



ARBORIST REPORT

November 23, 2020

Arborist Development Impact Assessment
Matthiesen Residence Development

5 Pine Court, Kentfield, California 94904
A.P.N. 071-062-14

Prepared for:
Marin County
Community Development: Planning Department

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARBORIST ASSIGNMENT	Page 2
SUMMARY	Page 2
RESOURCES	Page 3
SUBJECT TREE SUMMARY	Page 3
ROOT INTRUSION ZONES	Page 4
CRITICAL ROOT ZONES	Page 4
PROJECT ARBORIST DUTIES	Page 4
PROJECT ARBORIST INSPECTION SCHEDULE	Page 5
REMOVED TREES REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	Page 5
TREE WORK STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS	Page 5
TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES AND RESTRICTIONS	Page 5
TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS	Page 7
PHOTOGRAPHS	Page 9
HERITAGE AND PROTECTED TREES DEFINED	Page 11
ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS	Page 16
INDIVIDUAL TREE INVENTORY	APPENDIX A – 2 Pages
TREE PLAN SHEET T1	ATTACHMENT

ARBORIST ASSIGNMENT

Generally, a 'Arborist Development Impact Assessment' is used to aid in planning and plan review, for the identification/location of trees on the site during the design of the project, placement of structures, driveways, utilities, and construction activities.

It also is used to identify trees of designated size and species that are protected under the municipal or county code that is applicable for the site location. And if required by the governing agency, can be used to establish monetary values and responsibility for potential loss of tree resources for the property owner and the community.

The report shall inventory all trees within the proposed development to include trees to be removed, relocated, and retained on the property. This may include trees on neighboring properties that overhang the project site and/or have root zones extending into the property of the project site, and all street or park trees in the public right-of-way adjacent to the project site.

ArborLogic Consulting Arborists have been contracted to inspect existing trees on this property, to provide an inventory with condition assessment, to determine potential negative impact from proposed construction activity, and to recommend impact mitigation measures to be considered on 'Heritage' and 'Protected' trees as defined by the Marin County Municipal Code.

Consulting arborist, James Lascot, performed site visits and visual tree inspections on July 20, 2020 and August 27, 2020.

Refer to Tree Protection Plan Sheet T-1 for tree locations and additional information.

SUMMARY

This site is a developed residential property. The property is located in Kentfield and under the jurisdiction of Marin County. The subject trees consist of existing trees within the vicinity of the proposed development and included within the site plan. The Subject Trees total twenty-two (22) individuals consisting of five (5) species. There are no subject trees located on neighboring property. All subject trees are, for the most part, in good health and condition. There are some individual trees that that have some problems with health and condition that could be addressed within normal maintenance of the trees and not included within this report.

The proposed development is the expansion of square footage of the main house structure that would require some demolition of existing house and the construction of the proposed house construction. There is also a proposed pool and landscape features. This report and the Tree Protection Plan Sheet T-1 outline recommendations for the preservation and long-term viability of protected trees within this area. There is one Heritage size tree removal (T9) and one Protected size tree removal (T11) required for the proposed development and all other 'Heritage' and 'Protected' trees will be retained throughout the demolition and construction process. This tree will require special mitigation that includes project arborist supervision, hand excavation, root treatment, and documentation. This tree should survive the negative impacts of the proposed

excavation if the recommendations within this report and tree protection plan are implemented. There are also six subject Heritage and Protected sized trees T8, T10, T12, T14, T19, and T22 that will house, pool and landscape features encroaching their root intrusion zones. The proposed features have been designed to minimize root losses. These trees will require special mitigation that includes project arborist supervision, hand excavation, root treatment, and documentation. We are recommending exploratory hand excavation to exactly determine root locations, the negative impacts, and any design changes necessary to mitigate these impacts. These trees should survive the negative impacts of the proposed excavation if the recommendations within this report and tree protection plan are implemented

All Heritage and Protected trees will be retained and fenced off within a tree protection area that will require special mitigation as outlined within this report and the tree protection plan sheet T-1.

RESOURCES

All information within this report is based on currently submitted plans and revisions as of the date of this report.

Resources are as follows:

- Site Plan Sheet (current) Provided by Hubbell Daily Architecture + Design, Larkspur, California.
- Landscape Site Plan Sheet (current) Provided by Studio Green, Landscape, California
- Topographic Survey Sheet V-1 (April 2, 2020) Provided by R.W. Davis and Associates, Inc., Land Surveyors, Novato, California
- City of Marin County Municipal Code (Chapter 22.27 - Native Tree Protection and Preservation).

SUBJECT TREE SUMMARY

SUBJECT TREES: TOTAL = 22

RETAINED TREES FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: TOTAL =20

- 13 Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) T1*, T2*, T3**, T4*, T5*, T6*, T7*, T10**, T12**, T14*, T19**, T20** and T22**.
- 2 Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) T8* and T13**
- 2 Glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) T17 and T18
- 2 Plum (*Prunus americana*) – T15 and T21
- 1 Big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) T16

TREE REMOVAL FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: TOTAL = 2

'HERITAGE' size trees: Total = 2

- 1 Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) T9**

'PROTECTED' size trees: Total = 0

- 1 Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) T11*

'UNPROTECTED' size trees: Total = 0

TREE REMOVAL (DEAD, DYING, DISEASED, HAZARDOUS, FALLEN, AND FLAMMABLE): TOTAL = 0

** = Heritage sized trees

* = Protected size trees

ROOT INTRUSION ZONES (RIZ)

The above ground portions of trees can easily be seen and protected but what is often overlooked, within the construction setting, is the importance of protecting the root crown and underground roots of the tree to preserve structural integrity and physiological health. Most roots are located within the topsoil that may only be 6"-18" in depth. Cutting of roots, grade changes, soil compaction and chemical spills or dumping can negatively affect tree health, stability, and survival, and should be avoided.

A "Root Intrusion Zone", abbreviated as RIZ, is an industry standard based on the Matheny / Clark tree protection zone designation of an area surrounding an individual tree that is provided as protection for the tree trunk, structural roots and root zone. A Root Intrusion Zone is a radius, in feet, from a tree trunk location formulated from tree trunk diameter, age, and species tolerance to construction impacts. An individual or group of Root Intrusion Zones are designated by a fenced protection area that we call a "Tree Protection Area" (TPA).

Tree protection shall include the location of fencing of tree protection area (TPA) to protect tree roots, foliar canopy, limbs, and may include the armoring of the tree trunk and/or scaffold limbs with barriers to prevent mechanical damage.

Once the TPA is delineated and fenced (prior to any site work, equipment and materials move in), construction activities are only to be permitted within the TPA if allowed for and specified by the project arborist. Restrictions and guidelines apply to the tree protection zones delineated within this report and trees protections plan (See the Tree Protection Plan Sheet T1 for Tree Protection recommendations).

CRITICAL ROOT ZONES (CRZ)

Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is the area of soil around the trunk of a tree where roots are located that provide critical stability, uptake of water and nutrients required for a tree's survival. The CRZ is the minimum distance from the trunk that trenching that requires root cutting should occur and can be calculated as three to the five times the trunk Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). For example, if a tree is one foot in trunk diameter then the CRZ is three to five feet from the trunk location. We will often average this as four times the trunk diameter or 1ft. DBH = 4ft. CRZ (Smiley, E.T., Fraedrich, B. and Hendrickson, N. 2007).

PROJECT ARBORIST DUTIES

The project arborist is the person(s) responsible for carrying out technical tree inspections, assessment, arborist report preparation, consultation with designers and municipal planners, specifying tree protection measures, monitoring, progress reports and final inspection.

A qualified project arborist (or firm) should be designated, retained, and assigned to facilitate and insure tree preservation practices. He/she/they should perform the following inspections:

PROJECT ARBORIST INSPECTION SCHEDULE

- Inspection of site: Prior to Equipment and Materials Move In, Site Work, Demolition and Tree Removal: The Project Arborist will meet with the General Contractor, Architect / Engineer, and Owner or their representative to review tree preservation measures, designate tree removals, delineate the location of tree protection area fencing, specify equipment access routes and materials storage areas, review the existing condition of trees and provide any necessary recommendations.
- Inspection of site: After installation of TPA fencing: Inspect site for the adequate installation of tree preservation measures. Review any requests by contractor for access, soil disturbance or excavation areas within root zones of protected trees. Assess any changes in the health of trees since last inspection.
- Inspection of site: During excavation or any activities that could affect trees: Inspect site during any activity within the Tree Protection Area of Protected trees and any recommendations implemented. Assess any changes in the health of trees since last inspection.
- Final Inspection of Site: Inspection of site following completion of construction. Inspect for tree health and make any necessary recommendations.

REMOVED TREES REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Protected trees have not been designated for removal to accommodate the property improvements. Replacement tree or trees may be included within the scope of site development landscape plan, or possible in- lieu payment to Marin County, are to be determined by project landscape architect and the planning department.

TREE WORK STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS

All tree work, removal, pruning, planting, shall be performed using industry standards as established by the International Society of Arboriculture. Contractor must have a State of California Contractors License for Tree Service (C61-D49) or Landscaping (C-27) with general liability, worker's compensation, and commercial auto/equipment insurance.

Contractor standards of workmanship shall adhere to current Best Management Practices of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for tree pruning, fertilization and safety (ANSI A300 and Z133.1).

TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES

(1) Before the start of any clearing, excavation, construction, or other work on the site, or the issuance of a building or demolition permit, every significant and/or protected tree shall be securely fenced-off at the tree root zone, or other limit as may be delineated in approved plans. Such fences shall remain continuously in place for the duration of the work undertaken within the development.

- (2) If the proposed development, including any site work, will encroach upon the tree root zone of a significant and/or protected tree, special measures shall be utilized, as approved by the project arborist, to allow the roots to obtain necessary oxygen, water, and nutrients.
- (3) Underground trenching shall avoid the major support and absorbing tree roots of significant and/or protected trees. If avoidance is impractical, hand excavation undertaken under the supervision of the project arborist may be required. Trenches shall be consolidated to service as many units as possible.
- (4) Concrete or asphalt paving shall not be placed over the root zones of significant and/or protected trees, unless otherwise permitted by the project arborist.
- (5) Artificial irrigation shall not occur within the root zone of indigenous oaks, unless deemed appropriate on a temporary basis by the project arborist to improve tree vigor or mitigate root loss.
- (6) Compaction of the soil within the tree root zone of significant and/or protected trees shall be avoided.
- (7) Any excavation, cutting, or filling of the existing ground surface within the tree root zone shall be minimized and subject to such conditions as the project arborist may impose. Retaining walls shall likewise be designed, sited, and constructed to minimize their impact on significant and/or protected trees.
- (8) Burning or use of equipment with an open flame near or within the tree root zone shall be avoided. All brush, earth, and other debris shall be removed in a manner that prevents injury to the significant tree.
- (9) Oil, gas, chemicals, or other substances that may be harmful to trees shall not be stored or dumped within the non-intrusion zone of any significant and/or protected tree, or at any other location on the site from which such substances might enter the tree root zone of a significant and/or protected tree.
- (10) Construction materials shall not be stored within the tree root zone of a significant and/or protected tree.

Additional general requirements for tree protection zones are described as follows:

1. Any new plantings within the root intrusion zone should be designed to be compatible with the cultural requirements of the retained tree(s), to include irrigation, plantings, and fertilizer application. In root intrusion zones where native drought tolerant trees are located, no summer irrigation should be installed, and no vegetation installed requiring excessive irrigation, such as turf and flowerbeds.
2. Surface drainage should not be altered to direct water into or out of the tree root intrusion zone unless specified by the consulting arborist as necessary to improve conditions for the tree.
3. Site drainage improvements should be designed to maintain the natural water flow and levels within tree retention areas. If water must be diverted, permanent irrigation systems should be provided to replace natural water sources for the trees.

TREE PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The existing and proposed additions are located within the Root Intrusion Zones (RIZ) of existing Heritage and Protected oak trees and special recommendations for demolition and construction are required and addressed within this report and accompanying Tree Protection Plan T-1. All recommendations shall be implemented.
2. The project arborist shall meet with the general contractor prior to any tree removal, demolition or construction activities and discuss a construction management plan that includes the tree protection requirements within this plan and designate the location of the any material storage, wash outs, office modules, portable sanitation, and areas of vehicle or heavy equipment access and egress and shall be clearly posted on site throughout the duration of the development project. The contractor agrees to immediately notify the project arborist if roots are damaged or exposed or if trunk or branches are wounded.
3. The project arborist shall designate any tree removals and locations of tree protection fencing prior to any tree removal, demolition or construction.
4. Any tree removals shall be performed by hand using light equipment without any damage to retained trees. All stumps shall be removed by hand or using hand operated stump grinding machinery when within the root intrusion zones (riz) of retained trees and to a depth of no less than twelve (12) inches.
5. Following tree protection fence installation, the project arborist shall inspect and confirm that tree protection fencing has been installed adequately and provide a written report, with photographs, that shall be submitted to Marin County in order to obtain demolition and construction permits.
6. Tree protection area fencing shall be constructed of no less than 4-foot tall metal fencing and supported by no less than 6-foot metal posts on no less than 8-foot centers unless otherwise designated by the project arborist.
7. Retained trees near equipment access areas may have their trunks wrapped with 2" x 4" wooden slats and bound securely edge to edge, without nails, as padding from grade to 8-feet above grade. A layer of orange plastic construction fencing is to be wrapped and secured around the outside of the wooden slats. Major scaffold limbs may require additional protection as determined by the project arborist.
8. Retained trees may be maintenance pruned to include cleaning, thinning of branches using international society of arboriculture (ISA) industry standards. This shall be performed after construction is completed.
9. The project arborist shall review any plan revisions within the tree protection areas of preserved trees. This includes, but not limited to, plans for demolition, erosion control, improvements, utilities, drainage, grading, landscaping and irrigation.
10. The project arborist shall inspect the site monthly for the adequate performance of tree preservation measures and designate soil cutting areas within root intrusion zones of protected trees and assess, document, and submit a report to property owner, general contractor, and Marin County of any changes in the health of trees since the last inspection.
11. The project arborist shall inspect or supervise all construction activities within the tree protection areas and will receive no less than 72 hour notice of any proposed activities within the tree protection zones of retained trees and the project arborist shall document and provide any

necessary recommendations to the property owner, general contractor, and Marin County.

12. Excavation shall only occur within the root intrusion zones of retained trees, such as utility trenches, when designated by the project arborist. These will be excavated by hand, using high-pressure air spade, or other method preserving roots over two inches in diameter, or as designated by the project arborist. Any roots over two (2") inches in diameter shall only be removed under the direct supervision of the project arborist or as otherwise designated by the project arborist. All root cutting shall be performed under industry standard methods, documented, and a written report with photographs provided by the project arborist to the property owner, general contractor, and Marin County.

13. The project arborist shall inspect the site following completion of construction, assess tree condition, and make any necessary recommendations within the final arborist report that shall be submitted to the property owner, general contractor, and Marin County.

14. The project arborist shall provide any further recommendations to mitigate impacts to include, but not limited to, hand excavation, air spade excavation, vertical drilling, hand root pruning, and fertilization.

SPECIFIC TREE PROTECTION:

15. Remove trees t9 and t11 as designated in items 3 and 4.

16. Any proposed retaining walls, stairs, landings, soil fill or cuts within the root intrusion zones of protected oak trees shall be designed to mitigate root loss. Some preserved trees have significant development within their root intrusion zones. We are recommending that exploratory hand excavation be performed (as per item 12) to determine actual root locations, Exact impacts of the proposed development, and what mitigation measures may be best effective. Any design changes shall be approved by the project arborist.

17. The project arborist shall directly supervise and document any demolition or excavation within the root intrusion zone of oak trees T8, T10, T12, T14, T19, and T22 as per item 12 unless otherwise directed by the project arborist.

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1: Front of 5 Pine Court residence showing subject oak trees T1 (left), T2 (center), and T3 (right).



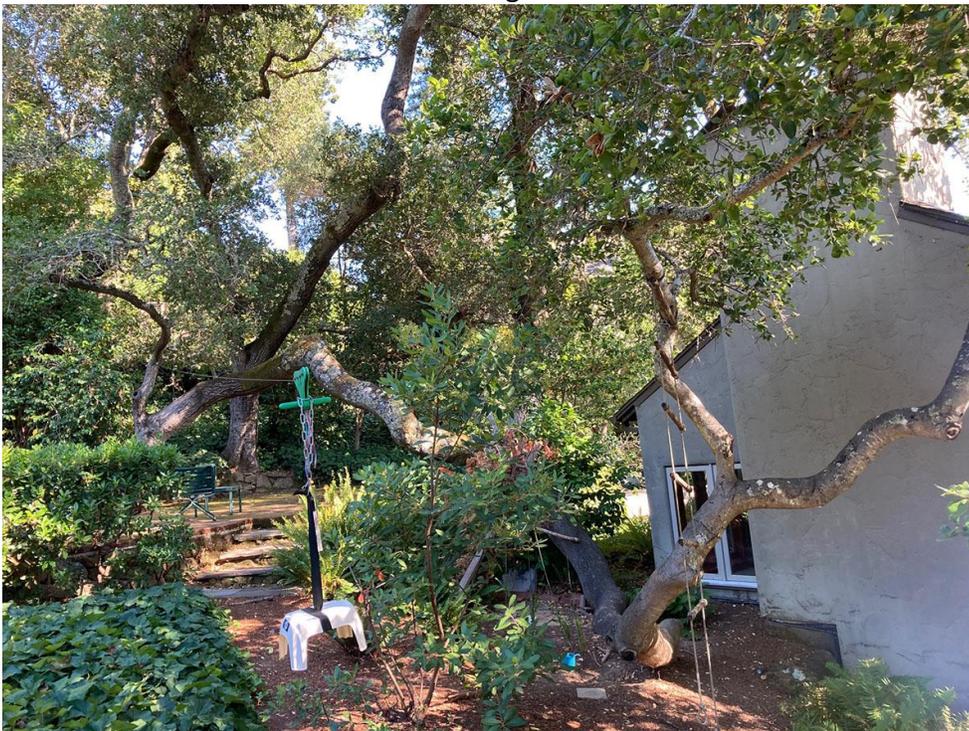
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2: Subject oak tree T9 (center) showing its location near southwest patio.



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3: Subject oak tree T11 (center) showing its heavy trunk lean. Despite its irregular trunk and severe lean, this tree creates a unique aesthetic to the rear yard and may be preserved if owner is comfortable assuming limited risk of failure.



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4: Subject oak tree T11 (center) further showing its irregular trunk lean. Despite its irregular trunk and severe lean, this tree creates a unique aesthetic to the rear yard and may be preserved if owner is comfortable assuming some risk of failure.



HERITAGE AND PROTECTED TREES DEFINED

CHAPTER 22.27 - NATIVE TREE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION**22.27.010 - Purpose of Chapter.**

The purpose of this chapter is to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of Marin County, insofar as trees provide a wide variety of functions, values and benefits including:

1. Providing an important and essential functional element of the plant communities that constitute Marin County's natural heritage;
2. Providing habitat for wildlife;
3. Stabilizing soil and improving water quality by reducing erosion and sedimentation;
4. Allowing for the natural replenishment of groundwater supplies by reducing stormwater runoff;
5. Controlling drainage and restoring denuded soil subsequent to construction or grading;
6. Preserving and enhancing aesthetic qualities of the natural and built environments and maintaining the quality of life and general welfare of the County;
7. Reducing air pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and producing oxygen;
8. Assisting in counteracting the effects of global warming resulting from the depletion of forest and urban trees;
9. Conserving energy by shading buildings and parking areas;
10. Maintaining and increasing real property values;
11. Reducing wind speed and human exposure to high winds and other severe weather; and
12. Assisting in reducing noise pollution through the effects of vegetative buffers.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.020 - Applicability.

This Chapter applies only to "protected trees" as defined in Article VIII (Development Code Definitions) on improved and unimproved lots as defined in Article VIII in the non-agricultural unincorporated areas of Marin County.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.030 - Prohibition on Removal of Protected Trees.

Protected Trees shall not be removed except in compliance with Section 22.62.040 (Exemptions), and as provided for in Chapter 22.62 (Tree Removal Permits).

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.035 - Reserved.

Editor's note— Ord. No. 3666 , § II(exh. A), adopted March 14, 2017, repealed § 22.27.035, which pertained to Oak Woodland Management Guidelines and derived from Ord. No. 3577, adopted Jan. 24, 2012.

22.27.040 - Replacement Requirements for a Permit Validly Obtained.

In order to mitigate for any trees removed under the provisions of this Chapter, the Director may require one or more of the following:

- A. Establishment and maintenance of replacement trees in conformance with Countywide Plan policies, the Landscaping Objectives identified in section 22.26.040 of this Development Code, the Single-Family Residential Design Guidelines, and/or the vegetation management requirements of the Marin County Fire Department or local Fire Protection District, as applicable.
- B. For large properties, a management plan which designates areas of the property for preservation of stands of trees or saplings and replacement plantings as required.
- C. Removal of invasive exotic species.
- D. Posting of a bond to cover the cost of an inspection to ensure success of measures described above.

In the event that tree planting on the site is not feasible or appropriate, the Director may require in lieu of planting on the specific property, the payment of money in the amount of \$500.00 per replacement tree to be deposited into the Tree Preservation Fund managed by the Marin County Parks and Open Space Department for planting, maintenance, and management of trees and other vegetation.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.060 - Violations and Penalties.

Where any person, firm, or corporation violates the provisions of this Chapter, the Director may pursue an enforcement action in compliance with Chapter 22.122 (Enforcement of Development Code Provisions), and County Code Chapter 1.05 (Nuisance Abatement). The enforcement action may result in substantial fines for enforcement costs and civil penalties over and above any funds paid into the Tree Preservation Fund, the exact amount to be determined through the abatement process.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.070 - Tree Replacement/Preservation Fund.

Money received in lieu of replacement planting shall be forwarded to the Director of the Marin County Parks and Open Space Department for deposit in a Tree Preservation Fund. Under no circumstances shall the monies collected by the Department for the Tree Preservation Fund be directed to any other account or used for any purpose other than the planting, maintenance, and management of trees or other vegetation:

- A. On lands owned and managed for park or open space purposes by the Marin County Parks and Open Space Department or the County of Marin; and
- B. For public uses as directed by the Marin County Board of Supervisors.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.080 - Site Inspection.

The Director may conduct a site inspection and require a site plan or arborist's report to determine whether trees have been removed in violation of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.27.090 - Liability.

Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to impose any liability upon the County, its officers and employees, nor to relieve the owner of any private property from the responsibility to maintain any tree on his/her property in such condition as to prevent it from constituting a hazard or impediment to travel or vision upon any public right-of-way.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

Chapter 22.62 - TREE REMOVAL PERMITS

22.62.010 - Purpose of Chapter.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish regulations for the preservation and protection of native trees in the unincorporated areas of Marin County by limiting tree removal in a manner which allows for reasonable use and enjoyment of such property and to establish a procedure for processing Tree Removal Permits.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012) 22.62.020 - Applicability.

This Chapter applies only to "protected and heritage trees" as defined in Article VIII (Definitions) on improved and unimproved lots as defined in Article VIII in the non-agricultural unincorporated areas of Marin County. Protected and heritage trees may be removed in specific circumstances as stated in Section 22.62.040 (Exemptions) without triggering a requirement for a permit. Woodlands shall be managed and trees shall be preserved or replaced in compliance with Chapter 22.27 (Native Tree Protection and Preservation).

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.62.030 - Application, Filing, Processing, and Noticing.

- A. **Purpose.** This Section provides procedures for filing, processing, and noticing of Tree Removal Permit applications.
- B. **Filing and processing.**
1. All Tree Removal Permit applications shall be completed, submitted, and processed in compliance with Chapter 22.40 (Application Filing and Processing, Fees) and Section 22.40.050 (Initial Application Review for Discretionary Permits).
 2. Tree Removal Permit applications are available online and at the Agency's public service counter.
- C. **Notice of action.** Administrative decisions on a proposed Tree Removal Permit application shall be noticed in compliance with Chapter 22.118 (Notices, Public Hearings, and Administrative Actions).

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012; Ord. No. 3666 , § II(exh. A), 2017)

22.62.040 - Exemptions.

The removal of any protected or heritage tree on a lot is exempt from the requirements of this Chapter if it meets at least one of the following criteria for removal:

- A. The general health of the tree is so poor due to disease, damage, or age that efforts to ensure its long-term health and survival are unlikely to be successful;
- B. The tree is infected by a pathogen or attacked by insects that threaten surrounding trees as determined by an arborist report or other qualified professional;
- C. The tree is a potential public health and safety hazard due to the risk of its falling and its structural instability cannot be remedied;

- D. The tree is a public nuisance by causing damage to improvements, such as building foundations, retaining walls, roadways/driveways, patios, sidewalks and decks, or interfering with the operation, repair, or maintenance of public utilities;
- E. The tree has been identified by a Fire Inspector as a fire hazard;
- F. The tree was planted for a commercial tree enterprise, such as Christmas tree farms or orchards;
- G. Prohibiting the removal of the tree will conflict with CC&R's which existed at the time this Chapter was adopted;
- H. The tree is located on land which is zoned for agriculture (A, ARP, APZ, C-ARP or C-APZ) and that is being used for commercial agricultural purposes. (This criterion is provided to recognize the agricultural property owner's need to manage these large properties and continue their efforts to be good stewards of the land.);
- I. The tree removal is by a public agency to provide for the routine management and maintenance of public land or to construct a fuel break;
- J. The tree removal is on a developed lot and: 1) does not exceed two protected trees within a one-year timeframe; 2) does not entail the removal of any heritage trees; and 3) does not entail the removal of any protected or heritage trees within a Stream Conservation Area or a Wetland Conservation Area.

It is recommended that a property owner obtain a report from a licensed arborist or verify the status of the tree with photographs to document the applicability of the criteria listed above to a tree which is considered for removal in compliance with this section.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

22.62.050 - Decision and Findings for a Tree Removal Permit.

In considering a Tree Removal Permit application, the Director may only grant approval or conditional approval based on a finding that removal of the tree(s) is necessary for the reasonable use and enjoyment of land under current zoning regulations and Countywide Plan and Community Plan (if applicable) policies and programs, taking into consideration the following criteria:

- A. Whether the preservation of the tree would unreasonably interfere with the development of land;
- B. The number, species, size and location of trees remaining in the immediate area of the subject property;
- C. The number of healthy trees that the subject property can support;
- D. The topography of the surrounding land and the effects of tree removal on soil stability, erosion, and increased runoff;
- E. The value of the tree to the surrounding area with respect to visual resources, maintenance of privacy between adjoining properties, and wind screening;
- F. The potential for removal of a protected or heritage tree to cause a significant adverse effect on wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered by State or Federal resource agencies in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA);
- G. Whether there are alternatives that would allow for the preservation of the tree(s), such as relocating proposed improvements, use of retaining walls, use of pier and grade beam foundations, paving with a permeable substance, the use of tree care practices, etc.

(Ord. No. 3577, 2012)

Chapter 22.130.030 - Definitions of Specialized Terms and Phrases.

Protected Tree and Heritage Tree. Any one of the following as indicated in the table below:

Common Name Botanical Name

DBH - Trunk Diameter at Breast Height 4.5 ft above grade

Common Name	Botanical Name	Protected Size	Heritage Size
Arroyo willow	<i>S. lasiolepis</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Big-leaf maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Bishop pine	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Blue oak	<i>Q. douglasii</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Box elder	<i>A. negundo</i> var. <i>californicum</i>	10 inches	30 inches
California bay	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	10 inches	30 inches
California black oak	<i>Q. kelloggii</i>	6 inches	18 inches
California buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	10 inches	30 inches
California nutmeg	<i>Torreya californica</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Canyon live oak	<i>Q. chrysolepis</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Chaparral oak	<i>Q. wislizeni</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Coast redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Douglas-fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Giant Chinquapin	<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Mountain-mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Narrow leaved willow	<i>Salix exigua</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Oak	<i>Q. parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Oregon oak	<i>Q. garryana</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Pacific madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Pacific yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Red alder	<i>A. rubra</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Red elderberry	<i>Sambucus callicarpa</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Red willow	<i>S. laevigata</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Sargent cypress	<i>Cupressus sargentii</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Scouler's willow	<i>S. scouleriana</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Service-berry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Shining willow	<i>S. lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Silk tassel	<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Sitka willow	<i>S. sitchensis</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Tanbark oak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	10 inches	30 inches
Valley oak	<i>Q. lobata</i>	6 inches	18 inches
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica californica</i>	10 inches	30 inches
White alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	0 inches	30 inches

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