Exhibit D

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MONTEREY BAY
TREEWORKS

11/6/24

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL #: 125-621-010-000
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: TYPE V-B NEW RESIDENCE
PROJECT LOCATION: 8730 EAGLES ROOST RD SALINAS CA 93907-9215
MAILING ADDRESS: 346 BELDEN ST #2022 GONZALES CA 93926

SUMMARY

Monterey Bay Treeworks was requested to complete a walkthrough and review site plans provided that proposes development of the site. Three site visits were completed that consisted of determining location of the proposed project and documenting trees within and near the building footprint.

Because the site is forested with protected trees that may or may not require removal, my services were requested to review the provided site plans and make available an objective assessment to monitor development of the property and minimize impacts during construction while securing the necessity of the flora and fauna habitat.

54 protected trees are impacted by development or at a level of risk that require removal based on the current site plans.
53 Coast live oak
1 Monterey pine

Three landmark trees are requested for removal
Landmark trees are those trees which are twenty-four (24) inches or more in diameter.

Replacement shall consist of the following:
1 - Monterey pine, 5 gallon
57 - Coast live oak, 5 gallon

Bird nesting is not visible on site within 300 feet.
Bird nesting period is from February 22 - August 1

The following was completed as requested.
- Site visits and field survey of all trees located within the boundary of the project.
- Inventory trees located within the boundary of the project that are protected or considered significant and 6" greater in diameter.
- Photo documentation, spreadsheets and preparation of site maps showing existing trees on proposed site map.
- Indication of trees for removal, if any, and mitigation purposes to allow for construction activities.
- Prepare a formal protected tree report as required for county submittal purposes.
- Prepare a formal Fuel Management Plan as required for county submittal purposes.

Arborists Disclosure:

1. Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of the trees and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure to a tree. Since trees are living organisms, conditions are often hidden within the tree and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specific period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed. Trees can be managed but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk and the only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all of the trees.
2. Where the treatment, pruning and/or removal of trees are involved, it is the Client's responsibility to advise Consultant of any issues regarding property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors and other related issues.
3. Consultant shall invoice Client periodically for the services rendered. Client shall pay such invoices upon receipt. If invoices are not paid within 30 days, a late payment shall be charged of 1 ½ percent per month.
4. Consultant shall perform its services in a manner consistent with the standard of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession practicing under similar conditions in the geographic vicinity and at the time the services are performed. No warranty, representation or guarantee, express or implied, is intended by this agreement.
5. Services provided under this agreement, including all reports, information or recommendations prepared or issued by Consultant, are for the exclusive use of the Client for the project specified herein. No other use is authorized under this agreement. Client will not distribute or convey Consultant's reports or recommendations to any other person or organization other than those identified in the project description without Consultant's written authorization. Client releases Consultant from liability and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless Consultant from any and all claims, liabilities, damages or expenses arising, in whole or in part, from such distribution.
6. Consultant is not responsible for the completion or quality of work that is dependent upon or performed by the Client or third parties not under the direct control of the Consultant, nor responsible for their acts or omissions or for any damages resulting there from.
7. Client and Consultant agree to mediate any claims or disputes arising out of this agreement, before initiating any litigation. The mediation shall be conducted by a mediation service acceptable to the parties. The parties shall make a demand for mediation within a reasonable time after a claim or dispute arises and the parties agree to mediate in good faith. In no event shall any demand for mediation be made after such claim or dispute would be barred by applicable law. Mediation fees would be shared equally. In the event that mediation does not resolve the issue, the parties agree to proceed through binding arbitration. The prevailing party in such proceeding shall be entitled to a reasonable sum for attorney's fees and expert witness fees.
8. Client agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless Consultant from and against any and all claims, liabilities, suits, demands, losses, costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees and all legal expenses and fees incurred through appeal, and all interest thereon, accruing or resulting to any and all persons, firms or any other legal entities on account of any damages or losses to property or persons, including injuries or death, or economic losses, arising out of the project and/or this agreement, except to the extent that said damages or losses are caused by Consultant's sold negligence or willful misconduct.
9. If, during the course of performance of this agreement, conditions or circumstances are discovered which were not contemplated by Consultant at the commencement of this agreement, Consultant shall notify Client in writing of the newly discovered conditions or circumstances, and Client and Consultant shall renegotiate, in good faith, the terms and conditions of this agreement. If amended terms and conditions cannot be agreed upon within 30 days after notice, Consultant may terminate this agreement and be compensated under paragraph 4 in this agreement.
10. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon 10 days' notice sent first class mail. In the event of a termination, Client shall pay for all reasonable charges for work performed by Consultant through the 10th day after mailing the notice of termination. The limitation of liability and indemnity obligations of this agreement shall be binding notwithstanding any termination of this agreement.
11. This agreement is the entire and integrated agreement between Client and Consultant and supersedes all prior negotiations, statements or agreements, either written or oral. Writing signed by both parties may only amend this agreement.
12. In the event that any term or provision in this agreement is found to be unenforceable or invalid for any reason, the remainder of this agreement shall continue in full force and effect, and the parties agree that any unenforceable or invalid term or provision shall be amended to the minimum extent required to make such term or provision enforceable and valid.
13. Neither Client nor Consultant shall assign this agreement without the written consent of the other.
14. Nothing in this agreement shall create a contractual relationship for the benefit of any third party.

Arborist's Report: Introduction, Overview, Methods, and Limitations
Introduction and Overview

I, **Albert Weisfuss**, conducted a comprehensive assessment of the regulated trees on the subject property and prepared this arborist's report in compliance with the requirements of **Monterey County**. This report is intended to support the preparation of development plans, ensuring that proper consideration is given to tree preservation, management, and the potential risks posed by the trees during the development process.

Forest management, as defined in this context, involves applying appropriate technical forestry principles and practices to ensure that trees are maintained, preserved, and integrated into the development process. **Monterey County's primary management objective** is to balance wildlife habitat protection with the enhancement of the environment. The management of trees on streets and publicly owned properties offers multiple benefits, including:

- **Aesthetic value**: Trees contribute significantly to the landscape's visual appeal.
- **Environmental benefits**: Trees improve air quality, provide shade, and support local wildlife.
- **Monetary value**: Well-maintained trees increase in value over time, enhancing the overall property value.

Unlike other public infrastructure elements, trees are dynamic assets that can grow in value, both in terms of aesthetics and practical benefits. Proper planting, care, and maintenance of these trees will not only improve their health but will also positively impact the surrounding environment and property value.

Methods / Limitations

The following methods were used to conduct the tree assessment:

1. **Trunk Measurement**:
    - Tree trunks were measured at **48 inches above soil grade** (referred to as **Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)**). In cases where the main trunk divides below this height, the measurement was taken at the point of division.
    - For multi-trunk trees, each trunk was measured separately, and the diameter was averaged to determine the overall DBH.
2. **Tree Condition Assessment**:
    - The condition of each tree was evaluated through **visual inspection only**, conducted from a standing position. No climbing or aerial equipment was used.
    - As such, this assessment is limited to visible, above-ground indicators of health. Internal or underground issues, such as root rot, pest infestations, or internal structural defects, may not be detectable through this method.
3. **Assessment Categories**:
    - **Good**: The tree is healthy and structurally sound.
    - **Fair**: The tree is in moderate condition but may show early signs of stress or damage.
    - **Poor**: The tree is failing or severely compromised due to disease, pests, structural issues, or other factors.
    - **Dead**: The tree has died and poses a higher risk to the surrounding targets.

4. **Inventory Process**:
    - The inventory was conducted over multiple site visits.
        - The **first and second visits** involved walkthroughs with the property owner and a review of the development site plans.
        - A **third site visit** involved the use of a **Lufkin diameter tape**, an **iPhone camera**, and mapping tools to record the condition of each subject tree and document it accurately.
    - All trees requested for inclusion in the assessment were inventoried, tagged with aluminum tree tags, and assigned identification numbers. Information recorded for each tree included:
        - **Tree number**
        - **Species**
        - **DBH**
        - **Condition rating**

Limitations

1. **Visual Assessment**:
   This assessment is based on visual observation only, with no invasive testing or equipment used (e.g., climbing, aerial inspections, or root zone examination). As such, internal health issues or structural defects that may not be visible from ground level or on the surface could potentially be overlooked.

2. **Tree Condition Changes Over Time**:
   The condition of trees may change between the time of inspection and the implementation of development plans. Regular reassessments are recommended, especially if tree retention is part of the development proposal. This annual reassessment will help ensure that the trees remain safe and viable during construction.

3. **Mapping and Inventory**:
   The tree inventory is based on the provided site plans, and trees have been mapped to the best of my knowledge. Variations in the site conditions, potential changes in tree health, or unforeseen obstacles may not be fully reflected.

4. **Purpose of the Report**:
   This report is prepared specifically for decision-making purposes related to the proposed development. It is not intended to serve as a general tree management or maintenance plan. Use of the report for any other purpose beyond the scope outlined would be inappropriate.

5. **Tree Protection and Care**:
   If tree retention is recommended as part of the development project, ongoing care and protection measures will be essential to preserve the trees' health and prevent damage during construction. This includes installation of Tree Protection Zones (TPZs), regular monitoring, and adjustments to project plans to avoid root or crown damage.

This arborist's report aims to provide a clear, accurate, and comprehensive evaluation of the trees on the subject property, offering an informed perspective on their condition, potential risks, and viability in relation to the proposed development. By following the guidance provided and taking proactive steps to manage tree health and safety, the development can proceed in harmony with the natural environment, balancing ecological and aesthetic values with the functional needs of the property.

Should you have any further questions or require additional clarifications, please feel free to contact me.

Assessment Methods

Subject tree(s) were assessed on 10/9, 10/17 and 10/23/24. The data collection consisted of the following steps:

1. Identify the subject tree(s) as requested .
2. Tagging of subject tree(s) with an identifying number and recording findings of diameter and condition of subject tree(s).
3. Determine if the tree was within the footprint or impacted by development
4. iPhone documentation
5. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 0 – 5.

5 A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.

4 Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.

3 Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.

2 Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.

1 Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.

0 Dead with no living foliage.

The following trees within the proposed footprint have been recorded in the field and listed on table 1:1. Trees were rated as good, fair, poor and dead with poor and dead being recommended for removal. Trees rated fair may have some degree of health conditions or structural integrity limiting their development. Trees rated as good would be considered the best candidates on site for the age and condition of the stand.

Table 1:1

Tree Species	ID #	Diameter in Inches	Comments	Condition 0=Dead 1-2=Poor 3-4=Fair 5=Excellent	Suitable for Preservation
Monterey pine	601	25	Tree is in decline	2-Poor	Yes
Monterey pine	602	10	Suppressed	2-Poor	Yes
Coast live oak	603	17		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	604	16	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	605	8		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	606	10		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	607	17	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	608	23,27	Impacted by development	4 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	609	22,24	Impacted by development	2-Poor	No
Coast live oak	610	31,33		4 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	611	12		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	612	8,10		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	613	23,8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	614	8	Suppressed	2-Poor	Yes
Coast live oak	615	8,8,10	Suppressed	2-Poor	Yes
Monterey pine	616	34		4 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	617	19		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	618	15		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	619	10		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	620	8.6.4		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	621	10,4,6,8		3 - Fair	Yes
Monterey pine	622	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	623	8	Impacted by development	2-Poor	No
Coast live oak	624	11	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	625	8,6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	626	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	627	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	628	6,8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	629	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	630	10,10,8,8,6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	631	8,8,19		3 - Fair	Yes

Tree Species	ID #	Diameter In Inches	Comments	Condition 0=Dead 1-2=Poor 3-4=Fair 5=Excellent	Suitable for Preservation
Coast live oak	632	6,4,8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	633	17	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	634	6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	635	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	636	10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	637	6,4	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	638	10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	639	6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	640	6,4	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	641	12,8,8,12	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	642	10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	643	10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	644	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	645	10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	646	6,8,10,10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	647	10		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	648	10		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	649	8		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	650	12		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	651	12		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	652	16,8,6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	653	14	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	654	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	655	10,6,4	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	656	14,12	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	657	12	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	658	10,8,6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	659	14,14	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	660	23	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	661	19	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	662	22	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	663	18	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	664	12	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No

Tree Species	ID #	Diameter In Inches	Comments	Condition 0=Dead 1-2=Poor 3-4=Fair 5=Excellent	Suitable for Preservation
Coast live oak	665	10		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	666	25,25	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	667	23,17	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	668	23	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	669	14	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	670	23,23	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	671	23,23	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	672	23,10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	673	12,23,15,19,27		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	674	23		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	675	12,14	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	676	27		3 - Fair	Yes
Coast live oak	451	12	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	452	6	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	453	8	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	454	10	Impacted by development	3 - Fair	No
Coast live oak	455	27,25,20,22		3 - Fair	Yes

TREE REMOVAL & TREE RETENTION PLANS

Removal is based on condition or impacts from development of trees at the time of this assessment.
0 trees assessed in the excellent category.
75 trees assessed in the fair category
6 trees assessed in there poor category
0 trees assessed in the dead category
54 trees are requested for removal. 53 Quercus agrifolia and 1 Pinus radiata
27 Documented trees near the proposed project are to be retained with tree protection.

Retention is based on condition/location of trees at the time of the assessment.
Trees retained within the scope of work will require tree protection prior to any work.
Retained trees are recommended for trimming for safety and/or building clearance using Best Management Practice (BMP) developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)

Conclusion

Subject trees requested for removal will not involve a risk of adverse environmental impacts such as:

1. Soil erosion.
2. Water Quality: The removal of the trees will not substantially lessen the ability for the natural assimilation of nutrients, chemical pollutants, heavy metals, silt and other noxious substances from ground and surface waters;
3. Ecological Impacts: The removal will not have a substantial adverse impact upon existing biological and ecological systems, climatic conditions which affect these systems, or such removal will not create conditions which may adversely affect the dynamic equilibrium of associated systems;
4. Noise Pollution: The removal will not significantly increase ambient noise levels to the degree that a nuisance is anticipated to occur;
5. Air Movement: The removal will not significantly reduce the ability of the existing vegetation to reduce wind velocities to the degree that a nuisance is anticipated to occur;
6. Wildlife Habitat: The removal will not significantly reduce available habitat for wildlife existence and reproduction or result in the immigration of wildlife from adjacent or associated ecosystems. The tree is diseased, injured, in danger of falling too close to existing or proposed structures, creates unsafe vision clearance, or is likely to promote the spread of insects of disease.

Conditions of Approval:

In granting any permit as provided herein, the appropriate authority may attach reasonable conditions to mitigate environmental impacts and ensure compliance with the provisions of this Section, including but not limited to replacement of trees removed.

The site is a mixed oak and pine forest, a unique ecosystem known for high biodiversity due to the "edge effect"—where species diversity thrives at the transition zone between different habitats. This area's diverse community of species benefits from the boundary between oak and pine ecosystems, allowing for greater biodiversity. However, urbanization has increasingly fragmented these landscapes, intensifying edge effects, which can benefit some species, particularly invasive ones like Genista. Despite these changes, pine-oak forests offer valuable natural habitats and even the potential to support human needs, though many have been developed into urban or suburban areas. With proper restoration and planning, these ecosystems can be preserved for the future.

In Monterey County, tree replacement for protected trees follows specific guidelines. For trees under 24 inches in diameter, a 1:1 replacement is required, while trees over 24 inches require a 2:1 replacement ratio. The removed trees will be replanted in locations that provide adequate space (at least 15 feet apart) for canopy and root growth, and initial care includes deep watering once or twice a week through the first two years, with supplemental watering during dry months.

For this development project, 54 trees are slated for removal, including three landmark trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of over 24 inches. Fifty-eight trees will be replanted using local stock, with each sapling standing at least 3 feet tall and having a minimum caliper of ½ inch.

Replant list			
Species	***Common name***	***Size***	***# of trees replanted***
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	5 gallon	57
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	5 gallon	1

It is possible as the project develops, some crown cleaning, raising or reduction of canopies will be required to obtain proper distance between established trees and the proposed project. Visible decay was present on some trees that will require care for safety and health. This pruning cycle is recommended at the end of construction along with post construction care of the retained trees.
All pruning will be completed by a qualified professional following ISA **B**est **M**anagement **P**runing guidelines.

Tree Protection - Before/During/After

Planning Phase

1. Before assessing trees and other site structures and conditions, mark the site boundaries on plans and in the field to delineate which trees and stands of trees will be inventoried.

2. Perform a tree inventory that includes at minimum the location, size, and health of each tree and delineates quality stands of trees. Scope of the inventory should be based on communication and needs of the project team (developer, planner, engineer, architect, landscape architect, and other professionals involved), as well as county ordinances. This is the time to confer with the project team on conceptualizations for site design, so that way long- term tree protection and health gets integrated into the design.

Design Phase

3. Communicate with the project team to accurately site structures and utilities and determine the trees to remain on site. Conserve and protect trees in stands or groups where possible. Make sure the trees and stands of trees selected to be saved go into plans and construction documents. Include in all plans the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) for all saved trees to avoid conflict with the protected area and placement of structures and utilities during construction.

Pre-construction Phase

4. Prior to pre-construction activities, including tree removal, access roads, construction staging areas, and building layout, erect tree protection barriers to visually indicate TPZs. Be sure to:
   - ✏Use tree protection barriers that are highly visible, sturdy, and restrict entry into the TPZ.
   - ✏Install or erect signs along the tree protection barrier stating that no one is allowed to disturb this area.
   - ✏Remove any branches or trees that pose an immediate risk to structures or people prior to any construction activities.

✏*Construction Phase*

5. Communicate the intent of the tree protection barriers to the construction manager and workers to ensure that TPZs are not disturbed during construction activities. Have the construction manager sign a contract of compliance.

Prohibit these activities in the TPZ:

- ✏Stockpiling of any type, including construction material, debris, soil, and mulch
- ✏Altering soils, including grade changes, surface treatment, and compaction due to vehicle, equipment, and foot traffic
- ✏Trenching for utility installation or repair and irrigation system installation
- ✏Attaching anything to trunks or use of equipment that causes injury to the tree

7. Schedule site visits to ensure the contract is being met by the construction manager and that tree health is not being compromised by construction activity. Inspect and monitor trees for any decline or damages.

8. Keep in place all tree protection barriers until the project is completed.

Post-construction Phase

9. Perform a final inspection and continue monitoring after construction. Monitoring includes maintaining mulch, managing soil moisture, assessing tree damage, inspecting for insects and pests, and fertilization if needed.

Grading Limitations within the Tree Protection Zone

1. Grade changes outside of the TPZ shall not significantly alter drainage to the tree.
2. Grade changes within the TPZ are not permitted.
3. Grade changes under specifically approved circumstances shall not allow more than 6-inches of fill soil added or allow more than 4-inches of existing soil to be removed from natural grade unless mitigated
4. Grade fills over 6-inches or impervious overlay shall incorporate notes: an approved permanent aeration system, permeable material or other approved mitigation.
5. Grade cuts exceeding 4-inches shall incorporate retaining walls or an appropriate transition equivalent.

Trenching, Excavation and Equipment Use

Notification. Contractor shall notify the project arborist a minimum of 24 hours in advance of the activity in the TPZ.

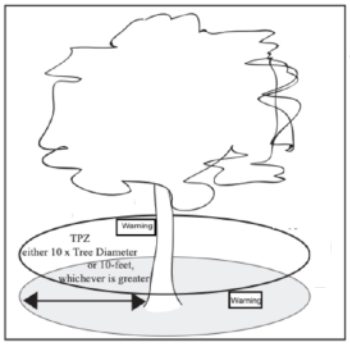
1. Root Severance. Roots that are encountered shall be cut to sound wood and repaired Roots 2- inches and greater must remain injury free.
2. **Excavation.** Any approved excavation, demolition or extraction of material shall be performed with equipment sitting outside the TPZ. Methods permitted are by hand digging, hydraulic or pneumatic air excavation technology. Avoid excavation within the TPZ during hot, dry weather. If excavation or trenching for drainage, utilities, irrigation lines, etc., it is the duty of the contractor to tunnel under any roots 2-inches in diameter and greater. Prior to excavation for foundation/footings/walls, grading or trenching within the TPZ, roots shall first be severed cleanly 1- foot outside the TPZ and to the depth of the future excavation. The trench must then be hand dug and roots pruned with a saw, sawzall, narrow trencher with sharp blades or other approved root pruning equipment.
3. **Heavy Equipment.** Use of backhoes, steel tread tractors or any heavy vehicles within the TPZ is prohibited unless approved by the project arborist. If allowed, a protective root buffer is required. The protective buffer shall consist of a base course of tree chips spread over the root area to a minimum of 6-inch depth, layered by 3/4-inch quarry gravel to stabilize 3/4-inch plywood on top. This buffer within the TPZ shall be maintained throughout the entire construction process.
    - Structural design. If injurious activity or interference with roots greater than 2-inches will occur within the TPZ, plans shall specify a design of special foundation, footing, walls, concrete slab or pavement designs subject to project arborist approval. Discontinuous foundations such as concrete pier and structural grade beam must maintain natural grade (not to exceed a 4-inch cut), to minimize root loss and allow the tree to use the existing soil.

Tree Removal

✏Removal of regulated trees shall not be attempted by demolition or construction personnel, grading or other heavy equipment. A certified arborist or tree worker shall remove the tree carefully in a manner that causes no damage above or below ground to trees that are retained.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) shown in grey

(radius of TPZ equals 10-times the diameter of the tree or 10-feet, whichever is greater).



Tree protection has three primary functions,

- Keep the foliage canopy and branching structure clear from contact by equipment, materials and activities.
- Preserve roots and soil conditions in an intact and non-compacted state.
- Identify the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) in which no soil disturbance is permitted and activities are restricted, unless otherwise approved.
- The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is a restricted area around the base of the tree with a radius of ten-times the diameter of the tree's trunk or ten feet; whichever is greater, enclosed by fencing.

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

Fuel Management - Introduction

This fuel management plan has been prepared as a guideline for the implementation of defensible space / vegetation management for the fire safety around the newly proposed residence identified as Lot 49 - #62 Marguerite Carmel, CA. The Fuel Management Zones are specific to the areas where vegetation has been removed or modified in a manner that increases the likelihood that structures will survive wildfires. Improving the defensible space around structures reduces the amount of fuel available for a wildfire.

California Public Resource Code 4291

Maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but not beyond the property line. 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 and spaced in a condition so that a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. The intensity of fuels management may vary within the 100-foot perimeter of the structure, with more intense fuel reductions being utilized between 5 and 30 feet around the structure, and an ember-resistant zone being required within 5 feet of the structure.

Non-Combustible Zone:
(0-5 feet)

- Hardscape surfaces including gravel, pavers, decomposed granite and bare soils are all approved non- combustible surfaces.
- Succulent plant species are examples of non-combustible plant materials.
- Plant placement is the most important criteria for fire-resistant plant selection.
- No wooden trellis, climbing vines, trees or shrubs should be integrated into this zone.
- No combustible mulch. Rock mulch is acceptable and has the greatest fire resistance.

Landscape Zone:
(5-30 feet)

Landscape Zones incorporate multiple planting types. All zones are proposed with fire-appropriate plant materials and adequate spacing posing less hazard for ignition. Increase space between trees, remove lower branches and create areas of irrigated landscape islands.

- Safe egress must be maintained regularly along the driveway. It is important to allow for safe passage and to provide a location where firefighter resources can travel and engage in fire response.
- Grassland, and the understory of all oak woodland vegetation should be mowed within 10 feet of the pavement edges.
- All chaparral, coastal scrub and oak/shrub woodland vegetation should be treated to 30 feet from the pavement edge providing both vertical and horizontal clearance.

Management Zone
(30-100 feet)

Understory plants must be kept short, and small lower tree branches must be removed. The understory of oak woodland habitat includes shade tolerant shrubs and grasslands. The goal of this standard is to maintain an existing oak woodland with a short-statured understory of herbaceous plants and shrubs and a tree canopy at least 8 feet above the ground. An initial treatment will be required to prune smaller benches of trees up to 8 feet above the ground and to reduce density and stature of understory shrubs. Annual maintenance could be required to maintain this recommended height.

- Understory vegetation should not be completely removed. Instead, selectively remove non-native flammable species and remove dead branches from desirable native vegetation.
- Native understory shrubs are to be kept free of dead branches and no more than 2.5 feet in height.
- Leaf litter depth should be kept no greater than 4 inches.
- Once initial tree pruning is completed, pruning is likely to be needed less frequently with an interval of three to five years.

LOT 8

LOT 9

S53°39'04"E 129.04' (TIE)

BUILDING FOOTPRINT

LEACH FIELD ENVELOPE

S 3°51'21" E 209.21'

N 66°58'13" E 224.45'

ROAD

ROOST

EAGLES

CONTROL #50 435.59

WATER VALVE

3/4" CONDUIT

7" PHONE RISER

L=19.78'
R=250.00'

N3°08'39"E 51.74'

L=34.61'
R=60.00'
Δ=33°03'
N29°54'25"W 34.42'

L=35.34'
R=75.00'
Δ=27°00'00"

N25°24'24"W 34.30'

BIO-BAG 434.78 434.70

PROPERTY CORNER

2" CONDUIT

TRANSFORMER ON CONC SLAB

WATER METER

3 - 2" CONDUITS

PHONE RISER

7" PHONE RISER UTILITY MARKER

CB EL 446.95

AC DIKE

LEGEND

- NON COMBUSTIBLE ZONE
- LANDSCAPE ZONE
- MANAGEMENT ZONE

30' WIDE PDE, PUE & SDE

FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

FUEL MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTION

THIS FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED AS A GUIDELINE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE/VEGETATION MANAGEMENT FOR THE FIRE SAFETY AROUND THE NEWLY PROPOSED RESIDENCE IDENTIFIED AS 8730 EAGLES ROOST RD. THE FUEL MANAGEMENT ZONES ARE SPECIFIC TO THE AREAS WHERE VEGETATION HAS BEEN REMOVED OR MODIFIED IN MANNER THAT INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD THAT STRUCTURES WILL SURVIVE WILDFIRES.IMPROVING THE DEFENSIBLE SPACE AROUND STRUCTURES REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF FUEL AVAILABLE FOR A WILDFIRE.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCE CODE 4291
MAINTAIN DEFENSIBLE SPACE OF 100 FEET FROM EACH SIDE AND FROM T FRONT AND REAR OF THE STRUCTURE, BUT NOT BEYOND THE PROPERTY LINE. 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 MAINTAINED AND SPACED IN A CONDITION SO THAT A WILDFIRE BURNING UNDER AVERAGE WEATHER CONDITIONS WOULD BE UNLIKELY TO IGNITE THE STRUCTURE. THE INTENSITY OF FUELS MANAGEMENT MAY VARY WITHIN THE 100-FOOT PERIMETER OF THE STRUCTURE, WITH MORE INTENSE FUEL REDUCTIONS BEING UTILIZED BETWEEN 5 AND 30 FEET AROUND THE STRUCTURE, AND AN EMBER-RESISTANT ZONE BEING REQUIRED WITHIN 5 OF THE STRUCTURE.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE ZONE
(0-5 FEET)

- HARDSCAPE SURFACES INCLUDING GRAVEL, PAVERS, DECOMPOSED GRANITE AND BARE SOILS ARE ALL APPROVED NON-COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES.
- SUCCULENT PLANT SPECIES ARE EXAMPLES OF NON-COMBUSTIBLE PLANT MATERIALS.
- PLANT PLACEMENT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CRITERIA FOR FIRE-RESISTANT PLANT SELECTION.
- NO WOODEN TRELLIS, CLIMBING VINES, TREES OR SHRUBS SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO THIS ZONE."
- NO COMBUSTIBLE MULCH. ROCK MULCH IS ACCEPTABLE AND HAS THE GREATEST FIRE RESISTANCE.

LANDSCAPE ZONE
(5-30 FEET)

LANDSCAPE ZONES INCORPORATE MULTIPLE PLANTING TYPES. ALL ZONES PROPOSED WITH FIRE-APPROPRIATE PLANT MATERIALS AND ADEQUATE SPACE POSING LESS HAZARD FOR IGNITION. INCREASE SPACE BETWEEN TREES, RE LOWER BRANCHES AND CREATE AREAS OF IRRIGATED LANDSCAPE ISLANDS.

- SAFE EGRESS MUST BE MAINTAINED REGULARLY ALONG THE DRIVEWAY. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ALLOW FOR SAFE PASSAGE AND TO PROVIDE A LOCATION FIREFIGHTER RESOURCES CAN TRAVEL AND ENGAGE IN FIRE RESPONSE.
- GRASSLAND, AND THE UNDER-STORY OF ALL OAK WOODLAND VEGETATION SHOULD BE MOWED WITHIN 10 FEET OF THE PAVEMENT EDGES.
- ALL CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB AND OAK/SHRUB WOODLAND VEGETATION SHOULD BE TREATED TO 30 FEET FROM THE PAVEMENT EDGE PROVIDING BOTH VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE.

MANAGEMENT ZONE
(30-100 FEET)

UNDERSTORY PLANTS MUST BE KEPT SHORT, AND SMALL LOWER TREE BRANCHES MUST BE REMOVED. THE UNDERSTORY OF OAK WOODLAND HABITAT INCLUDES SHADE TOLERANT SHRUBS AND GRASSLANDS. THE GOAL OF THIS STANDARD IS TO MAINTAIN AN EXISTING OAK WOODLAND WITH A SHORT- STATURED UNDERSTORY OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND SHRUBS AND A TREE CANOPY AT LEAST 8 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND. AN INITIAL TREATMENT WI REQUIRED TO PRUNE SMALLER BENCHES OF TREES UP TO 8 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND TO REDUCE DENSITY AND STATURE OF UNDERSTORY SHRUBS. ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COULD BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THIS RECOMMENDED HEIGHT.

- UNDERSTORY VEGETATION SHOULD NOT BE COMPLETELY REMOVED. INSTEAD SELECTIVELY REMOVE NON-NATIVE FLAMMABLE SPECIES AND REMOVE BRANCHES FROM DESIRABLE NATIVE VEGETATION.
- NATIVE UNDERSTORY SHRUBS ARE TO BE KEPT FREE OF DEAD BRANCHES NO MORE THAN 2.5 FEET IN HEIGHT.
- LEAF LITTER DEPTH SHOULD BE KEPT NO GREATER THAN 4 INCHES.
- ONCE INITIAL TREE PRUNING IS COMPLETED, PRUNING IS LIKELY TO BE NEEDED LESS FREQUENTLY WITH AN INTERVAL OF THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

Neil Cattle

FLOOR PLAN DESIGN CO.
DESIGN, PLANNING, & ESTIMATES

MONTEREY BAY TREEWORKS

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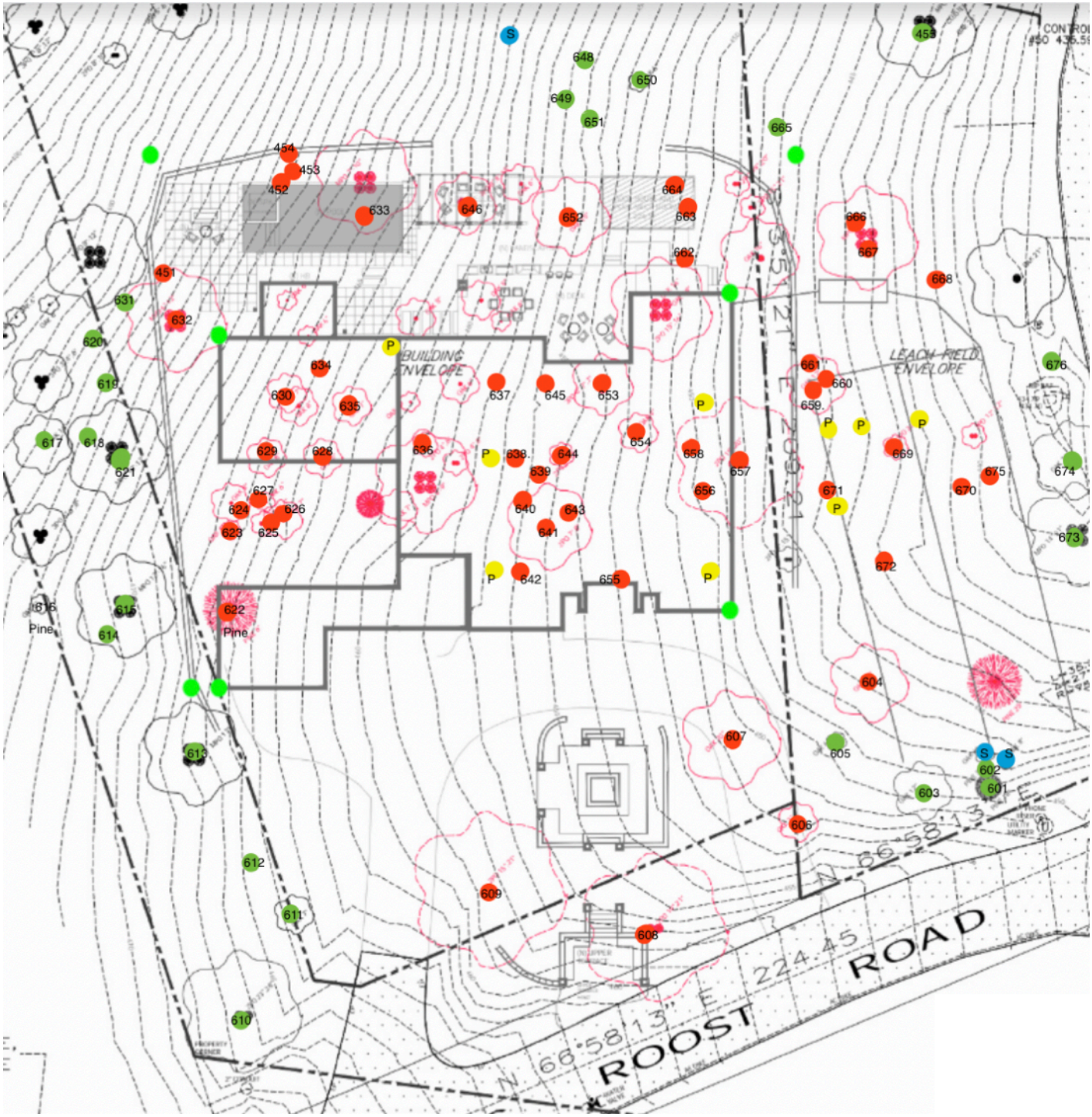
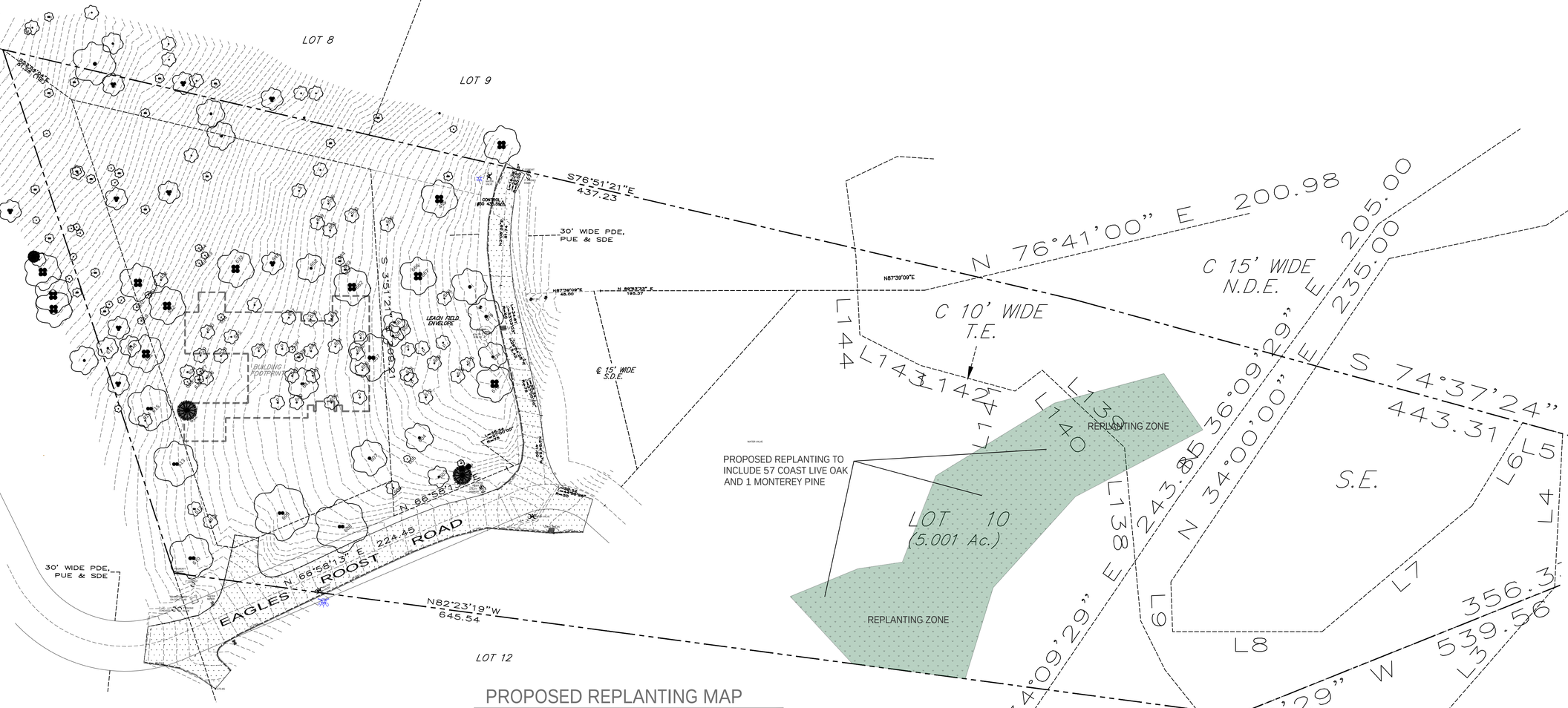
FUEL MANAGEMENT PLAN

USE PERMIT FOR:
SAHI RESIDENCE
CLIENT: NAVNEET SINGH SAHI
8730 EAGLES ROOST RD. SALINAS, CA. 93907

DATE	11-26-24
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN	RC
JOB	09-24
SHEET	L1

Tree mapping using provided site plan.
Yellow represents small <4” DBH Monterey pine for reference only.
Blue are low <18” in total height stumps for reference only.
Red is requested removals
Green are retained trees.
Yellow are Monterey pine under 6” DBH. Trees are for making references only.





PROPOSED REPLANTING MAP

SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

SATELLITE KEY MAP

NTS

REPLANTING NOTES

THE REPLANTING RULES AIM TO MAINTAIN OR RESTORE FOREST COVER FOLLOWING TREE REMOVAL FOR DEVELOPMENT, ENSURING ECOSYSTEM CONTINUITY. THE PRESENCE OF QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA (COAST LIVE OAK) AT A NEARBY SIMILAR SITE SUGGESTS THAT THE PROPOSED SITE AND SOIL CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE FOR SUPPORTING NEW TREE GROWTH. REPLANTING IN THIS AREA WILL ENHANCE HABITAT SIZE AND CONNECTIVITY FOR LOCAL WILDLIFE, ALLOWING FOR HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT OF ALL TREES AND FURTHER PROMOTING BIO-DIVERSITY.

LEGEND

- PROPOSED BUILDING ENVELOPE
- PROPOSED REPLANTING SITES

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

Neil Cattle

FLOOR PLAN DESIGN CO.
DESIGN, PLANNING, & ESTIMATES

MONTEREY BAY TREEWORKS

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PROPOSED REPLANTING MAP

USE PERMIT FOR:

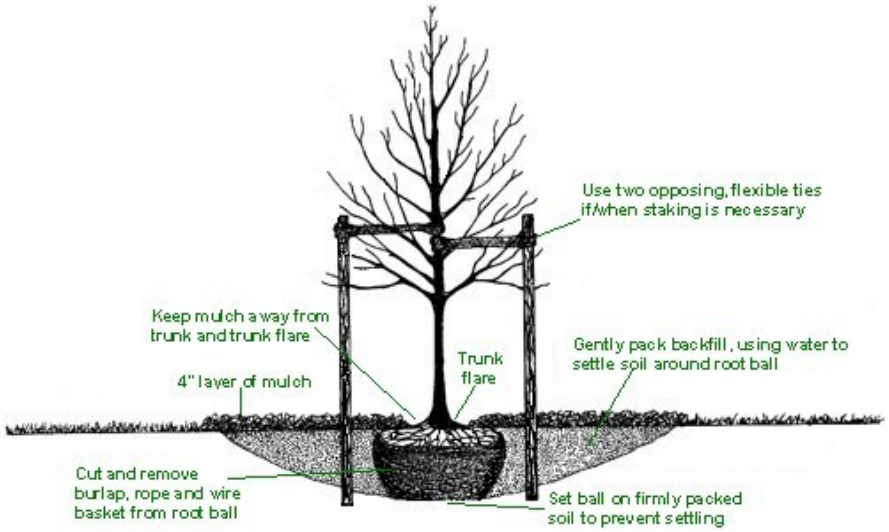
SAHI RESIDENCE

CLIENT: NAVNEET SINGH SAHI
8730 EAGLES ROOST RD, SALINAS, CA. 93907

DATE	11-26-24
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN	RC
JOB	09-24
SHEET	L2

BMP's (Pruning) definitions to be followed throughout the course or duration of the project.
Crown Cleaning is the removal of dead, dying, diseased, crowded, weakly attached, low-vigor branches, and from a tree's crown. *Dead-wooding* is a *crown-cleaning* practice and commonly includes the removal of dead, dying and low-vigor branches.
Crown-thinning includes crown cleaning and the selective thinning of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown.
Crown Raising removes the lower branches of a tree in order to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, vistas, etc.
Crown Reduction (Crown Shaping) reduces the height and/or spread of a tree, because all too often, it was a poor selection for the site or its landscape use has changed.
Crown Restoration is more than a maintenance operation. It is the improvement of the structure, form and appearance of trees whose branches have been severely headed, vandalized, or storm damaged.

Planting Detail
If trees must be staked, place stakes as low as possible but no higher than 2/3 the height of the tree. Materials used to tie the tree to the stake should be flexible and allow for movement all the way down to the ground so that trunk taper develops correctly. Remove all staking material after roots have established. This can be as early as a few months, but should be no longer than one growing season. Materials used for permanent tree protection should never be attached to the tree.



Watering Guidelines

Tree Age	Frequency	Quantity	Drip* & Sprinkler*** Run Time
Three days after planted	Fill the watering basin 3 times, using a total of 15-20 gallons	15-20 gallons	Hand watering best at this stage
First three weeks after planting	Fill the watering basin once a week	5-10 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Two – Six months following planting	Fill the watering basin every week or every other week	10-15 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Remainder of first year	Water every other week in absence of soaking rain	10-15 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Year Two	Every two to four weeks when rain is scarce	15-20 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate
Year Three-Five	Once a month	20-30 gallons	Drip & Bubbler run time: Depends on flow rate

Certifying Statement

I, Albert Weisfuss, certify that:

- I have personally overseen the inspection of this tree and property referred to in this report, and have stated my findings accurately.
- I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
- The opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own.
- My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party.

Albert Weisfuss

November 7, 2024

Date