be conveyed to the future owner upon the sale of the property.

Report Prepared By:



Frank Ono, SAF Forester #48004 & ISA Certified Arborist #WE-0536A

August 3, 2022

Date

Recommendations Agreed to by landowner:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Landowner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Forest Management Plan approved by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director of Planning

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## PHOTOGRAPHS



View looking west at driveway approach



View looking south up from the driveway



View looking to the north



View looking to the southeast



View to the east



View to the east



View to the northeast



View to the north

**Tree Chart** – the following are trees (CLO – Coast live oak) surveyed in the field. Landmark trees are color highlighted

<b>ID</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>d1</b>	<b>d2</b>	<b>d3</b>	<b>d4</b>	<b>d5</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Remove</b>	<b>Comments</b>
232	16						CLO	Fair		
231	15	10					CLO	Fair		
230	11						CLO	Fair		
229	12						CLO	Fair		
228	14						CLO	Fair		
227	6						CLO	Fair		
226	10						CLO	Poor		Dying Crown
225	18						CLO	Fair		
224	10						CLO	Fair		
223	9						CLO	Fair		
222	22						CLO	Fair		
221	12						CLO	Fair		
220	10	9					CLO	Fair		
219	12						CLO	Fair		
218	10						CLO	Fair		
217	14	12					CLO	Fair		
216	11	10	10	8			CLO	Fair		
215	16	8					CLO	Fair		
214	16	10					CLO	Fair		
213	6						CLO	Fair		
212	14	8					CLO	Fair		
211	14	10					CLO	Fair		
210	12						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
209	19						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint

ID	Diameter	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	Species	Condition	Remove	Comments
208	7	6					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
207	16						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
206	11						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
205	7						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
204	12						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
203	8	7					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
202	7						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
201	6						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
200	12						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
199	16						CLO	Poor	X	Building Footprint
198	20						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
197	10	9	7				CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
196	11	9					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
195	21						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
194	8						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
193	7	5					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
192	7						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
191	9	8					CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
190	34						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
188	16						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
187	8	7					CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
186	8	6					CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
185	15						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
184	15						CLO	Fair		
183	15	13	9				CLO	Fair		
182	12	8	7				Toyon	Fair		
181	10	10					CLO	Fair		

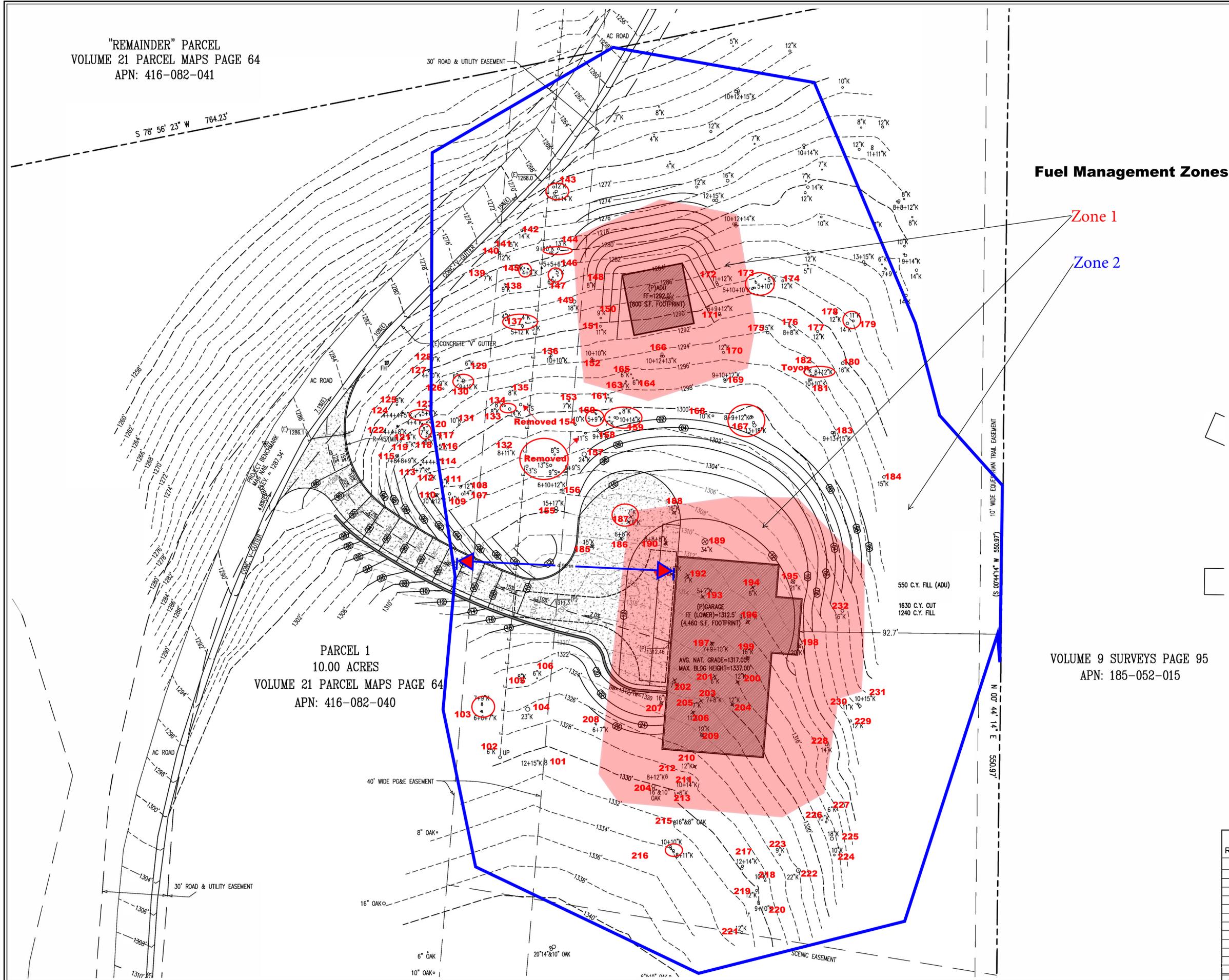
ID	Diameter	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	Species	Condition	Remove	Comments
180	16						CLO	Fair		
179	14	11					CLO	Fair		
178	12						CLO	Fair		
177	12						CLO	Fair		
176	8	8					CLO	Fair		
175	15						CLO	Fair		
174	12						CLO	Fair		
173	10	10	10	5	5	5	CLO	Fair		
172	12	11					CLO	Fair		
171	12	9	6				CLO	Fair		
170	12						CLO	Fair		
169	12	10	9				CLO	Fair		
168	10						CLO	Fair		
167	18	13	12	9	8		CLO	Fair		
166	13	12	10				CLO	Fair		
165	6						CLO	Fair		
164	6						CLO	Fair		
163	9						CLO	Fair		
161	7						CLO	Fair		
160	9	5					CLO	Fair		
159	14	10	8	7			CLO	Fair		
158	9	9					CLO	Fair		
157	24						CLO	Fair		
156	12	10	6				CLO	Fair		
155	17	15					CLO	Fair		
154	10						CLO	Fair		
153	7						CLO	Fair		

ID	Diameter	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	Species	Condition	Remove	Comments
152	10	10					CLO	Fair		
151	11						CLO	Fair		
150	9						CLO	Fair		
149	18						CLO	Fair		
148	8						CLO	Poor		Stem Decay, Thinning Crown
147	6	5					CLO	Fair		
146	6	5	5				CLO	Fair		
145	5	5	4				CLO	Fair		
144	13	10	9				CLO	Fair		
143	14	12	12				CLO	Fair		
142	14						CLO	Fair		
141	5						CLO	Fair		
140	12						CLO	Fair		
139	7						CLO	Fair		
138	9						CLO	Fair		
137	12	5	5	4	4		CLO	Fair		
136	10	10					CLO	Fair		
135	8						CLO	Fair		
134	14	8					CLO	Fair		
133	8						CLO	Fair		
132	11	8					CLO	Fair		
131	10						CLO	Fair		
130	12	9	6				CLO	Fair		
129	6						CLO	Fair		
128	7						CLO	Fair		
127	10	4					CLO	Fair		
126	9						CLO	Fair		

ID	Diameter	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	Species	Condition	Remove	Comments
125	8						CLO	Fair		
124	5	4	4	4			CLO	Fair		
123	6	5					CLO	Fair		
122	8	4	4				CLO	Fair		
121	6						CLO	Fair		
120	7	5	4	4			CLO	Fair		
115	9						CLO	Fair		
114	5	4	4				CLO	Fair		
113	7	7					CLO	Fair		
112	7						CLO	Fair		
111	6						CLO	Fair		
110	12	10					CLO	Fair		
109	14						CLO	Fair		
108	12						CLO	Fair		
107	14						CLO	Fair		
106	6						CLO	Fair		
105	8						CLO	Fair		
104	23						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted By Grading
103	7	6	6				CLO	Fair		
102	6						CLO	Fair		
101	15	12					CLO	Fair		



"REMAINDER" PARCEL  
 VOLUME 21 PARCEL MAPS PAGE 64  
 APN: 416-082-041



PARCEL 1  
 10.00 ACRES  
 VOLUME 21 PARCEL MAPS PAGE 64  
 APN: 416-082-040

**Fuel Management Zones**

Zone 1

Zone 2

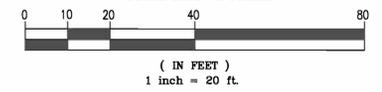
**NOTES:**

- BOUNDARY LOCATIONS AND EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON WERE DETERMINED WITH THE BENEFIT OF A FIELD SURVEY AND ARE SHOWN ON VOLUME 21 PARCEL MAPS, PAGE 64. RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY.
- ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE RECORD AND MEASURED.
- DISTANCES SHOWN ARE IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF.
- CONTOUR INTERVAL = 2 FEET.
- THIS PROPERTY MAY BE AFFECTED BY EASEMENTS THAT ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS MAP.
- ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON THE DATUM USED FOR PREVIOUS TENTATIVE MAP FOR THIS PROPERTY. BENCHMARK IS A MAG NAIL IN AC ROAD. ELEVATION = 1287.34'.
- TREE TYPES ARE INDICATED WHEN KNOWN. DIAMETERS OF TREES ARE SHOWN IN INCHES.
- ANY SUBSEQUENT USE OF THIS SURVEYING DATA MUST INCLUDE THIS NOTE:  
 THE BOUNDARY AND SURVEYING DATE WAS FURNISHED BY MONTEREY BAY ENGINEERS INC., AND THAT FIRM IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY REVISIONS. THE ORIGINAL WORK WAS SIGNED AND SEALED BY A PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR.

**LEGEND:**

- OVERHEAD POWER LINE
- AC ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
- CONC. CONCRETE
- EP EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- FH FIRE HYDRANT
- K OAK
- S STUMP
- T TREE, SPECIES NOT SPECIFIED
- UP UTILITY POLE

**GRAPHIC SCALE**



VOLUME 9 SURVEYS PAGE 95  
 APN: 185-052-015

**PRELIMINARY**



**NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

REVISIONS	
DATE	BY

**GRADING PLAN**

A PORTION OF  
 PARCEL 1  
 FORT ORD GOLF COURSES  
 VOLUME 21, PARCEL MAPS, PAGE 64  
 COUNTY OF MONTEREY STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR  
**TAZ HARVEY**

BY  
**MONTEREY BAY ENGINEERS, INC.**  
 CIVIL ENGINEERING • SUBDIVISIONS • LAND SURVEYING • CONSTRUCTION STAKING  
 607 CHARLES AVE. SUITE B (831) 899-7899 SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA 93955

SCALE: 1" = 20'  
 DATE: JUNE, 2022  
 DRAWN BY: BCW  
 SHEET: C2 OF 2

**THOMPSON**  
**WILDLAND MANAGEMENT**

Environmental Management & Conservation Services  
*International Society of Arboriculture* Certified Arborist # WE-7468A  
*Department of Pesticide Regulation* Qualified Applicator Lic. #QL50949 B  
Arborist & Environmental Assessments, Protection, Restoration, Monitoring & Reporting  
Wildland Fire Property Protection, Fuel Reduction & Vegetation Management  
Invasive Weed Control, and Habitat Restoration & Management  
Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control  
Resource Ecologist

October 17, 2023

Taz Harvey Residence  
27155 Upper Forty Drive  
Carmel Valley, CA. 93923  
APN: 416-082-040-000  
Application # PLN220214

Subject: 27155 Upper Forty Drive pre-construction tree removal assessment addendum

In summer of 2022 a pre-construction tree impact assessment was conducted and a *Forest Management Plan* prepared by arborist Mr. Justin Ono (see report dated August 2, 2022) in preparation for a proposed home construction project located at 27155 Upper Forty Drive in Carmel Valley (APN: 416-082-040). This undeveloped parcel is located in a coast live oak dominated woodland off of Los Laureles Grade. Mr. Ono has since taken a position as the arborist for the City of Carmel, so he is no longer available for performing private consulting work.

The purpose of this addendum to Mr. Ono's August 2022 *Forest Management Plan* is to identify and confirm a total of 46 coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees that are proposed for removal in preparation for planned home construction activities (refer to the corresponding project site plans, *Tree Location Map* and *Tree Inventory Spreadsheet*). Per the latest design plans, it will be necessary to remove the subject 46 oak trees in order for property development activities to occur. It should be noted there is one additional previously unidentified tree located within the construction footprint that will also require removal. This small tree or large shrub was recently identified as a toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), which does not require a County tree removal permit. Consequently, the total tree removal count stands at 46 coast live oak trees.

In regards to complying with *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit and mitigation requirements, 47 five to fifteen gallon coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) replacement seedlings or saplings will need to be planted in appropriate locations on the subject parcel and survive a one-year

monitoring period. 45 of the oaks proposed for removal range from 6 to 23 inches DBH (diameter at breast height), which requires a 1:1 replacement ratio, and 1 of the oaks is greater than 24 inch DBH (i.e., a landmark status tree) and will need to be replaced at a 2:1 replacement ratio, which is a total of 47 oak replacement plantings. Replacement trees should ideally be planted during the fall or winter season and properly irrigated and maintained for a minimum one-year establishment period.

For additional information and details regarding the proposed property development project, site characteristics and tree protection measures refer to the project site plans and the August 2022 *Forest Management Plan* (which includes the corresponding *Tree Location Map* and *Tree Inventory Spreadsheet*) that was prepared by Mr. Justin Ono.

Best regards,

*Rob Thompson*  
ISA Certified Arborist # WE-7468A  
Resource Ecologist

*October 17, 2023*  
Date

Thompson Wildland Management (TWM)  
57 Via Del Rey  
Monterey, CA. 93940  
Office (831) 372-3796; Cell (831) 277-1419  
Email: [thompsonworm@gmail.com](mailto:thompsonworm@gmail.com) ; Website: [www.wildlandmanagement.com](http://www.wildlandmanagement.com)

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF CLIENT. THOMPSON WILDLAND MANAGEMENT (TWM) ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS USE BY OTHER INDIVIDUALS OR PARTIES.

CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THIS REPORT, AND ANY OPINIONS, ADVICE OR RECOMMENDATIONS EXPRESSED OR GIVEN, ARE BASED ON THE INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY CLIENT AND ON THE DATA, INSPECTIONS, MEASUREMENTS AND ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT OR OBTAINED BY TWM.

THIS REPORT IS BASED ON A LIMITED VISUAL INSPECTION FOR OBVIOUS DEFECTS AND OF TREE CONDITION FROM GROUND LEVEL. IT IS NOT A COMPLETE HEALTH AND HAZARD EVALUATION, AS SOME HEALTH AND HAZARD CONDITIONS ARE NOT VISIBLE AND CANNOT BE CONFIRMED BY SUCH LIMITED INSPECTION. A COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT WOULD INCLUDE OTHER INVESTIGATION MEASURES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CORE SAMPLES, TISSUE ANALYSIS, ROOT COLLAR EXCAVATION, SOIL ANALYSIS, AND VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE ENTIRE TREE VIA CLIMBING. ESTIMATES FOR THIS WORK ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

BE ADVISED THAT HEALTHY TREES AND/OR LIMBS MAY FAIL UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, AND THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE BASED ON GENERAL STANDARDS OF TREE CARE. THIS REPORT IS MADE WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, ARE MADE THAT ANY TREES REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OR LOCATED ON OR ADJACENT TO THE SUBJECT PROPERTY ARE GUARANTEED TO BE SOUND OR SAFE.

ALTHOUGH OPINIONS MAY BE OFFERED REGARDING THE RESULTS OF THE SUBJECT MATTER, TWM CANNOT GUARANTEE ANY PARTICULAR RESULT. CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT TWM HAS MADE NO PROMISE ABOUT THE OUTCOME AND THAT ANY OPINION OFFERED IN THE FUTURE WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A GUARANTEE.

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**THOMPSON**  
**WILDLAND MANAGEMENT**

Environmental Management & Conservation Services  
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Invasive Weed Control, and Habitat Restoration & Management  
Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control  
Resource Ecologist

June 10, 2024

Taz Harvey Residence  
27155 Upper Forty Drive  
Carmel Valley, CA. 93923  
APN: 416-082-040-000  
Application # PLN220214

Subject: 27155 Upper Forty Drive pre-construction tree removal assessment addendum

In summer of 2022 a pre-construction tree impact assessment was conducted and a *Forest Management Plan* prepared by arborist Mr. Justin Ono (see report dated August 2, 2022) in preparation for a proposed home construction project located at 27155 Upper Forty Drive in Carmel Valley (APN: 416-082-040). This undeveloped parcel is located in a coast live oak dominated woodland off of Los Laureles Grade. Mr. Ono has since taken a position as the arborist for the City of Carmel, so he is no longer available for performing private consulting work.

The purpose of this addendum to Mr. Ono's August 2022 *Forest Management Plan* is to identify and confirm a total of 35 coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees are now proposed for removal in preparation for planned home construction activities (refer to the corresponding project site plans, *Tree Location Map* and *Tree Inventory Spreadsheet*). Per the latest design plans, it will be necessary to remove the subject 35 oak trees in order for property development activities to occur. It should be noted there is one additional previously unidentified tree located within the construction footprint that will also require removal. This small tree or large shrub was recently identified as a toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), which does not require a County tree removal permit. Consequently, the total tree removal count stands at 35 coast live oak trees.

In regards to complying with *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit and mitigation requirements, 36 five to fifteen gallon coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) replacement seedlings or saplings will need to be planted in appropriate locations on the subject parcel and survive a one-year

monitoring period. 34 of the oaks proposed for removal range from 6 to 23 inches DBH (diameter at breast height), which requires a 1:1 replacement ratio, and 1 of the oaks is greater than 24 inch DBH (i.e., a landmark status tree) and will need to be replaced at a 2:1 replacement ratio, which is a total of 36 oak replacement plantings. Replacement trees should ideally be planted during the fall or winter season and properly irrigated and maintained for a minimum one-year establishment period.

For additional information and details regarding the proposed property development project, site characteristics and tree protection measures refer to the project site plans and the August 2022 *Forest Management Plan* (which includes the corresponding *Tree Location Map* and *Tree Inventory Spreadsheet*) that was prepared by Mr. Justin Ono.

Best regards,

*Rob Thompson*  
ISA Certified Arborist # WE-7468A  
Resource Ecologist

*June 10, 2024*  
Date

Thompson Wildland Management (TWM)  
57 Via Del Rey  
Monterey, CA. 93940  
Office (831) 372-3796; Cell (831) 277-1419  
Email: [thompsonwrm@gmail.com](mailto:thompsonwrm@gmail.com) ; Website: [www.wildlandmanagement.com](http://www.wildlandmanagement.com)

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THIS REPORT IS BASED ON A LIMITED VISUAL INSPECTION FOR OBVIOUS DEFECTS AND OF TREE CONDITION FROM GROUND LEVEL. IT IS NOT A COMPLETE HEALTH AND HAZARD EVALUATION, AS SOME HEALTH AND HAZARD CONDITIONS ARE NOT VISIBLE AND CANNOT BE CONFIRMED BY SUCH LIMITED INSPECTION. A COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND HAZARD ASSESSMENT WOULD INCLUDE OTHER INVESTIGATION MEASURES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CORE SAMPLES, TISSUE ANALYSIS, ROOT COLLAR EXCAVATION, SOIL ANALYSIS, AND VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE ENTIRE TREE VIA CLIMBING. ESTIMATES FOR THIS WORK ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

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ID	Diameter	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	Species	Condition	Remove	Comments
152	10	10					CLO	Fair		
151	11						CLO	Fair		
150	9						CLO	Fair		
149	18						CLO	Fair		
148	8						CLO	Poor		Stem Decay, Thinning Crown
147	6	5					CLO	Fair		
146	6	5	5				CLO	Fair		
145	5	5	4				CLO	Fair		
144	13	10	9				CLO	Fair		
143	14	12	12				CLO	Fair		
142	14						CLO	Fair		
141	5						CLO	Fair		
140	12						CLO	Fair		
139	7						CLO	Fair		
138	9						CLO	Fair		
137	12	5	5	4	4		CLO	Fair		
136	10	10					CLO	Fair		
135	8						CLO	Fair		
134	14	8					CLO	Fair		
133	8						CLO	Fair		
132	11	8					CLO	Fair		
131	10						CLO	Fair		
130	12	9	6				CLO	Fair		
129	6						CLO	Fair		
128	7						CLO	Fair		
127	10	4					CLO	Fair		
126	9						CLO	Fair		
							CLO	Fair		



ID	Diameter	d1	d2	d3	d4	d5	Species	Condition	Remove	Comments
208	7	6					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
207	16						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
206	11						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
205	7						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
204	12						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
203	8	7					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
202	7						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
201	6						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
200	12						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
199	16						CLO	Poor	X	Building Footprint
198	20						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
197	10	9	7				CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
196	11	9					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
195	21						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
194	8						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
193	7	5					CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
192	7						CLO	Fair	X	Building Footprint
191	9	8					CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
190	8	8	8				CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
189	34						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
188	16						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
187	8	7					CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
186	8	6					CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
185	15						CLO	Fair	X	Impacted by Grading
184	15						CLO	Fair		
183	15	13	9				CLO	Fair		
182	12	8	7				Toyon	Fair		
181	10	10					CLO	Fair		

