Exhibit D

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Tree Assessment/
Forest Management Plan

Rawnsley Residence

Prepared for:

The Kathi A. Rawnsley Trust

Prepared by:

Frank Ono
Urban Forester
Society of American Foresters Member #48004
ISA Certified Arborist #536
1213 Miles Avenue
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

February 28, 2019

Owner:

Kathi A. Rawnsley Trust
1983 Edgewood Drive
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Architect:

Justin Pauly Architects
550 Hartnell Street, Suite H
Monterey, CA 93940

Forester and Arborist

Frank Ono, Society of American Foresters # 048004, Certified Arborist #536
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SUMMARY

Development is proposed for this site located at 14 Upper Circle in Carmel Valley. Because native oak trees forest this site, a tree resource assessment/arborist report has been prepared that identifies and addresses the affects that the project will have to the existing tree resources on site as well as a list of recommendations for the project.

The project proposes to build a new single family residence, detached guest house and pool house. The project also proposes to grade a road near native Coast live and Valley oak trees requiring the removal of trees located on site and protection of others identified for retention. In studying the project, 25 trees are proposed for removal with this project due to construction and grading for both the residence and the required road with fire truck bypass areas. Remaining trees that are adjacent to the proposed construction are to be protected and retained.

ASSIGNMENT/SCOPE OF PROJECT

To ensure protection of the tree resources on site, the property owner, the Kathi A. Rawnsley Trust 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 (15 feet or less) to 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 Justin Pauly Architects.
- 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 quantity 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 plans submitted to me by Justin Pauly Architects dated August 24, 2018 to assess affects from potential construction to trees within or adjacent to construction activities. The assessment has been made of these plans specifically and no other plans were reviewed. Only minor grading and erosion details are discussed in this report as it relates to tree health. No hazard tree assessment forms were completed as this is a development project and not a hazard evaluation.

PURPOSE

This tree Assessment/Forest management report is prepared for this parcel due to proposed construction activities that are intent on improving the existing structure located at 14 Upper Circle in Carmel Valley CA. The purpose of the site visit was to give an independent assessment of the existing trees that are on site and to determine if any of the 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.

GOAL

The goal of this plan is to protect and maintain the Carmel Valley forested resources through the adherence of development standards, which allow the protection, and maintenance of its forest resources. Furthermore it is the intended goal of this Arborist report to aid in planning to offset any potential effects of 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 the Kathi A. Rawnsley Trust, owners of the lot located at 14 Upper Circle in Carmel Valley, CA by Frank Ono, Urban Forester and Certified Arborist, S.A.F. member #48004 and ISA #536 due to construction. Monterey County's Zoning Ordinance Sec. 21.64.260D requires a forest management plan when tree removal is necessary of protected trees six inches in diameter or greater to preserve and maintain the forest and its beneficial uses. The County identifies Coast live oak trees as native tree species that require special consideration for management.

SITE DESCRIPTION

1) Assessor's Parcel Number: 197-081-014-000

2) Location: 14 Upper Circle, Carmel Valley, CA 93924

3) Parcel size: 24 Acres

4) Existing Land Use: The parcel is developed and is zoned LDR/2.5-D-S-RAZ for low density residential use

5) Slope: The parcel is on a ridge, with a road traversing the slope up to a softened bluff where the building is located. Slopes range from 5% to over 25%

6) Soils: Most of the parcel, including the proposed road is located on soil classified by the Monterey County Soils Report as "Santa Lucia Channery Clay Loam" about 25 to 35 inches deep. Shale bedrock is found generally at a depth of 24 to 33 inches. Runoff is high and erosion hazard is low. The building area is dissected and the southeast section is located on soils classified as "Sheridan coarse sandy loam". This soil is about 40 inches deep with weathered residuum bedrock found generally at a depth of 39 to 43 inches. Runoff is medium and erosion hazard is moderate.

7) Vegetation, Forest Condition and Health: The vegetation is of the Coast live oak woodland type. It is a mixture of mostly Coast live oak trees with some Valley oak trees, California bay, and California buckeye trees present. The understory is comprised of native California scrub such as (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and sticky monkey flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*). Exotic species such as French broom (Genista monspessulana) and Yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) have also populated the disturbed areas around the proposed road. The forest condition and health are evaluated with the use of the residual trees and those of the surrounding Oak Woodland as a stand, which is a mature declining Coast Live Oak Woodland. It is predominantly even aged with the older trees in the 40 to 60-year range. Coast Live Oaks can commonly grow to at least twice that age with proper spacing and growing conditions. Growth on these mature trees has slowed with most trees having an average height of 20-25 feet tall, much shorter than an average healthy Coast Live Oak. Tree spacing ranges from five feet to over twenty feet apart dependent on soils and retained moisture; average spacing is 15 to 20 feet.

BACKGROUND/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In early 2018, I (Frank Ono, F.O. Consulting) I was contacted by Justin Pauly Architects who requested that I visit the site owned by The Kathi A. Rawnsley Trust for an assessment of trees adjacent or within the proposed construction areas. Mr. Pauly requested the findings from the review and assessment of trees that are adjacent to the proposed design development at 14 Upper Circle, Carmel Valley, CA 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 on August 29, 2018 where trees were assessed for health and condition at that time. The assessment focused on incorporating the preliminary location of site improvements coupled with consideration for the general goals of site improvement desired of the landowner. During this site visit, the proposed improvements assessed included preserving trees to the greatest extent feasible, maintaining the view shed and general aesthetic quality of the area while complying with county codes. A study of the individual trees was made to determine the treatments 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. 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 to the short and long term health of the tree. All meetings and field review were focused on the area immediately surrounding the proposed development.

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 and Valley oaks.
- 24 Oak trees (three are dead) and one Buckeye are proposed for removal or disturbance with the proposed home, septic lean field, and road construction. Four (4) trees are within the house development area, one (1) tree is within the required septic leach field, and the remaining 20 are for the roadway and required fire bypass areas.
- Most of the trees on the property are of moderate size (less than 24” in diameter” diameter) and compose much of the stand of trees. Trees have an average spacing of 15 to 20 feet with significant overcrowding along the access road.
- One tree is proposed for major pruning to accommodate home construction and considered a landmark tree (24” in diameter or more). This tree, #230, is a 27-inch diameter Coast live oak that will need minor pruning to accommodate the roofline of the guest house.
- One tree is proposed for major pruning to accommodate fire truck access in the turnaround area at the beginning of the driveway. Tree #203 is a dual stemmed 17 and 19 inch Coast live oak
- No alternate building sites were considered for this assessment as the site constrained by pre-existing slopes and lack of available space.

TREE CHART

The following are trees found along the roadway and home site:

ID#	Size	Species	Health	Remove	Prune	Comments
201	10	CLO	Fair			
202	17+19	CLO	Fair			
203	17+19	CLO	Fair		x	Prune for Fire Truck access
204	18	CLO	Dead	x		
205	19	CLO	Fair			
206	15+15	CLO	Fair	x		
206.1	16+16	CLO				
207	12	CLO	Fair			
208	12+10	CLO	Poor	x		10 inch stem dead
209	12	CLO	Fair	x		
210	12	CLO	Fair	x		
210.1	10	CLO	Fair	x		
211	12	CLO	Fair	x		
212	6	Buckeye	Fair	x		
213	11	CLO	Fair	x		
214	11	CLO	Fair			
215	12	CLO	Fair	x		
216	14	CLO	Fair	x		
217	8	CLO	Dead	x		Tree broken and laying on ground
218	18	CLO	Dead	x		Tree broken and laying on ground
219	12	CLO	Fair			
220	16	CLO	Fair	x		
220.1	8	CLO	Fair	x		
221	18	CLO	Poor	x		Stem decay
221.1	8	CLO	Fair	x		
221.2	8	CLO	Fair	x		
222	22	CLO	Fair			
223	12	CLO	Fair			
223.1	9	CLO	Fair	x		
224	24	VO	Poor	x		Stem decay
225	12	CLO	Fair			Trunk lying on ground
226	12+12	CLO	Fair	x		
227	15	VO	Fair	x		
228	12	CLO	Fair	x		
229	10	CLO	Fair	x		
230	27	CLO	Good		x	
158	18	CLO	Fair	x		In proposed septic area

CLO- Coast Live Oak
VO – Valley Oak

PROJECT ASSESSMENT/CONCLUSION

This proposal to build a single-family residence and driveway is planned to maintain the existing oak woodland environment and will allow the oak forest to continue to exist and regenerate over time. No landmark trees are suggested for removal. The majority of the property contains tree cover, which shall remain undisturbed. No watercourses are near the planned construction. Whenever construction activities take place near trees, there is the potential for those trees to experience decline in the long-term as well. The greatest attempt has been made to identify and remove those trees likely to experience such a decline.

Short Term Impacts

Site disturbance will occur during road, driveway and home construction. Approximately 10,178 square feet of the parcel will be occupied by the improvements planned (home site, guest house, and pool/decks). This is approximately 0.97% of the parcel size. The existing dirt road will be widened for fire truck turnouts where the majority of trees will be removed. Approximately 36,155 square feet will be disturbed to accommodate the new road and driveway (3.45%), for a total disturbance area of 46,333 square feet (4.4%). The shallow slope upon which the home construction is planned is a factor in minimizing the disturbance that must take place for the 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 because of planned activities.

Long Term Impacts

The number of trees estimated to be on this 24-acre parcel is over 1500 trees, required removal consists of 24 oaks (three are dead) and one Buckeye (this makes a total of 20 oak trees that range from poor to fair condition) which less than 3% of the tree total on this lot. No landmark trees are suggested for removal. No significant long-term impacts to the forest ecosystem are anticipated due to the large amount of forested area, and the relatively small amount of area that will be occupied by the proposed residence and driveway. Approximately 4.4% of the parcel will be permanently altered by the project. The project as proposed is not likely to significantly reduce the availability of wildlife habitat over the long-term.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pre-Construction Meeting

It is recommended that a project arborist/forester be retained and prior to the start of construction a meeting and training session shall be conducted in order to be communicate and instruct personnel about tree removal, retention, and protection. The pre-construction meeting will include instruction on required tree protection and exclusionary fencing installed prior to 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 to tree protection and instructions as indicated during the meeting and agree to insure tree protection will remain in place during entire construction period.

Tree Removal

There are 25 trees (24 Oaks and one buckeye) to be removed with the design as stated in the previous tree removal chart. Tree removal contractor shall verify absence of active animal or bird nesting sites prior to any tree removal. If any active animal or bird nesting sites are found prior to tree removal, work shall be stopped until a qualified biologist is consulted for further recommendations.

Tree Planting

Because it is recommended that replacement of removed trees be undertaken replacement planting is necessary. 24 Oak and one buckeye trees are currently proposed for removal in a crowded and fire prone area with steep slopes and heavy vegetation. Therefore, replacement shall be on a 1:2 ratio for a total of 12 Coast live oaks. Trees should be planted in the 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 12 trees on the remainder of the parcel, as many as possible should be replaced where they can receive ample water during the dry periods of the year. 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 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 drip-line 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 principals 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 February through May.

E) Oak material greater than 3 inches in diameter remaining on site 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) 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.

G) 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

Prior to 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 top soil or grubbing of understory shall occur in tree preservation zones.

- Fenced areas and the 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 a 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 of height of four feet above grade and should be placed to the farthest extent possible from the trees base to protect the area within the trees 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 top soil 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.
- Trenching for retaining walls or footings located adjacent to any tree shall be done by hand where practical and any roots greater than 3-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.

If at any time potentially 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 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 affects, such as hand digging, bridging or tunneling under roots, etc.

Fire Defensible Space (PRC 4291)

In addition to any pruning for construction or aesthetics, 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:

A) Maintain around and adjacent to the building or structure a firebreak made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side of the building or structure or to the property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This subdivision does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to any building or structure.

B) Maintain around and adjacent to the building or structure additional fire protection or firebreak made by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth that is located within 100 feet from the building or structure or to the property line or at a greater distance if required by state law, or local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet from the building or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

C) Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10-feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.

D) Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.

E) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.

F) Provide and maintain at all times a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to any fireplace, stove, or other device that burns any solid or liquid fuel. The screen shall be constructed of nonflammable material with openings of not more than one-half inch in size.

Tree Pruning

It is understood that the pruning of retained trees will be expected for this site, especially where the proposed home and road are 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.
- Type of pruning is determined by the size of branches to be removed. General guidelines for branch removal are:
    1. Fine Detail pruning- limbs under 2 inch 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.

Remedial pruning should occur prior to construction. Following construction, any above ground tree pruning/trimming should be delayed until one year after completion of construction. Following construction, a qualified forester/arborist should monitor trees adjacent to the improvements area and if any decline in health that is attributable to the construction is noted, additional trees should be planted on the site.

Agreement by Landowner

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

A. Management Objectives

1. Minimize erosion in order to prevent soil loss and siltation.
2. Preserve natural habitat including native forest, 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. 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 in 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 in order 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 which 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: In order to avoid further depletion of 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 to avoid 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 removal of trees outside of the developed area if proposed.

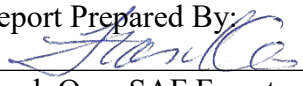
Compliance

It is further understood that failure to comply with this Plan will be considered as 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 he 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 sale of the property.

Report Prepared By:



February 28, 2019

Frank Ono, SAF Forester #48004 and ISA Certified Arborist #536 Date

Recommendations Agreed to by landowner:

_____ _____

Landowner Date

Forest Management Plan approved by:

_____ _____

Director of Planning Date

PHOTOGRAPHS (not all trees are photographed)

Tree #226 proposed for removal due to building footprint

Tree #227 proposed for removal.

Trees #228 and #229 proposed for removal.

Tree #230 proposed for minor trimming.

Tree #158 is proposed for removal because of its location within the septic area.

Tree #204 is dead and proposed for removal along the roadway

Two snags at the gate were not tagged but should be removed with road construction.

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