Exhibit D

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
Environmental & Arborist 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

June 13, 2024

Tromp Residence
6820 Long Valley Spur
Castroville, CA. 95012
APN: 129-201-052-000

Subject: 6820 Long Valley Spur Pre-construction Tree Impact Assessment

Per *Monterey County RMA-Planning Department* permit requirements, an arborist-conducted evaluation of trees located on the property at 6820 Long Valley Spur (APN: 129-201-052) in Castroville was recently performed to assess tree health, proposed construction impacts, and to provide tree removal, preservation and replacement recommendations in preparation for the planned property development project. More specifically, this pre-construction assessment involved performing a ground level inspection of trees located on this undeveloped, but previously disturbed parcel to assess general physiological health and structural condition, determine suitability for incorporating specific trees into the developed landscape, and provide recommendations for retaining, protecting and removing trees based on tree health, condition, location and construction related impacts. This assessment will assist in identifying tree characteristics and conditions, determine which trees are candidates for removal, and provide tree protection guidelines and replacement recommendations to preserve and sustain woodland health and character. Per the project site plans and tree impact assessment, it has been determined that 2 coast live oaks are proposed for removal prior to construction activities beginning and the remaining trees will be retained and protected with tree protection fencing.

The location of 2 oak trees proposed for removal, as well as trees to be retained and protected are identified on the project site plans. Photos of this property and 2 trees planned for removal are located at the end of the report (refer to *Figures 1-10*). Findings and recommendations are provided herein.

I. SITE CHARACTERISTICS & DESCRIPTION

This undeveloped parcel at 6820 Long Valley Spur in Castroville is 13.5 acres in size and is located in an annual grassland, mixed oak woodland and chaparral vegetation community (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1-10*). This parcel is in a low density, wildland-urban interface (WUI) rural community with a few other homes occurring on neighboring properties and sizable natural open-space areas surrounding the subject parcel. A new all-weather aggregate surfaced driveway will utilize the route of the existing gravel road, and the proposed homesite will be located in a previously disturbed open annual grassland area that will consist of a single family home, a guesthouse, carport, maintained landscape area, septic system and a small area with solar panels.

This annual grassland, mixed oak woodland and chaparral dominated environment is significantly influenced by seasonally temperate coastal environmental conditions. Wind direction is predominantly out of the west and soils on this moderately sloped parcel appear to be stable and sufficient for supporting property development and sustaining healthy habitat.

Native tree species occurring on this property that has fairly low tree density and canopy cover includes several smaller and immature coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and a few larger mature oaks, as well as a few relatively small and insignificant Monterey pines (*Pinus radiata*). On this particular parcel, as with the other nearby lots, coast live oak is the most common and dominant native tree specie. The previously disturbed open grassland area where the homesite is located is dominated by non-native annual grasses, and the nearby chaparral habitat is primarily composed of densely vegetated manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) and other native scrub type vegetation (refer to *Figures 6-10*). Natural recruitment and regeneration of native specie trees (i.e., young seedlings and saplings) appears to be sufficient for sustaining mixed woodland health and character. Non-native and introduced trees occurring on the property include a few small and insignificant cedars (*Calocedrus decurrens*), one of which is proposed for removal. Cedars are not native to the region and do not have protection status in Monterey County so no mitigation is required.

It should be noted that woodland biotic (e.g., pathogens, disease and/or insect pests) and/or abiotic disorders presently appear to be absent in levels that are harmful or detrimental to sustaining the health, viability and character of mixed woodland habitat. Overall tree mortality in this particular area appears to be low.

Several species of native and non-native plants are occurring on the subject property. Common native flora observed includes the following: Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), blue blossom ceanothus (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), sticky monkey-flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), Pacific blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and a few native perennial grass populations, among others. Non-native invasive plants observed on the property

include several species of exotic grasses (e.g., jubata/pampas grass, wild oat grass, ripgut brome, foxtail brome and Italian ryegrass, among others) and broadleaf invasive weeds (e.g., Italian thistle, bull thistle, French broom and maltese star-thistle, among others). Non-native invasive weeds are degrading to habitat and increase combustible fuel loads, and, where possible, should be controlled, managed and eradicated.

As previously noted, natural recruitment and regeneration of native specie trees (e.g., oak and pine seedlings and saplings) is occurring on the subject parcel; however, it will be necessary to plant a few additional young oak trees (2 to be exact) in order to satisfy *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit conditions for the removal of 2 immature coast live oak trees.

At the time of the property visit and assessment, protected special status plant and animal species, sensitive habitat, and actively nesting birds that have protection status were not observed within the proposed construction site. However, an additional nesting bird assessment should be conducted if tree removal and/or pruning operations occur during the nesting season, which in Monterey County may begin as early as February and continue through August.

In regards to tree removal, two (2) 6 inch DBH or larger coast live oaks that are located within or directly adjacent to proposed driveway improvements are planned for removal in preparation for property development activities (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1 & 3-5* and the project site plans). The remaining trees on the property will be retained and protected with the necessary tree preservation measures for the duration of the property development project (refer to tree protection and mitigation measures provided in this report).

II. **METHODOLOGY**

For this report, a ground level visual assessment of mixed woodland habitat was recently conducted. In regards to inspecting trees, no aerial (climbing) inspections, woody tissue testing and/or root excavations were performed or requested as part of this evaluation.

Per *Monterey County* requirements, native specie trees that are 6 inch DBH (diameter at breast height) are required to be recorded for removal. For this project 2 coast live oak trees that are protected by *Monterey County* ordinances are proposed for removal in preparation for home construction and property development activities.

Recommendations are based on the overall general health, vigor and condition of subject trees and habitat; the impact that site development activities may have on trees and natural resources; the hazard level trees present to proposed occupied structures and/or areas with human traffic; and the impacts that tree removal and management activities may have on sensitive natural resources, wildlife habitat and nearby healthy trees.

In regards to exhibits and attachments for in this report, refer to the project site plans for the

location of trees in relation to proposed structures and other property features. The project plants identifies the location of trees proposed for removal, trees that will be retained and the location of tree and resource protection measures. Additionally, photos of the proposed project site as well as trees that will be affected by project operations are located at the end of the report (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1-10*).

III. **TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL & ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS**

In regards to tree removal, two (2) small, immature and insignificant coast live oaks identified as *Tree#s 1 & 2* are located within or directly adjacent to driveway improvements and are proposed for removal prior to construction activities commencing (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1 & 3-5* and the project site plans). These 2 oaks, as well as several other small and immature oaks that will be retained and protected along the driveway appear to have been previously planted and are around the same age class, the exception being a few larger and more mature oaks near the proposed homesite.

The coast live oak identified as *Tree#1* on the project site plans is a small and immature 7 inch DBH tree with a height of approximately 8 feet (refer to *Figures 1 & 3*). This insignificant oak is proposed for removal due to its location directly adjacent to grading activities for proposed driveway improvements. This fairly young oak is in overall fair to good health and condition with no significant biotic disorders and/or physiological deficiencies and structural defects observed. Per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit conditions, one 1 to 15-gallon coast live oak tree will need to be planted and survive a one-year monitoring period.

The coast live oak identified as *Tree#2* on the project site plans is a small and immature 10 inch DBH tree with a height of approximately 9 feet (refer to *Figure 4*). As with *Tree#1*, this oak is proposed for removal due to its location directly adjacent to grading activities for proposed driveway improvements. This fairly young oak is also in fair to good health and condition with no significant biotic disorders and/or physiological deficiencies and structural defects observed. Per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit conditions, one 1 to 15-gallon coast live oak tree will need to be planted and survive a one-year monitoring period.

Per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree preservation ordinances and resource protection best management practices (BMP's), the remaining trees on the property will be retained and protected from construction activities for the duration of the property development project (refer to tree protection BMP's provided in this report). Tree and resource protection measures will assist in preserving and protecting ecological resources and minimizing impacts to trees and habitat.

The ecological impacts of proposed tree removal will be minimal due to limited tree removal (i.e., the removal of only 2 small and insignificant oaks), as well as the planting of 2 replacement

oak trees to comply with County tree removal permit conditions that will assist in supporting and sustaining the health and character of this mixed oak woodland and chaparral vegetation community (refer to replacement planting recommendations provided in this report).

It should be noted that if there are any naturally occurring oak seedlings and 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 property and cared for until they are properly established.

IV. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

A. Tree Removal & Replacement:

In preparation for property development activities, a county permit is being requested to remove 2 small and immature coast live oaks identified as *Tree#s 1 & 2* on the project site plans. As previously outlined, these 2 insignificant oaks are proposed for removal due to their location within or directly adjacent to grading activities associated with proposed driveway improvements (refer to attached photos, *Figures 1 & 3-5*).

As previously stated, per *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree preservation ordinances and resource protection best management practices (BMP's), the trees on the property (the exception being the 2 oaks proposed for removal) will be retained and protected from construction activities for the duration of the property development project (refer to the tree protection BMP's provided in this report, as well as the project site plans that show the location of tree protection fencing). Tree and resource protection measures will assist in preserving and protecting ecological resources and minimizing impacts to trees and mixed woodland habitat.

During project operations the trees on the property will be routinely monitored and adequately protected, and in the unlikely event that large primary roots are encountered the project arborist should be notified and consulted to assist in providing guidance and recommendations 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 mitigate wildland fire hazard concerns in this WUI 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 utilized that are less flammable and more fire resistant.

Additionally, several oak trees that are located in relatively close proximity to the proposed project site will be pruned to maintain and preserve tree health, provide adequate clearance for construction and around proposed structures, reduce combustible fuel loads (i.e., ladder fuels) and improve defensible space for wildland fire protection. Pruning operations should occur during the appropriate time of year (preferably fall through early winter) and will utilize proper pruning 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 are presently not occurring within or directly adjacent to the property development site; however depending on when construction activities begin (i.e., February-August) it may be necessary to perform an additional assessment.

When tree removal operations commence, removal 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.

In regards to tree replacement, a total of two (2) 1 to 15-gallon container size coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) replacement seedlings or saplings (container size depends on the health, quality and availability of nursery stock) of good physiological health and structural condition shall be planted on the subject property to replace the 2 removed oaks and to comply with *Monterey County* tree removal permit conditions. Proper implementation of this tree replacement action will mitigate tree removal impacts and will assist in supporting and sustaining the health, viability and character of oak woodland habitat. Successful completion of this *Monterey County Housing & Community Development Department-Planning Services* tree removal permit condition shall be achieved when the 2 replacement plantings survive a one-year monitoring period.

The 2 replacement coast live oaks should be acquired from a local native plant nursery that has healthy specimens that are free from harmful biotic disorders and significant structural defects.

Furthermore, replacement trees should be planted during the appropriate time of year using proper tree planting techniques and best management practices, and should be planted in suitable locations that will support healthy establishment and maturation. Young plantings should be properly cared for (e.g., mulching and supplemental watering), monitored and protected (e.g., measures installed to protect from wildlife) until successfully established.

As noted earlier, if there are any naturally occurring oak seedlings and saplings located within or in close proximity 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 lot and cared for until they are properly established.

B. Construction Tree Protection Measures:

Per *Monterey County* 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 6820 Long Valley Spur in Castroville. 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 (i.e., CRZ area defined by the outermost portion of the canopy dripline, 360 degrees around the tree, or a 10 to 12 distance from the base of the tree, whichever is greater) of individual trees and/or tree groupings. For protecting the canopy dripline and critical root zone (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 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) If it is necessary to perform grading and construction activities within 5 feet of trees install trunk and stem protection measures (e.g., 2x4 lumber forming protective barrier around circumference of trunk and lower stem of tree). Tree protection measures should be securely installed to 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., critical root zone [CRZ]) of nearby trees (which will 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 young 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 critical root zone (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 critical root zone 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 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 pruning involving the removal of 30% or more of living canopy material 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.

C. Tree Repair & Replacement:

Per tree care and preservation BMP's, if any trees are damaged during construction operations they should be promptly repaired and/or treated per arborist specifications. Remedial or mitigation treatments may vary and will depend largely on the damage or injury sustained, as well as the condition of a specific tree at the time of injury. As previously noted, trees impacted by project operations should be periodically monitored and assessed by the project arborist during and following the project to determine if any tree care and management actions are necessary that will assist in preserving and improving tree health and preventing tree hazards. Prescribed treatments will be determined on a case by case basis.

V. **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, for the reasons provided in this report a total of 2 native specie coast live oak trees located on the property at 6820 Long Valley Spur (APN: 129-201-052) in Castroville are proposed for removal in preparation for property development activities. Additionally, tree and

resource protection measures shall be installed prior to construction activities commencing and properly maintained for the duration of the project. Given the proper implementation of tree care and protection BMP's provided in this report, as well as regular monitoring and inspections of tree protection measures and tree health during property development operations, construction related impacts are expected to be minimal, insignificant and not harmful to the health of retained trees.

Additionally, in the interest of complying with *Monterey County RMA-Planning Department* tree removal permit conditions and preserving and sustaining the health and character of this mixed oak woodland and chaparral environment, 2 replacement oak trees shall be planted on the subject property and survive a one-year monitoring period.

Best regards,

Rob Thompson *6-13-24*
ISA Certified Arborist # WE-7468A Date
Resource Ecologist

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 IMPLEMENTED AND 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.

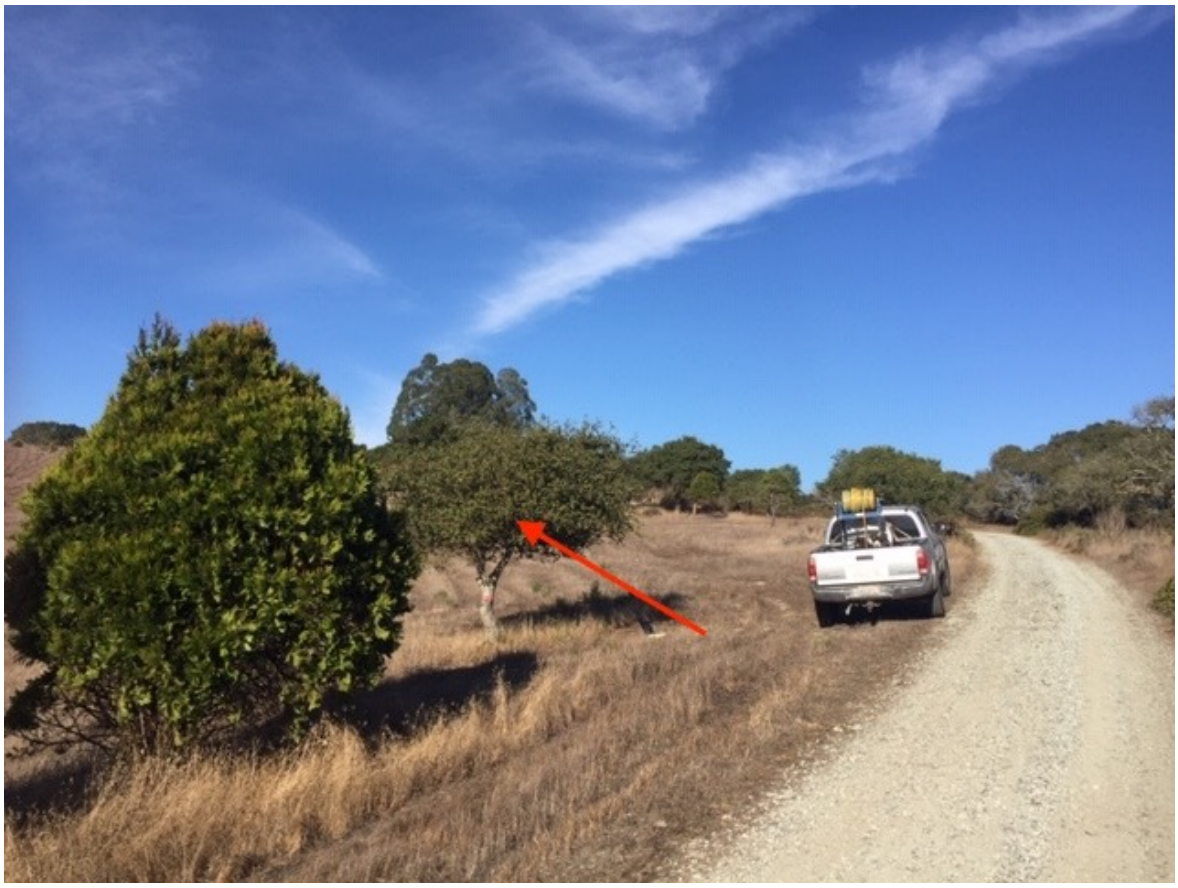

Figure 1. Oak identified as Tree#1 (red arrow) is proposed for removal due to driveway turnout that will be installed. Small non-native cedar tree is occurring in left foreground.

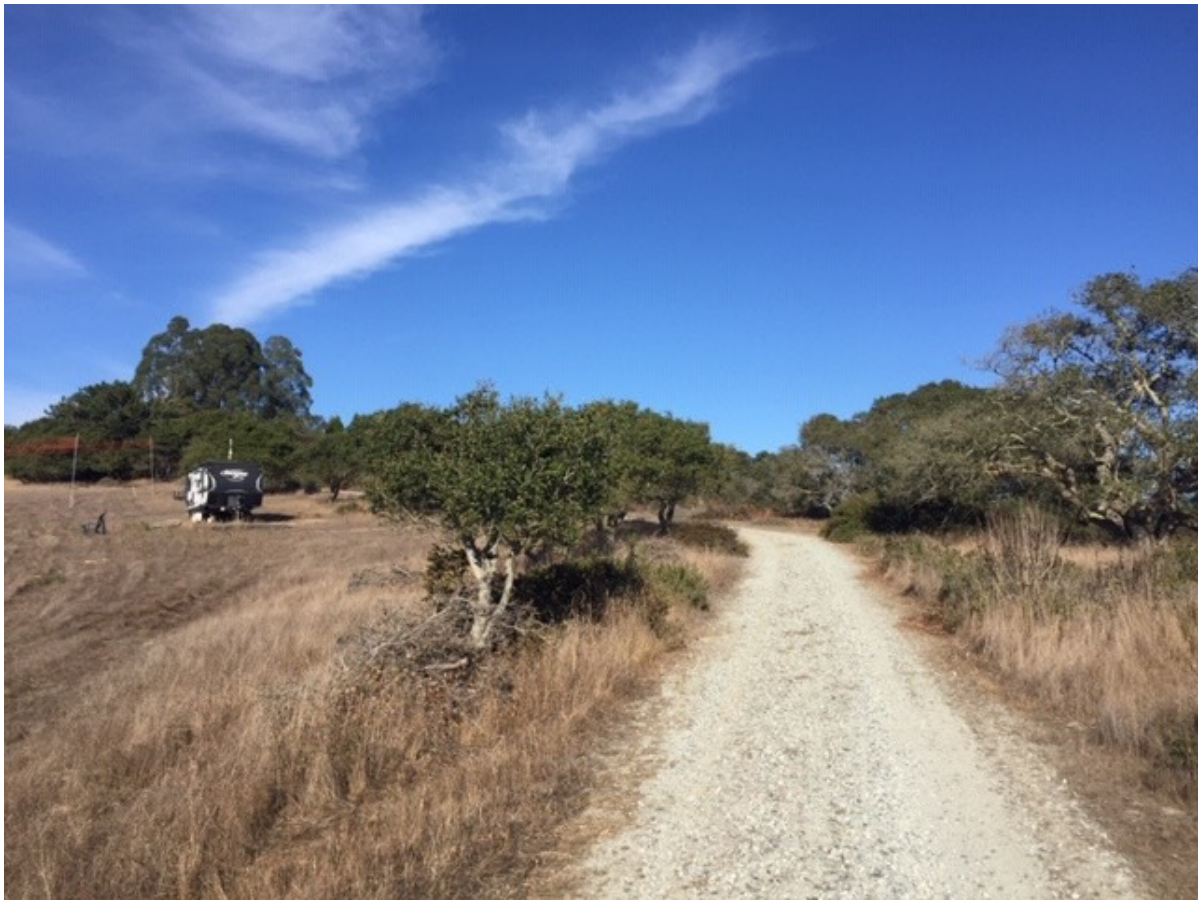

Figure 2. New all-weather aggregate driveway will use existing driveway route, but will need to be widened. Oaks in photo will be retained.

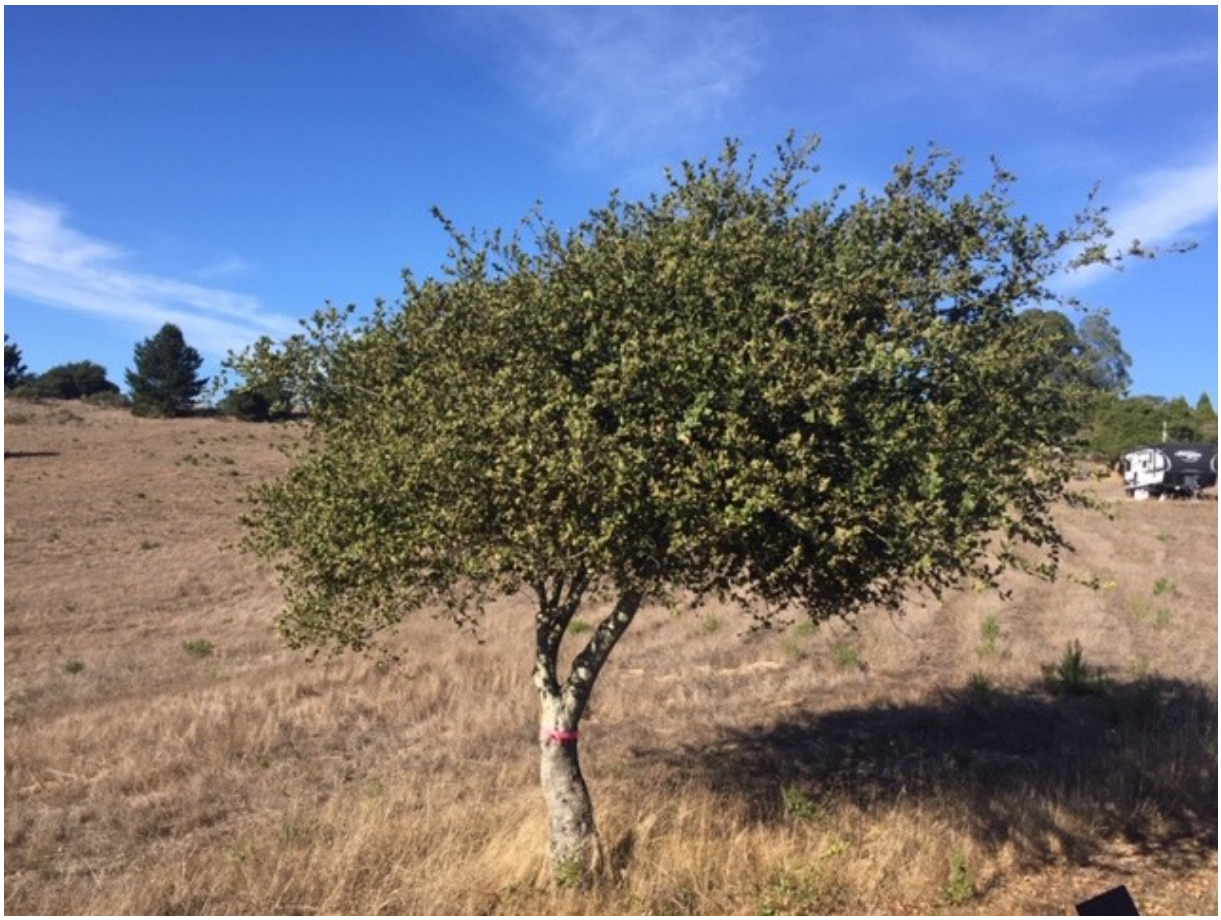

Figure 3. Small and immature oak identified as Tree#1 is proposed for removal due to planned driveway improvements.

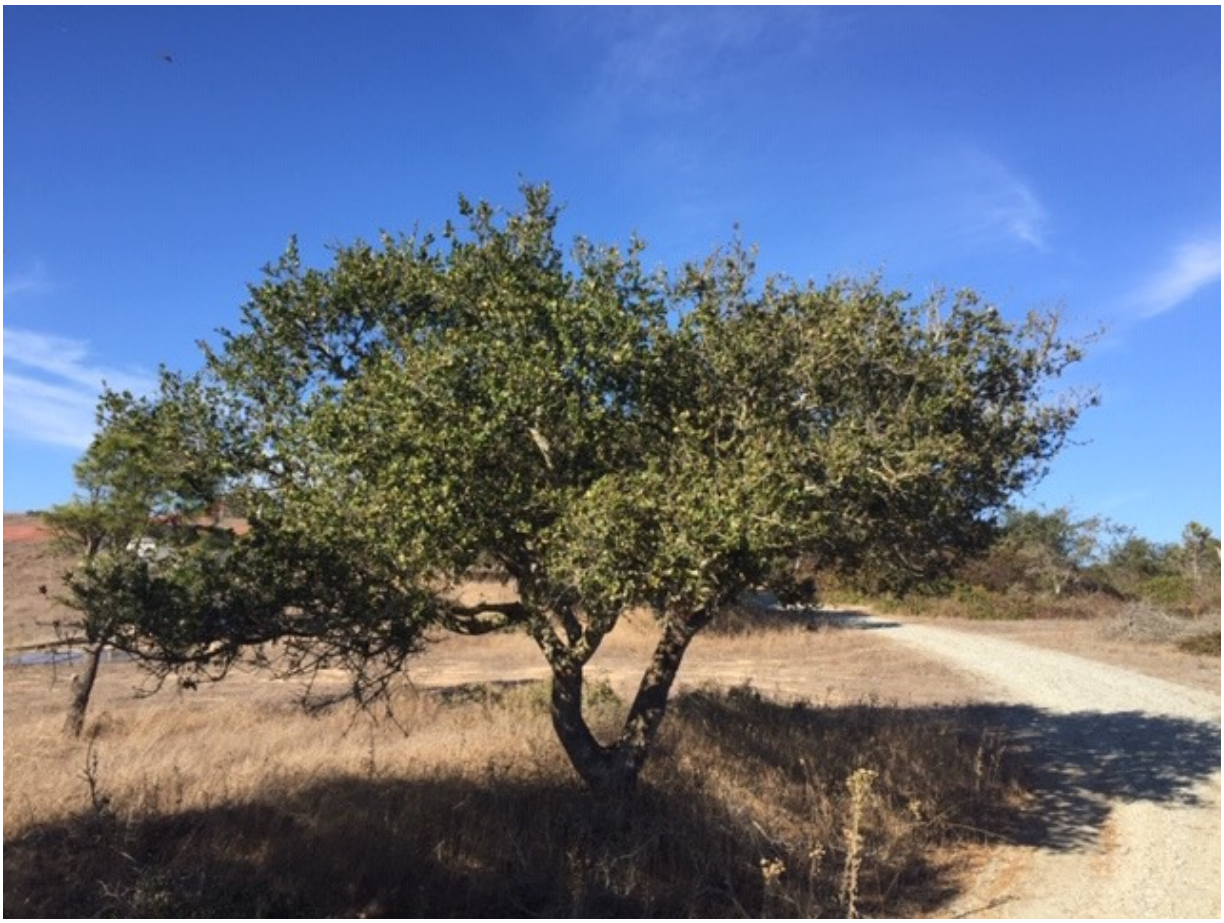

Figure 4. Small and immature oak identified as Tree#2 is proposed for removal due to planned driveway improvements.

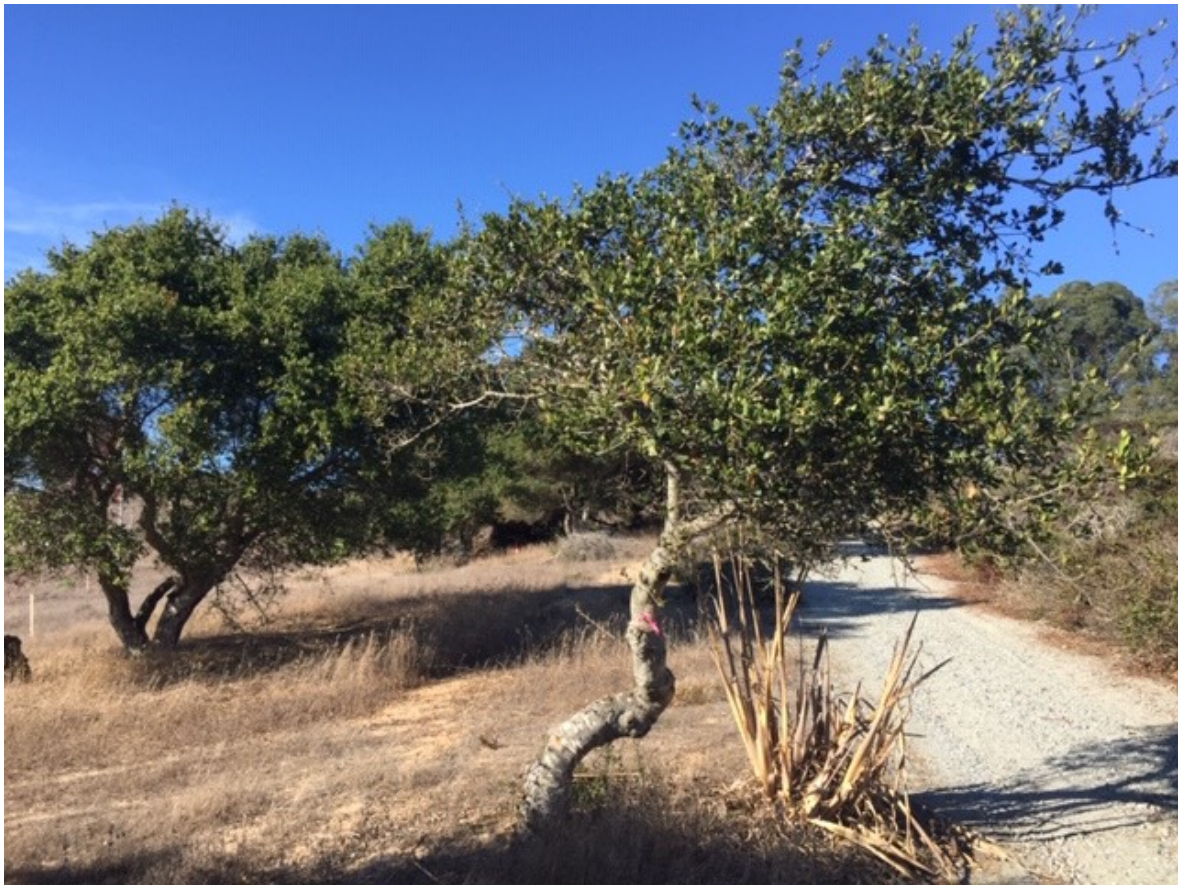

Figure 5. Another small and immature oak identified as Tree#3 was previously proposed for removal due to planned driveway improvements, but will now be retained due to a design change in the driveway. A small exotic invasive jubata grass plant is to the right of the oak next to the road. Oak to the back left will be retained & protected.

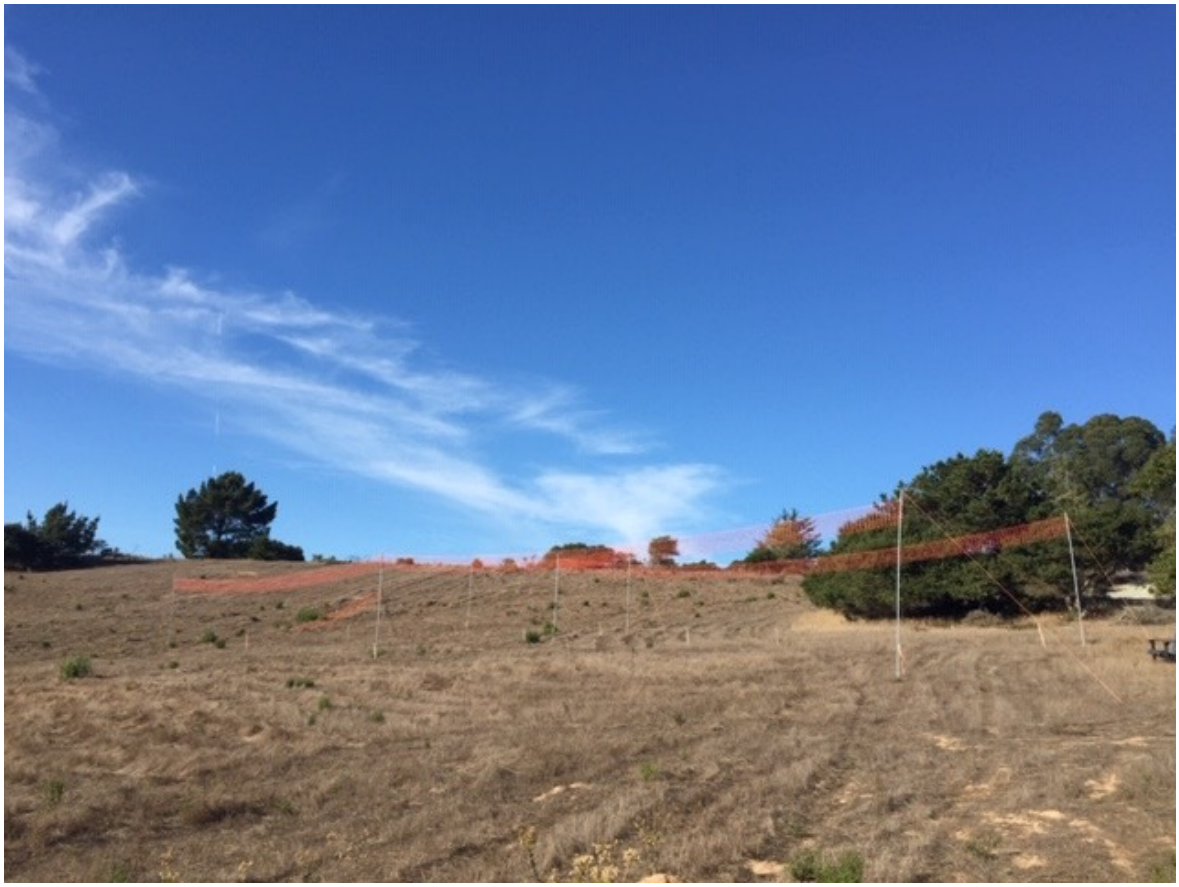

Figure 6. Proposed homesite located in previously disturbed annual grassland.

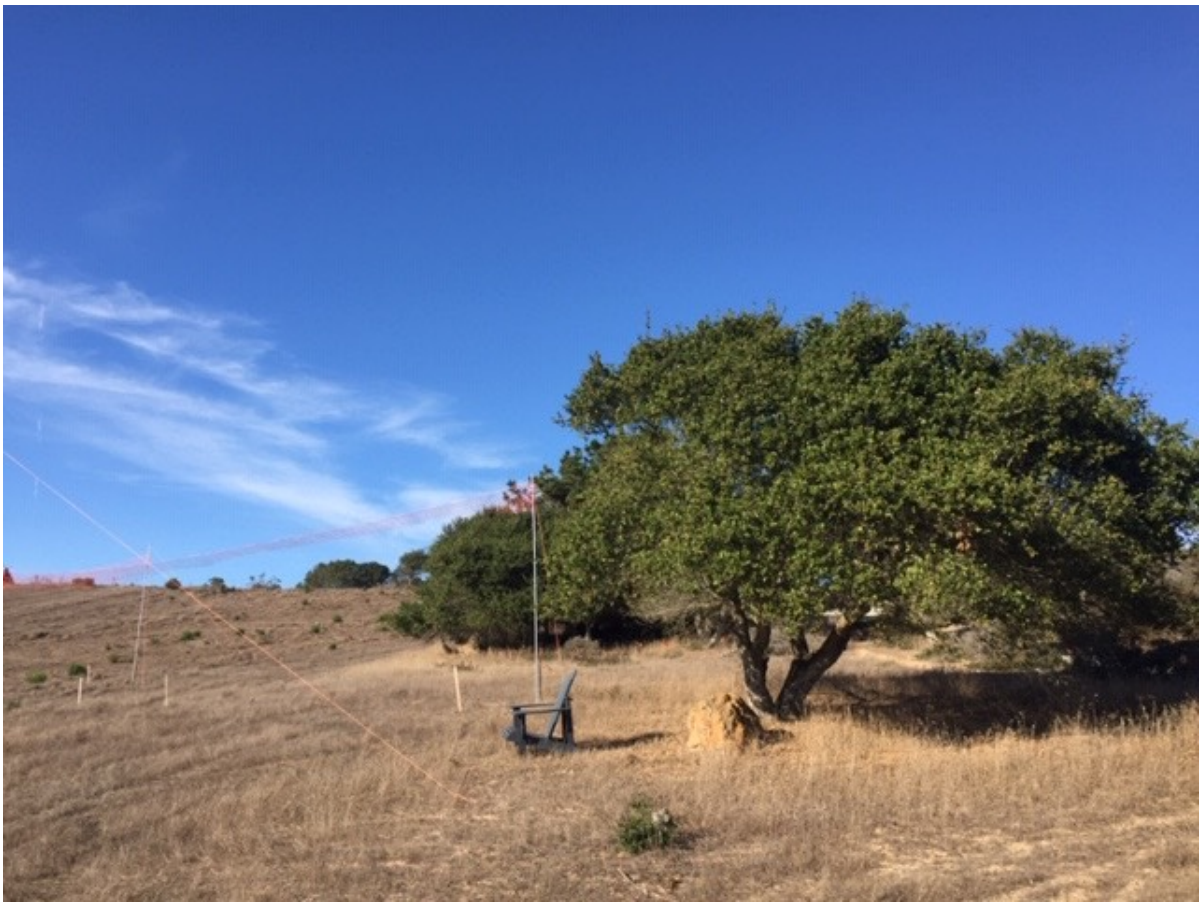

Figure 7. Larger and more mature oaks near home construction site will be protected and are not expected to be significantly impacted by home construction activities.

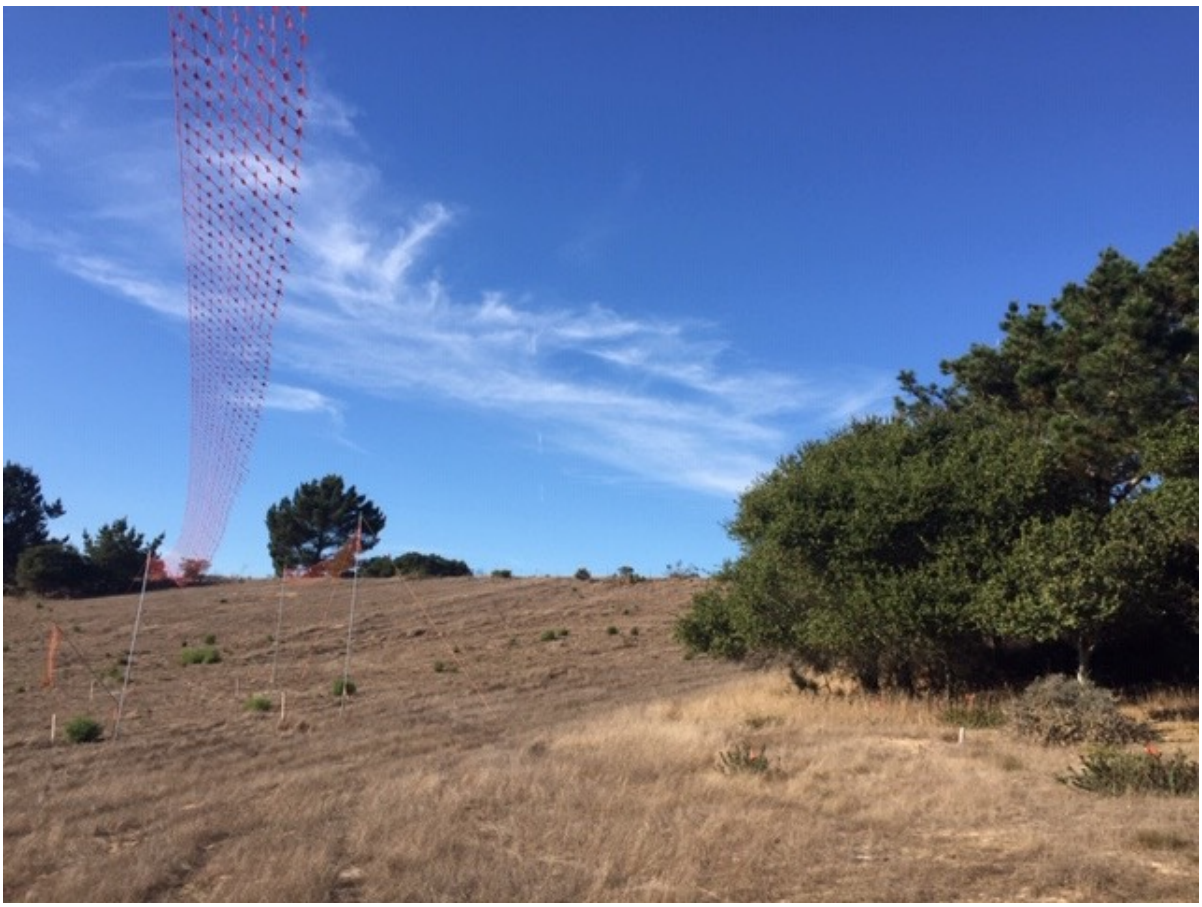

Figure 8. Oaks near homesite will be protected with tree protection fencing.

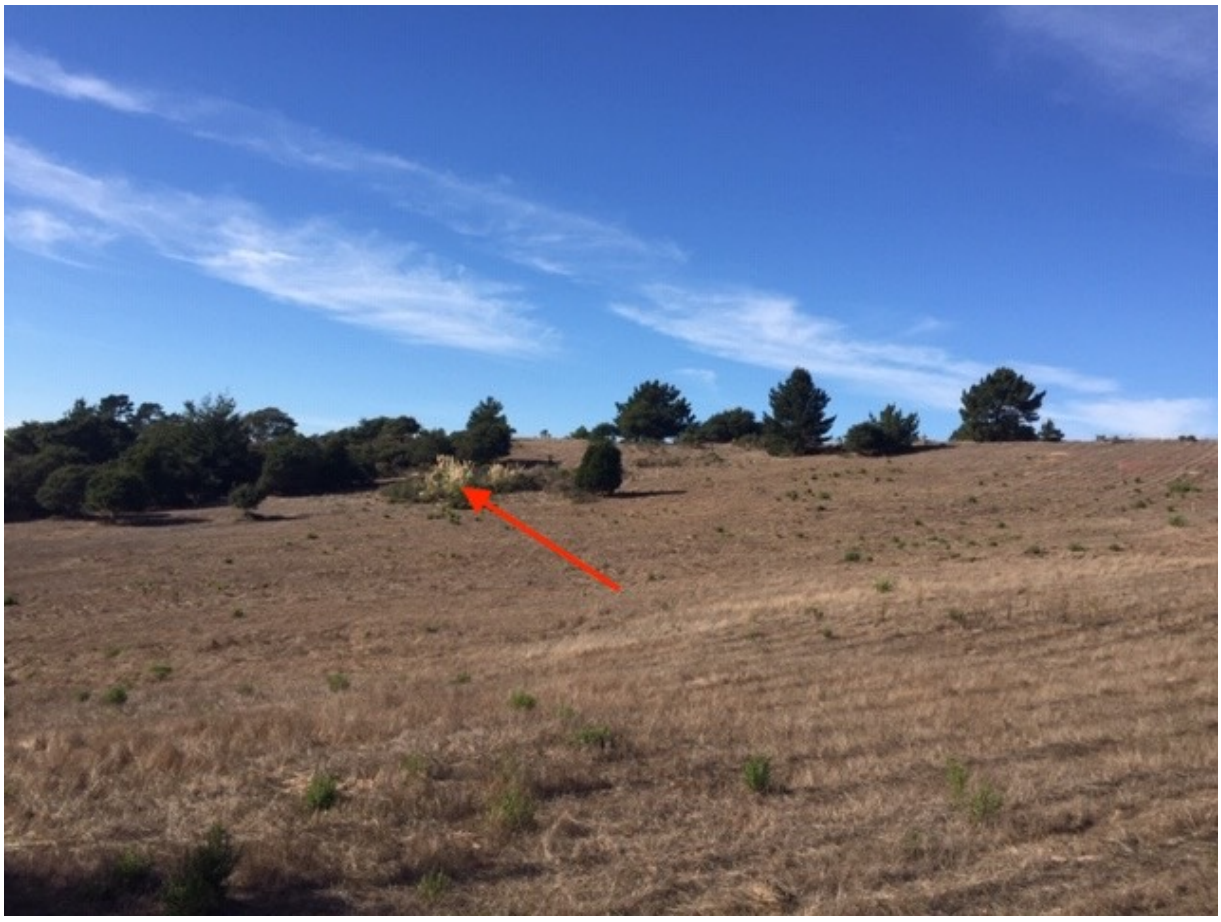

Figure 9. Large annual grassland area near home. Red arrow shows location of non-native invasive jubata grass population.

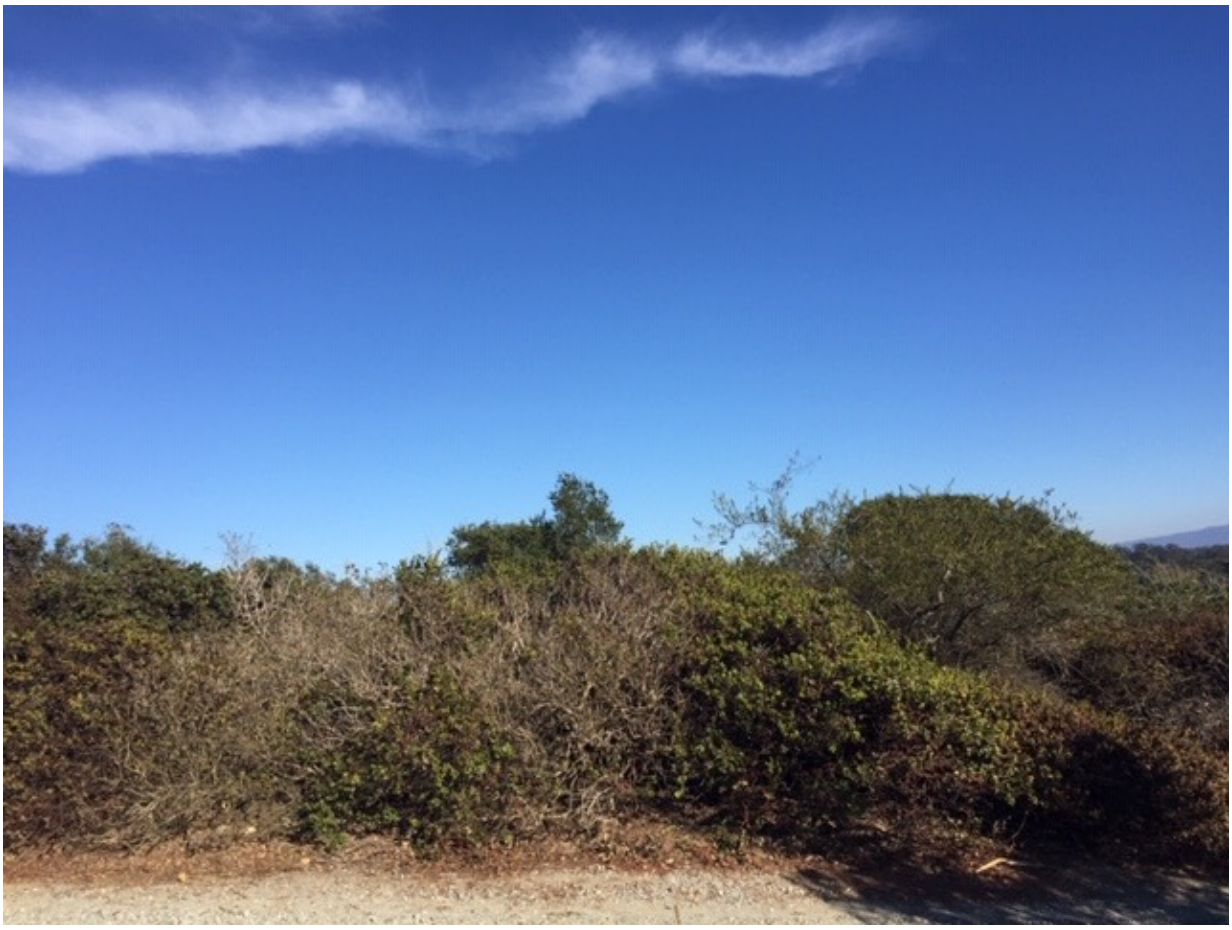

Figure 10. Densely vegetated chaparral habitat to the east of proposed driveway is largely composed of manzanita.

This page intentionally left blank