Exhibit C

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

May 27, 2024

Golden Gate Assets, LP Residence
24656 Guadalupe Street
Carmel, CA 93923
APN: 009-082-004-000

Subject: Pre-construction tree impact assessment & removal report for 24656 Guadalupe Street in Carmel

Per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* requirements, an arborist-conducted pre-construction tree impact assessment was recently performed for the developed property located at 24656 Guadalupe Street in Carmel (APN: 009-082-004; refer to attached photos, *Figures 1-8*) in preparation for a home remodel project. Based on this tree evaluation and review of the construction design plans for this construction project (refer to the corresponding site plans that identifies the location of trees in relation to the proposed construction footprint), it has been determined that 4 Coast Live Oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) are proposed for removal in preparation for property development activities. Additionally, 5 non-native ornamental tree species, consisting of Liquid Amber, Cedar, Strawberry Tree and Pittosporum, are also planned for removal, but these non-native and introduced trees (all of which are fairly small diameter and are well less than 24 inch DBH) are not protected by County ordinances and therefore do not require a tree removal permit. A few additional oaks and other non-native trees occurring on the property that will be retained and are in the vicinity of planned property development activities will be adequately protected for the duration of the project and are not expected to be adversely affected by proposed construction activities.

The location of the 4 oak trees proposed for removal (identified as *Tree#s 1-4*) are shown on the attached project site plans and marked with yellow flagging tape and numbers 1-4. Tree protection fencing that will be installed prior to construction activities commencing will be shown on the corresponding set of design plans for this project. Photos of the proposed homesite, property characteristics, nearby trees, and the 4 oaks planned for removal are located

at the end of the report (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1-8*). Findings and recommendations are provided herein.

I. SITE CHARACTERISTICS, PROJECT DESCRIPTION & TREE REMOVAL

The subject property at 24656 Guadalupe Street in Carmel is a fairly small parcel located in a mixed woodland residential community that is dominated by mature upper-canopy Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Monterey Cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*) and mid- to lower-canopy Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees that are native to the region. Other lower growing trees, shrubs and understory vegetation occurring on the property and in surrounding areas primarily consist of a variety of native and introduced plant species.

The proposed home remodel site on this developed and previously disturbed and impacted lot will primarily utilize the existing building footprint, but some of the surrounding areas that are currently landscaped (which includes the areas where the 4 oaks proposed for removal are located) will fall within the new building footprint. Per the property development plans, prior to property development activities commencing it will be necessary to remove the 4 Coast Live Oaks addressed in this report (identified as *Tree#s 1-4* on the project site plans and marked with yellow flagging tape) due to their locations within or directly adjacent to the proposed construction footprint (refer to the project site plans and the attached photos, *Figures 2-7*). Additionally, and as previously noted, 5 non-native ornamental tree species, consisting of Liquid Amber, Cedar, Strawberry Tree and Pittosporum, are also planned for removal, but these non-native and introduced trees (all of which are fairly small diameter and are well less than 24 inch DBH) are not protected by County ordinances and therefore do not require a tree removal permit.

A few additional oaks and other non-native trees occurring on the property that will be retained and are in the vicinity of proposed property development activities (refer to the project plans) will be adequately protected for the duration of the project and are not expected to be adversely affected by construction activities (refer to *Figure 8*). The retained trees located in the construction site area will be protected with tree protection fencing and, if necessary, 2x4 stem protection measures, which will assist in protecting the trees from grading and construction activities, as well as reducing and minimizing impacts to significant roots. Tree protection measures will be shown on the corresponding set of site plans for this project. Additionally, grading activities should be conducted in a careful and mindful manner to assist in avoiding impacts to critical roots.

Based on the project design plans and given the proper installation, maintenance and monitoring of tree protection measures that will be required for the duration of the project (refer to the tree protection recommendations and guidelines provided in this report, as well as the project site plans that identify the location of tree protection fencing), a few oaks and other non-native ornamental species that will be retained and protected are not expected to be significantly impacted by construction and grading activities, and will likely tolerate construction related

impacts with minimal adverse affects, especially if the tree protection recommendations provided in this report are properly implemented and regularly inspected and monitored.

Prior to construction activities beginning, it is advised that a pre-construction meeting be held with the general contractor, project team and consulting arborist to discuss project details and construction and grading plans that could affect how trees are impacted, as well as the location of required tree protection fencing and any other tree and resource preservation measures that may be necessary to protect trees and critical root zone areas.

In regards to the 4 oaks proposed for removal (refer to the attached project site plan), the following are characteristics of the 4 subject trees:

The small Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) identified as *Tree#1* on the project site plans has a DBH (diameter at breast height) of 9 inches (refer to attached photos, *Figures 3 & 4*). This oak is located in the construction footprint of the proposed driveway and will need to be removed in order for construction activities to proceed. This oak is in fair physiological health and condition, but in generally poor structural condition due to visible structural defects and disorders. Structural deficiencies include a suppressed form and structure, poor canopy balance and symmetry, a natural lean in the direction of proposed construction activities, and a co-dominant stem attachment in the main stem. Per County requirements, one 5 to 15-gallon replacement oak will need to be planted on the subject property to satisfy tree removal permit conditions.

The small Coast Live Oak identified as *Tree#2* on the project site plans has a DBH of 7 inches (refer to *Figure 5*). This oak is also located in the footprint of the proposed driveway construction area and will need to be removed in order for construction activities to proceed. This oak is in fair physiological health and condition, but in poor structural condition due to visible structural defects and disorders. Structural deficiencies include a significant natural lean in the direction of proposed construction activities, a suppressed form and structure, poor canopy balance and symmetry, and a co-dominant stem attachment in the main stem. Per County requirements, one 5 to 15-gallon replacement oak will need to be planted on the subject property to satisfy tree removal permit conditions.

The Coast Live Oak identified as *Tree#3* on the project site plans has a DBH of 10 inches (refer to *Figures 2, 6 & 7*). This oak is located in the construction footprint of the proposed main house site and will need to be removed in order for construction activities to proceed. This oak is in fair physiological health and structural condition. Structural deficiencies include a natural lean, poor canopy balance and symmetry, and multiple co-dominant stem attachments that can be structurally weaker attachments where structural failures are more likely to occur. Currently, this tree appears physiologically and structurally sound. Per County requirements, one 5 to 15-gallon replacement oak will need to be planted on the subject property to satisfy tree removal permit conditions.

The Coast Live Oak identified as *Tree#4* on the project site plans has a DBH of 16 inches (refer to *Figures 2, 6 & 7*) and is located within a few feet of *Tree#3*. This oak is also in the construction footprint of the proposed main house site and will need to be removed in order for construction activities to proceed. This oak is in good physiological health and fair structural condition. Potential structural deficiencies include multiple co-dominant stem attachments, but otherwise this oak currently appears physiologically and structurally sound. Per County requirements, one 5 to 15-gallon replacement oak will need to be planted on the subject property to satisfy tree removal permit conditions.

It should be noted that at this time biotic disorders (e.g., disease, insect pests, decay) and/or structural defects that would significantly increase hazard concerns appear to be absent in levels that are detrimental to the health and welfare of the oaks on the property that will be retained and protected.

The remaining native oaks and other introduced trees on the property will be retained and protected from grading and construction activities for the duration of the property development project (refer to tree protection recommendations and guidelines provided in this report, the corresponding set of project plans, and the attached photo, ***Figure 8***). Tree and resource protection measures shall be properly maintained to assist in preserving and protecting trees and minimizing impacts to retained trees.

During project operations the trees on the property will be routinely monitored and adequately protected, and in the event that large primary roots are encountered the project arborist should be notified and consulted to provide guidance and recommendations that will serve to minimize impacts to protected trees. If trees exhibit any signs or symptoms of stress and decline due to possible construction related impacts or any other factors (e.g., biotic and/or abiotic disorders) specific treatments can be performed (e.g., supplemental deep watering, radial or vertical mulching, growth regulator treatments, among others) to assist in mitigating adverse impacts and to aid in the recovery of impacted trees, but none of these treatments are anticipated to be necessary.

Landscaping activities associated with property development will be designed and implemented in manner that will avoid and minimize impacts to nearby oaks, reduce water use, and to mitigate any potential wildfire hazard concerns in this community. For example, landscaping and grading should be avoided or limited within the critical root zone area (i.e., canopy dripline) of trees with minimal soil disturbance, grading, irrigation, planting and introduction of soil or other landscaping materials. Landscaping plants should be drought tolerant and lower combustibility vegetation that is appropriate to oak woodland habitat. Lower density, lower growing and properly irrigated, spaced and maintained plants and planting configurations should be used that are less flammable and more fire resistant. However, it should be noted that this cooler and moister coastal area of Carmel is at lower risk of wildfires compared to interior areas.

Additionally, it will likely be necessary to prune a few retained oaks that are located in relatively close proximity to the proposed homesite and construction activities in order to maintain and preserve tree health, provide adequate clearance around structures, reduce combustible fuel loads (i.e., ladder fuels) and improve defensible space for fire protection. Pruning operations should occur during the proper time of year (preferably fall through early winter) and will utilize proper pruning best management practices (BMP's) to minimize impacts to trees.

Tree removal and/or pruning operations should be avoided during the bird nesting season, which in Monterey County may begin as early as February and continue through August. If tree work is necessary during this time period a nesting assessment is advised to determine if any nesting birds are present. A recent tree assessment and site inspection determined that actively nesting birds or raptors are presently not occurring within or directly adjacent to the property development site; however, depending on when tree removal and construction activities begin (i.e., February-August) it may be necessary to perform an additional assessment.

When tree removal and pruning operations commence, tree work should be performed by licensed and insured tree workers trained in accordance with ANSI Z133.1 safety regulations, as required by OSHA. If necessary, tree protection measures should be installed to nearby trees that could potentially be damaged during removal operations. Additionally, if substantial soil disturbance occurs at the removal site it may be necessary to install erosion and sedimentation control measures to effectively stabilize exposed soil surfaces and contain sediment runoff. Furthermore, BMP's involved with tree removal, disposal, and the cleaning and sterilization of tools and equipment should be implemented to minimize the chance of biotic disorders (that may be present) spreading to other areas.

The ecological impacts from the proposed removal of the 4 subject oaks (i.e., *Tree #s 1-4*) will be minimal due to a fairly large number of native mature oaks, pines and cypress trees occurring in this urban woodland community. Additionally, the planting of 4 replacement oak trees (5 to 15-gallon container size is advised) to comply with County tree removal permit conditions will assist in supporting and sustaining the health and character of this mixed woodland residential community.

It should be noted that if there are any naturally occurring oak seedlings and/or saplings located within or in close proximity to the project site, these young trees should be protected from construction activities or, alternatively, saved and relocated to a safe and suitable area on the subject property and cared for until they are properly established.

In regards to tree replacement, four (4) 5 to 15-gallon container size Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) replacement trees of good physiological health and structural condition shall be planted on the subject property to replace the 4 oaks planned for removal and to help preserve and sustain the long-term health, viability and character of this mixed oak woodland environment. The 4 oak trees proposed for removal are greater than 6 inch DBH, but well less than 24 inch DBH, and require a 1:1 replacement ratio by Monterey County Planning.

The 4 replacement oak plantings should be acquired from a local plant nursery that has a good selection of specimens that are free from harmful pathogens, insect pests and/or significant structural disorders. Furthermore, the replacement trees should be planted during the appropriate time of year (preferably fall or winter) using proper tree planting techniques and best management practices, and should be planted in suitable locations that will support healthy establishment and maturation. The replacement plantings should be provided the necessary irrigation, mulching and protection (i.e., welded wire fence secured with T-posts around the plantings to protect from wildlife) until they are successfully established. Successful completion of this County tree removal permit compliance action shall be achieved when the 4 replacement oak plantings survive a one-year monitoring period.

II. CONSTRUCTION TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* requirements and resource preservation BMP's, the following tree and resource protection measures shall be implemented for this property development project that is planned for 24656 Guadalupe Street in Carmel. It should be noted that not all of these tree protection measures may be necessary or applicable to this specific project, but may come in useful at some point during project operations and should be provided in case they are needed. The proper implementation of tree and resource preservation BMP's and regular construction site monitoring will assist in protecting and preserving the health and welfare of trees, habitat and surrounding ecological resources. The location of tree protection measures will be determined on-site by the project arborist and/or design team and contractor during a scheduled pre-construction meeting, and tree and resource preservation measures will be regularly inspected and properly maintained for the duration of the project to ensure they are functioning effectively:

1) Prior to commencing with grading and construction activities install high visibility exclusionary fencing that clearly defines the work area, limits unnecessary disturbance to surrounding areas, and protects the critical root zone (CRZ) of individual trees and/or tree groupings. Generally speaking, the CRZ area is defined by the outermost portion of the canopy dripline 360 degrees around the tree (so basically the entire area under the canopy dripline), or alternatively, but less desirable in terms of tree preservation, installing exclusionary fencing to a distance from the trunk that protects at least half of the interior canopy dripline and CRZ or to a minimum distance of 15 feet from the base of the tree, whichever is greater. For protecting the canopy dripline and CRZ areas of trees use a more durable and heavier duty orange exclusionary fencing (e.g., *Resinet Heavy Duty Square Mesh Access Control Barrier Fence*) anchored in with steel T-posts, or in some cases consideration should be given to using a much stronger and more durable chain link fencing to protect the most valuable and important trees located in the vicinity of proposed construction activities (refer to the project plans that shows the location of tree protection fencing). Where possible, tree protection fencing will be installed along the outer portion of the canopy dripline (i.e., the CRZ area) or beyond the canopy dripline of trees located within and/or adjacent to the project site to avoid and minimize impacting critical roots. Perform

regular monitoring and inspections of tree protection measures, as well as any necessary repairs, modifications and maintenance on a as needed basis for the duration of the project.

2) Install appropriate sedimentation control measures (e.g., silt fence) along downslope perimeter of construction site and, if necessary, apply soil stabilization and source control measures (e.g., rice straw mulch, erosion control blankets, all-weather surfaces) to exposed soil surfaces to prevent erosion problems and sediment runoff during rain events. Perform routine monitoring, as well as the necessary maintenance, modifications and improvements on a as needed basis to ensure that erosion & sedimentation control and resource protection measures are functioning effectively. It should be noted that erosion problems and sediment deposition around trees can adversely affect tree health and stability.

3) If it's necessary to perform grading activities within the canopy dripline and critical root zone (CRZ) area of trees the following practices should be implemented: 1) Try to maintain natural grade as much as possible; 2) Where feasible use permeable surface materials at final grade; and 3) Avoid cut (i.e., lowering grade) and fill (i.e., raising grade with fill material) operations (particularly lowering grade) within the CRZ that could result in significant root loss or damage to large primary roots that are important to supporting and sustaining tree health and structural stability.

4) Notify the project arborist if grading and construction activities is required within 5 feet of trees. If this is necessary, the arborist should be present during grading and excavation activities to assist in minimizing impacts to large primary roots that will likely be encountered. Additionally, prior to construction activities occurring within 5 feet of trees install trunk and stem protection measures (e.g., 2x4 lumber forming a protective barrier around the circumference of the trunk and lower stem) that will need to be secured to the trees with rope and high visibility exclusionary fencing. If it is necessary to perform any pruning use proper tree pruning practices to minimize impacts and maximize wound healing.

5) If it is necessary to temporarily store construction materials or equipment within the canopy dripline (i.e., CRZ) of nearby trees, which ideally should be avoided, apply 2 to 4 inches of clean and properly sourced woodchip mulch to limit soil disturbance and prevent soil compaction within the critical root zone area. In some cases a deeper and more protective mulch layer may be necessary.

6) Where possible, avoid damaging or cuting roots located within the critical root zone (i.e., canopy dripline) of trees, especially roots that are 2 inches diameter or larger, and to the extent possible avoid grading or significant soil disturbance within a radius that is a minimum five times (5X) the diameter (DBH) of the subject trees, which is the most sensitive portion of a tree's critical root zone (CRZ) area. It should be noted that, where possible, root zone disturbance should ideally be avoided within the entire CRZ and canopy dripline area (i.e., the outer most portion of the canopy dripline 360 degrees around the tree) and even expanded to the area beyond the canopy dripline and primary root zone. Construction footings should be designed

and excavation activities performed in a manner to minimize impacts to primary roots, or alternative foundation designs (e.g., pier and grade beam) that are less impactful to critical root systems should be considered. If significant roots are encountered efforts should be made to carefully excavate (e.g., tunnel or dig) under or around primary lateral roots. Grading or trenching operations that may occur within the critical root zone of retained trees should be performed under the guidance and monitoring of the project arborist. Tree roots severed or significantly damaged during grading and excavating operations should be cleanly cut and promptly covered with moist burlap fabric or equivalent until roots are permanently covered with backfill material or until the exposed grading cut and soil profile is permanently stabilized and protected. If burlap covered cut roots are exposed to the outside environment for an extended period of time a project attendant shall be assigned the task of regularly wetting burlap covered roots to prevent root desiccation. Additionally, in the absence of rain during the wet season it may be necessary to perform supplemental watering (i.e., regular deep irrigating throughout the remaining portions of the critical root zone) to construction impacted trees. Frequency, quantity and duration of supplemental watering should be determined by the project arborist or a qualified landscape professional or tree care professional with similar experience.

7) Healthy and younger oaks in particular can be fairly tolerant of low to moderate levels of root system impacts; however, they are generally less tolerant to increases (i.e., introduction of fill material) or decreases (i.e., cut slopes) in natural grade. Where possible, avoid altering the natural grade (particularly lowering grade) within the CRZ to reduce the likelihood of causing root loss and tree stress, decline and/or mortality. Lowering natural grade can result in significant root loss or damage and raising the grade (i.e., introducing fill material, particularly around the lower trunk and root crown) can lead to trunk and root decay disorders that are detrimental to the health and structural integrity of trees. Where possible, root loss and root system impacts should be avoided and minimized to the greatest extent possible, and this important factor should be considered when developing a construction design plan. It should be noted that root loss or root system impacts does not always result in an immediate or significant decline in tree health, but instead often occurs slowly and gradually over a period of severals years or decades. Per the site assessment and analysis of the project plans, it appears that trees in the vicinity of proposed construction operations will likely tolerate grading activities with minimal to moderate impacts and are suitable for being retained, protected and preserved.

8) Avoid storing construction tools, materials and equipment within the CRZ (i.e., canopy dripline) of trees, and do not wash out or dispose of excess materials (e.g., paint, plaster, concrete, or other potentially harmful substances) within CRZ areas. As previously noted, if it is unavoidable and necessary to temporarily store or stockpile materials and equipment within the CRZ of trees, apply 2 to 4 inches of clean and properly sourced woodchip mulch (or in some cases a thicker mulch layer may be necessary) to prevent soil compaction and root zone disturbance.

9) If tree pruning is necessary it is important to utilize proper pruning BMP's that will assist in minimizing harmful impacts to trees. In most cases, tree pruning should ideally be performed

during the fall through early winter months when the trees are at a lower level of physiological activity, the exception being deadwood removal or minor pruning, which can occur during any time of year. A general principle to follow is that it is important to make proper pruning cuts, keeping them as small as possible while removing as few living branches as necessary to achieve the objective. Large pruning wounds often do not completely heal over with wound wood callus tissue, which creates a permanently exposed entry point for decay, disease and insect pests. Excessive pruning can stress, injure and harm trees by depleting energy reserves and reducing food making processes (i.e., photosynthesis), which can compromise a trees ability to perform essential physiological functions and to recover and replenish essential reserves during periods of stress (e.g. root disturbance and drought conditions). As noted above, excessive pruning can create an abundance of exposed wounds providing entry points for potentially harmful biotic disorders (e.g., disease, decay and/or insect pests) that can adversely affect the health and structural integrity of trees. It should be noted that significant pruning involving the removal of 30% or more of living canopy material or the removal of healthy sizable limbs requires a County permit. Additional pruning BMP's and guidelines are available upon request.

10) The primary objective of pruning operations should be as follows: To remove dead and unhealthy limbs and branches (i.e., deadwood removal); improve canopy balance and symmetry and maintain natural form; thin out overly dense and heavy portions of the canopy; and, if necessary, perform targeted and selective weight reduction pruning of the canopy and large limbs (i.e., end weight reduction pruning) to assist in preventing significant structural failures that could be detrimental to tree health and potentially hazardous to property and areas with human activity. As suggested in the previous sentence, perform necessary pruning to reduce and mitigate hazard concerns to occupied structures and areas with human activity; and perform necessary pruning to reduce wildland fire hazards and combustible fuel loads, and to improve property protection and defensible space around structures.

11) Perform pre-construction meeting with contractor to ensure that tree and resource protection measures are properly located, positioned and installed. Additionally, perform regular construction site inspections for the duration of the project to monitor the condition of tree and resource protection measures, and to determine if any repairs, adjustments or modifications are necessary. Trees impacted by site development should be periodically monitored and assessed during and following the project to determine if any tree care and management actions are necessary, and to make certain trees do not present a hazard to property and/or nearby structures.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the 4 Coast Live Oaks addressed in this report (identified as *Tree#s 1-4* on the attached project site plan) that are located on the developed property at 24656 Guadalupe Street in Carmel are proposed for removal due to impacts associated with a planned home remodel project and property development activities. The remaining trees located in the vicinity of the proposed homesite and construction activities will be retained and protected for the duration of the project. Given the proper installation, monitoring and maintenance of tree and resource

protection measures (i.e., mainly tree protection fencing, stem protection 2x4's and careful grading to avoid and minimize damage to significant roots) retained trees are not expected to be significantly impacted or adversely affected by home construction and property development activities.

Additionally, in the interest of complying with *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit conditions and sustaining the health and character of this mixed urban woodland environment, four (4) 5 to 15-gallon container size Coast Live Oak replacement trees shall be planted in suitable locations on the subject property and survive a one-year monitoring period.

Best regards,

Rob Thompson
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Resource Ecologist

May 27, 2024
Date

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

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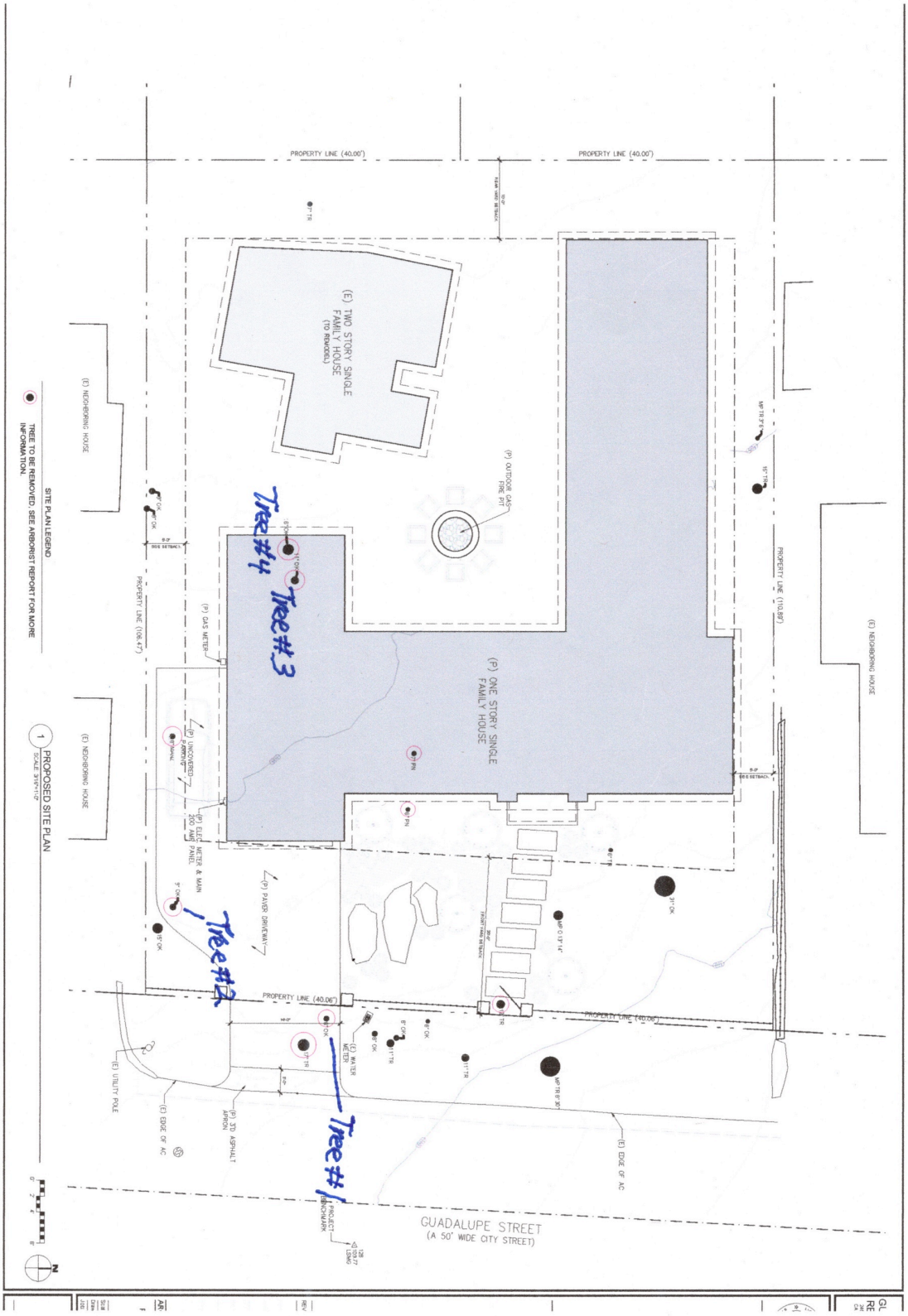

Tree#s 1-4 are native oak trees that are proposed for removal. The 5 other trees proposed for removal are non-native species that do not require a removal permit.

Figure 1. Front area of property along Guadalupe Street is dominated by introduced Liquid Amber and native Coast Live Oak trees.

Figure 2. Front yard of property with existing home where new home will be constructed. Two oaks in center background (Tree#s 3 & 4 identified by yellow arrow) are proposed for removal.

Figure 3. The small Coast Live Oak identified as Tree#1 (red arrow) is proposed for removal due to location within construction footprint..

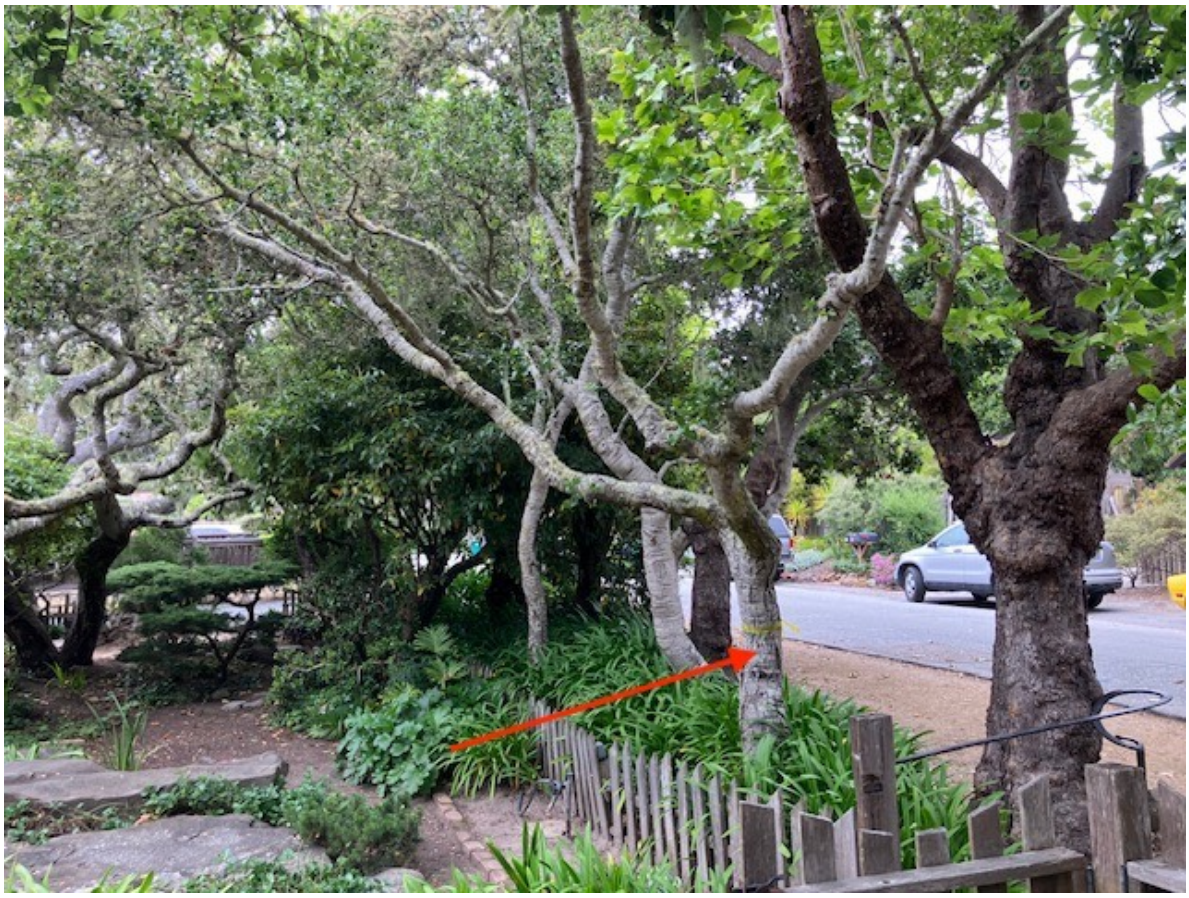

Figure 4. Another view of oak identified as Tree#1 that has suppressed growth and poor canopy balance and symmetry.

Figure 5. The small and suppressed oak identified as Tree#2 (yellow arrow) has a significant lean and poor structure and is proposed for removal due to construction impacts.

Figure 6. Oaks identified as Tree#s 3 (red arrow) and Tree#4 (yellow arrow) are proposed for removal due to location within construction footprint.

Figure 7. A closer view of oaks identified as Tree#3 (right of center) and Tree#4 (left of center) that are planned for removal due to location within proposed building footprint.

Figure 8. This landmark oak on the property will be retained and protected and is not expected to be significantly impacted by construction activities.

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