Appendix C:
Biological Supporting Information

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Memorandum

Date: November 21, 2024

To: Kara Hawkins, Planner III, City of San José

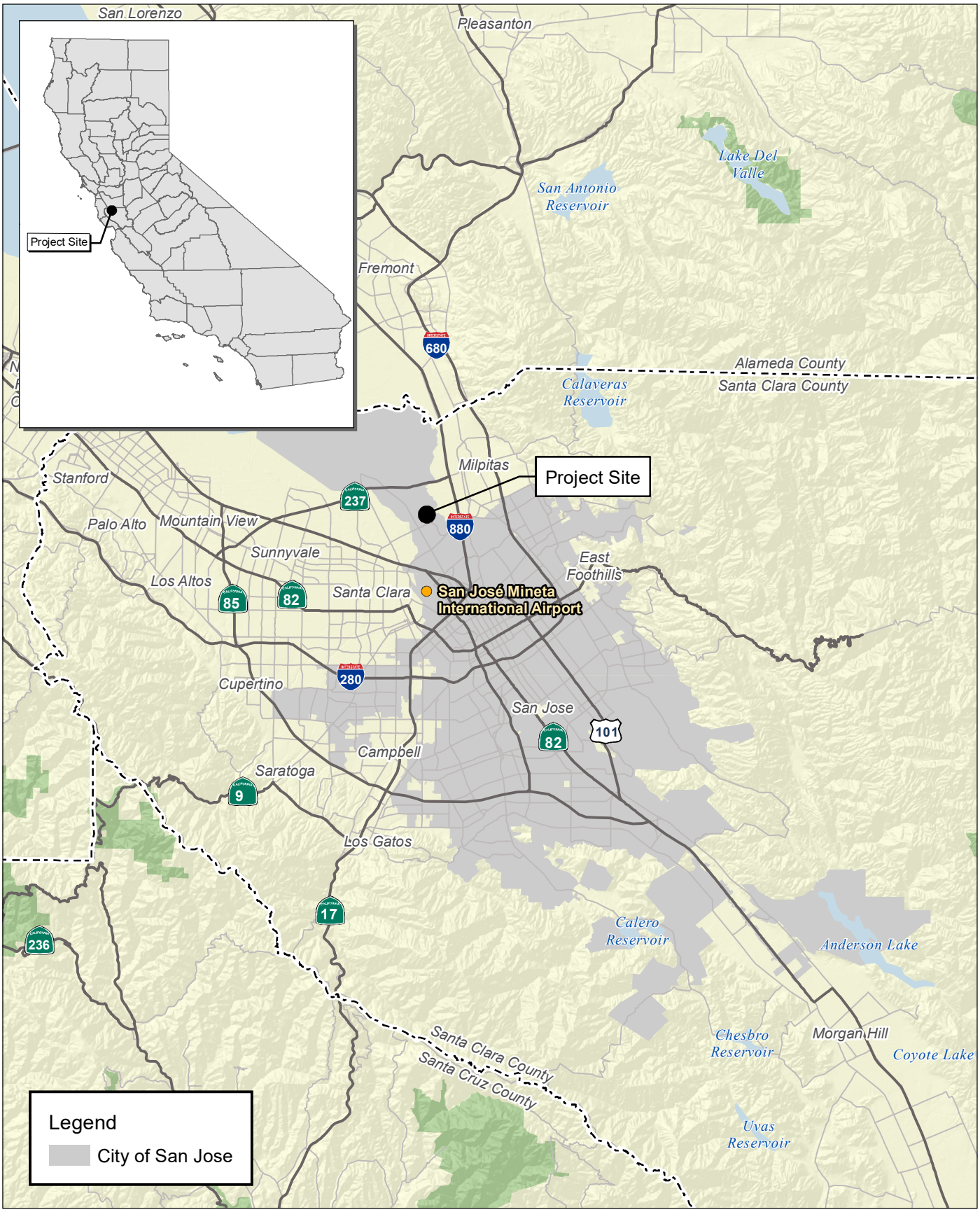
From: David Ortiz, Project Biologist

Subject: Biological Memorandum for the Proposed 211-281 River Oaks Parkway Residential Project, San José, California

This memorandum summarizes potential impacts to biological resources for the proposed 211–281 River Oaks Parkway Residential Project (proposed project) located at 211, 251, and 281 River Oaks Parkway in the City of San José, California. Recommended measures to avoid or minimize potential project-related impacts to sensitive and protected biological resources on-site are included as appropriate.

PROJECT LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 9.82-acre project site is located at 211, 251, and 281 River Oaks Parkway, in the City of San José, California (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The site is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 097-33-034 and 097-33-033. The project site is currently occupied by three vacant 2-story commercial office buildings, associated surface parking, and landscaping consisting of ornamental trees (deciduous and evergreen), ruderal vegetation, weeds, parking lot lighting fixtures, and pedestrian pathways. Of the 9.82 acres, 9.67 acres would be allocated for the development, with approximately 0.15 acre of reserved for widening Iron Point Drive. The project site has a General Plan Land Use Designation of Industrial Park (IP). The project site is located within the Transit Employment Residential Overlay (TERO). This overlay identifies sites within the North San José Employment Center that may be appropriate for residential development and supports residential development as an alternative use at a minimum average net density of 75 units per acre. Sites with this overlay may also be developed with uses consistent with the underlying designation.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).

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5 2.5 0 5
Miles

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Civil Engineering Associates, 05/17/2024.

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1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

Figure 2
Local Vicinity Map

METHODOLOGY

Analysis of the biological resources associated with the project site entailed a thorough review of relevant literature followed by a reconnaissance-level field survey to document existing site conditions and identify biological resource constraints, including the potential for special-status species to occur on-site. The survey area included the entire project site as well as the immediate vicinity where access was possible.

Literature Review

A literature review was conducted to provide a baseline from which to evaluate the biological resources potentially occurring on the site and in the surrounding area.

Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

A FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) Biologist reviewed current topographic maps and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions within the project site and immediate vicinity. Information obtained from the review of the topographic maps included elevation range, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations.[1] Aerial photographs provide a perspective of site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land uses, preliminary plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors.

Soil Surveys

An FCS Biologist reviewed the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey to determine soil series (i.e., group of soils with similar profiles) and soil mapping units occurring at the project site.[2] The Biologist reviewed habitat requirements pertaining to soils and substrates for special-status species to establish whether on-site conditions are suitable for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species.

Special-status Species Database Search

An FCS Biologist reviewed the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a special-status species and plant community account database, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and

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[1] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed October 9, 2024.

[2] United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Official Soil Series Descriptions (OSD). Website: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/data-and-reports/official-soil-series-descriptions-osd. Accessed October 9, 2024.

Endangered Vascular Plants of California database for the *Milpitas, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the eight surrounding quadrangles.[3,4,5]

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

An FCS Biologist reviewed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Watershed Assessment, Tracing and Environmental Results System (WATERS) and aerial photography to identify potential natural drainage features and water bodies.[6] In general, all surface drainage features identified as blue-line streams on USGS maps and linear water or wetland features that exhibit evidence of concentrated flow are considered potentially subject to State and federal regulatory authority as waters of the United States and/or State. A preliminary assessment in the field was conducted to determine the location of any existing drainages and the limits of project-related grading activities, to aid in determining whether a formal delineation of waters of the United States or State is necessary.

Protected Trees

Prior to conducting the reconnaissance-level survey, an FCS Biologist reviewed applicable City and County ordinances pertaining to tree preservation and protective measures and their tree replacement conditions or permits required.

Habitat Conservation Plan

As part of the literature review, FCS also took into consideration whether the proposed project lies within the boundaries of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or State HCP and whether any such plan would be applicable to the proposed project. The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Geobrowser was referenced to determine whether the proposed plan falls within the boundaries of an applicable HCP or NCCP.[7]

Reconnaissance-Level Field Survey

FCS Biologist familiar with the biological resources of the region conducted a general wildlife, habitat, vegetation community, and aquatic resources reconnaissance-level field survey of the project site and its immediate vicinity where accessible. The object of the survey was to assess and characterize the biological conditions on and adjacent to the site, including an identification of special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitats. During the survey, the Biologist searched for evidence of and habitat for special-status species and other sensitive biological resources that were identified in the literature review.

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[3] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: : https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed October 9, 2024.

[4] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed October 9, 2024.

[5] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (CNPSEI). Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed October 9, 2024.

[6] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed October 9, 2024.

[7] Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency Geobrowser. 2024. Website: http://www.hcpmaps.com/habitat/. Accessed October 9, 2024.

RESULTS

Existing Conditions

A reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted on April 29, 2024. Weather conditions during the field survey were generally fair, with an approximate temperature of 66°F (degrees Fahrenheit). Wind speeds were around 3–5 miles per hour (mph). Photos of the project site are provided in Attachment A.

Soils

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the project site consists of two soil types: Urbanland-Campbell Complex, 0-2 percent slope and Urbanland-Elder Complex, 0-2 percent slope.[8] However, open soil only appears on the northern, northwestern, and southeastern portions of the project site, with much of the site covered by hardscape (Figure 3).

Vegetation Communities or Land Cover

Urban/Developed

Developed land is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement, or hardscape and landscaped areas that often require irrigation. The urban/developed vegetation community includes land that has been developed or otherwise covered with permanent manufactured surfaces. Areas where no natural land is evident, or where large amounts of debris or other materials have been placed upon it, may also be included. The entire project site is composed of urban/developed land which is currently occupied by three vacant 2-story commercial office buildings and associated surface parking. Vegetation in these areas are typically composed of manicured vegetation, including street/shade trees, lawns, and shrubs, and little or no exposed soil substrate. Species observed within the project site during the FCS field survey and the HortScience | Bartlett Consulting Preliminary Arborist Report survey consist of Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), silver dollar gum (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*), European hackberry (*Celtis australis*), and others.[9] (Figure 4).

Wildlife

The site may provide habitat for generalist and opportunistic wildlife species that are able to tolerate high levels of habitat disturbance, including skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), among others. Wildlife observed during the field survey included black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) American crow, and mourning dove.

The trees and vacant structures are located on-site, and the immediate vicinity could provide suitable habitat for migratory or resident nesting birds and roosting bats. No signs of active bird nests or bat roosts were observed during the field survey.

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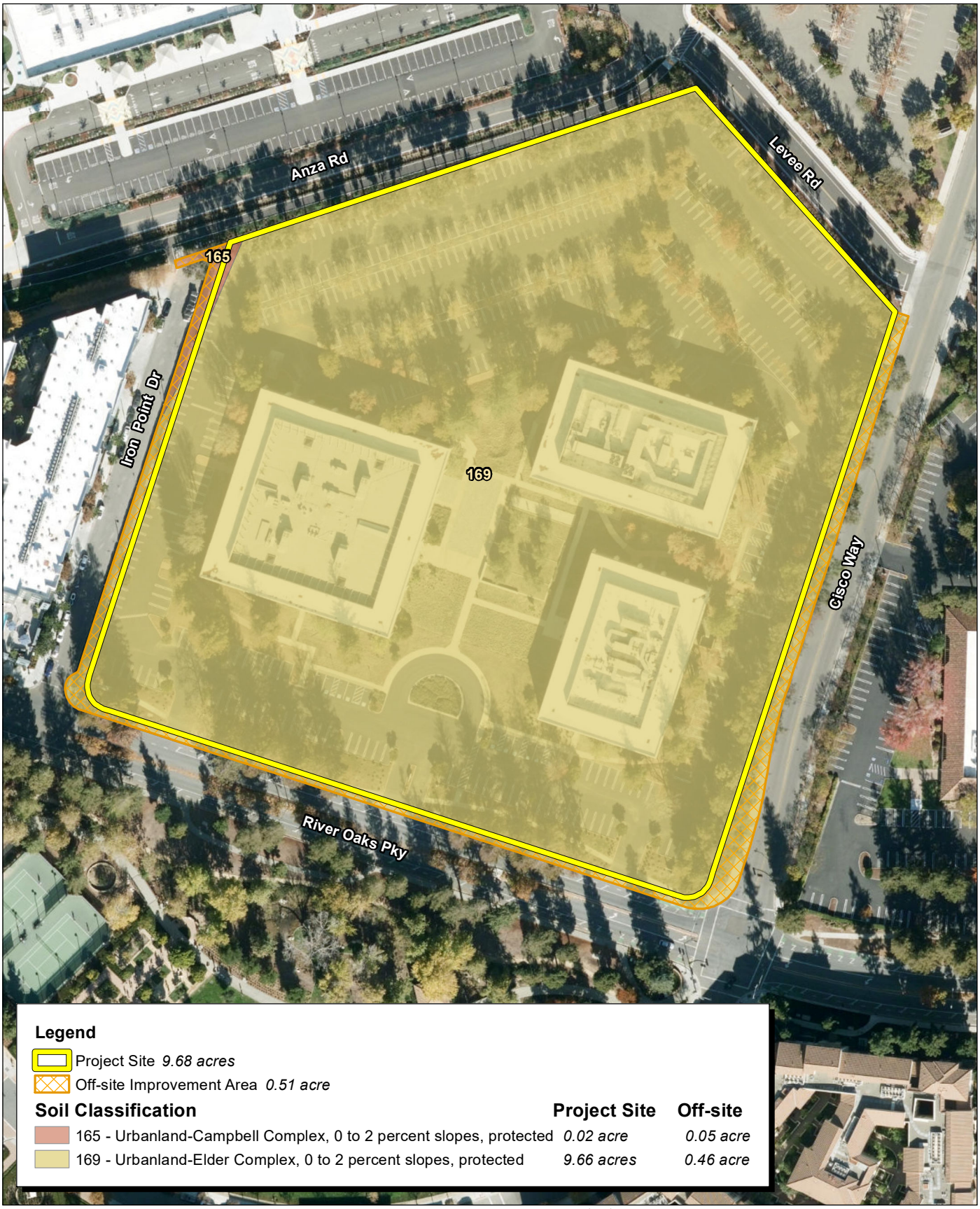
[8] United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2023. Official Soil Series Descriptions (OSD). Website: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/data-and-reports/official-soil-series-descriptions-osd. Accessed October 9, 2024.

[9] HortScience|Bartlett Consulting. 2023. Preliminary Arborist Report. June 2023.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. USDA Soils Data, Santa Clara County. Civil Engineering Associates, 5/17/2024.

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130 65 0 130
Feet

Figure 3
Soils Map

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Civil Engineering Associates 5/17/2024.

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130 65 0 130
Feet

Figure 4
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Special-status Species

A review of the CNDDB, CNPS, and IPaC Inventories determined that 33 special-status plant species and 42 special-status animal species have been recorded within the regional vicinity of the project site (Attachment B). The parameters of these search queries included an area consisting of the *Milpitas, California* USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the eight surrounding quadrangles (regional vicinity). The likelihood and rationale for these species to occur are discussed in the paragraphs below. No special-status plants or animal species were observed during the field survey.

Special-status Plants

Of the 33 special-status plant species recorded in the regional vicinity of the project site, 8 special-status plant species have been recorded within a 5-mile radius of the project site. These include:

1. Alkali Milk-vetch (Astragalas tener var. tener)
2. Congdon's tarplant (Centromadia parryi ssp. Congdonii)
3. Point Reyes salty bird's beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. p*alustre)*
4. Robust spineflower (*Chorizanthe robusta* var. r*obusta*)
5. Hoover's button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri*)
6. Hall's bushmallow (*Malacothamnus hallii*)
7. Hairless popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys glaber*)
8. Saline clover (Trifolium hydrophilum)

The plant species recorded within 5 miles of the project site require specific habitats or conditions, including valley grasslands, cismontane woodlands, chaparral, or swamps and marshes. Given the entire developed nature of the project site, none of these habitat types are present on-site. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that no special-status plants are expected to occur on the project site. The developed state of the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any special-status plant species recorded in the CNDDB or CNPS Inventory due to the lack of natural vegetation and the lack of suitable substrate.

Special-status Wildlife

Of the 42 special-status wildlife species recorded in the regional vicinity of the project site, 32 species-status wildlife species have been recorded within a 5-mile radius of the project site. The vast majority of these species are not expected to occur on the project site due to a lack of general habitat from previous development within the project site and the immediate surrounding areas.

1. northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)
2. tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)
3. California tiger salamander–central California DPS (*Ambystoma californiense* pop. 1)
4. Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*)
5. pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus)
6. golden eagle (Aquila chyrsaetos)
7. burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia)

8. Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
9. western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*)
10. Swainson's hawk (*Buteo* swainsoni)
11. western snowy plover (Charadrius nivosus nivosus)
12. western yellow-billed cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)
13. Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)
14. yellow rail (Coturnicops noveboracensis)
15. white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)
16. American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
17. salt-marsh common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*)
18. California black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)
19. Alameda song sparrow (Melospiza melodia pusillula)
20. Steelhead–Central California Coast DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop 8)
21. California Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus obsoletus*)
22. foothill yellow-legged frog–Central Coast DPS (*Rana boylii* pop. 4)
23. California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)
24. salt-marsh harvest mouse (Reithrodonotomys raviventris)
25. salt-marsh wandering shrew (*Sorex vagrans halicoetes*)
26. American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)

No special-status amphibian species are expected to occur due to the lack of suitable aquatic or aestivation habitat. No reptilian species are expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable microhabitats such as beach dunes, chaparral, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces, ponds, marshes, or rivers. Additionally, high levels of development on-site preclude the likelihood of reptilian presence on-site. The project site does contain mature trees, which could provide suitable nesting habitat for resident and migratory bird species protected under federal and State regulations. Additionally, the vacant structures offer marginal roosting habitat for special-status bat species.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

No wetlands or other aquatic features that meet criteria as waters of the United States or State were observed within the proposed project site during the reconnaissance-level survey.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Urbanization and the resulting fragmentation of open space areas create isolated “islands” of wildlife habitat, forming separated populations. Corridors act as an effective link between populations.

The project site was evaluated for evidence of wildlife movement corridors during the field survey. The project site is fully developed and is surrounded in all directions by extensive urban development, roadways, and other manufactured structures that serve as barriers to wildlife movement. The site does not include a wildlife movement corridor.

Protected Trees

The City's Tree Removal Policy protects street trees, heritage trees, trees of ordinance size (trunk of 38 inches or more in circumference at 4.5 feet above ground), or any tree located on multi-family, commercial, industrial, or mixed-use property or in a common area. If the proposed project requires removal of any trees that are protected under the City's ordinance, then a Tree Removal Permit would be required to adhere to the City's Tree Policy. A Preliminary Arborist Report prepared by HortScience | Bartlett Consulting is provided in Attachment C.

Applicable Habitat Conservation Plans

The proposed project lies within the boundaries of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (SCVHP) Permit Area.[10] The project site is located within designated "Urban Areas (No Land Cover Fee)" within the SCVHP. The project applicant will still be responsible for permit applications, permit processing fees, and any applicable technical reports. The parcel is not subject to any other Land Cover or sensitive habitat (such as serpentine area) development fees. The project site does not lie within a SCVHP-defined plant or wildlife survey area.

CONCLUSIONS

The biological memorandum determined the following:

- The project site does not contain suitable habitat for any special-status plants.
- The project site does not contain suitable habitat for any special-status wildlife species aside from potential nesting birds and roosting bats.
- The project site does not contain potentially jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the United States or waters of the State.
- The proposed project may require the removal of protected trees; however, if the removal of protected trees is required, the project applicant must adhere the City's Tree Policy.
- The proposed project would not significantly impact any known wildlife corridors as none are locally present.
- The proposed project would not conflict with the SCVHCP, NCCPs, or other approved local, regional, or State HCP.

With implementation of the following Mitigation Measures (MMs), project-related impacts to regulated biological resources on-site would be reduced to less than significant.

[10] Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency Geobrowser. 2024. Website: http://www.hcpmaps.com/habitat/. Accessed October 9, 2024.

Mitigation Measures

MM BIO-1 Impacts to Nesting Birds

The proposed project would implement the following measures to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds:

- **Avoidance:** The project applicant shall schedule demolition and construction activities to avoid the nesting season. The nesting season for most birds, including most raptors in the San Francisco Bay Area, extends from February 1 through August 15 (inclusive), as amended.
- **Nesting Bird Surveys:** If it is not possible to schedule demolition and construction between August 16 and January 31 (inclusive), pre-construction surveys for nesting birds shall be completed by a qualified Ornithologist to ensure that no nests shall be disturbed during project implementation. This survey shall be completed no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of construction activities during the early part of the breading season (February 1 through April 30 inclusive) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May 1 through August 15 inclusive). During the survey, the Ornithologist shall inspect all trees and other possible nesting habitats immediately adjacent to the construction areas for nests.
- **Buffer Zones:** If an active nest is found sufficiently close to the work areas to be disturbed by construction, the Ornithologist, in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), shall determine the extent of a construction fee buffer zone to be established around the nest, typically 250 feet, to ensure that raptor or migratory bird nests shall not be disturbed during project construction the no-disturbance buffer shall remain in place until the Ornithologist determines the nest is no longer active or the nesting season ends. If construction ceases for two days or more then resumes again during the nesting season, an additional survey shall be necessary to avoid impacts to active bird nests that may be present.
- **Reporting:** Prior to any tree removal or approval of any grading permits (whichever occurs first), the project applicant shall submit the Ornithologist's report indicating the results of the survey and any designated buffer zones to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director’s designee prior to issuance of any grading or building permits.

MM BIO-2 Impacts to Roosting Bats

A qualified Biologist with relevant roosting bat experience shall conduct a survey for special-status bats during the appropriate time of day to maximize detectability to determine whether bat species are roosting near the work area no less than 7 days and no more than 14 days prior to beginning ground disturbance and/or construction. Survey methodology may include visual surveys of bats (e.g., observation of bats during the

foraging period), inspection for suitable habitat, bat sign (e.g., guano), or use of ultrasonic detectors (Anabat, etc.).

If the Biologist determines or presumes bats are present, the Biologist shall exclude the bats from suitable spaces by installing one-way exclusion devices. After the bats vacate the space, the Biologist shall close off the space to prevent recolonization. Grading shall only commence after the Biologists verifies 7 to 10 days later that the exclusion methods have successfully prevented bats from returning. To avoid impacts on non-volant (i.e., nonflying) bats, the Biologist shall only conduct bat exclusion and eviction from September 1 through March 31. Exclusion efforts may be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (e.g., during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young).

MM BIO-3 Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan

The proposed project may be subject to applicable SCVHP conditions and fees (including the nitrogen deposition fee) prior to issuance of any grading permits. The project applicant would be required to submit the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan Coverage Screening Form to the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director's designee for approval and payment of all applicable fees prior to the issuance of a grading permit. The SCVHP and supporting materials can be viewed at https://scv-habitatplan.org.

MM BIO-4 Tree Replacement

Trees removed for the proposed project shall be replaced at ratios required by the City, as stated in Table 1 below, as amended:

Table 1: Tree Replacement Ratios

Circumference of Tree to be Removed	Replacement Ratios Based on Type of Tree to be Removed			Minimum Size of Each Replacement Tree*
	Native	Non-native	Orchard	
38 inches or more	5:1	4:1	3:1	15 gallon
19 up to 38 inches	3:1	2:1	none	15 gallon
Less than 19 inches	1:1	1:1	none	15 gallon

Notes:
*x:x = tree replacement to tree loss ratio
Trees greater than or equal to 38-inch circumference measured at 54 inches above natural grade shall not be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit, or equivalent, has been approved for the removal of such trees. For Multi-family residential, Commercial, and Industrial properties, a permit is required for removal of trees of any size.
A 38-inch tree equals 12.1 inches in diameter.
A 24-inch box replacement tree = two 15-gallon replacement trees.
Single-family and Two-dwelling properties may replace trees at a ratio of 1:1.

The proposed project would include removal of 183 trees (115 ordinance-size, 68 non-ordinance-size). Trees greater than 38-inch circumference would be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit or equivalent has been approved for the removal of such tree. Any street tree removal would be permitted separately by the Department of Transportation. Tree replacement would occur at a ratio of 1:1 to 5:1 depending on the size of the tree to be removed, and replacement trees would be a minimum of 15 gallons in size. The proposed project requires 637 15-gallon replacement trees or 319 24-inch box trees on-site. The project proposes the replacement of 148 24-inch box trees on-site, which is the equivalent of 296 15-gallon trees. The proposed project would pay an in lieu fee for the 341 trees that would not be replaced.

In the event the project site does not have sufficient area to accommodate the required tree mitigation, one or more of the following measures will be implemented, to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director's designee, at the development permit stage:

- The size of a 15-gallon replacement tree may be increased to 24-inch box and count as two replacement trees to be planted on the project site, at the development permit stage.
- Pay off-site tree replacement fee(s) to the City, prior to the issuance of grading permit(s), in accordance with the City Council approved Fee Resolution. The City will use the off-site tree replacement fee(s) to plant trees at alternative sites.

REGULATORY SETTING

This section provides an overview of the laws and regulations that are applicable to the proposed project.

Federal Regulations

Endangered Species Act

The USFWS has jurisdiction over species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act protects listed species from "take," which is broadly defined as actions taken to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct." The Endangered Species Act protects threatened and endangered plants and animals and their critical habitat. Candidate species are those proposed for listing; these species are usually treated by resource agencies as if they were listed during the environmental review process.

A proposed project may acquire permission to take listed and candidate species through implementation of sections of the Endangered Species Act. If the proposed project is funded by, authorized by, or otherwise involves a federal agency, Section 7 requires those agencies to consult with the USFWS to ensure that the proposed project does not jeopardize the future existence of any listed species. The

consultation results in either a concurrence letter from USFWS stating that the proposed action does not jeopardize the species or a Biological Opinion issued by USFWS that includes a defined limit of take of listed species that is authorized for the action. When there is no federal nexus to pursue Section 7 permissions, USFWS may authorize take of listed species through Section 10, which allows private landowners, corporations, Native American Tribes, states, cities, and counties to implement projects that could affect listed species. Under this process, the project proponent seeks take permissions through completing and submitting for approval an HCP approved by the USFWS. The HCP defines the proposed project and potential for take of species and outlines measures to mitigate or compensate for impacts that would occur during implementation of the proposed project. Often a draft Implementing Agreement (IA) is included with the permit application for larger HCPs, such as a regional plan. An IA is a contract that describes the roles and responsibilities of the permit holder, the federal wildlife agency, and any other parties responsible for implementing the HCP.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements international treaties between the United States and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, their parts, eggs, and nests from activities such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the law and regulations or otherwise by permit. All migratory birds and their nests are protected from take and other impacts under the MBTA (16 United States Code [USC] § 703, *et seq*.).

State Regulations

CEQA Guidelines

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to evaluate potential impacts to special-status species and their habitat. The following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist questions serve as thresholds of significance when evaluating the potential impacts of a project on biological resources. Impacts are considered significant if a project would:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as being a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State Habitat Conservation Plan.

California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires lead agencies to consult with the CDFW when preparing CEQA documents to ensure that the lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code [FGC] § 2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with the CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species, directs the CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur, and allows the CDFW to identify "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to the proposed project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows the CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State's prohibition against take of a listed species if the take of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (FGC § 2081).

California Fish and Game Code

Under CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of endangered and threatened species (FGC § 2070). Fish and Game Code Sections 2050 through 2098 outline the protection provided to California's rare, endangered, and threatened species. Fish and Game Code Section 2080 prohibits the taking of plants and animals listed under the CESA. Fish and Game Code Section 2081 established an incidental take permit program for State-listed species. The CDFW maintains a list of "candidate species," which it formally notices as being under review for addition to the list of endangered or threatened species.

In addition, the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) (FGC § 1900, *et seq*.) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the State of any plants with a State designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by the CDFW). An exception to this prohibition in the NPPA allows landowners, under specified circumstances, to take listed plant species, provided that the owners first notify the CDFW and give the agency at least 10 days to come and retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are plowed under or otherwise destroyed. Fish and Game Code Section 1913 exempts from "take" prohibition "the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, or other right-of-way." Project impacts to these species are not considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project.

In addition to formal listing under the Endangered Species Act and CESA, some species receive additional consideration by the CDFW and local lead agencies during the CEQA process. Species that may be considered for review are those listed as a "Species of Special Concern." The CDFW maintains lists of Species of Special Concern that serve as species "watch lists." Species with this status may have limited distributions or limited populations, and/or the extent of their habitats has been reduced

substantially, such that their populations may be threatened. Thus, their populations are monitored, and they may receive special attention during environmental review. While they do not have statutory protection, they may be considered rare under CEQA and specific protection measures may be warranted. In addition to Species of Special Concern, the CDFW Special Animals List identifies animals that are tracked by the CNDDB and may be potentially vulnerable but warrant no federal interest and no legal protection.

Sensitive species that would qualify for listing but are not currently listed are afforded protection under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) requires that a substantial reduction in numbers of a rare or endangered species be considered a significant effect. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 (Rare or Endangered Species) provides for the assessment of unlisted species as rare or endangered under CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria for listing. Unlisted plant species on the CNPS List ranked 1 and 2 would typically require evaluation under CEQA.

Fish and Game Code Sections 3500 to 5500 outline protection for fully protected species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Species that are fully protected by these sections may not be taken or possessed at any time. The CDFW cannot issue permits or licenses that authorize the take of any fully protected species, except under certain circumstances such as scientific research and live capture and relocation of such species pursuant to a permit for the protection of livestock.

Under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. To comply with the requirements of CESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any State-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project study area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, the CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may impact a candidate species.

Project-related impacts to species on the CESA endangered or threatened list would be considered significant. State-listed species are fully protected under the mandates of CESA. Take of protected species incidental to otherwise lawful management activities may be authorized under Fish and Game Code Section 206.591. Authorization from the CDFW would be in the form of an Incidental Take Permit.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any entity to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that “may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” or “deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake.” “River, stream, or lake” includes waters that are episodic and perennial and ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with a subsurface flow. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be required if the CDFW determines that project activities may substantially adversely affect fish or wildlife resources through alterations to a covered body of water. CDFW jurisdiction typically extends to the edge or “drip line” of the riparian habitat or top of bank.

California Native Plant Society

CDFW, in collaboration with CNPS and other technical experts, maintains a rank of plant species that are native to California and that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. The California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system includes six rarity and endangerment ranks that are defined as follows:

Rank 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
Rank 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
Rank 3: Plants about which more information is needed
Rank 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution

Potential impacts to populations of CRPR-ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. All plants appearing on the CNPS List ranked 1 or 2 are considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. Rank 3 and 4 plants do not automatically meet this definition. Rank 4 plants do not clearly meet CEQA standards and thresholds for impact considerations. Nevertheless, some level of CEQA review is justified for CRPR 4 taxa, and under some circumstances, a full impact analysis is warranted. Taxa that can be shown to meet the criteria for endangered, rare, or threatened status under CEQA Section 15380(d), or that can be shown to be regionally rare or unique as defined in CEQA Section 15125(c), must be fully analyzed in a CEQA document. Some circumstances, such as local rarity, having occurrences peripheral to the taxon's distribution, or having occurrences on unusual substrates or rare and declining habitats, provide justification for treating some CRPR 4 taxa occurrences as regionally rare or unique. One limitation to fully analyzing impacts on CRPR 4 taxa is the difficulty in obtaining current data on the number and condition of the occurrences.

Local Regulations

City of San José General Plan

Goal ER-4–Special-status Plants and Animals

Preserve, manage, and restore habitat suitable for special-status species, including threatened and endangered species.

Policies–Special-status Plants and Animals

ER-4.1 Preserve and restore, to the greatest extent feasible, habitat areas that support special-status species. Avoid development in such habitats unless no feasible alternatives exist and mitigation is provided of equivalent value.

ER-4.2 Limit recreational uses in wildlife refuges, nature preserves and wilderness areas in parks to those activities which have minimal impact on sensitive habitat.

ER-4.3 Prohibit planting of invasive non-native plant species in natural habitats that support special-status species.

ER-4.4 Require that development projects incorporate mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to individuals of special-status species.

Action–Special-status Plants and Animals

ER-4.5 Where implementation of the Envision General Plan would result in impacts to burrowing owl habitat occupied by breeding owls in 2008 or later, providing mitigation of equivalent value shall consist of securing, protecting and managing nesting and foraging habitat in perpetuity for burrowing owls within the South Bay area such that there is no reduction in the local burrowing owl population. Mitigation shall be required for the largest number of breeding burrowing owls that have been identified nesting or foraging on a site in burrowing owl surveys since 2008. These measures are required to be implemented by individual projects unless the City develops an independent plan or participates in a regional conservation strategy (such as the Santa Clara Valley HCP) that would maintain or increase South Bay area burrowing owl populations.

Goal ER-5–Migratory Birds

Protect migratory birds from injury or mortality.

Policies–Migratory Birds

ER-5.1 Avoid implementing activities that result in the loss of active native birds' nests, including both direct loss and indirect loss through abandonment, of native birds. Avoidance of activities that could result in impacts to nests during the breeding season or maintenance of buffers between such activities and active nests would avoid such impacts.

ER-5.2 Require that development projects incorporate measures to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds.

City of San José Municipal Code

Chapters 13.28 and 13.32 of the San José Municipal Code outlines the conditions and requirements of the City's tree preservation policy.

Chapter 13.28–Street Tees, Hedges and Shrubs

The City defines a Heritage Tree as, any tree which, because of factors including but not limited to its history, girth, height, species or unique quality, has been found by the City Council to have a special significance to the community shall be designated a Heritage Tree. Such trees shall be placed on a Heritage Tree list which shall be adopted by the City Council by resolution, which resolution may be amended from time to time to add to or delete certain trees therefrom.

Chapter 13.32–Tree Removal Controls

The City defines an ordinance-sized tree is either a single trunk or stem with a circumference of at least 38 inches measured at a height 54 inches above natural grade slope, or multiple trunks where the combined circumferences of each trunk at 54 inches above natural grade slope add up to at least 38 inches.

Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan

The SCVHP provides a framework for promoting the protection and recovery of natural resources, including endangered species, while streamlining the permitting process for planned development, infrastructure, and maintenance activities. The purpose of the SCVHP is to protect, enhance, and restore natural resources in specific areas of Santa Clara County and contribute to the recovery of endangered species. The SCVHP evaluates natural-resource impacts and mitigation requirements comprehensively in a way that is more efficient and effective for at-risk species and their essential habitats. The SCVHP was adopted by the City of San José on January 29, 2013.

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Attachment A:

Site Photographs

Photograph 1: Northeast Corner of Project Site Looking South

Photograph 2: Northwest Corner of Project Site Looking South

Photograph 3: Southwest Corner of Project Site Facing North

Photograph 4: Southeast Corner of Project Site Facing North

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Attachment B:

Literature Search Results

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Newark (3712251) OR Niles (3712158) OR La Costa Valley (3712157) OR Mountain View (3712241) OR Milpitas (3712148) OR Calaveras Reservoir (3712147) OR Cupertino (3712231) OR San Jose West (3712138) OR San Jose East (3712137))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Accipiter striatus sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1 green sturgeon - southern DPS	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	SSC
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
Adela oplerella Opler's longhorn moth	IILEE0G040	None	None	G2	S2	
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
Aneides niger Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Ardea herodias great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Atriplex depressa brittlescale	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Atriplex minuscula lesser saltscale	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon Mt. Hamilton thistle	PDAST2E163	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa Santa Clara red ribbons	PDONA050A1	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis Berkeley kangaroo rat	AMAFD03061	None	None	G4T1	S2	
Dipodomys venustus venustus Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	AMAFD03042	None	None	G4T1	S1	
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii Santa Clara Valley dudleya	PDCRA040Z0	Endangered	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Egretta thula snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	G5	S4	
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri Hoover's button-celery	PDAPI0Z043	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Euphydryas editha bayensis Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G4G5T1	S3	
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
Hoita strobilina Loma Prieta hoita	PDFAB5Z030	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata smooth lessingia	PDAST5S062	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus arcuate bushmallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
Malacothamnus hallii Hall's bushmallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Microcina homi Hom's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47020	None	None	G1	S2	
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Myotis evotis long-eared myotis	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8 steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3	SSC
Plagiobothrys glaber hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Puccinellia simplex California alkali grass	PMPOA53110	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	ABNME05011	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S2	FP
Rana boylii pop. 4 foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Ravenella exigua chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S3	FP
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Rynchops niger black skimmer	ABNNM14010	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Sidalcea malachroides maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Sorex vagrans halicoetes salt-marsh wandering shrew	AMABA01071	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla long-styled sand-spurrey	PDCAR0W062	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2	AFCHB03040	Endangered	None	G5TNRQ	S1	
longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS						
Sternula antillarum browni	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
California least tern						
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus	PDBRA2G011	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Metcalf Canyon jewelflower						
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
most beautiful jewelflower						
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	PMPOT03091	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2
northern slender pondweed						
Suaeda californica	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
California seablite						
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	CTT62100CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland						
Taxidea taxus	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American badger						
Trifolium hydrophilum	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
saline clover						
Tryonia imitator	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)						

Record Count: 91

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

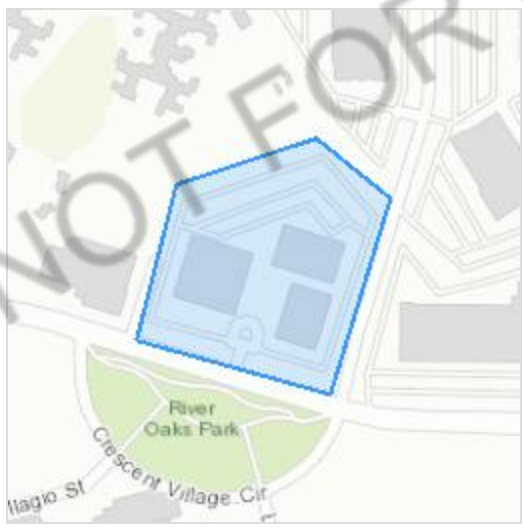
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Santa Clara County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse Reithrodontomys raviventris Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox Vulpes macrotis mutica Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
California Least Tern Sternula antillarum browni Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
California Ridgway''s Rail Rallus obsoletus obsoletus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus — Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS

Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524

Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata — Proposed Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense — Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog Rana boylii — Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133

Insects

NAME	STATUS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Robust Spineflower Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9287	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

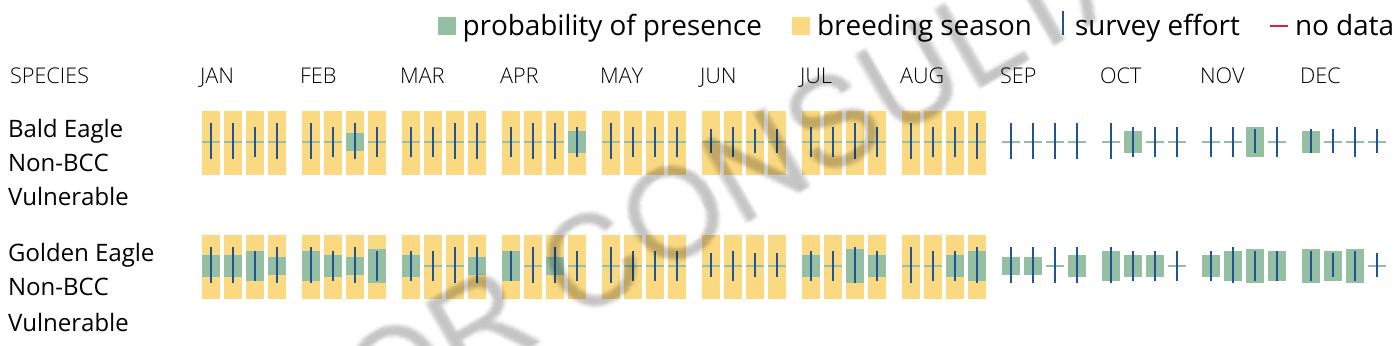
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid

cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around

your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Oystercatcher Haematopus bachmani This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
Black Skimmer Rynchops niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15

Black Tern Chlidonias niger surinamenisis — Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093

Black Turnstone Arenaria melanocephala — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Brandt's Cormorant Urile penicillatus — Breeds Apr 15 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii — Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

California Gull Larus californicus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum — Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Elegant Tern Thalasseus elegans — Breeds Apr 5 to Aug 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8561

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Red Knot Calidris canutus roselaari — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8880

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Western Gull Larus occidentalis — Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Yellow-billed Magpie Pica nuttalli — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read

"Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

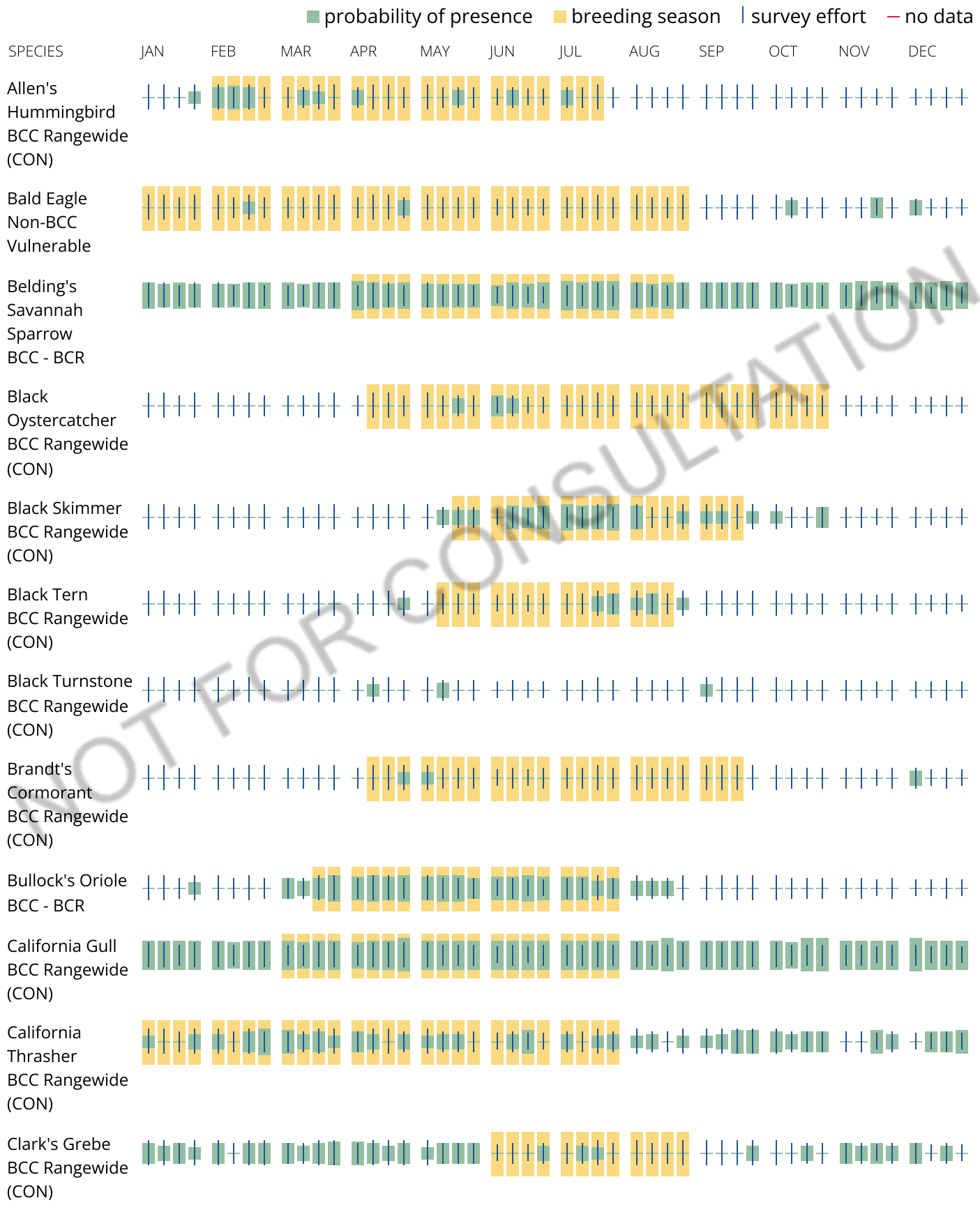
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

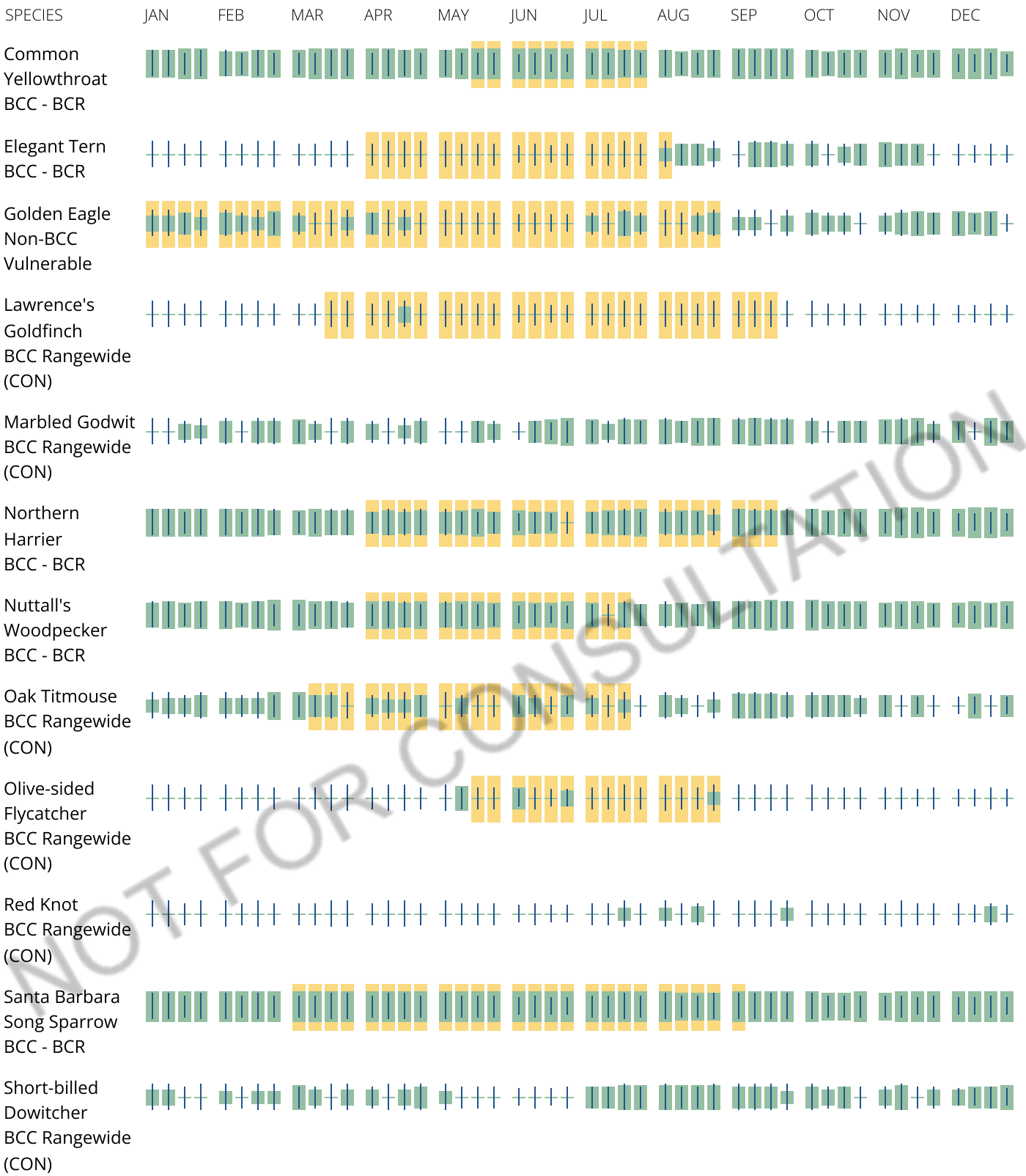
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should

seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

53 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3712251:3712158:3712157:3712241:3712148:3712147:3712231:3712138:3712137]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED
Acanthomintha lanceolata	Santa Clara thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Androsace elongata ssp. *acuta*	California androsace	Primulaceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01
Astragalus tener var. *tener*	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S1	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	Apr-Oct	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Atriplex minuscula	lesser saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	May-Oct	None	None	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	(Jan)Mar-Jun	None	None	S4	4.2		1994-01-01
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii*	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	(Apr)May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *palustre*	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	Jun-Oct	None	None	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01
Chorizanthe robusta var. *robusta*	robust spineflower	Polygonaceae	Apr-Sep	FE	None	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01
Cirsium fontinale var. *campylon*	Mt. Hamilton thistle	Asteraceae	(Feb)Apr-Oct	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Clarkia concinna ssp. *automixa*	Santa Clara red ribbons	Onagraceae	(Apr)May-Jun(Jul)	None	None	S3	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01
Clarkia lewisii	Lewis' clarkia	Onagraceae	(Feb)May-Jul	None	None	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	Mar-Jul	None	None	S4	4.2		1994-01-01
Cypripedium fasciculatum	clustered lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	Mar-Aug	None	None	S4	4.2		1980-01-01

Delphinium californicum ssp. *interius*	Hospital Canyon larkspur	Ranunculaceae	Apr-Jun	None	None	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	Jan-Mar(Apr)	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Dudleya abramsii ssp. *setchellii*	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Crassulaceae	Apr-Oct	FE	None	S2	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01
Eleocharis parvula	small spikerush	Cyperaceae	(Apr)Jun-Aug(Sep)	None	None	S3	4.3		1980-01-01
Eriogonum argillosum	clay buckwheat	Polygonaceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S3S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *bahiiforme*	bay buckwheat	Polygonaceae	Jul-Sep	None	None	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01
Eriophyllum jepsonii	Jepson's woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	Apr-Jun	None	None	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01
Eryngium aristulatum var. *hooveri*	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	(Jun)Jul(Aug)	None	None	S1	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	Apr-Oct	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S3	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	Feb-Apr	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Galium andrewsii ssp. *gatense*	phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	Rubiaceae	Apr-Jul	None	None	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Hoita strobilina	Loma Prieta hoita	Fabaceae	May-Jul(Aug-Oct)	None	None	S2?	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01
Iris longipetala	coast iris	Iridaceae	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	S3	4.2	Yes	2006-10-12
Isocoma menziesii var. *diabolica*	Satan's goldenbush	Asteraceae	Aug-Oct	None	None	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	Mar-Jun	FE	None	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Leptosiphon ambiguus	serpentine leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	Mar-Jun	None	None	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Leptosiphon grandiflorus	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	Apr-Aug	None	None	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	Asteraceae	Jun-Oct	None	None	S2S3	3	Yes	1994-01-01
Lessingia micradenia var. *glabrata*	smooth lessingia	Asteraceae	(Apr-Jun)Jul-Nov	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Lessingia tenuis	spring lessingia	Asteraceae	May-Jul	None	None	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. *arcuatus*	arcuate bushmallow	Malvaceae	Apr-Sep	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bushmallow	Malvaceae	(Apr)May-Sep(Oct)	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01

Mielichhoferia elongata	elongate copper moss	Mielichhoferiaceae		None	None	S3S4	4.3		2001-01-01
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	Asteraceae	(Feb)Mar-Jul	None	None	S3	1B.2	Yes	2010-04-06
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	Apr-Jul	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	Mar-May	None	None	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	Poaceae	Mar-May	None	None	S2	1B.2		2015-10-15
Ravenella exigua	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	May-Jun	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01
Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	(Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	S3	4.2		1994-01-01
Spergularia macrotheca var. *longistyla*	long-styled sand-spurrey	Caryophyllaceae	Feb-May	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	2017-06-16
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *albidus*	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	Brassicaceae	Apr-Jul	FE	None	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *peramoenus*	most beautiful jewelflower	Brassicaceae	(Mar)Apr-Sep(Oct)	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. *alpina*	northern slender pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	May-Jul	None	None	S2S3	2B.2		1994-01-01
Suaeda californica	California seablite	Chenopodiaceae	Jul-Oct	FE	None	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	Apr-Jun	None	None	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01

Showing 1 to 53 of 53 entries

Suggested Citation:
California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2024. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 30 October 2024].

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Attachment C:

Preliminary Arborist Report

Preliminary Arborist Report

211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA

PREPARED FOR:
Valley Oak Partners, LLC
734 The Alameda
San Jose, CA

PREPARED BY:
HortScience | Bartlett Consulting
2550 Ninth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710

June 2023

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING
A Division of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company

Preliminary Arborist Report

211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA

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211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA

Introduction and Overview

Valley Oak Partners is planning to re-develop the property located a 211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway in San Jose. Current site use consists of three office buildings with a central courtyard, associated parking lots, and landscaping. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting, Divisions of The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company, was asked to prepare an **Arborist Report** for the trees on the property as part of the application to the City of San Jose.

This report provides the following information:

1. An assessment of each tree's health, structure, suitability for preservation and protected status within and adjacent to the proposed project area.
2. Evaluation of the impacts to trees associated with constructing the proposed project.
3. Preliminary guidelines for tree preservation during the design, construction and maintenance phases of development.
4. Estimate of mitigation requirements.

Tree Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on May 10, 2023. The assessment included all trees within or adjacent to the property six feet in height or greater. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree species;
2. Tagging or confirming the presence of a metal numerical tag and confirming its location on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54 in. above grade and multi-stem trees at 24 inches;
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 1 – 5:
   - ***5*** - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
   - ***4*** - Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
   - ***3*** - Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
   - ***2*** - Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
   - ***1*** - Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
   - ***0*** – Tree is dead.
5. Rating the suitability for preservation as "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree species, and its potential to remain an asset to the site.

   High: Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.

   Moderate: Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects than can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life span than those in 'high' category.

Low: Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual tree may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes, and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Two hundred forty-eight (248) trees representing 10 species were evaluated. One hundred nineteen (119) trees, or 48%, were in fair condition, sixty-nine (69) were poor and forty-eight (48) were good. Twelve (12) trees were dead. In general species present were ornamental, non-native and commonly observed in the region. Coast redwood is native to California but not indigenous to San Jose. Most of the trees were located either along the north, east, and south property lines or planted at evenly spaced intervals in the rear parking lot. All trees appeared to have been planted as part of existing landscape treatment. Trees #13 – 51 along Cisco Way may be growing on the property line or within the public right-of-way. Descriptions of each tree are found in the ***Tree Assessment Form*** and approximate locations are plotted on the ***Tree Assessment Map*** (see Exhibits).

Table 1. Tree condition and frequency of occurrence.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition				Total
		Dead (0)	Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Strawberry tree	*Arbutus unedo*	-	-	4	7	**11**
Deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	-	-	-	3	**3**
European hackberry	*Celtis australis*	-	12	23	2	**37**
Silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	2	38	35	-	**75**
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	7	2	9	8	**26**
Olive	*Olea europaea*	-	-	5	1	**6**
London plane	*Platanus* x *hispanica*	-	-	1	-	**1**
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	-	2	10	-	**12**
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	3	14	32	27	**76**
Chitalpa	x *Chitalpa tashkentensis*	-	1	-	-	**1**
Total		**12**	**69**	**119**	**48**	**248**

Coast redwood (76 trees) and silver dollar gum (75 trees) comprised 61% of the assessed trees. Coast redwood condition ranged from to poor (14 trees) to fair (32 trees) to good (27 trees). Redwoods #103, 140 and 143 were dead. Trees were young (9 inch diameter) to mature (50 in.) in development. The largest trees were growing along River Oaks Parkway at the southern edge of the site. Smaller redwoods were planted in small triangular beds in the rear parking lot. Many were sparse and showed signs of drought stress (Photo 1).

Photo 1 (left). Coast redwoods #98 – 103 (R to L) showed signs of drought stress. Tree #103 at left was dead.

Most of the silver dollar gums were in a row along the north and east sides of the site. Tree condition was either fair (35 trees) or poor (38 trees). None of the gums were in good condition. Gums #75 and 92 were dead. Trunk diameters ranged from 8 to 30 inches, with an average of just under 18 inches. Along the east side, the property line was not indicated by fences or other boundary markers. Trees may or may not be on the subject property and many appeared to be in the public right-of-way (Photo 2).

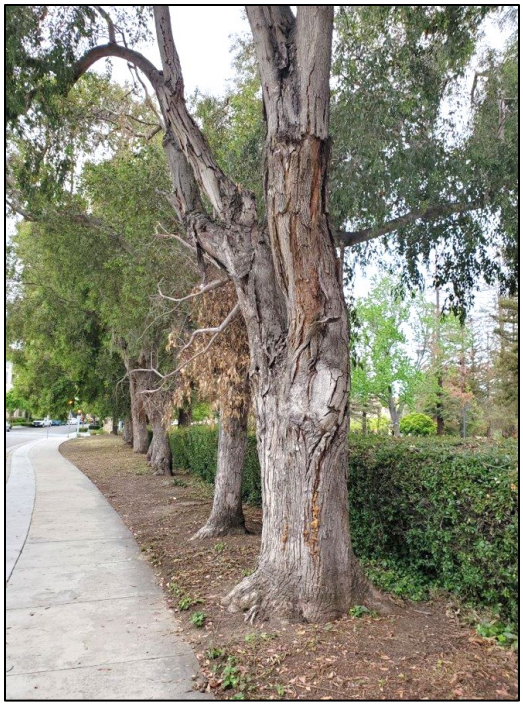

Photo 2 (right). Silver dollar gum #27 (foreground) had multiple attachments and stem decay. Gums growing along Cisco Way were in similar condition.

Thirty-seven (37) young to semi-mature European hackberries were growing in 4-ft. square planters or narrow strips in the north parking lot (Photo 3, next page). Diameters were 6 to 16 inches. Overall condition was fair (23 trees) due to the limited root space available. Twelve trees were in poor condition with thin crowns and branch dieback. Hackberries #209 and 215 were in good condition with wide vigorous crowns. Tree roots were displacing the surrounding concrete curbs and asphalt paving.

Photo 3. European hackberry #214 (center) was growing in a parking lot strip. Deodar cedars #210 – 212 are partially visible behind, at left.

Of twenty-six (26) sweetgums, nine were in fair condition and 8 were good. Sweetgum #224 and 241 were in poor condition with extensive dieback. Seven trees were dead: #187, 188, 219, 220, 236, 238, and 240. Diameters ranged from 8 to 20 inches.

Twelve (12) Callery pears were growing in 4-ft. square planters in the north parking lot. Several had roots displacing paving in the same manner as the nearby hackberries. Most trees (10) were in fair condition; pears #150 and 151 were in poor condition with branch dieback or poor form and structure. None of the pears were in good condition. Diameters were 6 to 13 inches.

Eleven young (11) strawberry trees were at the edges of parking areas or in planting islands. Stem diameters ranged from 6 to 9 inches. Seven were in good condition with vigorous growth, and four were fair with exposed twisting roots. Several had root crowns buried in soil or mulch.

Mature olive trees #198 – 203 were planted in a rectangular bosque in the central courtyard (Photo 4). All were multi-stemmed with attachments arising from the base. Stem diameters ranged from 2 to 9 inches. Five were in fair condition with slightly thin crowns and twig dieback. Olive #198 was in good condition with a wide spreading crown.

Photo 4. Olives #198 – 203 were growing in a courtyard at the center of the site.

Among the remaining three species, none was represented by more than three trees; two were represented by one tree each. These included:

- Deodar cedars #210, 211 and 212 were in good condition (Photo 3). All three cedars had codominant trunks high in the crown, with diameters ranging from 23 to 28 inches.

- London plane #105 had a diameter of 20 inches and was in fair condition. It had codominant stems at 6 ft. with a crown that was heavy to the north.

- Chitalpa #246 was a multi-stemmed shrub growing at the base of a building. Stems ranged from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. It was in poor condition and leaned south.

San Jose Tree Ordinance

The City of San Jose defines an Ordinance Sized Tree as "*any live or dead woody perennial plant…having a main stem or trunk 38 inches or more in circumference (12 inches diameter) at a height measured 54 inches above natural grade slope"* (SJMC 13.32.20.I. Updated February 2018). For multi-stem trees, all stems must be measured at 54 inches above the ground; the sum of all these measurements equals the diameter of the tree for ordinance and mitigation purposes. One hundred sixty-nine (169) trees met this criterion.

Ordinance size trees are identified in the ***Tree Assessment Form.*** The City of San Jose also has a list of designated Heritage Trees. No Heritage trees were present at this site.

Suitability for Preservation

Before evaluating the impacts that will occur during development, it is important to consider the quality of the tree resource itself, and the potential for individual trees to function well over an extended length of time. Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to make sure that they may survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment and perform well in the landscape. Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability and longevity within the proposed development.

Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**
  Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees.

- **Structural integrity**
  Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. For example, Callery pears #150 and 151 had thin crowns, branch dieback and roots were upheaving adjacent concrete and asphalt. These trees are not recommended for preservation.

- **Species response**
  There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. Coast redwood, London plane and olive are generally tolerant of construction impacts, particularly if properly irrigated before, during and after construction. Silver dollar gum and European hackberry have moderate tolerance of construction impacts. Deodar cedar and sweetgum are intolerant of impacts.

- **Tree age and longevity**
  Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change.

- **Invasiveness**
  Species that spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/) lists

species identified as being invasive. San Jose is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Olive is invasive on a limited basis, and Callery pear is on the watch list for invasive potential.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (Table 2, below). We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not normally recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

Table 2: Tree suitability for preservation.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

High	Trees in this category had good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site. Thirty-two (32) trees had high suitability for preservation, including 21 coast redwoods, sweetgums #220, 236, 238 and 240; strawberry trees #196, 197 and 247; deodar cedars #210, 211 and 212; and olive #198.
Moderate	Trees in this category have fair health and/or structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring and may have shorter lifespans than those in the "high" category. Sixty-five (65) trees had moderate suitability for preservation, including 23 silver dollar gums, 17 coast redwoods, 8 strawberry trees and 8 sweetgums.
Low	Trees in this category are in poor health or have significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. One hundred thirty-nine (139) trees had low suitability for preservation, including 50 silver dollar gums, 35 coast redwoods, 34 European hackberries, and 12 Callery pears.

Note: Table does not include silver dollar gums #75, 92; coast redwoods #103, 140, 143; or sweetgums #187, 188, 219, 220, 236, 238, and 240. These trees were dead.

Preliminary Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The ***Tree Assessment Form*** was the reference point for tree health, condition, and suitability for preservation. I used the 211 River Oaks Parkway Feasibility Plan Set (Studio T Square, 5/25/2023) to determine the project area and evaluate impacts to trees. The site survey showed driplines, but not trunk locations. This report is preliminary because no site layout, grading, utility, landscape or other construction plans were reviewed.

The plan proposes demolition of the entire site and construction of a new housing development. The site will be redeveloped from property line to property line and potential impacts to on-site trees will be severe. Some existing trees along the periphery may be preserved, depending on intensity of construction and tree condition.

Based on my assessment of the proposed preliminary plans and evaluation of the trees, 220 trees will be removed; 169 are within the project area and 51 are recommended for removal based on condition. Twelve of these trees were dead. Twenty-eight (28) trees will be potentially preserved (***Preliminary Tree Disposition Form***, see Exhibits). Of the trees proposed for removal, one hundred forty-two (142) are *Ordinance Size*.

Successful retention of all trees to be preserved is predicated on strict adherence to the ***Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines*** (page 20). Some amount of canopy and root pruning may be required for these trees during construction.

Preliminary Estimated Tree Mitigation

The City of San Jose requires mitigation for trees removed on development sites. The species and exact number of trees to be planted on the site will be determined in consultation with the City Arborist and the Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement.

All trees that are to be removed shall be replaced at the following ratios:

Circumference of Tree to be Removed (measured at 4.5 feet above ground)	**Type of Tree to be Removed**			**Minimum Size of Each Replacement Tree**
	Native	**Non-Native**	**Orchard**	
38 inches or greater	5:1	4:1	3:1	15-gallon container
12 – 38 inches	3:1	2:1	none	15-gallon container
less than 12 inches	1:1	1:1	none	15-gallon container

x:x = tree replacement to tree loss ratio
Note: Trees with a circumference of greater than 38 inches shall not be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit, or equivalent, has been approved for the removal of such tree. For Multi-Family Residential, Commercial and Industrial properties, a permit is required for removal of trees of any size.
A 38-inch in circumference equals 12.1 inches in diameter.
A 24-inch box tree can be used in lieu of two 15-gallon trees.
Single-Family and Two-dwelling properties may be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio.

Alternative Mitigation Measures

In the event the project site does not have sufficient area to accommodate the required tree mitigation, one or more of the following measures may be implemented, to the satisfaction of the City's Environmental Principal Planner, at the development permit stage:

- The size of a 15-gallon replacement tree can be increased to 24-inch box and count as two replacement trees.
- An alternative site(s) will be identified for additional tree planting. Alternative sites may include local parks or schools or installation of trees on adjacent properties for screening.
- A donation of $775 per mitigation tree to Our City Forest or San Jose Beautiful for in-lieu off-site tree planting in the community. These funds will be used for tree planting and maintenance of planted trees for approximately three years. A donation receipt for off-site tree planting will be provided to the Planning Project Manager prior to issuance of a development permit.

Of the 248 trees assessed, all are within or directly adjacent to the proposed development area and 220 of these will be removed. Trees were categorized by type (native, non-native, orchard) and circumference (**Table 3**, next page). Twelve trees were dead and are not included in the preliminary estimated tree mitigation calculations. Circumference was calculated from diameter by multiplying by pi (3.14). Mitigation measures require the replacement of seven hundred fifty-nine (759) 15-gallon container trees, or alternative mitigation (see above).

Table 3. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
1	Strawberry tree	6,5	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
2	Coast redwood	31	97.34	Yes	Remove	Native	5
3	Coast redwood	32	100.48	Yes	Remove	Native	5
4	Coast redwood	33	103.62	Yes	Remove	Native	5
5	Coast redwood	35	109.9	Yes	Remove	Native	5
6	Coast redwood	31	97.34	Yes	Remove	Native	5
7	Coast redwood	38	119.32	Yes	Remove	Native	5
8	Coast redwood	28	87.92	Yes	Remove	Native	5
9	Coast redwood	31	97.34	Yes	Remove	Native	5
10	Strawberry tree	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
11	Coast redwood	25	78.5	Yes	Remove	Native	5
12	Coast redwood	32	100.48	Yes	Remove	Native	5
16	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
17	Silver dollar gum	22	69.08	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
18	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
19	Silver dollar gum	20	62.8	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
20	Silver dollar gum	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
21	Silver dollar gum	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
22	Silver dollar gum	24	75.36	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
23	Silver dollar gum	23	72.22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
24	Silver dollar gum	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
25	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
26	Silver dollar gum	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
27	Silver dollar gum	30	94.2	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
28	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
29	Silver dollar gum	20	62.8	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
30	Silver dollar gum	23	72.22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
31	Silver dollar gum	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
32	Silver dollar gum	21	65.94	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
33	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
34	Silver dollar gum	26	81.64	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
35	Silver dollar gum	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
36	Silver dollar gum	25	78.5	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
37	Silver dollar gum	19	59.66	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
38	Silver dollar gum	14	43.96	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
39	Silver dollar gum	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
40	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
41	Silver dollar gum	21	65.94	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
42	Silver dollar gum	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
43	Silver dollar gum	14	43.96	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
44	Silver dollar gum	23	72.22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
45	Silver dollar gum	17	53.38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
46	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
47	Silver dollar gum	19	59.66	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
48	Silver dollar gum	20	62.8	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
49	Silver dollar gum	23	72.22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
50	Coast redwood	17	53.38	Yes	Remove	Native	5
51	Silver dollar gum	22	69.08	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
52	Coast redwood	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Native	5
53	Silver dollar gum	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
54	Silver dollar gum	26	81.64	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
55	Silver dollar gum	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
56	Silver dollar gum	14,13	84.78	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
57	Silver dollar gum	14	43.96	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
60	Silver dollar gum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
67	Silver dollar gum	21	65.94	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
76	Silver dollar gum	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
77	Silver dollar gum	23	72.22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
78	Silver dollar gum	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
79	Silver dollar gum	17	53.38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
83	Silver dollar gum	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
84	Silver dollar gum	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
93	Silver dollar gum	15,15,13,12,12,7,4	232.36	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
94	Coast redwood	19	59.66	Yes	Remove	Native	5
95	Strawberry tree	6	18.84	No	Remove	Non-native	2
96	Strawberry tree	6,4	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
97	Strawberry tree	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
98	Coast redwood	27	84.78	Yes	Remove	Native	5
99	Coast redwood	25	78.5	Yes	Remove	Native	5
100	Coast redwood	25	78.5	Yes	Remove	Native	5
101	Coast redwood	25	78.5	Yes	Remove	Native	5
102	Coast redwood	37	116.18	Yes	Remove	Native	5
104	Strawberry tree	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
105	London plane	20	62.8	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
106	Coast redwood	33	103.62	Yes	Remove	Native	5
107	Coast redwood	50	157	Yes	Remove	Native	5
108	Coast redwood	29	91.06	Yes	Remove	Native	5
109	Coast redwood	36	113.04	Yes	Remove	Native	5
110	Coast redwood	34	106.76	Yes	Remove	Native	5
111	Coast redwood	35	109.9	Yes	Remove	Native	5
112	Coast redwood	31	97.34	Yes	Remove	Native	5

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
113	Coast redwood	31	97.34	Yes	Remove	Native	5
114	Strawberry tree	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
115	Coast redwood	14	43.96	Yes	Remove	Native	5
116	Coast redwood	18	56.52	Yes	Remove	Native	5
117	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
118	European hackberry	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
119	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
120	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
121	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
122	European hackberry	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
123	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
124	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
125	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
126	European hackberry	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
127	European hackberry	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
128	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
129	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
130	European hackberry	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
131	Coast redwood	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Native	5
132	Coast redwood	17	53.38	Yes	Remove	Native	5

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
133	Coast redwood	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Native	5
134	Coast redwood	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Native	5
135	Callery pear	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
136	Callery pear	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
137	Callery pear	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
138	Callery pear	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
139	Callery pear	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
141	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
142	Coast redwood	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Native	5
144	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
145	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
146	Callery pear	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
147	Callery pear	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
148	Callery pear	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
149	Callery pear	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
150	Callery pear	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
151	Callery pear	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
152	Callery pear	6	18.84	No	Remove	Non-native	2
153	Coast redwood	9	28.26	No	Remove	Native	3
154	Coast redwood	11	34.54	No	Remove	Native	3

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
155	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
156	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
157	Coast redwood	11	34.54	No	Remove	Native	3
158	Coast redwood	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Native	5
159	European hackberry	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
160	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
161	European hackberry	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
162	European hackberry	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
163	European hackberry	11	34.54	No	Remove	Non-native	2
164	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
165	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
166	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
167	European hackberry	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
168	European hackberry	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
169	European hackberry	6	18.84	No	Remove	Non-native	2
170	European hackberry	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
171	European hackberry	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
172	European hackberry	7	21.98	No	Remove	Non-native	2
173	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
174	European hackberry	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
175	European hackberry	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
176	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
177	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
178	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
179	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
180	Coast redwood	11	34.54	No	Remove	Native	3
181	Coast redwood	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Native	5
182	Coast redwood	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Native	5
183	Coast redwood	22	69.08	Yes	Remove	Native	5
184	Coast redwood	22	69.08	Yes	Remove	Native	5
185	Sweetgum	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
186	Sweetgum	19	59.66	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
189	Coast redwood	38	119.32	Yes	Remove	Native	5
190	Coast redwood	36	113.04	Yes	Remove	Native	5
191	Coast redwood	38	119.32	Yes	Remove	Native	5
192	Coast redwood	38	119.32	Yes	Remove	Native	5
193	Strawberry tree	6	18.84	No	Remove	Non-native	2
194	Coast redwood	34	106.76	Yes	Remove	Native	5
195	Coast redwood	33	103.62	Yes	Remove	Native	5
196	Strawberry tree	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
197	Strawberry tree	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
198	Olive	8,7,7,6,6,4,3	119.32	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
199	Olive	8,8,4,3,3,3	91.06	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
200	Olive	9,7,7,5,4,3	109.9	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
201	Olive	7,5,4,2,2,2	69.08	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
202	Olive	7,5,5,4	65.94	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
203	Olive	7,6,5,4,4	81.64	Yes	Remove	Orchard	3
204	Sweetgum	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
205	Coast redwood	28	87.92	Yes	Remove	Native	5
206	Coast redwood	28	87.92	Yes	Remove	Native	5
207	Coast redwood	29	91.06	Yes	Remove	Native	5
208	Coast redwood	19	59.66	Yes	Remove	Native	5
209	European hackberry	9	28.26	No	Remove	Non-native	2
210	Deodar cedar	28	87.92	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
211	Deodar cedar	24	75.36	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
212	Deodar cedar	23	72.22	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
213	Coast redwood	36	113.04	Yes	Remove	Native	5
214	European hackberry	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
215	European hackberry	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
216	Sweetgum	20	62.8	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
217	Coast redwood	21	65.94	Yes	Remove	Native	5
218	Coast redwood	20	62.8	Yes	Remove	Native	5
221	Coast redwood	30	94.2	Yes	Remove	Native	5
222	Coast redwood	18	56.52	Yes	Remove	Native	5
223	Sweetgum	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
224	Sweetgum	8,8	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
225	Sweetgum	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
226	Coast redwood	25	78.5	Yes	Remove	Native	5
227	Coast redwood	22	69.08	Yes	Remove	Native	5
228	Sweetgum	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
229	Sweetgum	15,12	84.78	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
230	Sweetgum	10	31.4	No	Remove	Non-native	2
231	Sweetgum	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
232	Sweetgum	15	47.1	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
233	Sweetgum	12	37.68	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
234	Sweetgum	18	56.52	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
235	Coast redwood	31	97.34	Yes	Remove	Native	5
237	Sweetgum	13	40.82	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
239	Coast redwood	27	84.78	Yes	Remove	Native	5
241	Sweetgum	16	50.24	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4

Table 3, cont'd. Preliminary estimated tree mitigation for trees to be removed.
211 - 251 River Oaks Parkway, San Jose, CA.

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Circumference	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Provenance	Replacement Trees
242	Coast redwood	35	109.9	Yes	Remove	Native	5
243	Sweetgum	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
244	Sweetgum	17	53.38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
245	Coast redwood	28	87.92	Yes	Remove	Native	5
246	Chitalpa	6,4,4,3	53.38	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
247	Strawberry tree	8	25.12	No	Remove	Non-native	2
248	Sweetgum	14	43.96	Yes	Remove	Non-native	4
	Total						**759**

Preliminary Tree Preservation Guidelines

The goal of tree preservation is not merely tree survival during development but maintenance of tree health and beauty for many years. Trees retained on sites that are either subject to extensive injury during construction or are inadequately maintained become a liability rather than an asset. The response of individual trees will depend on the amount of excavation and grading, the care with which demolition is undertaken, and the construction methods. Coordinating any construction activity inside the **Tree Protection Zone** can minimize these impacts.
The following recommendations will help reduce impacts to trees from development and maintain and improve their health and vitality through the clearing, grading and construction phases. Specific recommendations for tree protection will be prepared when project plans are available.

Design recommendations

1. Focus efforts at tree preservation on those trees with high or moderate suitability for preservation. Examples include coast redwoods #11 – 15 and deodar cedars #210 – 212.

2. Include trunk locations of trees to be preserved on all project plans.

3. Plan for tree preservation by designing adequate space around trees to be preserved. This is the **Tree Protection Zone:** No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials should occur within that zone. Route underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer around the **Tree Protection Zone.**

4. Consider the vertical clearance requirements near trees during design. Avoid designs that would require pruning more than 20% of a tree's canopy.

5. As trees withdraw water from the soil, expansive soils may shrink within the root area. Therefore, foundations, footings and pavements on expansive soils near trees should be designed to withstand differential displacement.

6. Ensure adequate but not excessive water is supplied to trees; in most cases occasional irrigation will be required, particularly for the coast redwoods to be preserved. Supplemental irrigation is required for these trees before construction begins. Avoid directing runoff toward trees.

7. All plans affecting trees shall be reviewed by the Consulting Arborist with regard to tree impacts. These include, but are not limited to, demolition plans, grading plans, drainage plans, utility plans, and landscape and irrigation plans.

8. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.

Tree Protection Zone

1. **A TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be identified for each tree to be preserved on the Tree Protection Plan prepared by the project arborist. The **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be the dripline of each tree.
    a. Trees growing in rows or closely spaced groves, such as coast redwoods #13 – 15 and silver dollar gums #61 – 66 and #68 – 74 may be fenced collectively.
    b. Tree protection fences shall be installed to encompass the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE.**
    c. Fence all trees to be retained to completely enclose the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** prior to demolition, grubbing or grading. Fences shall be 6 ft. chain link with posts sunk into the ground or equivalent as approved by the City. Posts may be installed into concrete blocks on pavement where no soil is available.

d. Fences must be installed prior to beginning demolition and must remain until construction is complete.

e. No grading, excavation, construction or storage or dumping of materials shall occur within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

f. No underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer shall be placed in the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.

g. Fences shall posted with signs stating, "TREE PROTECTION FENCE – DO NOT MOVE OR REMOVE WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM CITY ARBORIST".

Design recommendations

1. Plan for tree preservation by designing adequate space around trees to be preserved. This is the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE.** No grading, excavation, construction or storage of materials should occur within that zone. Route underground services including utilities, sub-drains, water or sewer around the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. For design purposes, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** is the site's security fence at the property line.
2. Consider the vertical clearance requirements near trees during design. Avoid designs that would require pruning more than 20% of a tree's canopy.
3. Irrigation systems must be designed so that no trenching severs roots larger than 2 in. in diameter within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
4. **Tree Preservation Guidelines** prepared by the Consulting Arborist, which include specifications for tree protection during demolition and construction, should be included on all plans.
5. Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees and labeled for that use.
6. As trees withdraw water from the soil, expansive soils may shrink within the root area. Therefore, foundations, footings and pavements on expansive soils near trees should be designed to withstand differential displacement.
7. Ensure adequate but not excessive water is supplied to trees; in most cases occasional irrigation will be required, particularly on coast redwoods and London planes to be preserved. Supplemental irrigation is required for these trees before construction begins. Avoid directing runoff toward trees.
8. Make all efforts to ensure that roots no larger than 2 in. in diameter are not severed.

Pre-demolition and pre-construction treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition and construction superintendents shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.
2. Prune trees to be preserved to clean the crown of dead branches 1 in. and larger in diameter, raise canopies as needed for construction activities.

   a. All pruning shall be done by a State of California Licensed Tree Contractor (C61/D49). All pruning shall be done by Certified Arborist or Certified Tree Worker in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Pruning (International Society of Arboriculture, 2002) and adhere to the most recent editions of the American National Standard for Tree Care Operations (Z133.1) and Pruning (A300).

   b. The Consulting Arborist will provide pruning specifications prior to site demolition.

   c. Branches extending into the work area that can remain following demolition shall be tied back and protected from damage.

3. All tree work shall comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as well as California Fish and Wildlife code 3503-3513 to not disturb nesting birds. To the extent feasible tree pruning and removal should be scheduled outside of the breeding season. Breeding bird surveys should be conducted prior to tree work. Qualified biologists should be involved in establishing work buffers for active nests.

Recommendations for tree protection during construction

1. Any approved grading, construction, demolition or other work within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
2. All contractors shall conduct operations in a manner that will prevent damage to trees to be preserved.
3. Where demolition must occur close to trees, such as removing curb and pavement, install temporary trunk protection devices such as wood planks with 2 inches of orange plastic fencing as padding around trunks (see image at right). Any low branches that are within the work zone should also be protected. Remove trunk protection after demolition is completed and install protective fence at the limits of the tree protection zone. Do not retain wattling around tree trunks for more than 2-3 months to avoid damaging trunks from excess moisture.

4. Tree protection devices are to remain until all site work has been completed within the work area. Fences or other protection devices may not be relocated or removed without permission of the Consulting Arborist.
5. Construction trailers, traffic and storage areas must remain outside **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** at all times.
6. Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of and be supervised by the Consulting Arborist. Roots should be cut with a saw to provide a flat and smooth cut. Removal of roots larger than 2 in. in diameter should be avoided.
7. If roots 2 in. and greater in diameter are encountered during site work and must be cut to complete the construction, the Consulting Arborist must be consulted to evaluate effects on the health and stability of the tree and recommend treatment.
8. Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** and avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. If roots are entwined, the Consulting Arborist may require first severing the major woody root mass before extracting the trees, or grinding the stump below ground.
9. Prior to grading or trenching, trees may require root pruning outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE.** Any root pruning required for construction purposes shall receive the prior approval of, and be supervised by, the Consulting Arborist.
10. Spoil from trench, footing, utility or other excavation shall not be placed within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**, neither temporarily nor permanently.
11. All grading within the dripline of trees shall be done using the smallest equipment possible. The equipment shall operate perpendicular to the tree and operate from outside the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**. Any modifications must be approved and monitored by the Consulting Arborist.
12. All trees shall be irrigated on a schedule to be determined by the Consulting Arborist (every 3 to 6 weeks is typical). Each irrigation shall wet the soil within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** to a depth of 30 in.

13. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.
14. No excess soil, chemicals, debris, equipment or other materials shall be dumped or stored within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE**.
15. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a Certified Arborist and not by construction personnel.

Maintenance of impacted trees
Preserved trees will experience a physical environment different from that pre-development. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, and replanting may be required. Supplemental irrigation for the preserved London planes is required post-construction. In addition, provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority.

Our inspections represent the condition of the tree at the time of inspection. As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Annual tree inspections are recommended to identify changes to tree health and structure. In addition, trees should be inspected after storms of unusual severity to evaluate damage and structural changes. Initiating these inspections is the responsibility of the client and/or tree owner.

If you have any questions about my observations or recommendations, please contact me.

HortScience | Bartlett Consulting

Pam Nagle
Consulting Arborist and Urban Forester
Certified Arborist #WE-9617A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Exhibits

Tree Assessment Map

Tree Assessment Form

Preliminary Tree Disposition

Tree Assessment Map

211-251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA

Prepared for:
Valley Oak Partners, LLC
San Jose, CA

May 2023

1

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:
Valley Oak Partners, LLC
San Jose, CA

Numbered tree locations are approximate.

TS = (too small) tree less than 6" in diameter and not included in this assessment.

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Tree Assessment

211-251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA
May 2023

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Condition 0=dead 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Strawberry tree	6,5	No	4	Moderate	Codominant stems at 4'; S lean; vigorous crown; buried root crown.
2	Coast redwood	31	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; thin chlorotic foliage; twig dieback.
3	Coast redwood	32	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; thin chlorotic foliage; twig dieback.
4	Coast redwood	33	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; narrow crown; thin chlorotic foliage; twig dieback.
5	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; slightly thin and chlorotic foliage.
6	Coast redwood	31	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; narrow crown; thin chlorotic foliage; twig dieback.
7	Coast redwood	38	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at high in crown; dead top; severely chlorotic foliage; very thin crown.
8	Coast redwood	28	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; narrow crown; thin chlorotic foliage; twig dieback.
9	Coast redwood	31	Yes	2	Low	Pitching on S side; dead top; severely chlorotic foliage; very thin crown.
10	Strawberry tree	7	No	3	Moderate	S lean; buried root crown; flagging; vigorous crown.
11	Coast redwood	25	Yes	4	High	Upright form; slightly unbalanced crown to N.
12	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	High	Upright form; slightly unbalanced crown to S.
13	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; conflicting with street light.
14	Coast redwood	26	Yes	4	High	Upright form; slightly unbalanced crown to E.
15	Coast redwood	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; unbalanced crown to E.
16	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 4'; sloughing bark; cankers throughout trunk; thin crown.
17	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 9'; sinuous trunks; thin crown; poor form and structure.
18	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 7'; past heading cuts; poor form and structure; slight E lean.

Tree Assessment

211-251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA
May 2023

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Condition 0=dead 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
19	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 5' and 9'; poor form and structure; weeping overextended branches; history of branch failure.
20	Silver dollar gum	13	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 6'; trunk cankers; poor form and structure.
21	Silver dollar gum	11	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 9'; poor form and structure; overextended weeping branches.
22	Silver dollar gum	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 9' and 10'; upright form; slightly thin crown.
23	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 7'; trunk cankers; poor form and structure.
24	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 8'; poor form and structure; thin crown.
25	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 9'; trunk cankers; poor form and structure; thin crown.
26	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 7'; severe S lean; poor form and structure; thin crown.
27	Silver dollar gum	30	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 7'; dead hanger in crown; poor form and structure; thin crown.
28	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 9'; poor form and structure; foliage concentrated at branch ends.
29	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 9'; poor form and structure; foliage concentrated at branch ends; past heading cuts; history of branch failure.
30	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 10'; extensive trunk canker; slight E lean over road.
31	Silver dollar gum	13	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 9'; extensive canker; past heading cuts; poor form and structure; thin crown.
32	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 9'; extensive canker; past heading cuts; poor form and structure; thin crown.

Tree Assessment

211-251 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose, CA
May 2023

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Condition 0=dead 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
33	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 8'; history of branch failure; poor form and structure; very thin crown.
34	Silver dollar gum	26	Yes	3	Low	Multiple attachments at 10'; 13" stem failure at 10'; poor form and structure.
35	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 5' and 6'; past heading cuts; some canker; poor form and structure.
36	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	3	Low	2' from underground utility box; codominant stems at 8'; leggy branches; thin crown.
37	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 12'; severe E lean over road; removed 18" stem on W side; thin crown.
38	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 12'; severe N lean; poor form and structure.
39	Silver dollar gum	10	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 5'; past heading cuts; canker; leggy branches: suppressed.
40	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	1	Low	Codominant stems at 7'; cankers; past heading cuts; almost dead.
41	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 10'; 13" stem failure at 10'; poor form and structure; thin crown; stem cankers.
42	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 9'; severe E lean; stem cankers.
43	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 6'; slight E lean; trunk cankers; poor form and structure.
44	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 7'; poor form and structure; past heading cuts; thin spreading crown.
45	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 7', 9', and 12'; history of branch failure; poor form and structure; thin.
46	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 12'; cracked and hanging limb; foliage concentrated at branch ends.
47	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 8'; poor form and structure; past heading cuts.

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48	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 8' with stem failure; past heading cuts; leggy branches with footage concentrated at branch ends.
49	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 10'; past heading cuts; spreading crown; history of stem failure; overextend branches and E lean over road.
50	Coast redwood	17	Yes	1	Low	Branches dead with epicormic sprouting on trunk.
51	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 9' and 12'; poor form and structure; S lean; past heading cuts.
52	Coast redwood	15	Yes	2	Low	Typical form and structure; thin chlorotic crown; epicormic sprouts.
53	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	2	Low	Narrow crown; slight S lean; poor form and structure.
54	Silver dollar gum	26	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 12'; slight E lean; poor form and structure; extensive canker.
55	Silver dollar gum	13	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 7'; narrow upright crown; past heading cuts; poor form and structure; thin crown.
56	Silver dollar gum	14,13	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 2.5'; one stem with dead top; thinning crown at top; poor form and structure.
57	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	1	Low	Codominant stems at 13'; very little live foliage; canker; narrow upright crown.
58	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 10'; vigorous crown; E lean.
59	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at high in crown; unbalanced crown to S; leggy branches with foliage at ends.
60	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 13'; canker with bark sloughing; thin crown; poor form and structure.
61	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 15'; upright structure; some twig dieback; vigorous crown.
62	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 13'; upright structure; vigorous spreading crown.

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63	Coast redwood	16	Yes	3	Low	Typical form and structure; thin chlorotic crown; hollow dug at base.
64	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at high in crown; some twig dieback; slight canker.
65	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 14'; slight N lean; leggy branches; past heading cuts.
66	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; history of topping; leggy branches; upright crown.
67	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 8'; poor form and structure; S lean; spreading branches.
68	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 10' with narrow attachment; poor form and structure; upright vigorous crown.
69	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 12' with narrow attachment; leggy stems; history of topping.
70	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 10'; leggy branches; upright vigorous crown.
71	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 12' with narrow attachment; leggy stems; suppressed.
72	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at high in crown; upright leggy crown; narrow branch attachments.
73	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Slight S lean; suppressed; history of heading cuts.
74	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 10' with narrow attachment; poor form and structure; upright vigorous crown.
75	Silver dollar gum	13	--	0	-	Dead.
76	Silver dollar gum	9	No	2	Low	Codominant stems at high in crown; S lean; branch and twig dieback; slight canker.
77	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at high in crown; trunk canker with swelling; twig dieback.
78	Silver dollar gum	11	No	2	Low	Codominant stems at 11'; suppressed.

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79	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 9'; slight S lean; narrow crown.
80	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 14'; E lean over parking; some dead surface roots; narrow leggy crown.
81	Silver dollar gum	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at high in crown; unbalanced crown to S; leggy branches.
82	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at high in crown; unbalanced crown to E; leggy branches.
83	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 8'; poor form and structure; suppressed.
84	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at 8'; canker; buried root crown; poor form and structure; suppressed.
85	Silver dollar gum	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 10'; thin spreading crown; tunneling at base.
86	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 9'; unbalanced crown and lean to S; vigorous crown.
87	Silver dollar gum	11	No	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 7'; poor form and structure; lean to S; suppressed.
88	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at high in crown; high crown; removed stem at 15'; canker.
89	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple attachments at 8'; spreading vigorous crown; narrow branch and stem attachments; slight S lean.
90	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 6' and 13'; S lean with unbalanced crown; thin crown.
91	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 7'; upright narrow crown; slight trunk canker.
92	Silver dollar gum	8	--	0	-	Dead.
93	Silver dollar gum	15,15,13,12,12,7,4	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 1'; spreading stems with narrow attachments; shrubs at base.

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94	Coast redwood	19	Yes	1	Low	Typical form and structure; dead except epicormic sprouting on trunk.
95	Strawberry tree	6	No	3	Moderate	In 4' planter; clearance prune to 5'; twisting roots.
96	Strawberry tree	6,4	No	3	Moderate	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 3'; clearance prune to 5'; twisting roots.
97	Strawberry tree	7	No	4	Moderate	In 4' planter; clearance prune to 5'; twisting roots; low branch over parking.
98	Coast redwood	27	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; slightly thin crown.
99	Coast redwood	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin slightly chlorotic crown; nest at top.
100	Coast redwood	25	Yes	3	Low	On mound 2' from sidewalk; typical form and structure; thin chlorotic crown; roots cut on W side for recent sidewalk.
101	Coast redwood	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin chlorotic crown.
102	Coast redwood	37	Yes	2	Low	Codominant stems at high in crown; dieback from top; thin chlorotic foliage; flagging.
103	Coast redwood	35	--	0	-	Dead with lean over road.
104	Strawberry tree	7	No	4	Moderate	In 5' planter; clearance pruned to 5'; buried root crown.
105	London plane	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 6'; sweep and unbalanced crown to N; twig dieback; anthracnose.
106	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	High	5' from underground utility box; unbalanced crown to W; flagging throughout crown.
107	Coast redwood	50	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin crown; roots pillowing over sidewalk on S side.
108	Coast redwood	29	Yes	3	Moderate	Narrow unbalanced crown to N; slightly thin crown.
109	Coast redwood	36	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; slightly thin crown; twig dieback at top.

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110	Coast redwood	34	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; slightly thin crown; twig dieback at top.
111	Coast redwood	35	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin crown chlorotic; twig dieback at top.
112	Coast redwood	31	Yes	3	Low	Typical form and structure; very thin chlorotic crown; branch and twig dieback; epicormic sprouts on trunk.
113	Coast redwood	31	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin chlorotic crown; twig dieback at top.
114	Strawberry tree	7	No	3	Moderate	In 4' planter; clearance pruned to 5'; twisting roots.
115	Coast redwood	14	Yes	3	Low	In 7' planter; thin chlorotic crown; branch dieback.
116	Coast redwood	18	Yes	4	Moderate	In 7' planter; slightly thin and chlorotic crown; twig dieback.
117	European hackberry	9	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 6'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt.
118	European hackberry	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 6'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt; small crown.
119	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 8'; poor form and structure; twig and branch dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt.
120	European hackberry	10	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 8'; poor form and structure; twig and branch dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt; small crown.
121	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt; vigorous crown.
122	European hackberry	8	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 8'; poor form and structure; twig and branch dieback; small crown.

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123	European hackberry	9	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt; vigorous crown.
124	European hackberry	9	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 8'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt; vigorous crown; gopher hole 1' from base.
125	European hackberry	10	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; very thin crown; displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback.
126	European hackberry	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 6'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt.
127	European hackberry	11	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; very thin crown; displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback.
128	European hackberry	9	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; poor form and structure; twig and branch dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt.
129	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; displaced concrete and asphalt; gopher activity at base.
130	European hackberry	11	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 6'; poor form and structure; twig dieback; displaced concrete and asphalt.
131	Coast redwood	13	Yes	2	Low	In island 2' from parking; thin very chlorotic crown; gopher activity 1' from base.
132	Coast redwood	17	Yes	3	Low	In island 2' from parking; slightly very chlorotic crown; gopher activity 1' from base.
133	Coast redwood	15	Yes	3	Low	In island 2' from parking; slightly very chlorotic crown.
134	Coast redwood	15	Yes	3	Low	In island 2' from parking; slightly very chlorotic crown.
135	Callery pear	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; typical form and structure; twig dieback; concrete and asphalt upheaval.
136	Callery pear	11	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; typical form and structure; twig dieback; concrete and asphalt upheaval.

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137	Callery pear	11	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; typical form and structure; twig dieback; thin crown; concrete and asphalt upheaval.
138	Callery pear	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; typical form and structure; concrete and asphalt upheaval.
139	Callery pear	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 5'; typical form and structure; twig dieback; thin crown; flagging; concrete and asphalt upheaval.
140	Coast redwood	9	--	0	-	Dead.
141	Coast redwood	12	Yes	1	Low	In 10' planter; all but dead.
142	Coast redwood	13	Yes	1	Low	In 10' planter; all but dead.
143	Coast redwood	11	--	0	-	Dead.
144	Coast redwood	12	Yes	2	Low	In 4' narrow of 10' island; typical form and structure; branch and twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; very thin crown.
145	Coast redwood	12	Yes	2	Low	In 7' island; typical form and structure; branch and twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; very thin crown.
146	Callery pear	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; strong central leader; low branching over parking; flagging; twig dieback.
147	Callery pear	7	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; root barrier at base; multiple attachments at 8'; flagging; twig dieback.
148	Callery pear	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; root barrier at base; multiple attachments at 8'; flagging; twig dieback; asphalt upheaval.
149	Callery pear	13	Yes	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; severe asphalt and concrete upheaval; thin spreading crown; flagging.
150	Callery pear	8	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; severe asphalt and concrete upheaval; thin crown; flagging; branch dieback.

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151	Callery pear	7	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 4'; asphalt and concrete upheaval; thin crown; flagging; poor form and structure.
152	Callery pear	6	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; typical form and structure; twig dieback.
153	Coast redwood	9	No	3	Low	In 10' island; typical form and structure; twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; thin chlorotic crown.
154	Coast redwood	11	No	3	Low	In 10' island; typical form and structure; twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; very thin chlorotic crown.
155	Coast redwood	12	Yes	3	Low	In 4' narrow of 10' island; typical form and structure; twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; thin chlorotic crown.
156	Coast redwood	12	Yes	3	Low	In 10' island; typical form and structure; twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; thin chlorotic crown.
157	Coast redwood	11	No	3	Low	In 10' island; typical form and structure; twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; thin chlorotic crown.
158	Coast redwood	13	Yes	3	Low	In 10' island; typical form and structure; twig dieback; epicormic sprouts; thin chlorotic crown.
159	European hackberry	11	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; very thin spreading crown; displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback.
160	European hackberry	10	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; very thin spreading crown; displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback.
161	European hackberry	11	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; very thin spreading crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback.
162	European hackberry	11	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; vigorous spreading crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback at branch ends.

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163	European hackberry	11	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; vigorous spreading crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback at branch ends.
164	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; thin spreading crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback at branch ends; poor form and structure.
165	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; thin spreading crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback at branch ends; poor form and structure.
166	European hackberry	10	No	1	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; all but dead.
167	European hackberry	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; chlorotic small crown; twig dieback at branch ends; poor form and structure.
168	European hackberry	7	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; chlorotic small crown; twig dieback at branch ends; poor form and structure.
169	European hackberry	6	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 6'; chlorotic small crown; twig dieback at branch ends; poor form and structure; sunscald on S side.
170	European hackberry	7	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 6'; enlarged base with diving roots; chlorotic small crown; twig dieback at branch ends; poor form and structure.
171	European hackberry	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; chlorotic spreading crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback at branch ends.
172	European hackberry	7	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; multiple attachments at 7'; chlorotic retrenching crown; minor displaced concrete and asphalt; twig dieback at branch ends.

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173	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 8'; chlorotic spreading crown; twig dieback at branch ends; displaced asphalt.
174	European hackberry	10	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; chlorotic spreading crown; twig dieback at branch ends; displaced asphalt; poor form and structure.
175	European hackberry	12	Yes	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; chlorotic spreading crown; twig dieback at branch ends; displaced asphalt; poor form and structure.
176	European hackberry	9	No	2	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; chlorotic crown; twig dieback at branch ends; displaced asphalt; poor form and structure; girdling root on S; sunscald on S.
177	European hackberry	9	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; chlorotic crown; twig dieback at branch ends; displaced asphalt; poor form and structure; sunscald on S.
178	European hackberry	9	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; codominant stems at 7'; spreading vigorous crown; twig dieback at branch ends; displaced asphalt.
179	Coast redwood	12	Yes	3	Low	In 5' island; thin chlorotic crown; typical form and structure; twig dieback.
180	Coast redwood	11	No	3	Low	In 5' island; thin chlorotic crown; typical form and structure; twig dieback.
181	Coast redwood	12	Yes	2	Low	In 5' island; very thin chlorotic crown; typical form and structure; twig dieback.
182	Coast redwood	15	Yes	3	Low	In 5' island; slightly thin chlorotic crown; typical form and structure.
183	Coast redwood	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Unbalanced crown to N; branch and twig dieback on W side.
184	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	High	Slightly unbalanced crown to S; vigorous.
185	Sweetgum	13	Yes	4	High	Codominant stems at 11'; some girdling roots; surface roots; typical form and structure.

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186	Sweetgum	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 14'; pruning wounds with decay and good occlusion; extensive surface roots; mechanical damage on trunk.
187	Sweetgum	17	--	0	-	Dead; lean W over parking.
188	Sweetgum	17	--	0	-	Dead; lean W over parking.
189	Coast redwood	38	Yes	5	High	2' from brick path; typical form and structure.
190	Coast redwood	36	Yes	4	High	4' from brick path; typical form and structure; slightly thin top.
191	Coast redwood	38	Yes	4	High	Slightly chlorotic and unbalanced crown to W; slightly thin top; nest at top.
192	Coast redwood	38	Yes	4	High	Slightly chlorotic and unbalanced crown to S; slightly thin top.
193	Strawberry tree	6	No	4	Moderate	In 4' planter; S lean; clearance prune to 5'.
194	Coast redwood	34	Yes	3	Moderate	2' from sidewalk; typical form and structure; thin crown with possible dead top; chlorotic foliage.
195	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin top.
196	Strawberry tree	9	No	4	High	Measured below attachments; Multiple attachments at 4' with included bark; spreading vigorous crown.
197	Strawberry tree	8	No	4	High	Multiple attachments at 4.5'; spreading vigorous crown.
198	Olive	8,7,7,6,6,4,3	Yes	4	High	Multi-stem form; multiple attachments at base; surface roots; spreading crown; electrical box at base.
199	Olive	8,8,4,3,3,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multi-stem form; multiple attachments at base; unbalanced crown to S; slightly thin; twig dieback; electrical box at base.
200	Olive	9,7,7,5,4,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multi-stem form; multiple attachments at base; unbalanced crown to S; slightly thin; twig dieback; electrical box at base.

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201	Olive	7,5,4,2,2,2	Yes	3	Moderate	Multi-stem form; multiple attachments at 2'; slightly thin; twig dieback; electrical box at base.
202	Olive	7,5,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multi-stem form; multiple attachments at 2'; slightly thin; twig dieback; electrical box at base.
203	Olive	7,6,5,4,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multi-stem form; multiple attachments at 2'; spreading crown; electrical box at base.
204	Sweetgum	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at high in crown; unbalanced crown to N with lean: dead top.
205	Coast redwood	28	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin top: slightly chlorotic.
206	Coast redwood	28	Yes	2	Low	Typical form and structure; thin chlorotic crown.
207	Coast redwood	29	Yes	2	Low	Typical form and structure; thin chlorotic crown; extensive epicormic sprouts.
208	Coast redwood	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin chlorotic high crown.
209	European hackberry	9	No	4	Moderate	In 4' island; vigorous spreading crown; fair form and structure.
210	Deodar cedar	28	Yes	4	High	Codominant stems at near top; vigorous spreading crown.
211	Deodar cedar	24	Yes	4	High	Codominant stems at top; slightly thin crown.
212	Deodar cedar	23	Yes	4	High	Codominant stems at high in crown; slightly thin unsubscribed crown to N.
213	Coast redwood	36	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin crown; very thin at top.
214	European hackberry	16	Yes	3	Moderate	In 4' island; multiple attachments at 7'; past failures and pruning cuts with decay; girdling surface roots; displaced asphalt.
215	European hackberry	16	Yes	4	Moderate	In 4' island; codominant stems at 8'; low spreading crown; displaced asphalt; fair structure.
216	Sweetgum	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 7' and 16' with included bath and pitching; typical form and structure; vigorous crown.

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BARTLETT CONSULTING
Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Condition 0=dead 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
217	Coast redwood	21	Yes	4	Moderate	In 10' planter 3' from brick path; unbalanced crown to S.
218	Coast redwood	20	Yes	4	Moderate	In 10' planter 3' from brick path; unbalanced crown to N.
219	Sweetgum	16	--	0	-	Dead.
220	Sweetgum	13	--	0	-	Dead.
221	Coast redwood	30	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; slightly thin top.
222	Coast redwood	18	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure.
223	Sweetgum	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; Codominant stems at 7'; girdling surface roots; dead stem.
224	Sweetgum	8,8	Yes	2	Low	In 7' planter; Codominant stems at 3'; N stem dead; enlarged base; discoloration on trunk.
225	Sweetgum	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; girdling surface roots; narrow crown.
226	Coast redwood	25	Yes	4	High	Vigorous slightly unbalanced crown to N.
227	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	High	Vigorous slightly unbalanced crown to S.
228	Sweetgum	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple attachments at high in crown; very narrow crown; enlarged and fused root plate.
229	Sweetgum	15,12	Yes	3	Low	Codominant stems at 4'; enlarged and fused root plate; very thin upper crown; branch and twig dieback; stunted foliage.
230	Sweetgum	10	No	4	Low	In 4' planter; one large surface root along curb; branch failure with decay; great structure.
231	Sweetgum	15	Yes	4	High	Multiple attachments high in crown; S lean; enlarged base; heading cuts on S side.
232	Sweetgum	15	Yes	4	High	Codominant stems high in crown; S lean; enlarged base; heading cuts on S side.
233	Sweetgum	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant stems high in crown with narrow union; enlarged base; heading cuts on S side.
234	Sweetgum	18	Yes	4	High	Codominant stems high in crown; enlarged base; heading cuts on N side.

Tree Assessment

211-251 River Oaks Parkway
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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Condition 0=dead 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
235	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	In 6' planter on E side; displaced asphalt; excellent structure.
236	Sweetgum	11	--	0	-	Dead.
237	Sweetgum	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems at 8' and 12'; 3' from brick path; upright crown; one dead stem at top.
238	Sweetgum	12	--	0	-	Dead.
239	Coast redwood	27	Yes	4	High	Slightly unbalanced crown to S; thin top.
240	Sweetgum	16	--	0	-	Dead.
241	Sweetgum	16	Yes	1	Low	4' from curb; multiple attachments at 9'; all but dead; enlarged fused root plate.
242	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	High	3' from curb; slightly unbalanced crown to SE; slightly thin top.
243	Sweetgum	8	No	3	Low	In 4' planter; branch and twig dieback; fair form and structure.
244	Sweetgum	17	Yes	3	Moderate	In 7' planter; Codominant stems at 8' and 10'; SE lean; branch and twig dieback on W stem.
245	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	3' from curb; typical form and structure.
246	Chitalpa	6,4,4,3	Yes	2	Low	Multiple attachments at 1'; conflicting stems; severe S lean; heading cuts over sidewalk; canker on stem.
247	Strawberry tree	8	No	5	High	Good young tree.
248	Sweetgum	14	Yes	4	Moderate	In 7' planter; multiple attachments at between 6' and 9'; raised crown; heading cuts over parking; vigorous foliage.

Preliminary Tree Disposition

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
1	Strawberry tree	6,5	No	Remove	Within project area.
2	Coast redwood	31	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
3	Coast redwood	32	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
4	Coast redwood	33	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
5	Coast redwood	35	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
6	Coast redwood	31	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
7	Coast redwood	38	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
8	Coast redwood	28	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
9	Coast redwood	31	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
10	Strawberry tree	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
11	Coast redwood	25	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
12	Coast redwood	32	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
13	Coast redwood	32	Yes	Potentially preserve	Confirm R-O-W status.
14	Coast redwood	26	Yes	Potentially preserve	Confirm R-O-W status.
15	Coast redwood	16	Yes	Potentially preserve	Confirm R-O-W status.
16	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
17	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
18	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
19	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
20	Silver dollar gum	13	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
21	Silver dollar gum	11	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
22	Silver dollar gum	24	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
23	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
24	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
25	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
26	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
27	Silver dollar gum	30	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
28	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
29	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
30	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
31	Silver dollar gum	13	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
32	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
33	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
34	Silver dollar gum	26	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within EVA/trash lane.
35	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within EVA/trash lane.
36	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within EVA/trash lane.
37	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within EVA/trash lane.
38	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
39	Silver dollar gum	10	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
40	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
41	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
42	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
43	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
44	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
45	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
46	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.
47	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
48	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
49	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
50	Coast redwood	17	Yes	Remove	Confirm R-O-W status; within driveway entrance.
51	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	Condition	Confirm R-O-W status; remove based on condition.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
52	Coast redwood	15	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
53	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
54	Silver dollar gum	26	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
55	Silver dollar gum	13	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
56	Silver dollar gum	14,13	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
57	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
58	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
59	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
60	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
61	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
62	Silver dollar gum	25	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
63	Coast redwood	16	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
64	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
65	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
66	Silver dollar gum	19	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
67	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
68	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
69	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
70	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
71	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
72	Silver dollar gum	20	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
73	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
74	Silver dollar gum	12	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
75	Silver dollar gum	13	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
76	Silver dollar gum	9	No	Condition	Remove based on condition.
77	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
78	Silver dollar gum	11	No	Condition	Remove based on condition.
79	Silver dollar gum	17	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
80	Silver dollar gum	16	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
81	Silver dollar gum	18	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
82	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
83	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
84	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
85	Silver dollar gum	24	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
86	Silver dollar gum	21	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
87	Silver dollar gum	11	No	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
88	Silver dollar gum	15	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
89	Silver dollar gum	23	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
90	Silver dollar gum	22	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
91	Silver dollar gum	14	Yes	Potentially preserve	At edge of project area.
92	Silver dollar gum	8	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
93	Silver dollar gum	15,15,13,12,12,7,4	Yes	Condition	Remove based on condition.
94	Coast redwood	19	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
95	Strawberry tree	6	No	Remove	Within project area.
96	Strawberry tree	6,4	No	Remove	Within project area.
97	Strawberry tree	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
98	Coast redwood	27	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
99	Coast redwood	25	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
100	Coast redwood	25	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
101	Coast redwood	25	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
102	Coast redwood	37	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
103	Coast redwood	35	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
104	Strawberry tree	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
105	London plane	20	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
106	Coast redwood	33	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
107	Coast redwood	50	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
108	Coast redwood	29	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
109	Coast redwood	36	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
110	Coast redwood	34	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
111	Coast redwood	35	Yes	Remove	Within project area.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
112	Coast redwood	31	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
113	Coast redwood	31	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
114	Strawberry tree	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
115	Coast redwood	14	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
116	Coast redwood	18	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
117	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
118	European hackberry	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
119	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
120	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
121	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
122	European hackberry	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
123	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
124	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
125	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
126	European hackberry	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
127	European hackberry	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
128	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
129	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
130	European hackberry	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
131	Coast redwood	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
132	Coast redwood	17	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
133	Coast redwood	15	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
134	Coast redwood	15	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
135	Callery pear	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
136	Callery pear	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
137	Callery pear	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
138	Callery pear	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
139	Callery pear	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
140	Coast redwood	9	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
141	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
142	Coast redwood	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
143	Coast redwood	11	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
144	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
145	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
146	Callery pear	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
147	Callery pear	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
148	Callery pear	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
149	Callery pear	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
150	Callery pear	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
151	Callery pear	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
152	Callery pear	6	No	Remove	Within project area.
153	Coast redwood	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
154	Coast redwood	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
155	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
156	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
157	Coast redwood	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
158	Coast redwood	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
159	European hackberry	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
160	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
161	European hackberry	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
162	European hackberry	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
163	European hackberry	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
164	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
165	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
166	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
167	European hackberry	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
168	European hackberry	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
169	European hackberry	6	No	Remove	Within project area.
170	European hackberry	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
171	European hackberry	8	No	Remove	Within project area.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
172	European hackberry	7	No	Remove	Within project area.
173	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
174	European hackberry	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
175	European hackberry	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
176	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
177	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
178	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
179	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
180	Coast redwood	11	No	Remove	Within project area.
181	Coast redwood	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
182	Coast redwood	15	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
183	Coast redwood	22	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
184	Coast redwood	22	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
185	Sweetgum	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
186	Sweetgum	19	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
187	Sweetgum	17	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
188	Sweetgum	17	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
189	Coast redwood	38	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
190	Coast redwood	36	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
191	Coast redwood	38	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
192	Coast redwood	38	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
193	Strawberry tree	6	No	Remove	Within project area.
194	Coast redwood	34	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
195	Coast redwood	33	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
196	Strawberry tree	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
197	Strawberry tree	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
198	Olive	8,7,7,6,6,4,3	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
199	Olive	8,8,4,3,3,3	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
200	Olive	9,7,7,5,4,3	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
201	Olive	7,5,4,2,2,2	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
202	Olive	7,5,5,4	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
203	Olive	7,6,5,4,4	Yes	Remove	Within project area.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
204	Sweetgum	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
205	Coast redwood	28	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
206	Coast redwood	28	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
207	Coast redwood	29	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
208	Coast redwood	19	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
209	European hackberry	9	No	Remove	Within project area.
210	Deodar cedar	28	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
211	Deodar cedar	24	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
212	Deodar cedar	23	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
213	Coast redwood	36	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
214	European hackberry	16	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
215	European hackberry	16	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
216	Sweetgum	20	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
217	Coast redwood	21	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
218	Coast redwood	20	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
219	Sweetgum	16	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
220	Sweetgum	13	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
221	Coast redwood	30	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
222	Coast redwood	18	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
223	Sweetgum	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
224	Sweetgum	8,8	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
225	Sweetgum	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
226	Coast redwood	25	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
227	Coast redwood	22	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
228	Sweetgum	15	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
229	Sweetgum	15,12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
230	Sweetgum	10	No	Remove	Within project area.
231	Sweetgum	15	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
232	Sweetgum	15	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
233	Sweetgum	12	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
234	Sweetgum	18	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
235	Coast redwood	31	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
236	Sweetgum	11	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
237	Sweetgum	13	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
238	Sweetgum	12	--	Condition	Dead; remove.
239	Coast redwood	27	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
240	Sweetgum	16	--	Condition	Dead; remove.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Ordinance size/Street tree?	Disposition	Comments
241	Sweetgum	16	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
242	Coast redwood	35	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
243	Sweetgum	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
244	Sweetgum	17	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
245	Coast redwood	28	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
246	Chitalpa	6,4,4,3	Yes	Remove	Within project area.
247	Strawberry tree	8	No	Remove	Within project area.
248	Sweetgum	14	Yes	Remove	Within project area.