



California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc.

June 13, 2021

Mr. Ruslan Bachinsky
 Riverside Builders, Inc.
 PO Box 2346
 North Highlands, CA 95660
 M: 916-792-3018
 E: ruslan@riversidebuild.com

SUBJECT: ARBORIST REPORT FOR TREES GROWING ON PROPERTY NEXT TO 6801 SANTA JUANITA AVENUE, ORANGEVALE, CA FOR PROPOSED SUBDIVISION APN 213-0241-002

Dear Mr. Bachinsky,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide Arborist Consulting Services. This report includes the observations and assessment of the trees growing on the property and adjacent properties with crowns encroaching on the property next to 6801 Santa Juanita Avenue, Orangevale, CA a portion of APN 213-0241-002, where there is a lot adjacent to a single-family home proposed for subdivision.

Report Summary: The site was inspected on Saturday, June 12, 2021. The property is a vacant portion of a parcel of approximately 3 acres.

There were 21 trees in the inspection 4 inches diameter and greater. All trees were growing on the subject property. No trees on the property are proposed for removal for the proposed lot subdivision. There was one protected oak tree growing on the property.

Tree	Tree Species	Diameter	Condition	Removal	Mitigation
3601	Blue Oak	19	Fair	No	N/A

Proposed subdivision plans were provided for the inspection. Tree protection will be needed for the protected oaks and other trees to be retained during the demolition and construction process. Fencing can be installed as needed to protect the trees. All but one of the Eucalyptus trees were previously topped and growing with large re-sprouts and decay and were found to be in poor and very poor conditions. The decision to retain the trees with pruning versus removing for reducing risk may be considered when the development is proposed.

Assignment: You contacted our office by email on May 27, 2021 requesting an arborists report to meet the County’s tree protection guidelines. We provided a proposal and you accepted our proposal and a date for the inspection was set. The site was inspected on June 12, 2021.

1243 High Street, Auburn, CA 95603
 Office: (530) 745-4086 * Direct: (650) 740-3461
www.caltlc.com

All site information and history were provided by Mr. Bachinsky. The assignment requires the following activities: visit the site, verify the trees, list the tree species, diameters, crown radius, condition of the trees, impacts to the trees, mitigation options, and tree protection.

Sacramento County defines private protected trees as:

19.12.040 Definitions

Native Oak Tree: Shall include any of the following: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or oracle oak (*Quercus morehus*).

Discretionary projects shall include, but are not limited to: a special development permit, a parcel map, a parking reduction permit, a rezone, a site plan approval permit, a subdivision map, a variance, or a conditional use permit.

Tree: As used in this chapter, a "tree" shall mean any living native oak tree having at least one trunk of six inches or more in diameter measured four and one-half feet above the ground, or a multi-trunked native oak tree having an aggregate diameter of ten inches or more, measured four and one-half feet above the ground (dbh).

19.12.090 Decision Criteria.

Prior to the issuance of such permit, the approving body shall ascertain whether or not the tree cannot or should not be retained.

The results of the inspection are included in this report.

Observations: The site was visited by Gordon Mann, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-0151 on Saturday, June 12, 2021 at about 11:00 am. The trees on the property were tagged with numbers. The tree numbers are shown on the aerial image below with the corresponding numbers in the report and tree list.

The tools used were a diameter tape, screwdriver as a probe, hand mattocks, tape measure, hammer, nails, and tree tags. Crown radius was calculated by pacing. The target height for measuring trees for trunk diameter is 4.5 feet above grade. Many characteristics such as swollen trunks, co-dominant leaders, old pruning wounds and other conditions that impact a correct diameter that are present require the tree to be measured at a selected height. The optimum diameter height was found on the trunk to best represent the correct trunk diameter and was measured with a diameter tape. The height measured is included in the tree list.

Trees were assessed and rated for health and structure, and overall condition considering: leaf quality, size, color and density; vitality; dieback; root impacts; branch structure, branch attachment, crotch structure, trunk flare, surface roots, decay, insects and diseases, growth habit, any physical damages, lean, and other issues that affect the condition of the trees.

The rating system used for both health, structure, and overall condition is:

(0) 0% dead or stumps;

- (1) 1-20% very poor/severe decline;
- (2) 21-40% poor/declining;
- (3) 41-60% fair;
- (4) 61-80% good; and
- (5) 81-100% excellent.

The data from the inspection is included in the Parcel Next to 6801 Santa Juanita Ave APN 231-0241-002 Tree List.

Other testing or examination: No other testing or examination was requested at the time of the site inspection or recommended as a result of the inspection.

Discussion: The property currently is approximately 3 acres with single-family homes on the adjacent lot to the west, north and south. The intent is to subdivide and place a second single-family home on the new lot. The neighborhood is a mix of smaller single-family lots and larger lots with some open space. There were 21 trees 4 inches diameter and larger on the subject property. No trees were proposed for removal at the time of the inspection.

There is one protected Blue oak on the property and it is growing near the south property line and only five feet away from the concrete driveway at 6713 Santa Juanita Avenue.

Tree protection will need to be in place to protect the soil under the trees to be retained especially adjacent to the approved construction area when the second home is constructed. The protection fencing will limit access and avoid compaction during the proposed grading and construction. Approved fencing should be placed at the drip line of trees, or at the edge of the approved excavation work to protect the soil and roots under the tree foliar crown from compaction in situations where some encroachment may be necessary and is approved.

If any work is approved within the tree protection fencing, 4 inches of wood chip mulch should be placed over the soil in the protected area. If heavy equipment or materials will be approved for working in the tree protection zone, 6" of mulch should be placed over the soil or steel plates placed over the 4" mulch to protect from soil compaction during the approved work.

For any roots that will be removed from protected trees during any excavation, the roots shall be cut on the edge of the excavation closest to the tree prior to excavating the roots from the construction area. This will avoid the tearing of roots beyond the excavation area and limit the root loss and damage to the trees. Root pruning shall be performed by carefully exposing the roots at the edge of the excavation area closest to the trees and making a clean cut of the root with the appropriate-sized sharp tool for the size of the root being cut. After the roots are severed, the roots can be excavated from the work area. The cut root end should be covered with backfill soil and the soil wetted to keep the root from drying out. The cut ends could be sprayed with a product like Bio-Tam, a biorational fungicide, to reduce fungi infection of the exposed areas.

If any branches from the trees on the property growing near the new homes will need to be pruned for clearance and to reduce the risk of branch failure, general tree pruning specifications are included in the appendix.

Mitigation for the root pruning should include placing mulch over the bare soil within the dripline of trees. If landscaping is going to be part of the new site design, landscape and irrigation should not be placed near the base of the protected oak trees. Mulch should be placed over as much of the soil under the retained tree foliar crowns as possible. Landscape plants should not be placed within 6' of the trunk of the native oak trees. Irrigation should not spray the trunk of the oak trees or flow to within 6' of the base of the oak trees.

Tree protection fencing should be placed as far from the trees as possible, allowing necessary space for the proposed construction. Tree protection fencing should be shown on demolition and construction plans and be in place before demolition is started and through the landscape phase of the project. Tree protection may be different during the landscape phase, and it should be in place to protect trees from trenching and underground installations.

There are no trees proposed for removal and there should be no mitigation required by the County for this subdivision. Future Oak removal mitigation may result in planting equal inches of the trees removed, or paying \$325 per mitigation inch, or some combination of mitigation measures.

Conclusion: Twenty-one trees were included in the inspection. There is 1 protected oak on the subject property. No protected Oak trees or other trees are proposed for removal at the time of the inspection. There is no potential mitigation for tree removal at this time. Tree protection will be needed to be in place for the protected oak tree and other trees to be retained to avoid damage during demolition and construction.

General Notes

Root Pruning

Any root pruning should be performed by a qualified arborist. Root loss can reduce tree stability. Root pruning locations when a City Private Protected Tree permit is required should be approved in advance of cutting. Roots should be cut as far from the trunk as possible, and as small a diameter roots as possible, in accordance with ANSI A300 Tree Management Standards and ISA Best Management Practices for Root Management whenever possible. Sharp tools appropriate for the root diameter size to be cut shall be used to make clean cuts. The exposed root ends shall be kept moist either covered with wet burlap or buried with moist soil and water shall be added as frequently as necessary to keep moist.

Tree pruning and tree protection should be performed according to appendix 4 and 5.

Please contact me at 650-740-3461, or gordon@mannandtrees.com, if you have any questions about this report or desire any other services for this project.

Respectfully submitted,



Gordon Mann
Consulting Arborist and Urban Forester
Registered Consulting Arborist #480
ISA Certified Arborist and Municipal Specialist #WE-0151AM
CaUFC Certified Urban Forester #127
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor #1005
California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc.
Auburn, CA
650-740-3461
gordon@mannandtrees.com
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Attachments:

- Appendix 1 Images
- Appendix 2 Root Pruning
- Appendix 3 Pruning
- Appendix 4 Tree Protection
- Appendix 5 Avoiding Damage During Construction
- Assumptions and Limitations
- Resume for Gordon Mann
- Certificate of Performance
- Parcel next to 6801 Santa Juanita Ave APN 213-0241-002 Tree List

Appendix 1 Images

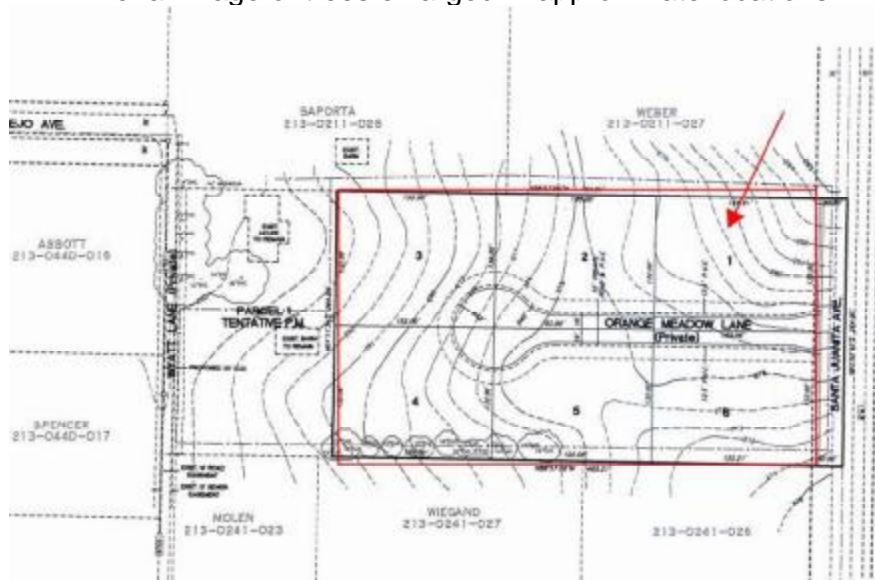


Aerial Image of site with Tree Numbers in approximate locations

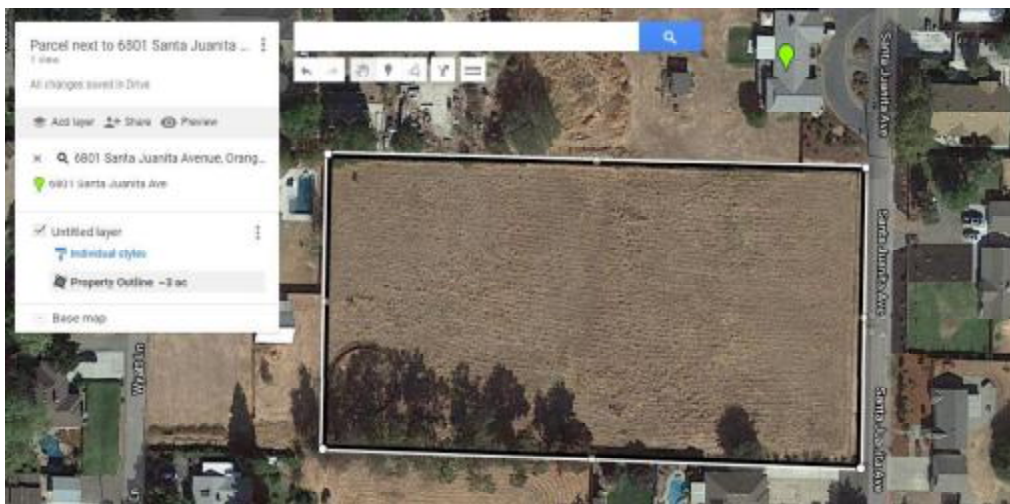
6801 Santa Juanita Ave Orangevale Arborists Report for proposed subdivision June 13, 2021
and tree protection zones based on canopy radius.



Aerial image of trees enlarged in approximate locations.



Proposed subdivision site plan



Aerial image of property

Appendix 2

Root Pruning

For trees to be retained, roots shall be pruned before the area the roots are growing in is excavated. The pruning shall occur at the edge of the work area using sharp tools appropriate for the size root to be cut, making clean cuts. Any roots to be pruned greater than 4 inches in diameter, should have an arborist inspect to verify the root will not compromise tree stability or health. Pruned roots will be covered within 60 minutes with moist fabric such as burlap or backfilled with soil. After the roots are pruned, the excavation can proceed in the work area with the approved minimal damage to the tree.

Appendix 3

Tree Pruning

The tree pruning should be performed to specifications written in accordance with ANSI A300 Tree Management Standards Part 1 Pruning and ISA Best Management Practices for Pruning, with the objective to reduce risk, improve tree structure, provide necessary clearance, and retain as large a foliar canopy as possible. The system shall be a modified natural system, with the necessary clearance pruning and end weight reduction performed and the remainder of the crown to appear natural.

Prune branches that do not meet necessary clearance. Pruning approximately 15% of the branch end leverage can reduce the risk of branch failure by up to 50%. Focus pruning in the outer quarter of the crown. Remove branches using branch removal cuts and reduction cuts, reducing end weights, pruning the smallest diameter branches possible to achieve the clearance, setting a maximum size branch diameter to be cut. Prune to remove dead branches to a specified diameter such as 1". Branches should be pruned from the outside edge of the crown inward. Retain interior branches and as much foliage as possible targeting a maximum of 15% foliage removal, less if possible, to accomplish the clearance required and risk reduction desired. Remove as little total foliage as possible and retain as much interior foliage as possible and as large a crown as possible while meeting the desired objectives.

Appendix 4


Tree Protection

Tree protection fencing will be placed on the east side of the proposed structure to protect the grove of trees. Mulch can be placed over soil within the fencing to improve soil conditions.

For work areas under the drip line, the exploratory trenching will be hand dug at the edge of the work area closest to the tree and identify the roots that may be in conflict with the work. Roots greater than 1 inch shall not be cut while digging the exploratory trench. Where possible, work will be performed around the roots, and only prune those that have to be removed for the approved work. Prune the roots before excavating them to avoid tearing back towards the tree.

Existing concrete is a good root and soil protector. Existing concrete should remain in place until the end of the construction process when it can be carefully removed without tearing roots and replaced.

Appendix 5 Avoiding Tree Damage During Construction

Edited from the 's tree protection guidelines

As cities and suburbs expand, wooded lands are being developed into commercial and residential sites. Homes are constructed in the midst of trees to take advantage of the aesthetic and environmental value of the wooded lots. Wooded properties can be worth as much as 20 percent more than those without trees, and people value the opportunity to live among trees.

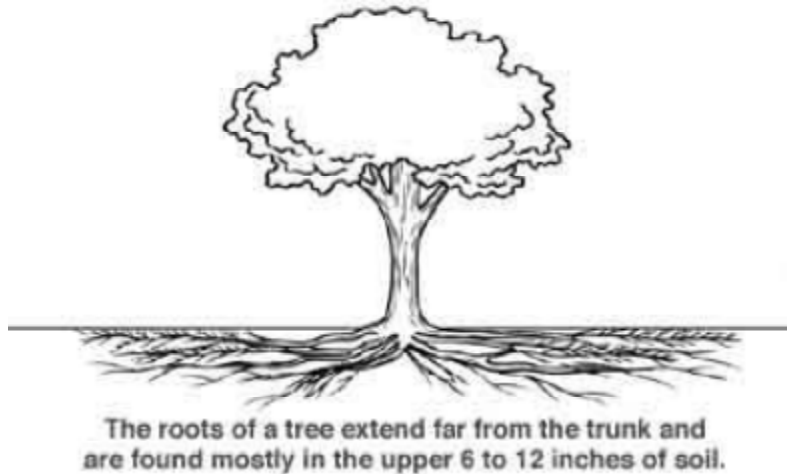
Unfortunately, the processes involved with construction can be deadly to nearby trees. Unless the damage is extreme, the trees may not die immediately but could decline over several years. With this delay in symptom development, you may not associate the loss of the tree with the construction.

It is possible to preserve trees on building sites if the right measures are taken. The most important step is to hire a professional arborist during the planning stage. An arborist can help you decide which trees can be saved and can work with the builder to protect the trees throughout each construction phase.

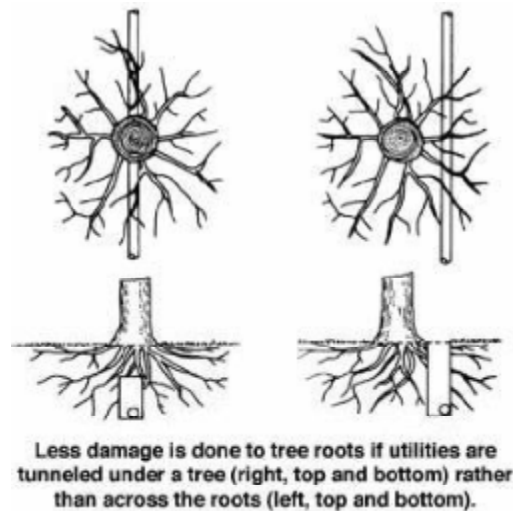
How Trees Are Damaged During Construction

Physical Injury to Trunk and Crown. Construction equipment can injure the aboveground portion of a tree by breaking branches, tearing the bark, and wounding the trunk. These injuries are permanent and, if extensive, can be fatal.

Cutting of Roots. The digging and trenching that are necessary to construct a house and install underground utilities will likely sever a portion of the roots of many trees in the area. It is easy to appreciate the potential for damage if you understand where roots grow. The roots of a tree are found mostly in the upper 6 to 24 inches of the soil. In a mature tree, the roots extend far from the trunk. In fact, roots typically are found growing a distance of one to three times the height of the tree. The amount of damage a tree can suffer from root loss depends, in part, on how close to the tree the cut is made. Severing one major root can cause the loss of 5 to 20 percent of the root system.



Another problem that may result from root loss caused by digging and trenching is that the potential for the trees to fall over is increased. The roots play a critical role in anchoring a tree. If the major support roots are cut on one side of a tree, the tree may fall or blow over.



Less damage is done to tree roots if utilities are tunneled under a tree rather than across the roots.

Soil Compaction. An ideal soil for root growth and development is about 50 percent pore space. These pores—the spaces between soil particles—are filled with water and air. The heavy equipment used in construction compacts the soil and can dramatically reduce the amount of pore space. This compaction not only inhibits root growth and penetration but also decreases oxygen in the soil that is essential to the growth and function of the roots, and water infiltration.

Smothering Roots by Adding Soil. Most people are surprised to learn that 90 percent of the fine roots that absorb water and minerals are in the upper 6 to 12 inches of soil. Roots require space, air, and water. Roots grow best where these requirements are met, which is usually near the soil surface. Piling soil over the root system or increasing the grade smothers the roots. It takes only a few inches of added soil to kill a sensitive mature tree.

Exposure to the Elements. Trees in a forest grow as a community, protecting each other from the elements. The trees grow tall, with long, straight trunks and high canopies. Removing neighboring trees or opening the shared canopies of trees during construction exposes the remaining trees to sunlight and wind. The higher levels of sunlight may cause sunscald on the trunks and branches. Also, the remaining trees are more prone to breaking from wind or ice loading.

Getting Advice

Hire a professional arborist in the early planning stage. Many of the trees on your property may be saved if the proper steps are taken. Allow the arborist to meet with you and your building contractor. Your arborist can assess the trees on your property, determine which are healthy and structurally sound, and suggest measures to preserve and protect them.

One of the first decisions is determining which trees are to be preserved and which should be removed. You must consider the species, size, maturity, location, and condition of each tree. The largest, most mature trees are not always the best choices to preserve. Younger, more vigorous trees usually can survive and adapt to the stresses of construction better. Try to maintain diversity of species and ages. Your arborist can advise you about which trees are more sensitive to compaction, grade changes, and root damage.

Planning

Your arborist and builder should work together in planning the construction. The builder may need to be educated regarding the value of the trees on your property and the importance of saving them. Few builders are aware of the way trees' roots grow and what must be done to protect them.

Sometimes small changes in the placement or design of your house can make a great difference in whether a critical tree will survive. An alternative plan may be more friendly to the root system. For example, bridging over the roots may substitute for a conventional walkway. Because trenching near a tree for utility installation can be damaging, tunneling under the root system may be a good option.

Erecting Barriers

Because our ability to repair construction damage to trees is limited, it is vital that trees be protected from injury. The single most important action you can take is to set up construction fences around all of the trees that are to remain. The fences should be placed as far out from the trunks of the trees as possible. As a general guideline, allow 1 foot of space from the trunk for each inch of trunk diameter. The intent is not merely to protect the aboveground portions of the trees but also the root systems. Remember that the root systems extend much farther than the drip lines of the trees.

Instruct construction personnel to keep the fenced area clear of building materials, waste, excess soil, and equipment. No digging, trenching, or other soil disturbance such as driving vehicles and equipment over the soil should be allowed in the fenced area.

Protective fences should be erected as far out from the trunks as possible in order to protect the root system prior to the commencement of any site work, including grading, demolition, and grubbing.

Limiting Access

If at all possible, it is best to allow only one access route on and off the property. All contractors must be instructed where they are permitted to drive and park their vehicles. The construction access drive should be the route for utility wires; underground water, sewer, or storm drain lines; roadways; or the driveway.



Protective fences should be erected as far out from the trunks as possible in order to protect the root systems.

Specify storage areas for equipment, soil, and construction materials. Limit areas for burning (if permitted), cement wash-out pits, and construction work zones. These areas should be away from protected trees.

Specifications

Specifications are to be put in writing. All of the measures intended to protect your trees must be written into the construction specifications. The written specifications should detail exactly what can and cannot be done to and around the trees. Each subcontractor must be made aware of the barriers, limitations, and specified work zones. It is a good idea to post signs as a reminder.

Fines and penalties for violations should be built into the specifications. Not too surprisingly, subcontractors are much more likely to adhere to the tree preservation clauses if their profit is at stake. The severity of the fines should be proportional to the potential damage to the trees and should increase for multiple infractions.

Maintaining Good Communications

It is important to work together as a team. You may share clear objectives with your arborist and your builder, but one subcontractor can destroy your prudent efforts. Construction damage to trees is often irreversible.

Visit the site at least once a day if possible. Your vigilance will pay off as workers learn to take your wishes seriously. Take photos at every stage of construction. If any infraction of the specifications does occur, it will be important to prove liability.

Final Stages

It is not unusual to go to great lengths to preserve trees during construction, only to have them injured during landscaping. Installing irrigation systems and roto-tilling planting beds are two ways the root systems of trees can be damaged. Remember also that small increases in grade (as little as 2 to 6 inches) that place additional soil over the roots can be devastating to your trees. ANSI A300 Standards Part 5 states that tree protection shall be in place for the landscape phase of the site development. Landscape tree protection may be different than other construction process tree protection, and a conference with the landscape contractor should be held prior to the commencement of the landscape work. Careful planning and communicating with landscape designers and contractors is just as important as avoiding tree damage during construction.

Post-Construction Tree Maintenance

Your trees may require several years to adjust to the injury and environmental changes that occur during construction. The better construction impacts are avoided, the less construction stress the trees will experience. Stressed trees are more prone to health problems such as disease and insect infestations. Talk to your arborist about continued maintenance for your trees. Continue to monitor your trees, and have them periodically evaluated for declining health or safety hazards.

Despite the best intentions and most stringent tree preservation measures, your trees still might be injured from the construction process. Your arborist can suggest remedial treatments to help reduce stress and improve the growing conditions around your trees. In addition, the International Society of Arboriculture offers a companion to this brochure titled "Treatment of Trees Damaged by Construction".

Assignment Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

1. Consultant assumes that any legal description provided to Consultant is correct and that title to property is good and marketable. Consultant assumes no responsibility for legal matters. Consultant assumes all property appraised or evaluated is free and clear, and is under responsible ownership and competent management.
2. Consultant assumes that the property and its use do not violate applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or regulations.
3. Although Consultant has taken care to obtain all information from reliable sources and to verify the data insofar as possible, Consultant does not guarantee and is not responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
4. Client may not require Consultant to testify or attend court by reason of any report unless mutually satisfactory contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such Services as described in the Consulting Arborist Agreement.
5. Unless otherwise required by law, possession of this report does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any person other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior express written consent of the Consultant.
6. Unless otherwise required by law, no part of this report shall be conveyed by any person, including the Client, the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media without the Consultant's prior express written consent.
7. This report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the Consultant, and the Consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specific value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event or upon any finding to be reported.
8. Sketches, drawings and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of any information generated by architects, engineers or other consultants and any sketches, drawings or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of such information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by Consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.
9. Unless otherwise agreed, (1) information contained in this report covers only the items examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. Consultant makes no warranty or guarantee, express or implied that the problems or deficiencies of the plans or property in question may not arise in the future.
10. Loss or alteration of any part of this Agreement invalidates the entire report.

Report Assumptions and Limitations:

This report provides information about the subject trees at the times of the inspection. Trees and conditions may change over time. This report is only valid for the trees with the conditions present at the times of the inspections. All observations were made while standing on the ground. The inspection consisted of visual observations, using a probe to gain additional information about decay and hollow portions of the tree, and if needed, light excavation was performed to observe shallow depth areas below grade at the base of the trees. No further examinations were requested or performed.

Sincere attempts were made to accurately locate the trees and show the trees on the plan. All tree locations were attempted to be shown as observed in the field.

Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of the arborist or seek additional advice.

Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that can fail in ways we do not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Arborists cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatments, pruning, and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, landlord-tenant matters, etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to the arborist. The person hiring the arborist accepts full responsibility for authorizing the recommended treatment or remedial measures.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risks is to eliminate all trees. Our company goal is to help clients enjoy life with trees, and grow better trees.



California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc.

GORDON MANN

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

- 1977 Bachelor of Science, Forestry, University of Illinois, Champaign.
- 1982 - 1985 Horticulture Courses, College of San Mateo, San Mateo.
- 1984 Certified as an Arborist, WE-0151A, by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
- 2004 Certified as a Municipal Specialist, WE-0151AM, by the ISA.
- 2011 Registered Consulting Arborist, #480, by the American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA).
- 2003 Graduate of the ASCA Consulting Academy.
- 2006 Certified as an Urban Forester, #127, by the California Urban Forests Council (CaUFC).
- 2011 TRACE Tree Risk Assessment Certified, continued as an ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor (T.R.A.Q.).



PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 2016 – Present CALIFORNIA TREE AND LANDSCAPE CONSULTING, INC (CalTLC). Vice President and Consulting Arborist. Auburn. Mr. Mann provides consultation to private and public clients in health and structure analysis, inventories, management planning for the care of trees, tree appraisal, risk assessment and management, and urban forest management plans.
- 1986 - Present MANN MADE RESOURCES. Owner and Consulting Arborist. Auburn. Mr. Mann provides consultation in municipal tree and risk management, public administration, and developing and marketing tree conservation products.
- 2015 – 2017 CITY OF RANCHO CORDOVA, CA. Contract CityArborist. Mr. Mann serves as the City's first arborist, developing the tree planting and tree maintenance programs, performing tree inspections, updating ordinances, providing public education, and creating a management plan,
- 1984 - 2007 CITY OF REDWOOD CITY, CA. City Arborist, Arborist, and Public Works Superintendent.

Mr. Mann developed the Tree Preservation and Sidewalk Repair Program, supervised and managed the tree maintenance program, performed inspections and administered the Tree Preservation Ordinance. Additionally, he oversaw the following Public Works programs: Streets, Sidewalk, Traffic Signals and Streetlights, Parking Meters, Signs and Markings, and Trees.

1982 - 1984 CITY OF SAN MATEO, CA. Tree Maintenance Supervisor.

For the City of San Mateo, Mr. Mann provided supervision and management of the tree maintenance program, and inspection and administration of the Heritage Tree Ordinance.

1977 - 1982 VILLAGE OF BROOKFIELD, IL. Village Forester.

Mr. Mann provided inspection of tree contractors, tree inspections, managed the response to Dutch Elm Disease. He developed an in-house urban forestry program with leadworker, supervision, and management duties to complement the contract program.

1979 INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARBORICULTURE. Member.

- Board of Directors (2015 - Present)
- True Professional of Arboriculture Award (2011) o In recognition of material and substantial contribution to the progress of arboriculture and having given unselfishly to support arboriculture.

1982 - Present WESTERN CHAPTER ISA (WCISA). Member.

- Chairman of the Student Committee (2014 - Present)
- Member of the Certification Committee (2007 - Present)
- Member of the Municipal Committee (2009 - 2014) ■ Award of Merit (2016) In recognition of outstanding meritorious service in advancing the principles, ideals and practices of arboriculture.
- Annual Conference Chair (2012)
- President (1992 - 1993)
- Award of Achievement and President's Award (1990)
- 1985 - Present CALIFORNIA URBAN FORESTS COUNCIL (CaUFC). Member; Board Member (2010 - Present)

1985 - Present SOCIETY OF MUNICIPAL ARBORISTS (SMA). Member. e Legacy Project of the Year (2015) o In recognition of outstanding meritorious service in advancing the principles, ideals and practices of arboriculture.
● Board Member (2005 - 2007)

2001 - Present AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CONSULTING ARBORISTS.
Member. e Board of Directors (2006 - 2013)

- President (2012)

2001 - Present CAL FIRE. Advisory Position.

- Chairman of the California Urban Forestry Advisory Committee (2014 - Present)

2007 – Present AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI): A300 TREE MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

COMMITTEE. SMA Representative and Alternate.

- Alternative Representative for SMA (2004 - 2007; 2012 - Present)
- Representative for SMA (2007 - 2012)

2007 - Present SACRAMENTO TREE FOUNDATION. Member and Employee.

- Co-chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee (2012 - 2018), member 2018- present
- Urban Forest Services Director (2007 - 2009)
- Facilitator of the Regional Ordinance Committee (2007 - 2009)

1988 - 1994 TREE CLIMBING COMPETITION. Chairman.

- Chairman for Northern California (1988 - 1992)
- Chairperson for International (1991 - 1994)

PUBLICATIONS AND LECTURES

Mr. Mann has authored numerous articles in newsletters and magazines such as Western Arborist, Arborist News, City Trees, Tree Care Industry Association, Utility Arborists Association, CityTrees, and Arborists Online, covering a range of topics on Urban Forestry, Tree Care, and Tree Management. He has developed and led the training for several programs with the California Arborist Association. Additionally, Mr. Mann regularly presents at numerous professional association meetings on urban tree management topics.

Certificate of Performance

I, Gordon Mann, certify that:

I have personally reviewed the trees inspected by Dave Mercado, and the trees and site referred to in this report, and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the inspection is stated in the attached report under Assignment;

I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation, or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;

The analysis, opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own and are based on current scientific procedures and facts;

My analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices;

No one provided significant professional assistance to me, except as indicated within the report;

My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client, or any other party, nor upon the results of the assignment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

I further certify that I am a member in good standing of the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and an ISA Certified Arborist and Municipal Specialist. I am also a Registered Consulting Arborist member in good standing of the American Society of Consulting Arborists. I have been involved in the practice of arboriculture and the care and study of trees for over 42 years.

Signed:



Gordon Mann

Date: June 13, 2021

Parcel next to 6801 Santa Juanita Ave APN 213-0241-002
Tree List

Tree #	Common Name Species	DBH (in)	Ht Dia Meas At (in)	Canopy Radius (ft)	Condition Rating	Comments	Project Status
3601	Blue Oak Quercus douglasii	18.9	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Co dom at 8', included bark, low branches, 5' from adjacent property driveway, normal flare, branches touching roof of house to S	No impact proposed for subdivision
3602	Plum Prunus domestica	16	3	11	1 Very Poor - Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Multiple vertical leaders & sprouts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3603	Red River Gum Eucalyptus camaldulensis	54	30	22	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	4 stems at base 20.8, 13.2, 10.4, 11.2, 3 stems lean outward, included bark, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3604	Plum Prunus domestica	7	3	6	1 Very Poor - Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Multiple sprouts at base, 5' E of broken Euc	No impact proposed for subdivision
3605	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	32	54	22	3 Fair - Minor Problems	4 co doms at 6', end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3606	Red River Gum Eucalyptus camaldulensis	30	54	16	1 Very Poor - Extreme Structure or Health Problems	S stems at base 22.8&7.7", 3/4 of bark circumference missing on lower trunk, sprout S	No impact proposed for subdivision
3607	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	19	42	24	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	2 stems at base 7.8&10.9", W stem suppressed N	No impact proposed for subdivision

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Tree List

Tree #	Common Name Species	DBH (in)	Ht Dia Meas At (in)	Canopy Radius (ft)	Condition Rating	Comments	Project Status
3608	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	15.3	42	8	1 Very Poor - Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Dying, bark missing 2/3 of circumference, sprouts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3609	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	13.2	54	17	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Severe bow & lean S	No impact proposed for subdivision
3610	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	32.8	54	29	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	2 stems at base, 6 leaders, co doms at 4'±, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3611	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	19	54	21	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Failed N leader, 5 leaders at 6', vertical growth	No impact proposed for subdivision
3612	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	18.6	48	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Co dom at 6', E branch leans S 45 deg	No impact proposed for subdivision
3613	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	38.8	12	31	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Co dom at 30"± stems lean outward end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3614	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	22.5	6	17	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Small 8"± leader N, co dom at 6', end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision

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Tree List

Tree #	Common Name Species	DBH (in)	Ht Dia Meas At (in)	Canopy Radius (ft)	Condition Rating	Comments	Project Status
3615	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	39.1	6	28	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	3 stems at 12' W leader decayed, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3616	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	13.6	54	22	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Co dom at 5'™, 5' basal sprout, N leader suppressed N	No impact proposed for subdivision
3617	Blue Gum Eucalyptus globulus	20.3	36	23	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Co dom at 5', 3 sprouts at 5', end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3618	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	22.1	18	24	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Co dom at 24" & 48" included bark, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3619	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	22.2	54	24	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	9" sprout S, low N lateral 36" included bark, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3620	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	28.8	19	26	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	3 stems at base, E topped & sprouts, S suppressed, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision
3621	Red Ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon	36.9	18	28	2 Poor - Major Structure or Health Problems	Topped at 5', regrow the, co dom at 24", failed W stem, end wts	No impact proposed for subdivision

21 total trees, 1 native protected oak #3601 in fair condition, 19" dbh - no impact proposed; 20 other trees, 2 plum and 18 Eucalyptus - only 1 in fair condition, tree # 3612