

Hazard Tree Removal Operations

Caldor Fire State Consolidated Debris Removal Program

Assessment Phase

1. **Arborist Assessment:** Certified Arborists assess all fire-impacted trees that are:
 - a. Rooted on parcels that enrolled in the Program through a Right of Entry Permit (ROE).
 - b. Dead or expected to die within five years of the Caldor Fire.
 - c. Along a public road. Hazard trees may be up to twice their height from the road to qualify (meaning a 100' tree could be a maximum of 200' from the public road).
 - d. Six inches in diameter at breast height or larger.

Qualifying hazard trees are marked with blue dots at breast height and a barcode affixed to the bole of the tree. The barcode shows the unique identification number for the hazard tree.

Example of Hazard Tree Markings



2. **Resource Assessments:** Biologists, archaeologists, Register Professional Foresters, and tribal monitors assess resources to determine how to avoid, mitigate, or minimize any impacts. Resources include watercourses, historic artifacts, nesting birds, and endangered species.

Removal Phase

3. **Validation:** Field staff validate that all qualifying hazard trees are still standing and have not been felled by third parties (such as a utility or the landowner). Only qualifying hazard trees that are still standing by time of validation are eligible for removal. Hazard trees felled by utilities, the landowner, or any other third party will not be removed.
4. **Felling and Removal:** Licensed Timber Operator crews fell, process, and remove all qualifying hazard trees. Crews may use heavy equipment or hand tools. All timber and slash resulting from the hazard trees is removed by the crew. A limited amount of material may be chipped and/or left on site for erosion control purposes.
5. **Post-Work Inspection:** State management personnel inspect the site to confirm all qualifying hazard trees and woody material has been removed.