

APPENDIX F

ARBORIST INVENTORY

Arborist Report

7-Eleven Convenience Store and Fuel Station, Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road

City of Sacramento, California 95828



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1.0 Introduction

Stringer Biological Consulting, Inc. (SBC) has prepared this arborist report for the 7-Eleven Convenience Store and Fuel Station, Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road Project to provide the City of Sacramento with an inventory of all trees on the subject property and to provide an assessment of protected trees that may be affected by the proposed project.

The subject property (hereafter referred to as “Study Area”) is located in the southeast corner of the intersection of Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road in the City of Sacramento, California (Attachment A, Regional Location and Vicinity). State Route 99 is approximately 2.7 miles west of the Study Area. The project is located in Section 35 of Township 08 North and Range 05 East, Mount Diablo Principal Meridian, and is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) “Sacramento East, CA”, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Attachment B, Project Location USGS Topographic Map). The approximate center of the Study Area is at latitude 38°30’34.62”N and longitude 121°24’28.40”W, NAD 83.

1.1 Contact Information

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1.2 Statement of Qualifications

Stringer Biological Consulting, Inc. Principal Biologist/Arborist Stephen Stringer, M.S.

Mr. Stringer has been an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist (WE-7129A) since 2004. He holds a B.S. and M.S. Degree in Biology from California State University, Sacramento. Mr. Stringer has been a Certified Arborist since 2004 and has worked as a consulting arborist on hundreds of projects throughout California. He conducts arborist inventories, tree impact assessments, develops tree preservation and avoidance measures, assists clients with obtaining tree permits, and monitors work around trees during construction in compliance with project permits.

2.0 Existing Conditions/Project Description

2.1 Existing Conditions

The Study Area is located in the Fruitridge/Broadway Community Plan area. The zoning designation of the project parcels is Light Industrial (M-1), and the General Plan land use designation is Low-Rise Employment Center. Residential development borders the Study Area to the west and northwest, and commercial and light industrial land uses border it to the north, east, and south. Two residential properties are adjacent to the northeast corner of the Study Area.

Currently, the Study Area is undeveloped and vegetated primarily with non-native grasses and forbs typically associated with disturbed areas, as well as a few scattered trees. Some asphalt pads and areas with deteriorated pavement remain along the northern border of the Study Area along Elder Creek Road. Disturbed areas of compacted dirt and gravel in the southern portion of the Study Area showed evidence of ponded water. The northwest corner of the Study Area adjacent to the intersection of Elder Creek Road and Power Inn Road had gravelly, rocky fill at the surface throughout.

Google Earth aerial imagery dating from August 1998 to June 2003 shows a warehouse, parking lot, and what appears to be a residence with sheds and other structures occupying roughly 3 acres in the northern half of the Study Area. The warehouse is no longer present in aerial imagery dated June 2004, and the residence and other structures are no longer present in aerial imagery dated July 2008. There is no evidence of development in the southern half of the Study Area dating back to May of 1993 but there is evidence of disking and possible agricultural use (grain/hay crops) starting in summer of 2020 and the southern portion of the Study Area appears to have been scraped/graded in summer of 2021.

2.2 Project Description

The proposed project includes a lot line adjustment to create a 6-acre parcel (development parcel) directly adjacent to the intersection of Elder Creek Road and Power Inn Road which would be developed under the proposed project. A total of 2.45 of the remaining acres would be retained by the property owner (seller's retained area) for future development under separate entitlement. A cross-access easement agreement would be recorded on the development parcel between the two parties to memorialize traffic circulation and ingress/egress rights. Approximately 7,620 square feet along Elder Creek Road would be dedicated to the City. The project includes development of a gasoline station with an approximately 4,816-square-foot convenience store, 4 conventional fueling stations pumps and 3 commercial truck fueling positions, 6 electric vehicle charging stations serving 12 parking stalls, and parking for standard vehicles and commercial trucks on the development parcel. Landscaping, lighting, and detention basins would also be installed. The latest available conceptual site plan for the project is included as Attachment F.

3.0 Regulatory Background

As the property is located within the jurisdiction of City of Sacramento, the analysis was based on the City's tree ordinance (Ordinance No. 2016-0026). The City of Sacramento protects trees under Chapter 12.56 of the Sacramento City Code. A permit is required to impact or remove native oaks (*Quercus spp.*), buckeyes (*Aesculus californicus*), or sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*) having a diameter at standard height (i.e., 54 inches above grade; DSH) of 12 inches or more, or any tree having a DSH of 24 inches or more, on undeveloped private parcels inside the City limits or any other type of property such as commercial, industrial, and apartments, or any tree with a DSH of 32 inches or greater on a property with an existing single family or duplex dwelling. For a tree with a common root system that branches at the ground, DSH means the sum of the diameter of the largest trunk and one-half the cumulative diameter of the remaining trunks at 4.5 feet above natural grade. Applications for a tree permit shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Director upon forms provided by the city.

4.0 Methodology

Mr. Stringer [International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist WE-7129A] conducted an arborist survey of the Study Area on May 16, 2025. All trees in the Study Area with a trunk diameter-at-standard-height (i.e., 54 inches above grade; DSH) of four inches or greater were inventoried and assessed. The tree inventory included all native or non-native trees on the property in order to give a complete list to the City’s Urban Forestry department. The following data was collected for each tree: species, DSH, dripline radius, estimated height, and overall health/vigor of the tree. Comments such as number of trunks, irregularities, scars or other growth characteristics or vigor indicators were recorded for each tree. The location of each tree was recorded using an Arrow 100 GNSS receiver with sub-meter accuracy wirelessly paired to a Samsung tablet running the ArcGIS Online Field Maps application software.

Health is an indication of the overall vigor and vitality of the tree expressed as a rating of **Good, Fair, or Poor**. Ratings for health were based on the criteria in Table 1.

Table 1. Criteria for Rating Tree Health/Vigor

Good	Little or no Evidence of Stress, Disease, Infestation, or Nutrient Deficiency. Foliage (if present on deciduous species) is of average or better density, size, and color for the species; foliage in the canopy is evenly distributed; twig elongation and bud density are normal for the species; there is no evidence of dieback; there is little or no epicormic growth (water sprouts); there are not excessive numbers of galls or excessive evidence of herbivory; callusing, if present, is vigorous; bark is healthy and intact; there are no signs of senescence.
Fair	Moderate Evidence of Stress, Disease, Infestation, or Nutrient Deficiency. Foliage is below average density, size, or color for the species; foliage density may be lower in some parts of the canopy; twig elongation and bud density may be moderately reduced; some evidence of dieback may be present; some epicormic growth may be present; gall or herbivore load is higher than average for the species; callusing of old wounds is not well-developed; there may be evidence of small areas of infection such as bark swelling or sloughing; the tree may be over-mature or beginning to senesce.
Poor	Abundant Evidence of Stress, Disease, Infestation, or Nutrient Deficiency. Foliage and/or buds are sparse; leaves are reduced in size or of unhealthy color; the canopy is sparse and underdeveloped; there is widespread evidence of dieback; twig elongation is severely reduced; there is abundant epicormic growth; gall load, insect exit holes, or evidence of herbivory is severe; old wounds are not callused; there is widespread evidence of bark swelling, splitting, or sloughing in the root crown, trunk, or major limbs; the tree is senescent.

Structure is an indication of the structural stability and failure potential of the tree expressed as a rating of Good, Fair, or Poor. Ratings for structure were based on the criteria in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Criteria for Rating Tree Structure

Good	Low Potential for Failure. No wounds, cavities, decay, or indications of hollowness evident in the root crown, trunk, or major limbs; no exposed anchor roots or circling roots; no codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments; no crossing limbs; little or no included bark at branch attachments; no dead major limbs; no major limb failures; no
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	overburdened limbs; no excessive or unnatural lean; proper development of trunk taper; structure is more or less symmetrical.
Fair	Moderate Potential for Failure. Small to moderate wounds, cavities, decay, or indications of hollowness may be present in the root crown, trunk, or major limbs; minor exposure of anchor roots; no circling roots; codominant trunks or multiple trunk attachments are present but included bark is absent or not well-developed; no large crossing limbs are present; small or medium-sized dead limbs may be present in the canopy; no large limb failures; limbs may be slightly overburdened; natural or only minor lean is evident with well-developed reaction wood; canopy development may be slightly to moderately asymmetrical.
Poor	High Potential for Failure. Significant wounds, cavities, decay, or indications of hollowness evident in the root crown, trunk, or major limbs; anchor roots are exposed or the tree has lost anchorage; circling roots are present; codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments are present; large crossing limbs are present; significant amounts of included bark are present at trunk and branch attachments; large dead limbs are present in the canopy; evidence of past large limb failures; overburdened limbs; poor trunk taper; excessive or unnatural lean or drastically unbalanced canopy development.

5.0 Results

There are a total of six trees in the Study Area with a DSH of four inches or greater and all were inventoried and assessed. There are no trees with a DSH of four inches or greater overhanging the Study Area. Data collected for each tree are presented in Attachment C, Tree Table. A tree map showing the locations of all inventoried trees is also included (Attachment D, Tree Map). Photographs of the existing trees on site have also been provided as Attachment E, Site Photographs. Inventoried trees include two valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), two black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and two Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*). The two valley oaks qualify as “private protected trees” as defined by the City of Sacramento tree ordinance because they are greater than 12 inches DSH. The other four trees do not qualify as “private protected trees” because they are non-native and are less than 24 inches DSH. Based on the conceptual site plan, it is assumed that the two valley oaks would be removed as well as the four non-native trees (see Attachment F, Conceptual Site Plan). Attachment G includes general recommendations for protection of trees retained on-site if any protected trees are retained.

6.0 Summary/Conclusion

A total of six trees are present in the Study Area, including two valley oaks that qualify as “private protected trees” as defined by the City of Sacramento tree ordinance. The other four trees are non-native trees less than 24 inches DSH and are not protected. It is anticipated that the valley oak trees would be removed based on the current version of the conceptual site plan. If the valley oak trees are removed, a tree permit application would need to be submitted to the City of Sacramento Department of Public Works urban forestry division and a tree permit would need to be obtained. The tree permit application typically needs to be accompanied by a tree replacement plan that describes the proposed mitigation for tree removal, consisting of the replacement of trees at a ratio of one inch DSH of tree replaced for each inch DSH of tree removed. Mitigation can typically be accomplished by on-site or off-site replacement or payment of in-lieu fees as Adopted by Resolution of the City Council.

Attachment A: Regional Location and Vicinity

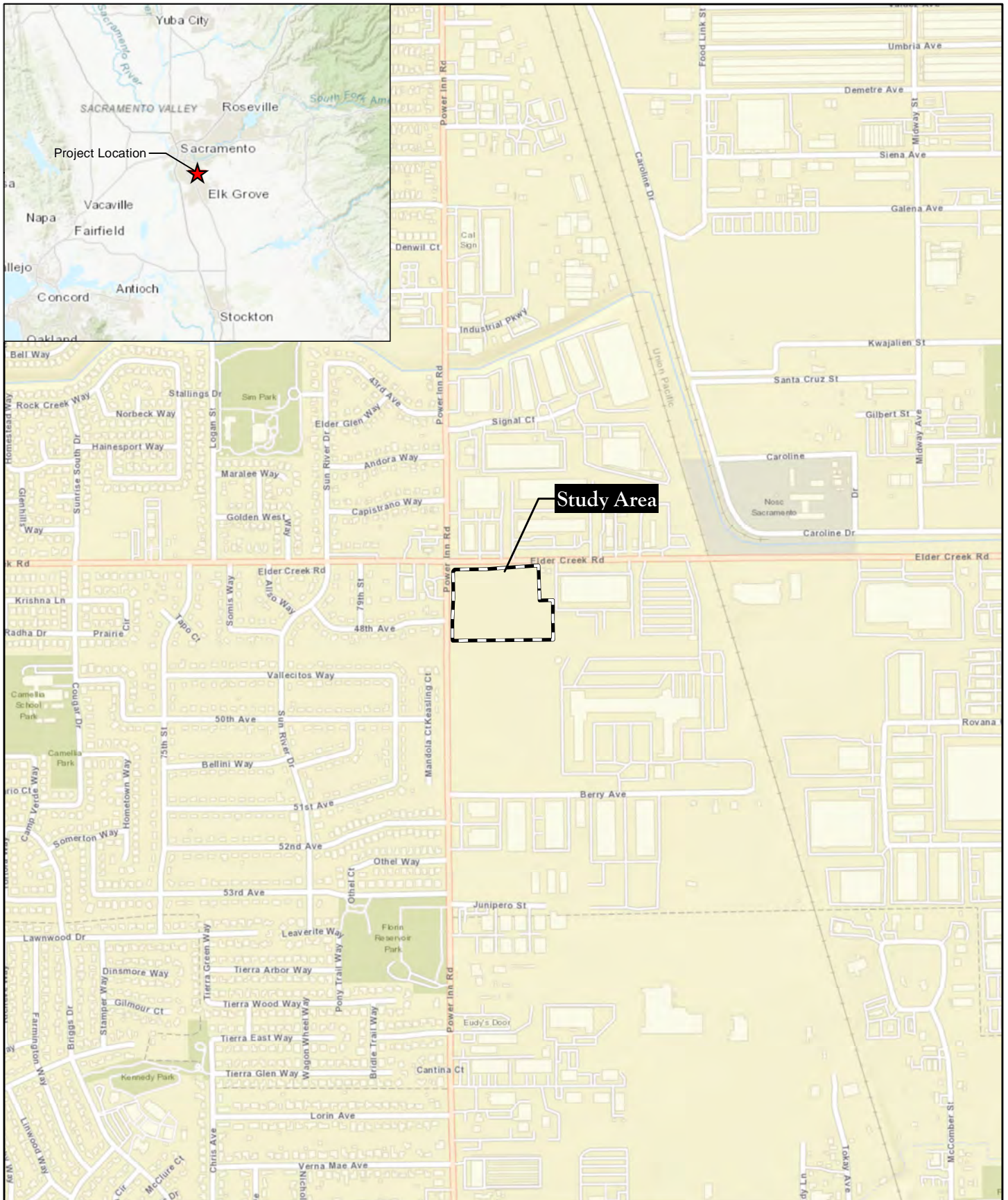
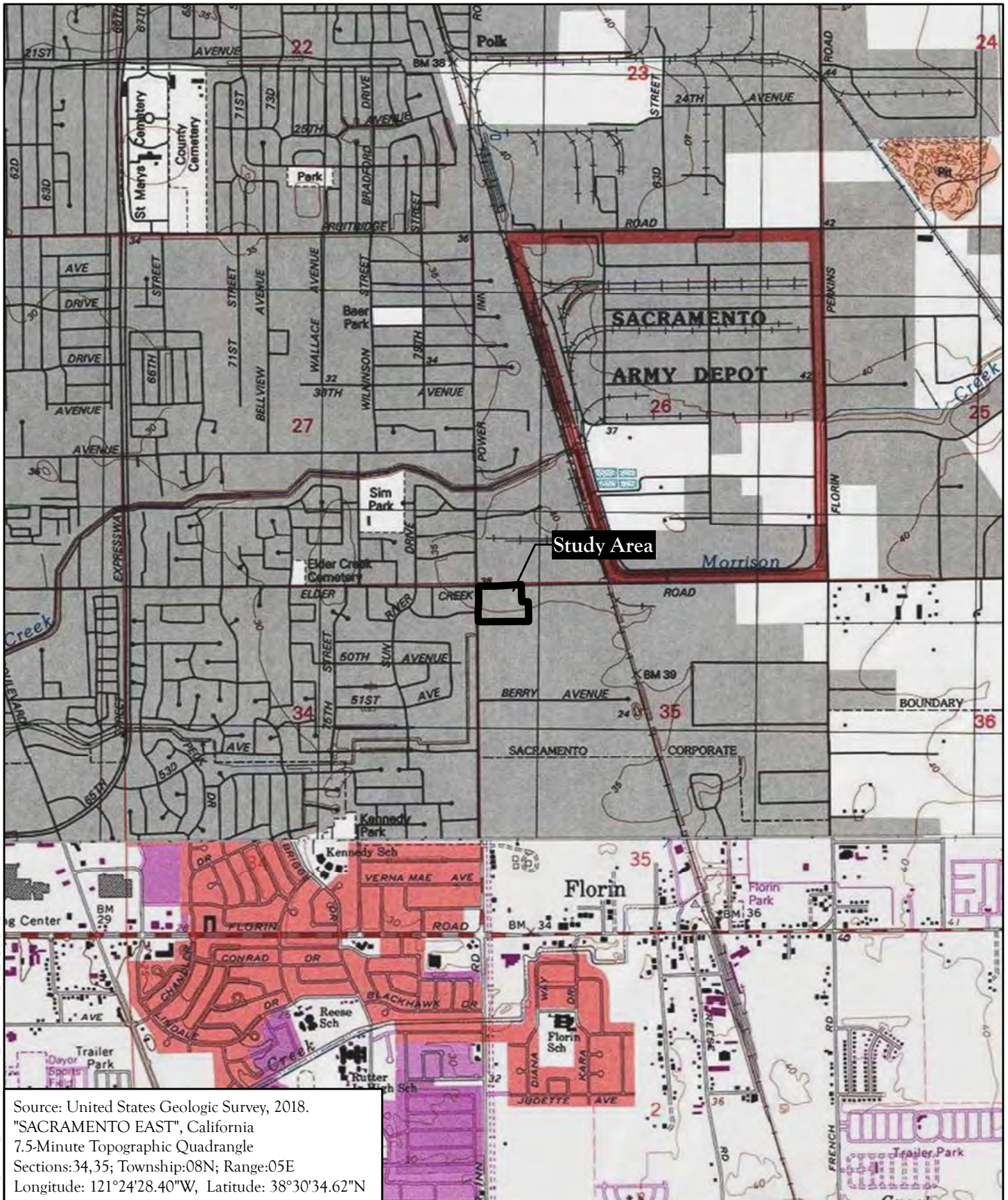


Figure 1 - Regional Location and Vicinity

7-Eleven Convenience Store and Fuel Station,
Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road

Sacramento, CA

Attachment B: Project Location USGS Topographic Map



Source: United States Geologic Survey, 2018.
 "SACRAMENTO EAST", California
 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle
 Sections:34,35; Township:08N; Range:05E
 Longitude: 121°24'28.40"W, Latitude: 38°30'34.62"N

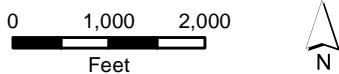


Figure 2 - USGS
 7-Eleven Convenience Store and Fuel Station,
 Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road
 Sacramento, CA

Attachment C: Tree Table

Project Name: 7-Eleven Convenience Store and Fuel Station, Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road

Arborist Name/ISA Cert.: Stephen Stringer (WE-7129A)

Survey Date: May 16, 2025

Vigor categories: Excellent; Good; Fair-Good; Fair (dead branches, burns, rot, insects, etc., but will survive more than 5 years); Fair-Poor; Poor (likely to die within 5 years)

Structure categories: Good=low potential for failure; Fair=moderate potential for failure; Poor=high potential for failure

Tag #	Species	DSH (in)	Height (ft)	Dripline (ft)	Health/Vigor	Structure	Comments
2180	Valley oak <i>Quercus lobata</i>	18, 21	40	23.5	F	F	Concrete rubble in dripline, broken branches with possible decay, old trunk wounds, minor dieback in crown, berm in dripline
2181	Valley oak <i>Quercus lobata</i>	17.5, 23	35	16	F	F	Trunk wounds, crown dieback, large trunk wound at prior lateral limb with decay. Some debris around base, many old screws and bolts in tree, asphalt under half of dripline
2182	Black locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	4, 5.5, 2, 5	17	10	P	P	Extensive fire damage
2183	Black locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8	20	11.5	F-P	P	Dead branches, moderate to severe decline
2184	Italian stone pine <i>Pinus pinea</i>	10.5	16	15	F	F	Dead branches, dieback.
2185	Italian stone pine <i>Pinus pinea</i>	9, 9.5	15	19.5	F-P	P	Fire damage on trunk

Attachment D: Tree Map

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Figure 2 - Tree Location Map
7-Eleven Convenience Store and Fuel Station,
Power Inn Road and Elder Creek Road
Sacramento, CA

Attachment E: Representative Site Photos

Attachment E. Representative Tree Photos



Photo 1. View of a line of trees in the former developed area in the northern portion of the Study Area. Tree# 2181, a protected valley oak, is visible in the background (white arrow). The other trees are non-native black locust trees, including some trees less than 4 inches DSH as well as Tree# 2182 and Tree# 2183. Photo taken May 16, 2025.



Photo 2. View of Tree# 2180, a large valley oak adjacent to Elder Creek Road. The tree is growing adjacent to a constructed berm along the road and has a debris pile at its base.

Attachment E. Representative Tree Photos



Photo 3. Close up view of Tree# 2181, a valley oak growing in a berm in the former developed portion of the site.



Photo 4. View looking west along Elder Creek Road along the northern boundary of the Study Area. The white arrow is pointing to Tree# 2181, a large valley oak, and the red arrow is pointing to Tree# 2184, a relatively small Italian stone pine.

Attachment F: Conceptual Site Plan

Attachment G: General Recommendations for Protection of Any Protected Trees to be Retained On-Site

General Guidelines for Tree Protection and for Trees Planned for Preservation

The general measures below are meant to be implemented as applicable if protected trees are retained on-site once construction plans have been finalized and approved:

To prevent soil compaction:

- 6-8 inches of wood chips should be spread inside the dripline of trees where temporary construction traffic or staging would occur. Chips should be removed after project completion, or the depth reduced to no more than 4 inches. Alternatively, bridging root areas with steel plates would reduce damage to roots within construction traffic areas.
 - A circle with a radius measurement from the trunk of the tree to the tip of its longest limb should constitute the critical root zone protection area of each protected tree. Limbs must not be cut back in order to change the dripline. The area beneath the dripline is a critical portion of the root zone and defines the minimum protected area of each protected tree. Removing limbs that make up the dripline does not change the protected area.

To reduce damage due to raising the existing grade:

- Grading within the protected zone of a protected tree should be minimized. Cuts within the protected zone should be maintained at less than 20% of the critical root zone area. Grade cuts should be monitored by the project Arborist. Any damaged roots encountered should be root pruned and properly treated as deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- Construct an open-joint wall of shell, brick, rock or masonry in a circle around the tree trunk, with at least 1 to 2 feet between the wall and trunk. This wall should be as high as the top of the new grade. This opening is commonly referred to as a tree well.
- If fills exceed 1 foot in depth up to 20% of the critical root zone area, aeration systems may serve to mitigate the presence of the fill materials as determined by the Project Arborist.
- Construct an aeration system using 4-inch agricultural clay tile or 4-inch perforated plastic pipe arranged in five to six horizontal lines radiating from the tree well like spokes in a wheel to a point beyond the branch spread. Allow excess moisture to drain away by installing the radial lines so they slope away from the trunk. Connect the outer ends of the radiating system with a circle of tile or perforated plastic pipe.
- To provide vents, place 4- or 6-inch plastic pipe or bell tile upright over the junction of the radial lines with the circle. They should extend to the surface of the planned grade level. Extend the lower end of the aeration system to a curb or storm drain to carry excess moisture away from the root system.
- Cover the exposed soil and tile system with rock or coarse gravel to a depth of 6 to 18 inches, depending on the amount of fill. Follow this with a covering layer of gravel. Place a thin layer of straw, woven plastic or other porous material over the gravel to prevent soil from filtering into the gravel and stone. Fill with good topsoil to the desired grade.

- When fill materials are deemed necessary on two or three sides of a tree it is critical to provide for drainage away from the critical root zone area of the tree (particularly when considering heavy winter rainfalls). Overland releases and subterranean drains dug outside the critical root zone area and tied directly to the main storm drain system are two options.
- The construction of impervious surfaces within the dripline of a protected tree should be minimized. When necessary, a piped aeration system should be installed under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist.
- Preservation devices such as aeration systems, tree wells, drains, special paving and cabling systems must be installed in conformance with approved plans and certified by the Project Arborist.
- To discourage rodents, fill the tree well with enough coarse gravel to cover the ends of the lines opening into the well. Also fill the upright bell tile and cover with a screen or grill.
- Minor roots less than one inch in diameter encountered during approved excavation and/or grading activities may be cut, but damaged roots should be traced back and cleanly cut behind any split, cracked or damaged area as deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- Major roots greater than one inch in diameter encountered during approved excavation and/or grading activities may not be cut without approval of the Project Arborist. Depending upon the type of improvement being proposed, bridging techniques or a new site design may need to be employed to protect the roots and the tree.
- Cut faces, which will be exposed for more than 2-3 days, should be covered with dense burlap fabric and watered to maintain soil moisture at least on a daily basis (or possibly more frequently during summer months). If any native ground surface fabric within the protected zone must be removed for any reason, it should be replaced within 48 hours.
- In cases where a permit has been approved for construction of a retaining wall(s) within the protected zone of a protected tree the applicant will be required to provide for immediate protection of exposed roots from moisture loss during the time prior to completion of the wall. The retaining wall within the protected zone of the protected tree should be constructed within 72 hours after completion of grading within the root protection zone.

General Construction Site Recommendations:

- A minimum 4-foot tall, brightly colored, synthetic fence should be installed around the limits of the work area or around outermost edge of the RPZ of trees that are designated for retention on-site. Encroachment into the fenced areas should be restricted to the minimum amount feasible and fencing should remain in place until all construction activities have ceased. The protected zone is defined as the “root protection zone (RPZ) (which is an imaginary line that is drawn on the ground around the tree at the outermost limit of the canopy) or in cases where construction is encroaching on the dripline of a retained tree, the protected zone is the portion of the tree’s dripline that is being protected. Fencing should be installed in accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the review body. The developer should contact the Project Arborist and the Planning Department for an inspection of the fencing prior to commencing construction activities on site.
- Signs should be installed on the protective fence in four equidistant locations around each individual tree. The size of the sign must be a minimum of two-by-two feet and must contain the

following language “Warning: This Fence Should Not Be Removed or Relocated Without Written Authorization From Sacramento County Department of Planning and Environmental Review. Protective fencing should remain in place throughout the entire construction period and should not be removed, relocated, taken down or otherwise modified without prior written authorization.

- All portions of permanent fencing that will encroach into the protected zone of a protected tree should be constructed using posts set no closer than ten feet on center. Posts should be spaced in such a manner as to maximize the separation between the tree trunks and the posts in order to reduce impacts to the tree(s).
- The fenced area should be kept clear of building materials, waste, and excess soil.
- No digging, trenching, compaction, or other soil disturbance should be allowed in the fenced area.
- The storage of construction equipment or hazardous materials such as gasoline, oil, or other toxic chemicals should not be allowed in or adjacent to the fenced area.
- Storage areas for equipment, soil, and construction materials as well as burn sites (if permitted), cement washout pits, and construction work zones should be kept away from protected trees and outside the fenced in area.
- Cable, chain, rope or signage should not be attached to retained trees.
- Designated roads and parking areas should be established. All construction personnel should be restricted to driving and parking in designated areas. Discharge of exhaust from construction vehicles and equipment should not be allowed near the protected zone of trees.
- Grade changes should be avoided near fenced areas to the maximum extent possible.
- No sprinkler or irrigation system should be installed in such a manner that sprays water or required trenching within the dripline of a protected tree. An above ground drip irrigation system is recommended. An independent low-flow drip irrigation system may be used for establishing drought tolerant plants within the protected zone of a protected tree. Irrigation should be gradually reduced and discontinued after a 2-year period.
- Landscaping beneath native oak trees may include non-plant materials such as bark mulch, wood chips, boulders, etc. Planting live material under protected native oak trees is generally discouraged and is not recommended within 6 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 18 inches or less, or within 10 feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with DBH of more than 18 inches. The only plant species which should be planted with the dripline of native oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural, semi-arid environs of the tree(s).

Recommendations for Construction Activities in the Vicinity of Retained Trees:

- Any protected trees on site which require pruning should be pruned by an ISA Certified Arborist prior to the start of construction work. All pruning should be in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards, ANSI Standard 2133.1-2000 regarding safety practices, and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) “Tree Pruning Guidelines” and Best Management Practices.
- Trenching within the dripline of retained trees should be avoided to the maximum extent practicable and kept a minimum distance of 10 times the diameter of the tree away from its trunk. If necessary, this trenching should be conducted using hand excavation or compressed air

to reduce impacts to tree roots. Machine trenching should not be allowed within the dripline of retained trees. Trenching inside the dripline should be monitored by a certified arborist who may direct the construction crew to use hand tools rather than heavy equipment. Hand saws, pass-through pruners, shovels and trowels, burlap cloth, and water should be available at all times during trenching inside the dripline. If pipes must be installed closer to the tree than a distance of 10 times the diameter of the tree away from its trunk, they should be bored beneath the tree a minimum of 3 feet below the ground surface to reduce impacts to roots.

- Excavation should also be minimized within the dripline of retained trees. Construction within the dripline of retained trees should be conducted in a manner that minimizes excavation and provides for the best preservation of roots as determined by the Project Arborist.
- If tree roots are severed outside of the fenced area, they should be severed cleanly and kept moist. All exposed roots outside of fenced areas should be covered with protective material during construction such as mulch or plywood sheets to reduce soil compaction. Protective material should be removed upon completion of construction activities.
- Construction activities involving soil disturbance should be avoided during hot, dry, weather and trees should be watered before, during, and after trenching and excavation within the dripline of retained trees to offset water loss due to cut roots.
- Grading within the driplines of retained trees should be avoided wherever feasible.
- Any removal of paving or structures (i.e. demolition) that occurs within the dripline of a protected tree should be done under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist.
- No sign, ropes, cables (except those which may be installed by an ISA Certified Arborist to provide limb support) or any other items should be attached to the protected trees. Small metallic numbering tags for the purpose of identification in preparing tree reports and inventories should be allowed.
- No vehicles, construction equipment, mobile homes/office, supplies, materials or facilities should be driven, parked, stockpiled or located within driplines of protected trees.
- Drainage patterns on the site should not be modified so that water collects, stands or is diverted across the dripline of any protected tree.
- No trenching should be allowed within the driplines of protected trees, except as specifically approved by the Planning Department as set forth in the project's Conditions of Approval and/or approved tree permit. If it is absolutely necessary to install underground utilities within the dripline of a protected tree the utilizing hand tools to avoid root injury under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist.

Recommendations for Protection of Trees Post-Construction:

- Post-construction inspections of the trees should be conducted by a Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker to determine if retained trees are stressed (e.g., water stress, nutrient stress) or damaged (e.g., broken branches, trunk damage). Appropriate corrective actions should be implemented as necessary. Such corrective actions may include remediation of severe soil compaction through vertical mulching or a similar technique, remedial pruning to repair damaged or broken limbs, application of mulch, application of root stimulant to encourage new

root growth in trees that have a significant portion of their roots lost due to cutting or soil compaction, etc.

- Aeration of soil by vertical mulching or similar technique should be implemented around retained trees to offset the impacts of soil compaction that has already occurred due to construction activities and other site uses.
- All trees that will be preserved following project construction should be periodically monitored by a qualified tree care professional for the life of the project. The project (*i.e.*, homeowners association) should be responsible for providing for monitoring and ongoing care and maintenance of all preserved trees on the site.