Exhibit F

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40 Arroyo Sequoia, Carmel CA
Fischell Residence Tree Resource Assessment
and
Management Plan

Prepared for:

Tim Fischell

Prepared by:

Ono Consulting
Society of American Foresters Members
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ISA Board Certified Master Arborist WE-9388B
1213 Miles Avenue
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September 30, 2023

Owner:

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Architect:

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Forester and Arborist

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SUMMARY

Development is proposed for 40 Arroyo Sequoia (Lot 115), Carmel, CA. Native trees forest this site, therefore, a tree assessment/arborist report has been prepared that identifies and addresses the effects that the construction project may have on the existing tree resources on-site. This report also lists recommendations for the retention or removal of trees on the project. The report is also to be used as a management plan for the development of the property.

The project proposes to construct a new single-family home and driveway that requires the removal of Oak trees located on-site and the protection of other oaks identified for retention. In studying this project, 28 trees are proposed for removal (1 Oak is a Landmark size) because they are in the structure and driveway footprint and/or will be impacted by grading:

- Coast live oak- six (6), no landmark sized
- Valley oak- 22, one is landmark size, and six are dead

Additional trees will need to be monitored due to their proximity to the construction and grading areas as to whether they may be safely retained or if they need to be removed for safety reasons.

ASSIGNMENT/SCOPE OF PROJECT

To ensure the protection of the tree resources on-site, Ono Consulting was requested for an assessment of the trees in proximity to proposed development areas, and an arborist report to be prepared and documented in a report to work in conjunction with other conditions for approval of the building permit application. To accomplish this assignment, the following tasks have been completed;

- Evaluate health, structure, and preservation suitability for each tree within or adjacent (50 feet or less) to the proposed development of trees greater than or equal to six diameter inches at 24 inches above grade.
- Review proposed building site plans as provided by Eric Miller, Architect.
- 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 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 a plan submitted to me by Eric Miller, architect dated July 7, 2023, to assess potential construction effects on trees within or adjacent to construction activities. A previous design was studied, however, this assessment has been made specifically of this plan and a plan presented to me by Seven Springs landscape architect. Only the grading and erosion details that are discussed in this report are those that relate to tree health.

PURPOSE AND GOAL

This tree resource assessment/arborist report is prepared for this parcel due to proposed construction activities that are intended to improve the land located at lot 115, 40 Arroyo Sequoia, Carmel CA. The purpose of the assessment is to determine what trees will be affected by the proposed project. Oak trees are considered protected trees as defined by the County of Monterey, Title 21 Monterey County Zoning Ordinance (sec 21.260.260).

The goal of this plan is to protect and maintain the Greater Monterey Land Use Plan forested resources through adherence to development standards, which allow the protection, and maintenance of its forest resources. Furthermore, it is the intended goal of this assessment report to aid in planning to offset any potential effects of the proposed development on the property while encouraging forest stability and sustainability, perpetuating the forested character of the property and the immediate vicinity.

INTRODUCTION

This forest management plan is prepared for Mr. Tim Fischer for lot 115, 40 Arroyo Sequoia, Carmel, CA by Ono Consulting, Urban Foresters, and Certified Arborists due to the proposed construction. 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 Oak trees as native tree species that require special consideration for management.

SITE DESCRIPTION

1) Assessor's Parcel Number: 239-091-040-000

2) Location: 40 Arroyo Sequoia (lot 115), Carmel CA 93923

3) Parcel size: 38.66 Acres

4) Existing Land Use: The parcel is vacant, zoned RC/40DS

5) Slope: The parcel is sloped with slopes greater than 25%

6) Soils and Vegetation: The soils and associated vegetation are as follows:

   SoG-Sheridan coarse sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes are steep and very steep soil on hills and mountains. The dominant vegetation is oak and grass or grass type. In some areas, however, there are stands of mixed conifers and hardwoods and very little grass.
   Jc - Junipero-Sur complex is an intermingled soil with slopes ranging from 50 to 85 percent. The Junipero soil has moderate productivity for ponderosa pine (site index averages about 70 to 80). The seedling mortality and windthrow hazard are slight. The equipment limitation is severe because of the slope. The Sur soil has low productivity (site index averages 50 to 60). The vegetation on the Sur soil consists mostly of tanoak, madrone, black oak, and laurel. The seedling mortality is moderate, and the windthrow hazard is slight. Runoff is very rapid, and the erosion hazard is very high with this soil type.
   SoE-Sheridan coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes are moderately steep soil on rounded hills. The vegetation associated with this soil is open grass, grass and oak type, or it consists of madrone, scattered pine (Coulter and ponderosa), and brush. Runoff is rapid, and the erosion hazard is moderate.

7) Forest Condition and Health: The forest condition and health, evaluated with the use of the residual trees and those of the surrounding trees, is a mixture of Coast live Oak and Valley oak with a few Madrone. The ground cover under the canopy is composed of grasses and poison oak. Tree spacing varies on-site (averaging over 20-foot spacing); some areas are extremely congested, having many smaller diameter trees. There are gaps in the canopy with open grassy areas. Mortality is observed within the stand in congested treed areas due to competition for light and nutrients. The oak forest appears to be intact overall but moderately degraded in areas due to the past development of roads and other developed parcels.

BACKGROUND/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Ono Consulting was contacted by the Eric Miller Architects office, representing Mr. Fischell, who requested a review and assessment of trees on this property to work in conjunction with other conditions for approval of the building permit application. The assessment is to focus on the proposed improvements that include a driveway and fire turnouts to a new structure and parking area. The design intends on preserving trees to the greatest extent feasible, maintaining the viewshed, and general aesthetic quality of the area while complying with county codes. All field reviews are only focused on the area immediately surrounding the proposed development. The assessment of each tree concluded with an opinion of whether the tree should be removed, or preserved, based on the extent and effect of construction activity on the short- and long-term health of the tree. Trees adjacent to the proposed development were located, tagged, measured, inspected, and recorded. The tree's critical root zones (CRZ) were evaluated using the trees' crown spreads as predictions for the tree's critical root system.

OBSERVATIONS/DISCUSSION

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

- The 2.7 homeland site is forested primarily with Oak trees (Quercus sp.) and Madrone (Arbutus sp.). It is estimated to have approximately 260 trees (96 trees/acre), 210 were tagged and inventoried; the homeland contains 14 tagged landmark-size oak trees (24" in diameter or more).
- 28 trees – 27 are measuring 23" in diameter or less and one landmark-sized oak (measuring 24" in diameter or greater) is proposed for removal. Within this amount 6 trees are dead, making a total of 22 live trees, 27 less than 23" in diameter, and one live landmark-size oak that is to be removed. Removal is required because the trees are either in the structure and/or driveway footprint:

PROJECT ASSESSMENT/CONCLUSION

This proposal to build a single-family residence and driveway is planned to maintain the existing oak woodland environment and allow the forest to continue to exist and regenerate over time. The project requires the removal of 22 live oaks. The trees to be removed are in the driveway and building site. These removals are the minimum necessary for this design to succeed and do not pose a risk of substantial adverse impact on other valuable resources on the site. Areas of oaks are growing in a compacted stand, in need of thinning for reduced fuel load. The design maintains the existing 38+ acres of oak woodland environment and allows the woodland to continue to exist and regenerate over time.

<u>Short Term Impacts</u>

Site disturbance must occur during the driveway and home construction. 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.

Short and/or Long-Term Effects

Site disturbance will occur during building and driveway construction. Short-term site effects are confined to the construction envelope and immediate surroundings where 38 trees are proposed to 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 effect on those trees treated, including a reduction of growth, dieback, and potentially death. No significant long-term effects on the forest ecosystem are anticipated. The project as proposed is not likely to significantly reduce the availability of wildlife habitats over the long term.

Laws, Policies, and Regulations Reviewed

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 is designed to conserve and protect the residual trees long-term adhering to the following.

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.

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.

Design Guidelines and Regulations (Design Guidelines) (section 2.16 tree removal), adopted by the Santa Lucia Preserve Association (SLPA) to ensure all improvements at the Santa Lucia Preserve (The Preserve) protect and enhance the natural beauty of the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pre-Construction Meeting

It is recommended that a project arborist/forester be retained and before the start of construction a meeting and training session shall be conducted to communicate and instruct personnel about tree removal, retention, and protection. The pre-construction meeting will include instructions on required tree protection and exclusionary fencing installed before grading, excavation, and construction procedures.

Meeting attendees should include all involved parties such as site clearance personnel, construction managers, heavy equipment operators, and tree service operators. A certified professional such as a Monterey County-qualified forester or County-qualified arborist will conduct training. A list of pre-construction attendees and the materials discussed may be maintained to be provided to the county.

Meeting attendees must agree to abide by tree protection and instructions as indicated during the meeting and agree to ensure tree protection will remain in place during the entire construction period.

Tree Removal and Replacement

At this time, the removal of 22 live trees are candidates for removal on this project due to the construction footprint, tree condition, and rooting characteristics of the trees. All other trees are to remain and be protected from construction effects.

203	Coast live oak	6"	
206	Valley oak	14"	dead
575	Coast live oak	11"	
576	Valley oak	6"	
577	Coast live oak	20"	
578	Valley oak	15"	
579	Valley oak	11"	
580	Valley oak	11"	
584	Valley oak	23, 23"	
585	Valley oak	8, 8"	
586	Valley oak	15"	
587	Valley oak	15"	
595	Valley oak	20"	
596	Valley oak	13"	dead
597	Coast live oak	17"	
598	Valley oak	18"	
599	Coast live oak	15, 8"	
600	Valley oak	6"	dead
601	Valley oak	25”	Landmark size
602	Valley oak	15"	
603	Valley oak	15"	
603.1	Valley oak	18"	
642	Valley oak	12"	
643	Valley oak	8"	dead
644	Coast live oak	8"	
645	Valley oak	6"	dead
646	Valley oak	9"	
647	Valley oak	11"	dead

(Yellow rows are dead trees, green are landmark size)

22 live trees will be removed. Trees are required to be replaced following a landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect or designer. The Santa Lucia Preserve Guidelines require mitigation of tree removal at a ratio of 3:1 for all trees over 6 inches in diameter, measured 24 inches above natural grade, and 5:1 for all “Landmark” size trees (24 inches in diameter or greater as measured 24 inches above natural grade).

Because trees do not grow evenly spaced in rows like in an orchard, to simulate natural regeneration trees and a more natural feeling of multiple trunked trees rather than single individual stems, replanting will be replaced in clusters of odd numbers of three or more, allowing more open spaces and fire defensibility. Wherever possible snags will be retained for habitat value unless shown to be hazardous.

Tree Protection (During any Construction)

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

- Trees located adjacent to the construction area shall be protected from damage by construction equipment using temporary fencing set out to tree drip lines and through the 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, hay bales, or plastic mesh reinforced with dimensional lumber. Again, fencing shall be set to the tree dripline unless previously approved by a qualified professional.
- 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 base of the trees to protect the area within the trees' drip line (no closer than 10-12 feet away from the base of a tree or 5 times (5x's) the trunk diameter, whichever is furthest).
- 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 shall 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/or qualified arborist shall be on-site during excavation activities to direct any minor field adjustments that may be needed.
- 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 in 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 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 affect the target trees, the work shall and a determination 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.

Best Management Practices

The trees preserved around the construction site will have the greatest chance of success 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 3 inches in diameter remaining on-site for more than one month that is not cut and split into firewood should be covered with clear plastic that is dug in securely around the pile. This will discourage infestation and dispersion of bark beetles.

F) 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 or in the case of fire defensible space a rock mulch may be used instead.

G) If trees 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.

All approved construction, trenching, or grading within the root zone of retention trees shall observe the following minimum tree protection standards:

- Hand trenching at the point or line of grade cuts closest to the trunk 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.
- 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.
- Wherever feasible, foundations within a root zone shall be of post and beam construction to eliminate root pruning or removal.
- Planting beneath retained trees shall take into consideration the water requirement of the tree to prevent damage from over or under-watering. Planting beneath oak trees should be avoided. At a minimum, all new irrigation should be directed away from the trunks of oak trees. Do not plant lawns within the root zones of oak trees.

FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Fuel Management Standards (FMS) address the Lot-based landscaping guidelines for fuel management actions based on vegetation types and outline the process, Owners must follow to implement fuel management.

Lot-specific Fuel Management Plan: The Owner must provide a Lot-specific fuel management plan (FMP) prepared by a consultant who is qualified to make vegetation management and defensible space prescriptions in the wildland-urban interface. The purpose of the FMP is to ensure the general standards outlined in the FMS are sufficient to protect the home and to provide site-specific recommendations for specific features found on the Homeland. Before being implemented, the Lot-specific FMP must be reviewed and approved by The Conservancy and the DRB.

The lot-specific FMP required by the DRB includes California's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) which has instituted a set of rules and guidelines for vegetation management and fire safety for homes in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). The rules adopted by CalFire are to reduce the fuels around homes and allow firefighters a better chance to combat the increasing wildfires that have been occurring in California.

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, sites are broken down into two (2) "Zones" for the identification of fuel management areas. Fuel management shall be performed in concert will 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 are by mapped Zones:

- 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 lot-specific FMP shall be more specific but in general native and non-native grasses, and shrubs shall 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 shall be removed from all tree trunks. Large native shrubs are to be retained in a mosaic fashion to keep native species while still maintaining horizontal spacing. Large pieces of deadwood shall be removed to eliminate fuel jackpots (piles and concentrated areas) and to reduce the risk of insect brooding. Large dead branches shall also be removed from tree crowns to reduce deadfall 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 a 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 fuel 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 ensures 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 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 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.

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 Viewshed (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. Smal1er 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 in 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 groundwater resources, 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 overwatering 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 fans 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.

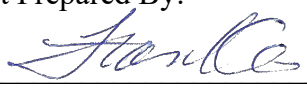
Compliance

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 Member #48004 & ISA Arborist #WE-0536A — September 30, 2023 Date

Recommendations Agreed to by landowner:

_____ _____
Landowner — Date

Forest Management Plan approved by:

_____ _____
Director of Planning — Date

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Tree Chart

The following chart shows trees located within the homeland area, not all trees were tagged and inventoried due to slope and/or inaccessibility)
Chart – Key CLO - Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), VO Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Bay – Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)
Highlighted rows are landmark size (24" diameter or greater)

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
202	15	6	Coast live oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
203	6		Coast live oak	10	6	7	Fair	Fair	x	Driveway
204	15		Coast live oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
205	51		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Poor		
206	14		Valley oak	0	0	0	Dead	Poor	x	Driveway
207	20		Coast live oak	40	30	15	Fair	Fair		
208	15		Coast live oak	35	25	10	Fair	Fair		
209	23		Coast live oak	30	30	15	Fair	Fair		
210	15		Coast live oak	35	25	15	Fair	Fair		
211	45		Valley oak	0	0	0	Dead	Poor		
212	35		Coast live oak	45	30	20	Fair	Fair		
501	19		Valley oak	40	25	12	Fair	Poor		Codominant Stems
502	15		Coast live oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
503	11		Coast live oak	12	15	7	Fair	Fair		
504	15	11	Valley oak	40	25	12	Fair	Fair		
505	16	15	Valley oak	40	25	12	Fair	Poor		Codominant Stems
506	15	11	Valley oak	30	30	15	Fair	Poor		Codominant Stems, 11" stem is dead
507	15		Valley oak	35	15	7	Fair	Fair		
508	13		Valley oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
509	7		Coast live oak	15	10	5	Fair	Poor		Severe Bow
510	31		Valley oak	40	35	17	Fair	Fair		
511	11	6	Madrone	25	10	5	Fair	Fair		Double Stem

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
512	7		Madrone	20	10	5	Fair	Fair		
513	6		Coast live oak	10	8	4	Fair	Fair		Suppressed
514	6		Madrone	15	8	4	Fair	Poor		Misshaped Stem
515	6		Madrone	20	8	4	Fair	Fair		
516	6		Madrone	20	8	4	Fair	Fair		
517	15		Valley oak	15	12	6	Fair	Poor		Codominant Stems
518	6		Coast live oak	10	8	4	Fair	Fair		Suppressed
519	10		Valley oak	25	6	3	Dead	Fair		
520	6		Madrone	20	8	4	Fair	Fair		
521	18	15	Madrone	20	10	5	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
522	6		Madrone	15	6	3	Fair	Fair		
523	8		Madrone	20	10	5	Fair	Fair		
524	6		Madrone	25	10	5	Fair	Fair		
525	15	15	Madrone	35	20	10	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
526	16		Madrone	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		
527	13		Madrone	25	15	7	Fair	Fair		
528	8		Madrone	15	10	5	Fair	Fair		
529	6		Valley oak	15	10	5	Fair	Fair		
530	13	8	Coast live oak	15	15	7	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
531	25		Coast live oak	25	25	12	Fair	Fair		
532	6		Valley oak	10	8	4	Fair	Fair		
533	6		Madrone	20	6	3	Fair	Fair		
534	6		Madrone	20	6	3	Fair	Fair		
535	26		Madrone	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
536	10		Valley oak	20	15	7	Fair	Fair		
537	20		Valley oak	25	20	10	Poor	Fair		Stem Decay
538	20		Madrone	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
539	30		Valley oak	15	20	10	Dead	Fair		
540	27		Coast live oak	30	30	15	Fair	Fair		
542	8		Valley oak	25	8	4	Fair	Fair		
543	8		Valley oak	25	10	5	Dead	Fair		
544	15		Valley oak	35	12	6	Fair	Fair		
545	15		Valley oak	15	15	7	Fair	Fair		
546	12		Madrone	25	10	5	Fair	Fair		
547	10		Valley oak	30	12	6	Fair	Poor		Severe Sweep
548	8		Valley oak	20	12	6	Fair	Fair		
549	7		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
550	6		Valley oak	15	10	5	Fair	Fair		
551	13		Valley oak	15	15	7	Fair	Fair		
552	15	12	Valley oak	25	20	10	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
553	9	8	Madrone	25	15	7	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
554	6		Madrone	20	10	5	Fair	Fair		
555	15	14	Valley oak	25	30	15	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
556	8		Valley oak	25	10	5	Fair	Fair		
557	8	6	Valley oak	25	20	10	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
558	8		Valley oak	25	10	5	Fair	Fair		
559	8		Madrone	15	10	5	Fair	Fair		
560	6		Valley oak	15	6	3	Fair	Fair		
561	23		Coast live oak	35	40	20	Fair	Fair		
562	9		Valley oak	35	12	6	Fair	Fair		
563	7		Madrone	25	12	6	Poor	Fair		Dying Crown
564	8		Valley oak	20	15	7	Fair	Fair		
565	7	7	Valley oak	20	15	7	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
566	27		Coast live oak	45	40	20	Fair	Fair		
567	6		Valley oak	15	8	4	Fair	Fair		

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
568	8		Valley oak	15	10	5	Fair	Fair		
569	6	6	Valley oak	15	8	4	Fair	Fair		
570	7		Valley oak	20	8	4	Fair	Fair		
571	19		Coast live oak	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		
572	8		Valley oak	20	8	4	Fair	Fair		
573	20		Coast live oak	35	30	15	Fair	Fair		
574	10		Valley oak	35	15	7	Fair	Fair		
575	11		Coast live oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
576	6		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Wall
577	20		Coast live oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Driveway
578	15		Valley oak	25	12	6	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
579	11		Valley oak	20	12	6	Poor	Fair	x	Thinning Crown, Remove Building
580	11		Valley oak	20	10	5	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
581	15		Valley oak	20	15	7	Fair	Fair		
582	15		Valley oak	20	15	7	Fair	Fair		Adjacent deck
583	15		Valley oak	15	15	7	Fair	Fair		
584	23	23	Valley oak	30	4	20	Fair	Fair	x	Double Stem, Remove Building
585	8	8	Valley oak	25	12	6	Poor	Fair	x	Remove Building, Thinning Crown
586	15		Valley oak	30	12	5	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
587	15		Valley oak	30	10	5	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
588	15	,15,15,15	Coast live oak	40	45	22	Fair	Fair		
589	13		Coast live oak	15	15	7	Fair	Fair		
590	15		Coast live oak	25	20	10	Fair	Fair		
591	11		Valley oak	8	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
592	21		Coast live oak	35	35	17	Fair	Fair		
593	21		Coast live oak	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		
594	20	13	Coast live oak	35	35	17	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
595	20		Valley oak	25	30	15	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
596	13		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair	x	Remove Building
597	17		Coast live oak	25	30	15	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
598	18		Valley oak	15	12	6	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
599	15	8	Coast live oak	25	15	7	Fair	Fair	x	Double Stem, Remove Building
600	6		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair	x	Remove Building
601	25		Valley oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
602	15		Valley oak	25	12	6	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
603	15		Valley oak	25	12	6	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
603.1	18		Valley oak	35	15	7	Fair	Fair	x	Remove Building
604	26		Coast live oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
605	6		Coast live oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair		
606	19		Coast live oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
607	8	8	Valley oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
608	35		Coast live oak	35	30	15	Fair	Fair		
609	8		Valley oak	8	10	5	Fair	Poor		Severe Lean
610	15		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
611	21		Coast live oak	40	35	17	Fair	Fair		
612	15		Valley oak	10	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
613	19		Valley oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
614	15		Valley oak	20	20	10	Fair	Fair		
615	12		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
616	15		Valley oak	20	20	10	Fair	Fair		
617	21	20	Valley oak	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
618	15	15	Valley oak	25	20	10	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
619	25		Valley oak	40	30	15	Fair	Fair		
620	16		Valley oak	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		
621	20		Valley oak	25	15	7	Fair	Fair		
622	17		Coast live oak	25	20	10	Fair	Fair		

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
623	13		Valley oak	35	12	6	Fair	Fair		
624	23	15	Valley oak	40	35	17	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
625	14		Valley oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
626	15		Valley oak	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		
627	15		Valley oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
628	6		Coast live oak	8	8	4	Fair	Fair		
629	6		Valley oak	10	8	4	Fair	Fair		
630	19		Valley oak	40	30	15	Fair	Fair		
631	6		Coast live oak	8	10	5	Fair	Fair		
632	15		Coast live oak	30	30	15	Fair	Fair		
633	8		Coast live oak	25	12	6	Fair	Fair		
634	19	19	Valley oak	35	30	15	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
635	24		Valley oak	35	20	10	Fair	Fair		
636	24		Valley oak	12	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
637	16		Valley oak	35	12	6	Fair	Fair		
638	6		Valley oak	30	8	4	Fair	Fair		
639	15		Valley oak	20	8	4	Fair	Fair		
640	6		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
641	20		Valley oak	35	20	10	Fair	Fair		
642	12		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair	x	Driveway
643	8		Valley oak	12	0	0	Dead	Fair	x	Snag, driveway
644	8		Coast live oak	10	12	6	Fair	Fair	x	Driveway
645	6		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair	x	Snag, Driveway
646	9		Valley oak	15	8	4	Fair	Fair	x	Driveway
647	11		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair	x	Snag, Driveway
648	9		Valley oak	30	6	3	Poor	Poor		Dying Crown, Misshapen Stem
649	15		Valley oak	30	12	6	Fair	Poor		Codominant Stems
650	16		Valley oak	12	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
651	16		Valley oak	15	10	5	Fair	Poor		Severe sweep
652	15		Valley oak	20	10	5	Fair	Fair		
653	8		Valley oak	12	12	6	Fair	Fair		
654	15		Valley oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
655	11		Coast live oak	30	30	15	Fair	Fair		
656	28		Coast live oak	35	35	17	Fair	Fair		
657	15		Valley oak	25	25	12	Fair	Poor		Severe lean
658	16		Coast live oak	20	15	12	Fair	Fair		
659	6		Madrone	15	12	6	Fair	Fair		
660	21		Valley oak	30	20	10	Fair	Fair		
661	15		Coast live oak	25	30	15	Fair	Fair		
662	15		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
663	20		Coast live oak	40	30	15	Fair	Poor		Severe Lean
664	15		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
665	6		Valley oak	30	8	4	Fair	Fair		
666	14		Coast live oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
667	15		Coast live oak	25	30	15	Fair	Fair		
668	11		Valley oak	30	30	15	Fair	Fair		
669	10		Valley oak	30	15	7	Fair	Fair		
670	8		Valley oak	25	15	7	Poor	Fair		Dying Crown,
671	8		Valley oak	30	10	5	Fair	Fair		
672	18		Valley oak	35	15	7	Fair	Fair		
673	6		Valley oak	20	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
674	18	15	Valley oak	35	25	12	Fair	Fair		Double Stem
675	20	15	Valley oak	40	35	17	Fair	Fair		
676	6		Coast live oak	6	6	3	Fair	Fair		
677	15		Coast live oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
678	15		Valley oak	35	30	15	Fair	Fair		

Tree #	DBH	D2	Species	Height	Spread	CRZ	Health	Structure	Remove	Comments
679	6		Valley oak	25	10	5	Fair	Fair		
680	6		Coast live oak	20	12	6	Fair	Fair		
681	6		Coast live oak	10	6	3	Poor	Fair		Suppressed
682	11		Coast live oak	20	15	7	Fair	Fair		
683	6		Valley oak	25	15	7	Fair	Fair		
684	23		Madrone	35	20	10	Fair	Fair		
685	6		Coast live oak	12	12	6	Fair	Fair		
686	20		Valley oak	40	40	20	Fair	Fair		
687	20		Valley oak	35	30	15	Fair	Poor		Severe Lean
688	23		Coast live oak	35	35	17	Fair	Fair		
689	8		Coast live oak	10	12	6	Fair	Fair		
690	18		Valley oak	30	35	17	Fair	Fair		
691	8		Valley oak	25	15	7	Fair	Fair		
691.1	6		Valley oak	8	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
692	6		Valley oak	15	0	0	Dead	Fair		Snag
693	15		Valley oak	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
694	10		Coast live oak	35	15	7	Fair	Fair		
695	6		Coast live oak	40	25	12	Fair	Fair		
696	19		Coast live oak	40	30	15	Fair	Fair		
697	13		Coast live oak	40	35	17	Fair	Fair		
698	13		Madrone	30	25	12	Fair	Fair		
699	35		Valley oak	45	55	22	Poor	Fair		Severe Stem Decay, Termites

HOMELAND BOUNDARY

HOMELAND BOUNDARY

LEGEND

- EXISTING TREE: PRESERVE AND PROTECT
- EXISTING TREE: TO BE REMOVED
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING: SEE NOTES BELOW - FENCING WILL BE SHOWN INSTALLED FOLLOWING THIS PLAN AND THE TREE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARED BY FRANK ONO AND DATED 9/30/2023.

REFERENCE NOTES

1. REMOVE LIMBS THAT ARE LEANING TOWARD HOUSE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE PROJECT ARBORIST.
2. MITIGATION TREE PLANTING ZONES: MITIGATION TREES TO BE 5 GAL COAST LIVE OAKS AND VALLEY OAKS.
SEE SHEET L-1.2 FOR MITIGATION PLANTING.

TREE REMOVAL LIST

TREE # PER ARBORIST REPORT	SPECIES	DBH	
TREE REMOVAL - 6" - 23"			
203	COAST LIVE OAK	6"	
206	UNKNOWN	14"	DEAD
575	COAST LIVE OAK	11"	
576	VALLEY OAK	6"	
577	COAST LIVE OAK	20"	
578	VALLEY OAK	15"	
579	VALLEY OAK	11"	
580	VALLEY OAK	11"	
584	VALLEY OAK	23, 23"	
585	VALLEY OAK	8, 8"	
586	VALLEY OAK	15"	
587	VALLEY OAK	15"	
595	VALLEY OAK	20"	
596	VALLEY OAK	13"	DEAD
597	COAST LIVE OAK	17"	
598	VALLEY OAK	18"	
599	COAST LIVE OAK	15, 8"	
600	VALLEY OAK	6"	DEAD
602	VALLEY OAK	15"	
603	VALLEY OAK	15"	
603.1	VALLEY OAK	18"	
642	VALLEY OAK	12"	
643	VALLEY OAK	8"	DEAD
644	COAST LIVE OAK	8"	
645	VALLEY OAK	6"	DEAD
646	VALLEY OAK	9"	
647	VALLEY OAK	11"	DEAD
SUBTOTAL		27	
TOTAL DEAD		6	
TOTAL ALIVE		21	
MITIGATION REQUIREMENT AT 3:1			
TOTAL - 63			
TREE REMOVAL - 24" + LANDMARK TREE			
601	VALLEY OAK	25"	
TOTAL		1	
MITIGATION REQUIREMENT AT 5:1			
TOTAL - 5			

TOTAL MITIGATION - 68

TREE PROTECTION NOTES

NO SIGNIFICANT TREE AS DEFINED BY THE SANTA LUCIA PRESERVE OR MONTEREY COUNTY MAY BE REMOVED OR TRIMMED UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY THESE PROJECT DOCUMENTS INCLUDING THE ONO CONSULTING CONSTRUCTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.

1) TREE PROTECTION ZONES (TPZ) - ESTABLISH A TPZ FOR TREES TO REMAIN AS SHOWN ON PLANS BY INSTALLING METAL LINK OR HIGH VISIBILITY PLASTIC FENCING (MINIMUM 5 FEET HIGH) SUPPORTED BY WOOD OR METAL STAKES ALONG THE LIMITS OF GRADING WHEREVER THEY OCCUR WITHIN 20' OF ITS TRUNK. FENCED AREAS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A NATURAL CONDITION AND NOT COMPACTED.

2) NO STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT OR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR PARKING OF VEHICLES OR OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TPZ.

3) NO SOIL MAY BE REMOVED FROM WITHIN THE DRIPLINE OF ANY TREE AND NO FILL OF ADDITIONAL SOIL CAN EXCEED TWO INCHES (2") WITHIN THE DRIPLINES OF TREES, UNLESS IT IS PART OF APPROVED CONSTRUCTION AND IS REVIEWED BY THE PROJECT ARBORIST.

4) EXCAVATION SHALL BE MINIMIZED IN TREE ROOT ZONES. CONTRACTOR TO CONSIDER UTILITY TRENCH ALIGNMENTS PRIOR TO BEGINNING EXCAVATION TO MINIMIZE ENCROACHMENT INTO ROOT ZONES. ROOTS EXPOSED BY EXCAVATION MUST BE PRUNED CLEANLY AND RE-COVERED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO PROMOTE CALLUSING, CLOSURE AND HEALTHY REGROWTH. WHERE EXCAVATION IS WITHIN TREE DRIPLINES, THE PROJECT ARBORIST SHALL REVIEW ON SITE DURING EXCAVATION AND ADVISE ON BEST METHODS TO MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO TREE. ALL ROOTS OVER 1" TO BE CUT CLEANLY WITH A SAW. EXPOSED ROOTS SHOULD BE DRAPED IMMEDIATELY WITH AT LEAST TWO LAYERS OF UNTREATED BURLAP OR CARPETS SECURED TO COVER THE EXCAVATED SURFACE TO A DEPTH OF 3 FEET. BURLAP OR CARPETING (OR TEMPORARY FILL) SHALL BE SOAKED NIGHTLY AND KEPT IN PLACE UNTIL THE EXCAVATED SURFACE IS BACKFILLED AND WATERED.

5) SELECTIVELY PRUNE ANY TREE CROWNS THAT LEAN INTO THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. PRUNING TO BE DONE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PROJECT ARBORIST. CROWNS OF TREES THAT LEAN INTO THE CONSTRUCTION AREA SHOULD BE PRUNED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION TO MINIMIZE POTENTIAL FOR INADVERTENT DAMAGE.

6) ALL TREE WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED BY PROFESSIONAL, QUALIFIED TREE SERVICE PERSONAL AND SHALL BE MONITORED BY THE PROJECT ARBORIST. OAKS SHALL NOT BE TRIMMED DURING SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER WHEN NEW GROWTH IS MOST RAPID.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING TREE PROTECTION/REMOVAL SEE FISCHELL RESIDENCE TREE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARED BY ONO CONSULTING. ALL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT ARE TO BE FOLLOWED AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION.
DATED: JUNE 1, 2022.

SCALE: 1/16"= 1'-0"

0 16 32 48 N

SEVEN SPRINGS STUDIO
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

2548 EMPIRE GRADE
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
831.466.9617

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT — SARAH PHILLIPS — NO. 6525 — Signature — 11-30-23 — Renewal Date — 10-05-23 — Date — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NAME:

FISCHELL-MILLLER RESIDENCE

PROJECT ADDRESS:

40 ARROYO SEQUOIA
CARMEL, CA 93923

APN: 239-091-040

ISSUANCE:

DESIGN REVIEW BOARD FINAL REVIEW

PROJECT NO: 2022-05
DATE: 10/05/2023

REVISIONS:

DATE DESCRIPTION

SHEET NAME:

TREE REMOVAL PLAN

SHEET NO:

L-1.1

HOMELAND BOUNDARY

HOMELAND BOUNDARY

WATER VAULT

105
263.60
CONTROL

TREE MITIGATION NOTES

MITIGATION TREES TO BE 5 GAL. COAST LIVE OAKS AND VALLEY OAKS.

QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA (COAST LIVE OAK) - 18
QUERCUS LOBATA (VALLEY OAK) - 50
TOTAL - 68

TREES TO BE TEMPORARILY IRRIGATED FOLLOWING PLANTING FOR FIVE YEARS.

IRRIGATION TO BE INSTALLED ABOVE THE GROUND AND TO INCLUDE DRIP EMITTERS AT EACH TREE CONTROLLED VIA AN AUTOMATIC VALVE.

THE HOME OWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING AND REPLACING TREES DURING THE FIVE YEAR MAINTENANCE PERIOD.

DURING THE FIVE-YEAR MAINTENANCE PERIOD, DEAD OR DYING TREES SHALL BE REPLACED WITH TREES OF THE SAME SPECIES AND SIZE - AT THE END OF THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, ALL DEAD OR DYING TREES SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE PROJECT PROPONENT'S COST AND MAINTAINED ACCORDINGLY.

MITIGATION TREE: THREE 5 GAL. COAST LIVE OAKS - EACH SYMBOL SHALL REPRESENT THREE TREES PLANTED IN THE SAME HOLE.

MITIGATION TREE - THREE 5 GAL. VALLEY OAKS - EACH SYMBOL SHALL REPRESENT THREE TREES PLANTED IN THE SAME HOLE.

SCALE: 1/16"= 1'-0"

0 16 32 48 N

SEVEN SPRINGS STUDIO
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

2548 EMPIRE GRADE
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
831.466.9617

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
SARAH PHILLIPS NO. 6323
Signature
11-30-23
Renewal Date
10-05-23
Date
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PROJECT NAME:

FISCHELL-MILLLER RESIDENCE

PROJECT ADDRESS:

40 ARROYO SEQUOIA
CARMEL, CA 93923

APN: 239-091-040

ISSUANCE:

DESIGN REVIEW BOARD FINAL REVIEW

PROJECT NO: 2022-05
DATE: 10/05/2023

REVISIONS:

DATE DESCRIPTION

SHEET NAME:

TREE MITIGATION PLAN

SHEET NO:

L-1.2