

Exhibit B

This page intentionally left blank.

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

July 31, 2024

Allen & Hain Residence
38042 Palo Colorado Road
Carmel, CA 93923
APN: 418-132-005-000

Subject: Pre-construction tree impact assessment for 38042 Palo Colorado Road

Per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* requirements, an arborist-conducted pre-construction tree impact assessment was recently performed for the parcel located at 38042 Palo Colorado Road in Carmel (APN: 418-132-005; refer to attached photos, *Figures 1-7*) in preparation for a proposed ADU construction project. Based on the tree evaluation and review of the construction design plans for this property development project (refer to the attached *Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map* that identifies the location of trees in relation to the proposed construction footprint), it has been determined that 3 Coast Live Oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) are proposed for removal in preparation for property development activities. Several additional native specie trees occurring on the property (primarily consisting of oaks) that will be retained and are in the vicinity of planned construction activities are not expected to be adversely affected by project operations given the proper installation, maintenance and implementation of tree protection and preservation best management practices (BMP's).

The location of the 3 oak trees proposed for removal (identified as *Tree#s 1-3*) are shown on the attached *Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map* and project site plans as *Tree#s 1-3*. The approximate location of tree protection fencing that will be installed prior to construction activities commencing is also shown on the attached *Exhibit A*. Photos of the proposed homesite, property characteristics, nearby trees, and the 3 oaks planned for removal are located at the end of the report (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1-7*). Findings and recommendations are provided herein.

I. SITE CHARACTERISTICS, PROJECT DESCRIPTION & TREE REMOVAL

The subject property at 38042 Palo Colorado Road, south of Carmel, is currently an undeveloped lot located in a rural *wildland-urban interface* (WUI) community that primarily consist of mixed oak woodland habitat. Native mature and senescing mid- to lower-canopy Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees are the dominant tree specie (refer to *Figures 1-7*). Other tree species occurring in the surrounding and nearby woodlands include native Tan Oak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), California Bay Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) and Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), among other native species. Common understory vegetation on the lot and surrounding woodland habitat areas is primarily composed of non-native annual grasses and native woody perennial scrub type vegetation. For vegetation and fuels management recommendations and guidelines for this project refer to the *Fuel Management Plan* prepared by Mr. Ben Eichorn with *Central Coast Land Management*.

The proposed ADU building site located on this currently undeveloped lot is a fairly small construction footprint that is positioned on a moderately sloped southeast facing clearing with low to moderate tree density and canopy cover. Trees occurring within or near the proposed ADU site consist of Coast Live Oak and Coast Redwood trees, which includes 3 oaks proposed for removal due to their location within or directly adjacent to the building footprint (identified as *Tree#s 1-3*). Understory vegetation occurring on this previously disturbed and impacted site that will be affected by ADU construction activities is dominated by non-native annual grasses and invasive broadleaf weeds (refer to *Figures 1-7*).

In regards to tree removal, 3 Coast Live Oaks are proposed for removal due to construction related impacts. *Tree#1* is a 21 inch DBH (diameter at breast height) senescing Coast Live Oak that is in poor health and deteriorating structural condition and is located within the proposed building footprint (refer to *Figures 1-6* and the attached *Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map*). Physiological and structural deficiencies of this aging and declining oak include a thinning and declining canopy with a dead co-dominant stem and other dead canopy material, notable water sprout development (i.e., epicormic shoots), which is a sign of physiological stress and declining health, and significant decay features in the trunk and stem that are compromising structural integrity and potentially increasing hazard concerns. Consequently, *Tree#1* is recommended for removal due to its location within the proposed construction footprint and its poor physiological health and structural condition, and will be replaced at a 1:1 ratio to satisfy Monterey County tree removal permit requirements.

The 10 inch DBH Coast Live Oak identified as *Tree#2* is located within the proposed construction footprint for the ADU and is also in poor physiological health and structural condition (refer to *Figures 1-4*). This insignificant oak has a declining and thinning canopy, a natural lean, poor canopy balance and symmetry, a poorly developed stem and leader, and notable water sprout development, which is a sign of stress and declining health. Consequently, *Tree#2* is recommended for removal due to its location within the proposed building footprint

and its poor health and condition, and will be mitigated at a 1:1 replacement ratio to satisfy County permit requirements.

Lastly, the 12 inch DBH Coast Live Oak identified as *Tree#3* is located directly adjacent to the proposed construction footprint for the ADU and is generally in fair physiological health and structural condition (refer to *Figures 1, 2 & 7* and the attached *Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map*). This fairly insignificant oak has a natural lean away from the proposed ADU, but is located too close to planned grading activities, which would result in significant root loss that would be harmful to the tree's health and structural integrity. Consequently, *Tree#3* is recommended for removal due to its close proximity to planned grading and construction activities, and will be replaced at a 1:1 ratio.

Monterey County tree removal permit conditions require oaks and other native specie trees that have County protection status to be mitigated at a 1:1 or 2:1 replacement ratio, depending on the DBH of the subject tree being removed. Oaks that are greater than 6 inch DBH, but less than 24 inch DBH need to be replaced at a 1:1 ratio, and oaks that are 24 inch DBH or larger need to be replaced at a 2:1 ratio. Replacement trees should be 5 to 15-gallon container size and shall be planted in suitable locations on the subject property.

It should be noted that *Sudden Oak Death* (SOD; *Phytophthora ramorum*) disease is occurring in this region of the coastal mountain range and is having a significant adverse affect on native oak woodland habitat. SOD is a disease caused by an introduced and invasive fungal like pathogen (*Phytophthora ramorum*) that is spread through spores from certain host species (e.g., California Bay Laurels and Tan Oaks), which are common and widespread in the area. This disease that has resulted in the death of numerous trees (primarily Tan Oaks, but Coast Live Oaks have also been significantly affected), the altering and decline of healthy woodland habitat, and a significant increase in dead and unhealthy/dying trees and dead fallen material that has resulted in a substantial increase of combustible fuel loads and wildland fire hazards.

Several additional native trees on the property that will be retained and are in the vicinity of proposed ADU construction activities will be adequately protected for the duration of the project and are not expected to be significantly impacted or adversely affected by project operations. These retained trees located in the construction site area (primarily consisting of Coast Live Oaks and a few Coast Redwoods) will be preserved and protected with tree protection fencing and, if necessary, 2x4 stem protection measures, which will assist in protecting the trees from grading and construction activities and reducing and minimizing impacts to significant roots. The approximate location of tree protection fencing is shown on the attached *Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map* and the project site plans. Additionally, it should be stated that grading and construction activities should be conducted in a careful and mindful manner to assist in avoiding and minimizing impacts to the critical roots of retained and protected trees.

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 later in this report, as well as the attached *Exhibit A* map that identifies the approximate location of tree protection fencing), the several remaining trees on the property that will be retained and protected are expected to tolerate construction and grading activities with minimal adverse affects, especially if the tree protection recommendations provided in this report are properly implemented and regularly inspected and monitored.

It should be noted that healthy trees, particularly younger and/or mature healthy trees that are not overly-mature, senescing and declining, can be fairly tolerant of low levels of root system impacts; however, they are generally less tolerant to significant increases (i.e., introduction of fill material) or decreases (i.e., cut slopes or trenching resulting in potential root loss) in natural grade within the critical root zone (CRZ) and canopy dripline area. Where possible, avoid altering the natural grade within the CRZ area of trees to reduce the likelihood of causing stress, decline or mortality. Lowering natural grade can result in significant root 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. 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 several years or decades. As previously stated, per the site assessment and analysis of the project plans, it appears that retained and protected oaks located in the vicinity of proposed construction activities will not likely be significantly impacted or harmed by project operations given the proper implementation of grading activities, tree protection measures and construction site monitoring, and are suitable for being retained, protected and preserved.

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 review and 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, CRZ's and woodland habitat.

During project operations the trees on the property should 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 should be designed and implemented in a manner that will avoid and minimize impacts to nearby trees, reduce water use and mitigate potential wildland fire hazard concerns. For example, landscaping and grading should be avoided or limited within the CRZ and canopy dripline area of trees with minimal soil disturbance, grading, irrigation, planting and introduction of soil or other landscaping materials. Landscaping plants should be non-invasive (preferably native species), 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, more fire resistant and less likely to spread fire.

Additionally, it will likely be necessary to prune several retained trees (i.e., mostly oaks) that are located in the vicinity of the proposed ADU and construction activities in order to maintain and preserve tree health, provide adequate clearance and spacing, reduce combustible fuel loads (i.e., ladder fuels) and improve defensible space for fire protection (refer to the *Fuel Management Plan* prepare by Mr. Eichorn). Pruning equipment and tools should be cleaned and sterilized before and after pruning operations to mitigate the spread of pathogens (e.g., Sudden Oak Death disease), and pruning activities 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, and as previously suggested, 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 (e.g., SOD) spreading to other areas.

The ecological impacts from the proposed removal of the 3 subject oaks (i.e., *Tree #s 1-3*) will be minimal and insignificant due to the large number of native oaks occurring in this woodland environment. Additionally, the planting of 3 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 vegetation community.

It should be noted that if there are any naturally occurring oak seedlings and/or saplings (or any other desirable native species, such as redwoods) 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, three (3) 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 3 oaks planned for removal and to help preserve and sustain the long-term health, viability and character of mixed oak woodland habitat. The 3 oak trees proposed for removal are greater than 6 inch DBH, but less than 24 inch DBH, which will require a 1:1 replacement ratio by the *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services*.

The 3 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 3 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 home construction project that is planned for the subject parcel located at 38042 Palo Colorado Road, south of 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 cutting 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 several 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 3 Coast Live Oak trees addressed in this report (identified as *Tree#s 1-3* on the attached *Exhibit A* and project site plans) that are located on the undeveloped parcel 38042 Palo Colorado Road, south of Carmel, are proposed for removal due to impacts associated with ADU construction activities. The remaining trees located in the vicinity of project operations will be retained and protected for the duration of the project (refer to the attached *Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map*). Given the proper installation, monitoring and maintenance of tree and resource protection measures (i.e., mainly tree protection fencing, stem protection 2x4's [2x4 stem protection measures are only necessary if grading and construction activities are occurring within 5 feet of trees] and careful grading to avoid and minimize damage to significant roots), retained trees are not expected to be significantly impacted or adversely affected by 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 mixed oak woodland habitat, three (3) 5 to 15-gallon container size Coast Live Oak replacement trees shall be planted in suitable and appropriate locations on the subject property and survive a one-year monitoring period.

Best regards,

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

July 31, 2024
Date

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

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

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

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

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

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

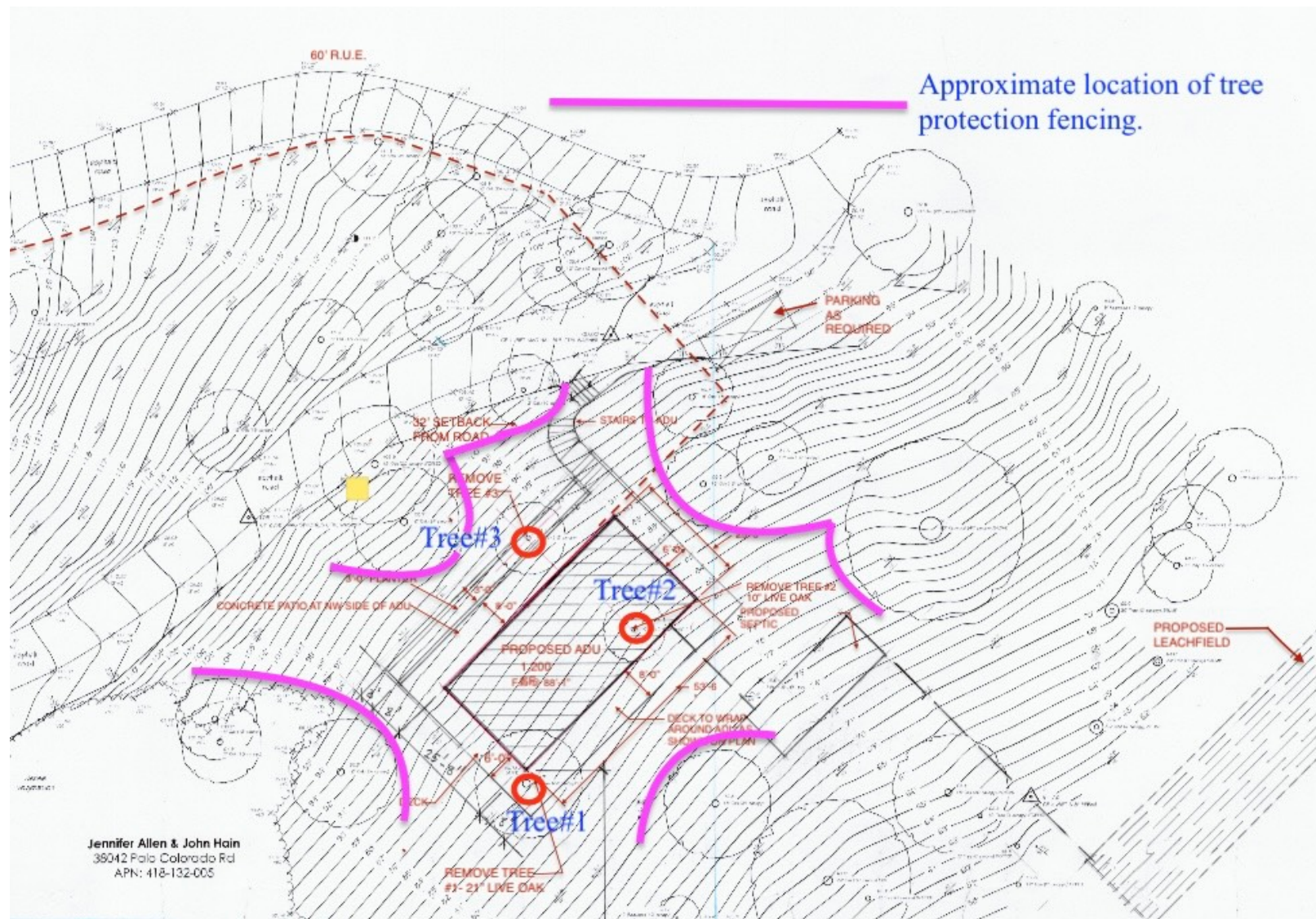


Exhibit A: Tree Location & Tree Protection Fencing Map - 3 Coast Live Oak trees proposed for removal due to construction related impacts are identified as Tree#s 1-3. The purple lines show approximate location of tree protection fencing that shall be properly installed and maintained for the duration of the project.



Figure 1. 3 Coast Live Oaks are proposed for removal due to planned ADU construction activities. Tree#1 is red arrow, Tree#2 is yellow arrow and Tree#3 is green arrow.



Figure 2. Another view of oaks identified as Tree#s 1-3. Tree#1 is red arrow, Tree#2 is yellow arrow and Tree#3 is green arrow.



Figure 3. View of 2 declining oaks identified as Tree#s 1 (red arrow) & 2 (yellow arrow) that are proposed for removal due to construction impacts.

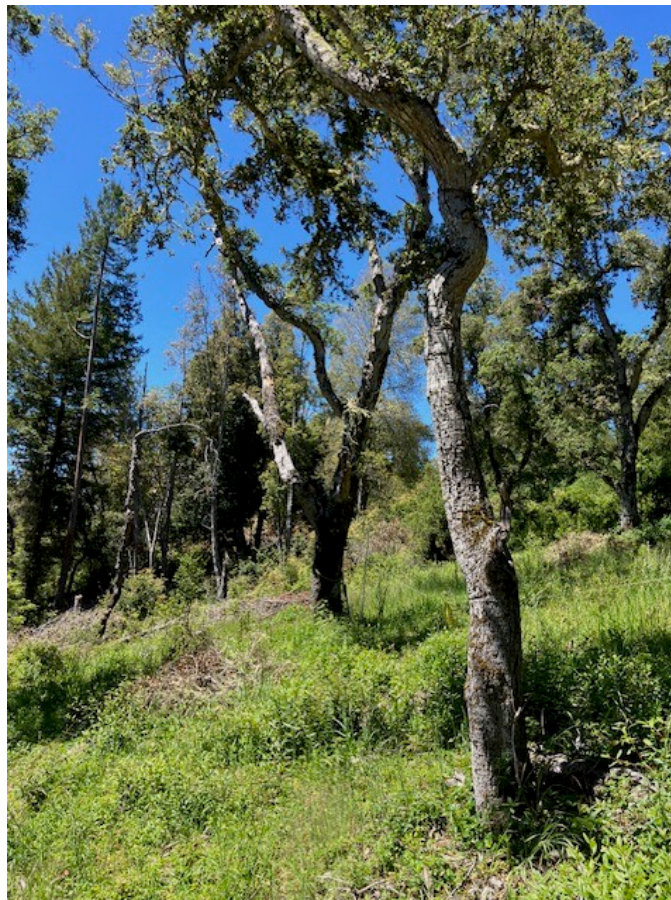


Figure 4. Tree#1 is in center background and Tree#2 is in foreground.



Figure 5. Tree#1 is in poor health and structural condition and should be removed due to construction impacts and hazard concerns.



Figure 6. View of declining canopy of Tree#1 with abundant waterspouts and deadwood.



Figure 7. Oak identified as Tree#3 (green arrow) is proposed for removal due to construction impacts.